

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF NEWFOUNDLAND

In the First Session of the Twenty-Second General
Assembly



Holden at St. John's, in the Ninth Year of the reign of
His Majesty, King Edward VII., A.D. 1909

Appended to which are the Sessional Papers

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND:
Printed at *The Evening Chronicle* Office
1909



PROCLAMATION

WM. MACGREGOR,
Governor,
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of
the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor
of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies.*

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Tuesday, the sixth day of April instant; and whereas I think fit to prorogue the said General Assembly until Saturday, the tenth day of April next;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Saturday, the tenth day of April next, as aforesaid, of which all persons concerned 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 5th day of April, A.D., 1909.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. WATSON,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

WM. MACGREGOR,
Governor,
[L. S.]

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS we have thought fit to dissolve the General Assembly of Our Colony of Newfoundland:

Know Ye, that We do for this purpose publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do, by these presents, dissolve the said General Assembly, and We do hereby discharge the members of Our Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly of the said Colony from further attendance in the said General Assembly.

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

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, at Saint John's, in Our said Island of Newfoundland, this 10th day of April, A.D., 1909.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. WATSON,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

WM. MACGREGOR,
Governor,
[L. S.]

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation bearing date the 10th day of April instant, We did dissolve the General Assembly of Our Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, and it is Our will and pleasure to summon and call a General Assembly within the said Island and its Dependencies;

We do, therefore, by this Our Proclamation, declare and make known to all Our loving subjects within Our said Island that it is Our intention to issue Our writs for a General Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly of Our said Island; and further, that the day of Nomination of Candidates at the said General Election shall be for the several Districts and division of Districts, on *Wednesday, the Twenty-eighth day of April*, next ensuing, and such Nomination shall be for the hereinafter mentioned Districts and Divisions of Districts, at the following places, viz:—

For the District of St. Barbe, at Bonne Bay

For the District of Twillingate, at Twillingate

For the District of Fogo, at Fgoo

For the District of Bonavista, at Bonavista

For the District of Bay-de-Verde, at Western Bay

For the District of Carbonear, at Carbonear

For the District of Harbor Grace, at Harbor Grace

For the District of Port-de-Grave, at Brigus

For the District of Harbor Main, at Harbor Main

For the Western Division of the District of St. John's, at St. John's

For the Eastern Division of the District of St. John's, at St. John's

For the District of Ferryland, at Ferryland

For the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, at Placentia

For the District of Burin, at Burin

For the District of Fortune Bay, at Harbor Breton

For the District of Burgeo and La Poile, at Channel

For the District of St. George, at St. George's

And at which places respectively the final result of the polls taken, and the return of the respective member or members, who shall have been duly elected, shall be declared.

And We do further declare and make known that the day of Polling for the said Candidates shall be on *Saturday, the Eighth day of May*, next ensuing, and that such Polling shall take place within the said Districts and Divisions of Districts, respectively, as follows:—

For the election of One Member of the said Assembly for the District of *St. Barbe*, at Trout River, Birchy Head, Bonne Bay, Norris Point, Stanleyville, Rocky Harbor, Sally's Cove, Parsons' Pond, Cow Head, Daniel's Harbor, River of Ponds, Port Saunders, Port aux Choix, Bartlett's Harbor, Brig Bay, Currant Island, Flower's Cove, Sandy Cove, Green Island Cove, Cook's Harbor, Ha Ha Bay, Cape Onion, Quirpon, Griguet, St. Anthony, Goose Cove, Lock's Cove, Fishot Island, St. Julian's, Conche, Groais Island, Englee, Canada Harbor, Hooping Harbor, Harbor Deep, Jackson's Arm, Western Cove, South Arm, Fleur de Lys, Coachman's Cove, Pacquet, Brent's Cove, La Scie, St. Barbe Island.

For the election of Three Members of the said Assembly for the District of *Twillingate*, at Shoe Cove, Tilt Cove, Nipper's Harbor, Stocking Harbor, North West Arm (Green Bay), King's Point, Sunnyside (S. W. Arm, Green Bay), Harry's Harbor, Little Bay Mines (Indian Bight), Little Ward's Harbor,

Little Bay Island, Springdale (Hall's Bay), Boot Harbor (Hall's Bay), Wellman's Cove (Sunday Cove Island), Ward's Harbor, Pilley's Island, Lush's Bight, Great Traytown, Julia's Harbor, Samson's Island, Botwoodville, Northern Arm (Exploits River), Grand Falls, Norris' Arm, Kite Cove, Lewisporte, Loon Bay, Campbellton, Exploits (Burnt Island), Kier's Cove, Moreton's Harbor, Cottle's Island, Tizzard's Harbor, Twillingate, Farmer's Arm (New World Island), Boyd's Cove, Beaverton, Herring Neck, Salton's, Little Beaver Cove, Glenwood, Horwood.

For the election of One Member of the said Assembly for the District of *Fogo*, at Change Islands, Island Harbor, Hare Bay, Fogo, Barr'd Islands, Joe Batt's Arm, Little Fogo Island, Tilting, Cape Fogo Cove, Seldom-Come-By, Indian Island, Horwood (Southside), Gander Bay (Northside), Gander Bay (Man Point), Southside Harris' Point (Gander Bay), Victoria Cove (Gander Bay), Fredericton, Carmanville, Ladle Cove, Musgrave Harbor, Doting Cove, Cat Harbor.

For the election of Three Members of the said Assembly for the District of *Bonavista*, at Cape Island, Outer Pinchard's Island, Inner Pinchard's Island, Wesleyville, Pool's Island, Shambler's Cove, Greenspond, Fair Islands, Burnt Island, Gooseberry Island, St Brendan's, Freshwater Bay, Mint Brook, Samson, Squid Tickle, Alexander Bay, Salvage, Salvage Bay, Port Blandford (Clode Sound), Charlottetown, Musgravetown, Brooklyn, Sweet Bay, Seal Cove (Southern Bay), Southern Bay, Indian Arm, Plate Cove, Plate Cove West, Open Hall, Tickle Cove, Keels, Broad Cove, King's Cove, Stock Cove, Middle Amherst Cove, Newman's Cove, Bayly's Cove, Bonavista, Brookfield, Safe Harbor, James' Cove, Pound Cove, Redcliff Island, Bunyan's Cove, Deer Island, Hare Bay, Loo Cove.

For the election of Three Members of the said Assembly for the District of *Trinity*, at Lance Cove (near Cape Bonavista), Elliston, Little Catalina, Catalina, Melrose, English Harbor, Salmon Cove, Ship Cove, Trinity Harbor East, Trinity, Trouty, New Bonaventure, British Harbor, Hickman's Harbor, Broad Cove (Smith's Sound), George's Brook, Gin Cove, Lance Cove (Smith's Sound), Slate Quarry (Smith's Sound), Burgoyne's Cove, Snook's Harbor, Britannia Cove, St. Jones' Without, Ireland's Eye, Deer Harbor, Lady Cove, Foster's Point, Shoal Harbor, Clarenville, Northern Bight, Hodge's Cove, Fox Harbor, Summerside (Bull Arm), Chance Cove, Tickle Harbor, Chapel Arm, Old Shop, Dildo, New Harbor, Green's Harbor, Whitbourne, Blaketown, Cavendish, Little Heart's Ease, Heart's Delight, Heart's Desire, Heart's Content, New Perlican, Scilly Cove, Hant's Harbor, Seal Cove, New Melbourne (South), Lance Cove (South), Sibley's Cove.

For the election of Two Members of the said Assembly for the District of *Bay-de-Verde*, at Old Perlican, Grate's Cove, Red Head Cove, Bay-de-Verde,

Low Point, Caplin Cove, Lower Island Cove, Job's Cove, Burnt Point, Gull Island, Northern Bay, Ochre Pit Cove, Western Bay, Adam's Cove, Blackhead, Broad Cove North, Mulley's Cove, Lower Small Point, Upper Small Point, Spout Cove, Perry's Cove, Salmon Cove, Flat Rock, Clown's Cove, Freshwater.

For the election of One Member of the said Assembly for the District of *Carbonear*, at Carbonear, Mosquito and Victoria Village.

For the election of Three Members of the said Assembly for the District of *Harbor Grace*, at Harbor Grace (Proper), Riverhead, Southside (Harbor Grace), Bryant's Cove, Island Cove, Bishop's Cove, Spaniard's Bay, Bay Roberts, Tilton, Spaniard's Bay Road, Goddenville.

For the election of One Member of the said Assembly for the District of *Port-de-Grave*, at Ship Cove, Port-de-Grave, Bareneed, Clarke's Beach, North River, Southern River, Cupids, Cross Roads (Riverhead, Cupids), Burnt Head, Brigus.

For the election of Two Members of the said Assembly for the District of *Harbor Main*, at Turk's Cove, Collier's (Northside), Collier's, Bacon Cove, Kitchies, Conception Harbor, Avondale, Harbor Main, Chapel's Cove, Holyrood (North Arm), Holyrood (Central), Holyrood (Southside), Indian Pond, Seal Cove, Lance Cove, Kelligrews, Foxtrap, Long Pond, Topsail, Horse Cove, Topsail Road.

For the election of Three Members of the said Assembly for the Western Division of the District of *St. John's*, in the St. John's Section, Southside Section, Blackhead Section, Petty Harbor Section, Goulds' Section, Kilbride Section, Boggy Hall Section, Freshwater Section and Broad Cove Section.

For the election of Three Members of the said Assembly for the Eastern Division of the District of *St. John's*, in the St. John's Section, Quidi Vidi Section, Torbay Section, Major's Path Section, Pouch Cove Section, Portugal Cove Section and Bell Island Section.

For the election of Two Members of the said Assembly for the District of *Ferryland*, at the Goulds, Bay Bulls, Witless Bay, Mobile, Toad's Cove, St. Michael's, Bauline, Brigus South, Admiral's Cove (Cape Broyle), Cape Broyle, Caplin Bay, Ferryland, Aquaforte, Fermeuse (Northside), Fermeuse (Southside), Fermeuse (Riverhead), Renew's, Broad Cove.

For the election of Three Members of the said Assembly for the District of *Placentia and St. Mary's*, at Portugal Cove, Daniel's Point (Northside Trepassey), St. Shott's Holyrood (St. Mary's Bay), North Harbor (St. Mary's Bay), Mother Rex, St. Mary's (Riverhead), Gaskier's, Mall Bay, Great Barrisway (Cape Shore), Salmonier (Northside), John's Pond, St. Joseph's, Salmonier

(Southside), Haricot (St. Mary's Bay), Colinet, Branch, Point Lance, St. Bride's, St. Patrick's Cove (Cape Shore), Point Verde, Placentia, North East Arm (Placentia), Little Placentia, Placentia (Jersey Side), South East Arm (Placentia), Marquise, Fox Harbor, Long Harbor, Little Harbor (near La Manche), Ram's Island, Black River, Sound Island, Woody Island, Brewley, Barren Island, Isle of Valen, South East Bight (Placentia Bay), Presque, Paradise, Petit Forte, Baine Harbor, Little Harbor (near Oderin), Merasheen, Harbor Buffett, Haystack, Red Island, Tack's Beach, St Leonard's, Southern Harbor, Arnold's Cove, North Harbor (Placentia Bay), Mussel Harbor Arm, Ship Harbor, Famish Cove, Oderin, Monkstown (Paradise Sound), Clatice Harbor.

For the election of Two Members of the said Assembly for the District of *Burin*, at Flat Islands, Spanish Room, Mortier Bay, Rock Harbor (Mortier Bay), Little Bay, Burin, Salt Pond (Burin), Great St. Lawrence, Lawn, Lord's Cove, Fox Cove, Point aux Gauls, Muddy Hole, Lamaline, Lories, Fortune, Grand Bank, Grand Beach.

For the election of One Member of the said Assembly for the District of *Fortune Bay*, at Garnish, Point Enragee, Fox Cove, Bay L'Argent, Little Bay East, Harbor Mille, Head of the Bay, English Harbor East, Anderson's Cove, Stone's Cove, Rencontre, Lally Cove, Bay du Nord Brook, Pool's Cove, Corban, Belleoram, St. Jacques, English Harbor West, Coomb's Cove, Little Bay West, Harbor Breton, Brunette Island, Sagona, Pass Island, Hermitage Cove, Gaultois, Milltown (Bay D'Espoir), Ship Cove, Pushthrough.

For the election of One Member of the said Assembly for the District of *Burgeo and La Poile*, at Richard's Harbor, Rencontre, Francois, Cape La Hune, Fox Island, Ramea Islands, Burgeo, Grand Bruit, Little Bay, Western Point, Petites, Harbor Le Cou, Rose Blanche, Burnt Islands, Isle aux Morts, Deer Island, Red Island, Cul de Sac West, Little River, Channel, Cape Ray.

For the election of One Member of the said Assembly for the District of *St. George*, at Little River (Codroy), Grand River (Codroy), Codroy Harbor, Codroy (Northside), South Branch, Highlands, Crabbe's Brook, Robinson's Head, Bank Head, Southside (Bay St. George), Seal Rocks, Main River, Stephenville Crossing, Spruce Brook (Line of Railway), Sandy Point, Stephenville, Port-au-Port, Campbell's Creek, Ship Cove, Cape George, The Mainlands, Three Rock Cove, Clam Bank Cove, Black Duck Brook, The Farms (Bas Warlas), Fox Island River, McIver's, Summerside, Corner Brook, Curling, Benoit's Cove, York Harbor Mines, Lark Harbor, Woods Island, South Arm (Bay of Islands), North Arm (Bay of Islands).

And for the conducting of the said Elections, and the due return of the Members so to be elected at the said General Election, it is Our will and pleasure that the Electors of the Districts of St. Barbe, Twillingate, Fogo, Bonavista.

Trinity, Bay-de-Verde, Placentia and St. Mary's, Burin, Fortune Bay, Burgeo and La Poile, and St George, shall give their votes, respectively, at such Polling Station as may to them be most convenient.

Given under the Great Seal of Our aforesaid Island of Newfoundland.

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, at Saint John's in the said Island, this 10th day of April, A.D., 1909, and in the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. WATSON,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

WM. MACGREGOR,
Governor,
[L. S.]

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by Our Proclamation, made and issued under the Great Seal of Our Colony of Newfoundland, and bearing even date with these presents, We have appointed and made known to Our loving subjects the several stations which we have established within the respective Districts of Our said Colony, for the purpose of holding the Election and receiving the votes of Electors duly qualified to vote at the ensuing General Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly of Our said Colony; and

Whereas we deem it requisite and necessary to appoint and establish the number of places or booths that shall be opened and held by the respective Returning Officers, or by their Deputies, for receiving the votes of the said Electors and taking the Poll at every such station or place of Election:

We do, therefore, by these presents, further order and direct as follows, that is to say:—

That in the District of *St Barbe* there shall be opened—at Trout River, one booth; at Birchy Head, one booth; at Bonne Bay, one booth; at Norris' Point, one booth; at Stanleyville, one booth; at Rocky Harbor, one booth; at Sally's Cove, one booth; at Parsons' Pond, one booth; at Cow Head, one booth; at Daniel's Harbor, one booth; at River of Ponds, one booth; at Port Saunders, one booth; at Port-aux-Choix, one booth; at Bartlett's Harbor, one booth; at Brig Bay, one booth; at Currant Island, one booth; at Flower's Cove, one booth; at Sandy Cove, one booth; at Green Island Cove, one booth; at Cook's Harbor, one booth; at Ha Ha Bay, one booth; at Cape Onion, one booth; at Quirpon, one booth; at Griquet, one booth; at St. Anthony, one booth;

at Goose Cove, one booth; at Lock's Cove, one booth; at Fishot Island, one booth; at St. Julien's, one booth; at Conche, one booth; at Groais Island, one booth; at Englee, one booth; at Canada Harbor, one booth; at Hooping Harbor, one booth; at Harbor Deep, one booth; at Jackson's Arm, one booth; at Western Cove, one booth; at South Arm, one booth; at Fleur de Lys, one booth; at Coachman's Cove, one booth; at Pacquet, one booth; at Brent's Cove, one booth; at La Scie, one booth; at St. Barbe Island, one booth. At any one of which Booths the Electors dwelling in the said District of St. Barbe may deliver their votes.

That in the District of *Twillingate* there shall be opened—at Shoe Cove, one booth; at Tilt Cove, two booths; at Nipper's Harbor, one booth; at Stocking Harbor, one booth; at North West Arm (Green Bay), one booth; at King's opened at Starve Harbor, and the other at Green's Cove; at Salton's, one booth; Harbor, one booth; at Little Bay Mines (Indian Bight), one booth; at Little Ward's Harbor, one booth; at Little Bay Island, one booth; at Springdale (Hall's Bay), one booth; at Boot Harbor (Hall's Bay), one booth; at Wellman's Cove (Sunday Cove Island), one booth; at Ward's Harbor, one booth; at Pilley's Island, one booth; at Lush's Bight, one booth; at Great Trayton, one booth; at Julia's Harbor, one booth; at Leading Tickles, one booth; at Moore's Cove (New Bay), one booth; at South West Arm (New Bay), one booth; at Fortune Harbor, one booth; at Samson's Island, one booth; at Botwoodville, one booth; at Northern Arm (Exploits River), one both; at Grand Falls, one booth; at Norris' Arm, one booth; at Kite Cove, one booth; at Lewisporte, one booth; at Loon Bay, one booth; at Campbellton, one booth; at Exploits (Burnt Island), one booth; at Kier's Cove, one booth; at Moreton's Harbor, one booth; at Cottle's Island, one booth; at Tizzard's Harbor, one booth; at Twillingate, three booths; at Farmer's Arm (New World Island), one booth; at Boyd's Cove, one booth; at Beaverton, one booth; at Herring Neck, two booths, one of which shall be opened at Starv Harbor, and the other at Green's Cove; at Salton's, one booth; at Little Beaver Cove, one booth; at Glenwood, one booth; at Horwood, one booth. At any one of which booths the Electors dwelling within the said District of Twillingate may deliver their votes.

That in the District of *Fogo* there shall be opened—at Change Islands, two booths; at Island Harbor, one booth; at Hare Bay, one booth; at Fogo, one booth; at Barr'd Island, one booth; at Joe Batt's Arm, one booth; at Little Fogo Island, one booth; at Tilting, one booth; at Cape Fogo Cove, one booth; at Seldom-Come-By, one booth; at Indian Harbor, one booth; at Horwood (Southside), one booth; at Gander Bay (Northside), one booth; at Gander Bay (Man Point), one booth; at Southside, Harris' Point (Gander Bay), one booth; at Victoria Cove (Gander Bay), one booth; at Fredericton, one booth; at Carmanville, one booth; at Ladle Cove, one booth; at Musgrave Harbor, one booth; at Doting Cove, one booth; at Cat Harbor, one booth. At any one of which booths the Electors dwelling within the said District of Fogo may deliver their votes.

That in the District of *Bonavista* there shall be opened—at Cape Islands, one booth; at Outer Pinchard's Island, one booth; at Inner Pinchard's Island, one booth; at Wesleyville, one booth; at Pool's Island, one booth; at Shambler's Cove, one booth; at Greenspond, two booths; at Fair Islands, one booth; at Burnt Island, one booth; at Gooseberry Island, one booth; at St. Brendan's, one booth; at Freshwater Bay, one booth; at Mint Brook, one booth; at Samson, one booth; at Squid Tickle, one booth; at Alexander Bay, one booth; at Salvage Bay, one booth; at Port Blandford (Clode Sound), three booths; at Charlottetown, one booth; at Musgravetown, one booth; at Brooklyn, one booth; at Sweet Bay, one booth; at Seal Cove (Southern Bay), one booth; at Southern Bay, one booth; at Indian Arm, one booth; at Plate Cove, one booth; at Plate Cove West, one booth; at Open Hall, one booth; at Tickle Cove, one booth; at Keels, one booth; at Broad Cove, one booth; at King's Cove, one booth; at Stock Cove, one booth; at Middle Amherst Cove, one booth; at Newman's Cove, one booth; at Bayly's Cove, one booth; at Bonavista, three booths; at Brookfield, one booth; at Safe Harbor, one booth; at James' Cove, one booth; at Pound Cove, one booth; at Redcliff Island, one booth; at Bunyan's Cove, one booth; at Deer Island, one booth; at Hare Bay, one booth; at Loo Cove, one booth. At any one of which booths the Electors dwelling within the said District of Bonavista may deliver their votes.

That in the District of *Trinity* there shall be opened—at Lance Cove (near Cape Bonavista), one booth; at Elliston two booths; at Little Catalina, one booth; at Catalina, two booths; at Melrose, one booth; at English Harbor, one booth; at Salmon Cove, one booth; at Ship Cove, one booth; at Trinity Harbor East, one booth; at Trinity, one booth; at Trouty, one booth; at New Bonaventure, one booth; at British Harbor, one booth, at Hickman's Harbor, one booth; at Broad Cove (Smith's Sound), one booth; at George's Brook, one booth; at Gin Cove, one booth; at Lance Cove (Smith's Sound), one booth; at Slate Quarry (Smith's Sound), one booth; at Burgoyne's Cove, one booth; at Snook's Harbor, one booth; at Britannia Cove, one booth; at St. Jones' Without, one booth; at Ireland's Eye, one booth; at Deer Harbor, one booth; at Lady Cove, one booth; at Foster's Point, one booth; at Shoal Harbor, one booth; at Clarenville, one booth; at Northern Bight, one booth; at Hodge's Cove, one booth; at Fox Harbor, one booth; at Summerside (Bull Arm), one booth; at Chance Cove, one booth; at Tickle Harbor, one booth; at Chapel Arm, one booth; at Old Shop, one booth; at Dildo, one booth, at New Harbor, one booth; at Green's Harbor, one booth; at Whitbourne, two booths; at Blaketown, one booth; at Cavendish, one booth; at Little Heart's Ease, one booth; at Heart's Deilght, one booth; at Heart's Desire, one booth; at Heart's Content, two booths; at New Perlican, one booth; at Scilly Cove, one booth; at Hant's Harbor, one booth; at Seal Cove, one booth; at New Melbourne, South, one booth; at Lance Cove, South, one booth; at Sibley's Cove, one booth. At any one of which booths the Electors dwelling within the said District of Trinity may deliver their votes.

That in the District of *Bay-de-Verde* there shall be opened—at Old Perlican, one booth; at Grate's Cove, one booth; at Red Head Cove, one booth; at Bay-de-Verde, one booth; at Low Point, one booth; at Caplin Cove, one booth; at Lower Island Cove, one booth; at Job's Cove, one booth; at Burnt Point, one booth; at Gull Island, one booth; at Northern Bay, one booth; at Ochre Pit Cove, one booth; at Western Bay, two booths; at Adam's Cove, one booth; at Black Head, two booths; at Broad Cove, North, one booth; at Mulley's Cove, one booth; at Lower Small Point, one booth; at Upper Small Point, one booth; at Spout Cove, one booth; at Perry's Cove, one booth; at Salmon Cove, one booth; at Flat Rock, one booth; at Clown's Cove, one booth; at Freshwater, one booth. At any one of which booths the Electors dwelling within the said District of Bay-de-Verde may deliver their votes.

That in the District of Carbonear there shall be opened at Carbonear eight booths; at Mosquito, one booth; at Victoria Village, two booths; and for the greater convenience of taking the polls at the respective stations, We do order that the said District of Carbonear shall be sub-divided into Seven Wards, and that Electors residing within the said District shall deliver their votes in that Ward only, as hereinafter defined, in which they reside, and when so required, according to the letter of their respective surnames; and We do further order that the said Wards shall be numbered from one to seven, and that they shall be bounded as follows, viz:—

No. 1 Ward—From Freshwater (exclusive) to the east side of the road known as "Captain Frank's Lane," up the east side of Burton's Hill (inclusive), to its junction with Heart's Content Road. And in this Ward there shall be opened two booths, viz:—

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A to J, inclusive.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters K to Z, inclusive.

No. 2 Ward—From the east side of "Captain Frank's Lane" and Burton's Hill (exclusive) to the east side of Gould's Lane and Bennett's Hill (inclusive). And in this Ward there shall be opened one booth, at which Electors residing within the said Ward may deliver their votes.

No. 3 Ward—From the east side of Gould's Lane and Bennett's Hill (exclusive) to the east side of Grammar School Lane and Doyle's Hill (inclusive). And in this Ward there shall be opened one booth, at which Electors residing within the said Ward may deliver their votes.

No. 4 Ward—From the east side of Grammar School Lane and Doyle's Hill (exclusive) to the north side of Main Brook (inclusive). And in this Ward there shall be opened two booths, viz:—

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A to J, inclusive.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters K to Z, inclusive.

No. 5 Ward—From Main Brook to Mosquito (exclusive). And in this Ward there shall be opened two booths, viz:—

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A to L, inclusive.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters M to Z, inclusive.

No. 6 Ward shall consist of the settlement of Mosquito, at which place one booth shall be opened, at which Electors dwelling within the said settlement of Mosquito may deliver their votes.

No. 7 Ward shall consist of the settlement of Victoria Village, at which place there shall be opened two booths, at either one of which booths the Electors dwelling within the said settlement of Victoria Village may deliver their votes.

That in the District of *Harbor Grace* there shall be opened—at Harbor Grace Proper six booths, for Electors residing between Keefe's Grove and Pipe Track, viz:—

No. 1 booth for all whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, and for those only.

No. 2 booth for such Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters D, E, F, G, H.

No. 3 booth for such Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters I, J, K, L, M.

No. 4 booth for such Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters N, O, P, Q.

No. 5 booth for such Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters R, S.

No. 6 booth for such Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters T to Z, inclusive.

At Riverhead, one booth, for Electors living between Pipe Track and Southern Bridge.

On the Spaniard's Bay Road, one booth, for Electors living south of Southern River and west of Cross Roads at Riverhead, including those living at the "Thicket," on the Island Cove Road.

At South Side (Harbor Grace), two booths, viz:—

No. 1 for all Electors residing between Cross Roads, Riverhead, and Bryant's Cove Road.

No. 2 for all Electors residing between Bryant's Cove Road and Feather Point.

At Bryant's Cove, one booth;

At Island Cove, two booths, viz:—

No. 1 for such Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A to I, inclusive.

No. 2 for such Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters J to Z, inclusive.

At Bishop's Cove, one booth;

At Spaniard's Bay, three booths, viz:—

No. 1 for all Electors residing east of the foot of Church Hill, at Mr. John Barrett's.

No. 2 for all Electors residing west and south-west of the foot of Church Hill, including Mr. John Barrett's.

No. 3 for all Electors residing on the New Harbor Road, north-west of and including Bartholomew Goss's, on to Peddleton.

At Goddenville, one booth;

At Bay Roberts, six booths, viz:—

No. 1 for Electors living from Hennebury's Cross Road to the main road of Coosh.

No. 2 for Electors living between Hennebury's Cross Road and the Bars, Mercer's Cove.

No. 3 for Electors living between the Bars, Mercer's Cove, to Juggle's Cove, inclusive.

No. 4 for Electors living on the North side of Coley's Point, including North side of Centre Road.

No. 5 for Electors living on the South side of Coley's Point, including South side of Centre Road.

No. 6 at Spaniard's Bay Pond (Shearstown), one booth, for Electors residing there.

At Tilton, one booth.

That in the District of *Port-de-Grave* there shall be opened—at Ship Cove, one booth; at which Electors dwelling there and eastwardly to Bay Roberts shall deliver their votes; at Port-de-Grave, one booth; at which Electors dwelling between Ship Cove, exclusive, and Bareneed, exclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Bareneed, one booth, at which Electors dwelling between Brabury Hill and Bareneed, being to Forristal's, inclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Clarke's Beach, one booth; at which Electors dwelling between South River Bridge and North River shall deliver their votes; at North River, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at Otterbury shall deliver their votes; at Southern River, one booth, at which Electors dwelling at that place and at Salmon Cove shall deliver their votes; at Cupids, one booth, at which Electors dwelling between Southern Gut Bridge and Cupids, inclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Cross Roads (Riverhead, Cupids), one booth, at which Electors living in the vicinity of the said Cross Roads shall deliver their votes; at Burnt Head, one booth, at which Electors dwelling between Burnt Head, inclusive, and Cupids, exclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Brigus, two booths, at either one of which Electors dwelling between Turk's Gut and Burnt Head, exclusive, shall deliver their votes.

That in the District of *Harbor Main* there shall be opened—at Turk's Cove, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at English Cove, and on the Main Line north of Bedlam Gulley shall deliver their votes; at Collier's (North side), one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Collier's, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there and from and between there and Turk's Cove, exclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Bacon Cove, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at the Riverhead thereof shall deliver their votes; at Kitcheus, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there and in the neighbourhood thereof shall deliver their votes; at Conception Harbor, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at the Riverhead thereof shall deliver their votes; at Avondale, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at Broad Cove, and between Harbor Main and the Riverhead of Conception Harbor shall deliver their votes; at Harbor Main, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there and in the neighbourhood there, and at Gasters, shall deliver their votes; at Chapel's Cove, one booth, at which Electors resident at Chapel's

Cove, Red Rock Cove, and Chapel's Cove Pond Head, and those residing between James Haynes', at Grant's Marsh, and Timothy Sullivan's, inclusive of Wall's Pond, on the main line of road from Holyrood to Harbor Main, shall deliver their votes; at North Arm (Holyrood), one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Holyrood (Central), one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Holyrood (Southside), one booth, at which Electors dwelling between Holyrood Bridge and Indian Pond Brook shall deliver their votes; at Indian Pond, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Seal Cove, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Lance Cove, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at Upper Gullies shall deliver their votes; at Kelligrews, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there and at Lower Gullies and Codner shall deliver their votes; at Foxtrap, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Long Pond, one booth, at which Electors dwelling between Manuel's Brook and Taylor's Road (Foxtrap), shall deliver their votes; at Topsail, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there and to Manuel's Brook shall deliver their votes; at Horse Cove, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Topsail Road, one booth, at which Electors dwelling on the said road from Topsail Hill Bridge to Quigley's shall deliver their votes.

That for the Eastern Division of the District of *St. John's* there shall be opened for the following Stations, as hereinafter defined, thirty-eight booths, viz:—for the *St. John's* section, seventeen booths; for the *Quidi Vidi* section, one booth; for the *Major's Path* section, two booths; for the *Torbay* section, eight booths; for the *Pouch Cove* section, three booths; for the *Portugal Cove* section, three booths; for the *Bell Island* section, four booths. And for the greater convenience of taking the Polls in the said respective sections, the said Division of *St. John's East* shall be sub-divided into seven sections, which shall for this purpose be respectively denominated:—(1) The *Quidi Vidi* section; (2) The *Major's Path* section; (3) The *Tobray* section; (4) The *Pouch Cove* section; (5) The *Portugal Cove* section; (6) The *Bell Island* section; and (7) The *St. John's* section.

No. 1.—The *Quidi Vidi* Section.

The *Quidi Vidi* section shall be bounded by a line commencing at *Cuckhold's Head*, thence running along the centre of the road running north-westwardly to *Quidi Vidi Road*, thence across *Quidi Vidi Pond* to the commencement of a road known as the "Back Road," and situated on the east side of *Ross's farm*, thence along the centre of the said "Back Road" to *Logy Bay Road*, thence along the centre of *Logy Bay Road* to its junction with *Salmon's Road*, thence along said *Salmon's Road* to the centre of *Sugar Loaf*, thence following the sea shore to the point of commencement at *Cuckhold's Head*; and the electors dwelling within the said Section shall deliver their votes at the booth at *Quidi Vidi*.

No. 2.—The Major's Path Section.

The Major's Path section shall be bounded by a line commencing at the junction of Salmon's Road with Logy Bay Road, thence running southwardly along the centre of Logy Bay Road, to commencement of the road near Cook's, leading to Torbay Road, thence along the centre of the said Cook's Road to the Torbay Road on Gleeson's Marsh, thence along the centre of the Torbay Road southwardly to the road leading north-westwardly past Judge Prowse's property and known as the Major's Path, thence along the centre of the said Major's Path to the road around Kenny's Pond, thence along the centre of said road to the Portugal Cove Road, then northwardly along the centre of said road to commencement of a path skirting the northern boundary of a piece of land belonging to J. Lindberg, leading to the Three Pond Barrens Road, thence along the centre of the said path to its junction with the road leading to Three Pond Barrens, thence northwardly passing to the north-east of a house owned by one Bell, direct to Windsor Lake, thence eastwardly along the shores of said lake to the Water House, thence south-eastwardly direct to point of commencement at Salmon's Road on Logy Bay Road. And for this section there shall be two booths, one situated in the western portion of the said section, and the other at King's Bridge. And We do order that Electors dwelling within the said section shall deliver their votes at the booth most convenient to them.

No. 3.—The Torbay Section.

The Torbay section shall be bounded by a line commencing at the centre of Sugar Loaf, thence running along the centre of Salmon's Road to its junction with the Logy Bay Road, thence along the northern boundary of the Major's Path section to the Water House at Windsor Lake, thence north-eastwardly direct to the junction of the road leading from Portugal Cove to the road from Bauline to Torbay, with the last named road at a place known as the "Juniper," thence eastwardly direct to Blackhead, thence following the windings of the sea shore to point of commencement at Sugar Loaf; and in this section there shall be, at Torbay (North side), two booths; at Torbay (South side), one booth; at Flatrock, one booth; at Outer Cove, one booth; at Middle Cove, one booth; at Logy Bay, one booth; at Piper Stock Hill (Torbay Road), one booth. And We do order that the Electors dwelling within the said section shall deliver their votes at the booth nearest to their residence.

No. 4.—The Pouch Cove Section.

The Pouch Cove section shall be bounded by a line commencing at Blackhead, thence following the northern boundary of the Torbay section to the place on the Bauline Road known as the "Juniper," thence north-westwardly direct to Bauline Head in Conception Bay, thence following the sea shore to Cape St. Francis, thence along the sea shore southwardly to point of commencement at Blackhead. And in this section there shall be at Pouch Cove, two booths;

and at Bauline, one booth. And We do further order that the Electors residing within the said section shall deliver their votes at the booth nearest to their residence.

No. 5.—The Portugal Cove Section.

The Portugal Cove section shall be bounded by a line commencing at Bauline Head, thence following the south-western boundary of the Pouch Cove section to the place known as the "Juniper," thence to the north-western boundary of the Torbay section to the Water House at Windsor Lake, thence running along the northern shore of the said lake to Hughes' Bridge on the Broad Cove Old Road; thence northwardly along the boundary line between the Electoral District of St. John's East and West to its termination on the shore of Conception Bay, north of St. Philip's; thence along the shore of the said bay, northwardly, to point of commencement at Bauline Head. And in this section there shall be opened at Portugal Cove, two booths; at Windsor Lake, west end, one booth. And We do further order that Electors dwelling within the said section shall deliver their votes at the booth nearest to their residence.

No. 6.—The Bell Island Section.

The Bell Island section shall include the Island of Bell Island. And We do order that the Electors residing in said section at Lance Cove and neighbourhood, and to the west thereof, shall deliver their votes at the booth to be opened at Lance Cove; and Electors residing at Bell Island East shall deliver their votes at any one of the three booths to be opened there, which is most convenient to their residence.

No. 7.—The St. John's (Town) Section.

The Saint John's (Town) section shall be bounded as follows, viz:—By a line commencing at Cuckhold's Head, thence running along the southern boundary of the Quidi Vidi section to the commencement of the road leading from Logy Bay Road (near Cook's) to the Torbay Road; thence along the southern boundary of the Major's Path section to the western end of the path leading from Portugal Cove Road to the road leading to the Three Pond Barrens; thence along the western boundary of the same section to its termination at Windsor Lake (taking in the house of one Bell, situated on the said boundary line near the Three Pond Barrens Road; thence along the southern shore of Windsor Lake to the boundary line between the Electoral Divisions of St. John's East and West on the Old Broad Cove Road at Hughes' Bridge; thence along the said boundary to its southern termination at St. John's harbor; thence following the winding of the shore to the point of commencement at Cuckhold's Head.

And We do order that the said section shall be sub-divided into five Wards, and that Electors residing within the said section shall deliver their votes in that Ward only as hereinafter defined, in which they reside, and according to

the initial letter of their respective names; and We do further order that the Wards aforesaid shall be numbered from one to five, inclusive, and shall be bounded as follows, namely:—

No. 1 Ward shall be bounded by a line commencing at Cuckhold's Head, and running along the boundary between St. John's section and Quidi Vidi section to commencement of the road on the Logy Bay Road (near Cook's), running from Logy Bay Road to the Torbay Road; thence along the boundary between the St. John's section and the Major's Path section to the Portugal Cove Road; thence across the said road to the Portugal Cove Old Road; thence along the centre of the last mentioned road to the lane leading past the eastern side of Mr. J. O. Fraser's house; thence along the centre of Circular Road to Bannerman Road; thence along the centre of Bannerman Road to Military Road; thence along the centre of Military Road to top of Cochrane Street; thence down the centre of Cochrane Street to the harbor of St. John's; thence following the windings of the sea shore to point of commencement at Cuckhold's Head. And in this Ward there shall be opened three booths.

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D, E, F.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters G, H, I, J, K, L, M.

At No. 3 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 2 Ward shall be bounded as follows, viz:—By a line commencing at the termination on the shore of the harbor of St. John's of the western boundary of No. 1 Ward; thence following the said western boundary of No. 1 Ward to the bridge crossing Rennie's River at the commencement of the Portugal Cove Old Road; thence turning south up the centre of Rennie's Mill Road to Rawlins' Cross; thence down the centre of Prescott Street and Hunter's (Job's) Cove to harbor of St. John's; thence along the northern shore of the said harbor to point of commencement at foot of Cochrane Street. And in this Ward there shall be opened four booths.

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A, B, C.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters D, E, F, G, H, I, J.

At No. 3 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters K, L, M, N, O, P.

At No. 4 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 3 Ward shall be bounded as follows, viz:—By a line commencing on the waters of St. John's harbor at Hunter's (Job's) Cove, thence following the western boundary of No. 2 Ward to Rawlins' Cross; thence along the centre of Military Road to Garrison Hill; thence along centre of Garrison Hill to Newtown Road; thence along centre of Newtown Road to north-eastern corner of Parade Ground; thence across the Parade Ground following the line of fence enclosing Fort Townshend on the westward to a point on Harvey Road opposite the Tavern kept by one James Chadder; thence westwardly along the centre of Harvey Road to the top of Long's Hill; thence down the centre of Long's Hill to its junction with Cathedral Hill; thence down the centre of Cathedral Hill to Duckworth Street; thence along the centre of Duckworth Street to Market House Hill; thence down the centre of Market House Hill and of Clift's Cove to the waters of St. John's harbor; thence along the northern shore of the said harbor to point of commencement at Hunter's (Job's) Cove. And in this Ward there shall be opened two booths.

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A to L, inclusive.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters M to Z, inclusive.

No. 4 Ward shall be bounded as follows, viz:—By a line commencing on the waters of Saint John's harbor at Clift's Cove, and following the western boundary of No. 3 Ward to its termination at the north-eastern corner of the Parade Ground at Newtown Road; thence eastwardly along the said road to its junction with Allandale Road; thence along the centre of Allandale Road to bridge over Rennie's River at the foot of Long Pond; thence along the centre of the road which skirts the property of R. G. Rendell at North Bank, and leads to the Three Pond Barrens to the point on the said road where the southern boundary line of the Major's Path section to its termination at Windsor Lake; thence along the north-western boundary of the St. John's section to Broad Cove Old Road at Hughes' Bridge; thence southwardly along the boundary between the Electoral Divisions of St. John's East and West to its termination on the waters of the harbor at Beck's Cove; thence along the northern shore of the said harbor to point of commencement at Clift's Cove. And in this Ward there shall be opened four booths.

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A, B, C.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters D, E, F, G, H.

At No. 3 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters I, J, K, L, M, N, O.

At No. 4 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 5 Ward shall be bounded as follows, viz:—By a line commencing at Rawlins' Cross on Military Road; thence running along the centre of Rennie's Mill Road to the bridge over Rennie's River at the commencement of Portugal Cove Old Road; thence following the western boundary of No. 1 Ward to its termination at the junction of the Portugal Cove Road and the road around Kenney's Pond; thence along the boundary of Major's Path section to commencement of the path described above leading from the Portugal Cove Road to the Three Pond Barrens Road; thence southwardly along the eastern boundary of No. 4 Ward to the junction of Allandale and Newtown Roads; thence along the centre of Garrison Hill to Military Road; thence along the centre of Military Road to the point of commencement at Rawlins' Cross. And in this Section there shall be opened four booths.

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D, E, F.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters G, H, I, J, K, L, M.

At No. 3 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

At No. 4 booth those Electors only shall vote who reside north of Circular Road in the said Ward.

That for the Western Division of the District of *St. John's* there shall be opened thirty booths for the following sections as hereinafter defined, viz:—For the *St. John's* (Town) section, seventeen booths; for the South Side section, two booths; for the Blackhead section, one booth; for the Petty Harbor section, three booths; for the Goulds section, one booth; for the Kilbride section, one booth; for the Boggy Hall section, one booth; for the Freshwater Valley section, one booth; for the Broad Cove section, three booths.

And, for the greater convenience of taking the Polls in the said respective sections, the said Division of *St. John's* West shall be sub-divided into nine sections, which shall for this purpose be respectively denominated: (1) The South Side Section; (2) The Blackhead Section; (3) The Petty Harbor Section; (4) The Goulds Section; (5) The Kilbride Section; (6) The Boggy Hall (or Topsail Road) Section; (7) The Freshwater Valley Section (8) The Broad Cove Section; and (9) The *Saint John's* (Town) Section.

No. 1.—The South Side Section.

The South Side section shall be bounded by a line commencing at Fort Amherst, thence running westwardly along the southern shore of the harbor of St. John's and of Waterford Bridge River to Waterford Bridge, thence direct to the place of commencement at Fort Amherst aforesaid. And electors residing within the said section shall deliver their votes at either one of the two booths therein.

No. 2.—The Blackhead Section.

The Blackhead section shall be bounded as follows, viz:—By a line commencing at the Flag Staff near the Lighthouse at Cape Spear, thence running westwardly to the shore of Petty Harbor Long Pond, thence following the windings of the shore of the said pond to its northern termination, thence direct to Waterford Bridge, thence along the southern boundary of the South Side section to Fort Amherst, thence following the windings of the sea shore to Cape Spear to point of commencement. And the Electors residing within the said section shall deliver their votes at the booth at Blackhead.

No. 3.—The Petty Harbor Section.

The Petty Harbor section shall be bounded by a line commencing near the Flag Staff at Cape Spear, thence running along the southern boundary of the Blackhead section to Petty Harbor Long Pond, thence following the eastern shore of the said pond to its southern end, thence direct to the Northern Goulds Bridge, thence along the southern boundary of the Electoral District of St. John's to its termination at the Motion Head, thence following the windings of the sea shore to the point of commencement at Cape Spear. And in this section there shall be three booths—one at Petty Harbor (North Side); one at Petty Harbor (South Side); and one at Maddox Cove. And we do order that Electors dwelling within the said section may deliver their votes at the booth nearest to their residence.

No. 4.—The Goulds Section.

The Goulds section shall be bounded by a line commencing at the sixth mile mark on the Petty Harbor Old Road, thence running direct to the eastern termination of the Heavy Tree Road and the Bay Bulls Road, thence along the centre of the Heavy Tree Road to the Short Road, thence along the centre of the 'Short' Road to its junction on Doyle's Road with the southern boundary line of the District of St. John's, thence along the said boundary line to the Northern Goulds' Bridge, thence following the western boundary of the Petty Harbor section to the southern end of Petty Harbor Long Pond, thence northwardly following the windings of the western shore of the said pond to place of commencement at the sixth mile mark on the Petty Harbor Old Road. And Electors dwelling within the said Section shall deliver their votes at the Goulds booth.

No. 5.—The Kilbride Section.

The Kilbride section shall be bounded by a line commencing at the centre of Waterford Bridge, thence following the course southwardly of Waterford Bridge River, to a point about one mile west of "Columbia" Hill on the Bay Bulls Old Road, where James Doyle's Road crosses the said river, thence westwardly direct to the western end of the Heavy Tree Road, thence eastwardly along the centre of the said road to the Bay Bulls Road, thence along the northern boundary of the Goulds section to the sixth mile mark on the Petty Harbor Old Road, thence northwardly following the windings of Petty Harbor Long Pond to its northern end, thence along the southern boundary of the Blackhead section to point of commencement at Waterford Bridge. And Electors residing within the said section shall deliver their votes at Kilbride booth.

No. 6.—The Boggy Hall (or Topsail Road) Section.

The Boggy Hall section shall be bounded by a line commencing at Waterford Bridge, thence running westwardly along the Lunatic Asylum Road to Molloy's Lane, thence along the centre of the said lane to the Topsail Road, thence eastwardly along the centre of the said road to the Cockpit Road, thence along the centre of the Cockpit Road to Casey's Road, thence along the centre of Casey's Road to its junction with Blackmarsh Road, thence northwardly direct to the point near the Ropewalk, at which the line of the railway crosses the Pennywell Road, thence westwardly direct to the western corner of a house on the Kenmount Road belonging to one Putt, thence north-westwardly direct to a point on the southern boundary line of the Electoral District of St. John's, one mile to the westward of Quigley's, thence following the said boundary line of the Electoral District of St. John's southwardly to the point where the "Short" Road intersects the same on Doyle's Road, thence along the western ~~boundary~~ of the Goulds' section to Heavy Tree Road, thence along the western boundary of the Kilbride section to point of commencement at Waterford Bridge. And the Electors residing within the said section shall deliver their votes at the booth at Boggy Hall.

No. 7.—The Freshwater Valley Section.

The Freshwater Valley section shall be bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the line of railway and the Freshwater Road near Michael Dea's house, thence following the said line of railway to the Pennywell Road crossing, thence following the western boundary of the Boggy Hall section to the termination of the southern boundary line of the Electoral District of St. John's, at a point one mile west of Quigley's, thence direct to Hughes' Bridge on the Broad Cove Old Road, thence along the boundary line between the Electoral Divisions of St. John's East and West to point of commencement at the railway crossing near Michael Dea's house on the Freshwater Road. And the Electors residing in this section shall deliver their votes at the booth in the Freshwater Valley.

No. 8.—The Broad Cove Section.

The Broad Cove section shall be bounded as follows, viz:—By a line commencing at Hughes' Bridge on the Broad Cove Old Road, thence running along the western boundary of the Freshwater section to its termination one mile to the west of Quigley's, at the southern boundary of the Electoral District of St. John's, thence north-westwardly along the said boundary to its termination on the shore of Conception Bay, south of St. Philip's, thence northwardly along the shore of the said bay to the terminating point on the shore of the said bay of the boundary line between the Electoral Divisions of St. John's East and West, thence along the said boundary line to point of commencement at Hughes' Bridge. And Electors residing in this section shall deliver their votes at any one of the three booths to be opened in the said section.

No. 9.—The St. John's Section.

The St. John's section shall be bounded by a line commencing at Beck's Cove on the waters of St. John's harbor, thence running westwardly along the northern shore of the said harbor and the northern bank of the Waterford Bridge River to Waterford Bridge, thence along the Lunatic Asylum Road to Molloy's Lane to the Topsail Road, thence along the centre of Topsail Road to the Cockpit Road, thence along the centre of the Cockpit Road to Casey's Road, thence along the centre of Casey's Road to its junction with the Blackmarsh Road, thence northwardly direct to the point near the Ropewalk, at which the line of the railway crosses the Pennywell Road, thence along the railway track to the Freshwater Road crossing near Michael Dea's house, thence along the centre of the Freshwater Road to Carter's Street, thence down the centre of Carter's Street and Carter's Hill to Playhouse Hill, thence along the centre of Playhouse Hill to Duckworth Street, thence eastward along Duckworth Street to the top of Beck's Cove, thence down the centre of the said cove to point of commencement.

And We do order that the said section shall be sub-divided into five Wards, and that Electors residing within the said section shall deliver their votes in that ward only, as hereinafter defined, in which they reside, and according to the initial letter of their respective names. And We do further order that the Wards aforesaid shall be numbered from one to five, inclusive, and shall be bounded as follows, viz:—

No. 1 Ward by a line commencing at Browning's Bridge, thence running westwardly along the northern bank of the Waterford Bridge River to Waterford Bridge, thence along the Lunatic Asylum Road to Molloy's Lane to the Topsail Road, thence along the centre of the Topsail Road to the Cockpit Road, thence along the centre of the Cockpit Road to Casey's Road, thence along the centre of Casey's Road to the Blackmarsh Road, thence northwardly direct to the point near the Ropewalk at which the line of railway crosses the Pennywell Road, thence along the centre of Pennywell Road to the Ropewalk

Lane, thence along the centre of Ropewalk Lane to Mundy's Pond, thence direct across the said pond to the point where the northern extension of Leslie Street touches on the said pond, thence down the centre of Leslie Street to Water Street West, thence across the said street and down the centre of the lane near Grant's house to Waterford Bridge River, thence along the north bank of the said river to point of commencement at Browning's Bridge. And in this Ward there shall be opened two booths.

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A to L, inclusive.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters M to Z, inclusive.

No. 2 Ward shall be bounded by a line commencing at Patrick Street, thence along the north bank of Waterford Bridge River to the lane near Grant's house, leading from the river to Water Street, thence following the eastern boundary of Ward No. 1 to the railway crossing on Pennywell Road, thence along the railway track to the crossing on Freshwater Road near Michael Dea's, thence south-eastwardly direct to the point near the "White House," where Mundy Pond Road joins LeMarchant Road, thence westwardly along the centre of LeMarchant Road to Patrick Street, thence down the centre of Patrick Street to place of commencement. And in this Ward there shall be opened three booths.

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D, E.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M

At No. 3 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 3 Ward shall be bounded by a line commencing at the cove at the foot of Springdale Street and running along the northern shore of the harbor of St. John's to Patrick Street, thence following the eastern boundary of No. 2 Ward to the junction of Springdale Street with LeMarchant Road, thence down the centre of Springdale Street to point of commencement on the waters of the harbor in the cove above mentioned. And in this Ward there shall be opened four booths.

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.

At No. 3 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters M, N, O, P, Q.

At No. 4 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 4 Ward shall be bounded by a line commencing at the cove at the foot of Springdale Street and thence running along the eastern boundary of No. 3 Ward to its termination at the junction of Springdale Street with LeMarchant Road, thence across the said road to the point near the "White House" where Mundy's Pond Road joins it, thence north-westwardly direct to the railway crossing on Freshwater Road, thence along the said road to the lane known as M. Dea's Lane, thence down the said lane to the top of Rocky Lane, thence down the centre of Rocky Lane to the top of Barter's Hill, thence down the centre of Barter's Hill, Queen's Street and Stewart's Cove to the harbor of St. John's thence westwardly along the northern shore of the said harbor to the point of commencement at the cove above mentioned at the foot of Springdale Street. And in this Ward there shall be opened four booths.

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K.

At No. 3 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters L, M, N, O, P.

At No. 4 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 5 Ward shall be bounded by a line commencing at Beck's Cove on the waters of the harbor of St. John's, thence running westwardly along the northern shore of the said harbor to Stewart's Cove, thence up the centre of Stewart's Cove, Queen Street, Barter's Hill, Rocky Lane and a lane known as M Dea's Lane, to the junction of the said lane with Freshwater Road; thence eastwardly along the centre of the said road to Carter's Street; thence down the centre of the said street and of Carter's Hill to Playhouse Hill to its junction with Duckworth Street and New Gower Street; thence eastwardly along the centre of Duckworth Street to the top of Beck's Cove; thence down the centre of the said Beck's Cove to point of commencement on the waters of the harbor. And in this Ward there shall be opened four booths.

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.

At No. 3 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters M, N, O, P, Q.

At No. 4 booth those Electors only shall vote whose respective surnames begin with the letters R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

That for the District of *Ferryland* there shall be opened—at the Goulds, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Bay Bulls, two booths, at which Electors dwelling between the Goulds, exclusive, and the north head of Witless Bay shall deliver their votes; at Witless Bay, two booths, at which Electors dwelling between the north head and the south head of the said bay shall deliver their votes; at Mobile, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Toad's Cove, one booth, at which Electors dwelling between Toad's Cove, inclusive, and St. Michael's, exclusive, shall deliver their votes; at St. Michael's, one booth, at which Electors dwelling between St. Michael's, inclusive, and La Manche, exclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Bauline, one booth, at which Electors dwelling between La Manche, inclusive, and St. Michael's, exclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Brigus South, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Admiral's Cove (Cape Broyle), one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Cape Broyle, one booth, at which Electors dwelling between La Manche, exclusive, and Cape Broyle, inclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Caplin Bay, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Ferryland, one booth, at which Electors dwelling between Caplin Bay, exclusive, and Aquaforte, exclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Aquaforte, one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Fermeuse (north side), one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Fermeuse (south side), one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Fermeuse (Riverhead), one booth, at which Electors dwelling there shall deliver their votes; at Renew's, two booths, at which Electors dwelling between Fermeuse, exclusive, and Broad Cove, exclusive, shall deliver their votes; at Broad Cove, one booth, at which Electors dwelling between Broad Cove, inclusive, and Cape Race, inclusive, shall deliver their votes.

That for the District of *Placentia and St. Mary's* there shall be opened—at Portugal Cove, one booth; at Daniel's Point (North Side, Trepassey), one booth; at St. Shott's, one booth; at Holyrood (St. Mary's Bay) one booth; at North Harbor (St. Mary's Bay), one booth; at Mother Rex, one booth; at

St. Mary's, one booth; at St. Mary's (Riverhead) one booth; at Gasker's, one booth; at Mall Bay, one booth; at Great Barrisway (Cape Shore), one booth; at Salmonier (north side), one booth; at John's Pond, one booth; at St. Joseph's, one booth; at Salmonier (south side), one booth; at Colinet, one booth; at Haricot (St. Mary's Bay), one booth; at Branch, one booth; at Point Lance, one booth; at St. Bride's, one booth; at St. Patrick's Cove (Cape Shore), one booth; at Point Verde, one booth; at Placentia, one booth; at North East Arm (Placentia), one booth; at Little Placentia, one booth; at Placentia (Jersey Side), one booth; at South East Arm (Placentia), one booth; at Marquise, one booth; at Fox Harbor, one booth; at Long Harbor, one booth; at Little Harbor (near La Manche), one booth; at Ram's Island, one booth; at Black River, one booth; at Sound Island, one booth; at Woody Island, one booth; at Brewley, one booth; at Barren Island, one booth; at Isle of Valen, one booth; at South East Bight (Placentia Bay), one booth; at Presque, one booth; at Paradise, one booth; at Petit Forte, one booth; at Baine Harbor, one booth; at Little Harbor (near Oderin), one booth; at Merasheen, one booth; at Harbor Buffett, one booth; at Haystack, one booth; at Red Island, one booth; at Tack's Beach, one booth; at St. Leonard's, one booth; at South Harbor, one booth; at Arnold's Cove, one booth; at North Harbor (Placentia Bay), one booth; at Mussel Harbor Arm, one booth; at Ship Harbor, one booth; at Famish Cove, one booth; at Oderin, one booth; at Monkstown (Paradise Sound), one booth; at Clatice Harbor, one booth. At any one of which booths Electors dwelling within the said District of Placentia and St. Mary's may deliver their votes.

That in the District of *Burin* there shall be opened—at Flat Islands, one booth; at Spanish Room, one booth; at Mortier Bay, two booths; at Rock Harbor (Mortier Bay), one booth; at Little Bay, one booth; at Burin, three booths; at Salt Pond (Burin), one booth; at Great St. Lawrence, two booths; at Lawn, one booth; at Lord's Cove, one booth; at Fox Cove, one booth; at Point-aux-Gauls, one booth; at Muddy Hole, one booth; at Allan's Island (Lamaline), one booth; at Meadow (Lamaline), one booth; at North Side (Lamaline), one booth; at Lorie's, one booth; at Fortune, one booth; at Grand Bank, two booths; at Grand Beach, one booth. At any one of which booths Electors dwelling within the said District of Burin may deliver their votes.

That in the District of *Fortune Bay* there shall be opened—at Garnish, one booth; at Point Enragee, one booth; at Fox Cove, one booth; at Bay L'Argent, one booth; at Little Bay East, one booth; at Harbor Mille, one booth; at Head of the Bay, one booth; at English Harbor East, one booth; at Anderson's Cove, one booth; at Stone's Cove, one booth; at Rencontre, one booth; at Lally Cove, one booth; at Bay-du-Nord Brook, one booth; at Pool's Cove, one booth; at Corban, one booth; at Belleoram, one booth; at St. Jacques, one booth; at English Harbor West, one booth; at Coomb's Cove, one booth; at Little Bay West, one booth; at Harbor Breton, one booth; at Brunette Island, one booth; at Sagona, one booth; at Pass Island, one booth; at Hermitage Cove, one booth;

at Gaultois, one booth; at Milltown (Bay d'Espoir), one booth; at Ship Cove, one booth; at Pushthrough, one booth. At any one of which booths Electors dwelling within the said District of Fortune Bay may deliver their votes.

That in the District of *Burgeo and LaPoile* there shall be opened—at Richard's Harbor, one booth; at Rencontre, one booth; at Francois, one booth; at Cape La Hune, one booth; at Fox Islands, one booth; at Remea Islands, one booth; at Burgeo, one booth; at Grand Bruit, one booth; at Little Bay, one booth; at Western Point, one booth; at Petites, one booth; at Harbr Le Cou, one booth; at Rose Blanche, one booth; at Burnt Islands, one booth; at Isleaux-Morts, one booth; at Deer Island, one booth; at Red Island, one booth; at Cul-de-Sac, one booth; at Little River, one booth; at Channel, one booth; at Cape Ray, one booth. At any one of which booths Electors dwelling within the District of Burgeo and LaPoile may deliver their votes.

That in the District of *St George* there shall be opened—at Little River (Codroy), one booth; at Grand River (Codroy), one booth; at Codroy Harbor, one booth; at Codroy (North Side), one booth; at South Branch, one booth; at Highlands, one booth; at Crabb's Brook, one booth; at Robinson's Head, one booth; at Bank Head, one booth; at South Side (Bay St. George), one booth; at Seal Rocks, one booth; at Main River, one booth; at Stephenville Crossing, one booth; at Spruce Brook (Line of Railway), one booth; at Sandy Point, one booth; at Stephenville, one booth; at Port-au-Port, one booth; at Campbell's Creek, one booth; at Ship Cove, one booth; at Cape St George, one booth; at The Main Lands, one booth; at Three Rock Cove, one booth; at Clam Bank Cove, one booth; at Black Duck Brook, one booth; at The Farms (Bos Warlas), one booth; at Fox Island River, one booth; at McIver's, one booth; at Summer-side, one booth; at Corner Brook, one booth; at Curling, one booth; at Benoit's Cove, one booth; at York Harbor Mines, one booth; at Lark Harbor, one booth; at Wood's Island, one booth; at South Arm (Bay of Islands), one booth; at North Arm (Bay of Islands), one booth. At any one of which booths Electors dwelling within the District of St. George may deliver their votes.

Given under the Great Seal of Our aforesaid Island of Newfoundland.

WITNESS Our trusty and well-beloved SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, at St. John's, in the said Island, this 13th day of April, A.D. 1909, and in the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. WATSON,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

WM. MACGREGOR,
Governor,
[L. S.]

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS We did by Our Proclamation made and issued under the Great Seal of Our Colony of Newfoundland and bearing date the Thirteenth day of April instant, amongst other things direct and appoint the several places within the Electoral Districts of St. Barbe, Twillingate, Fogo, Bonavista, Bay-de-Verde, Carbonear, Port-de-Grave, St. John's (Western Division), Ferryland, Placentia and St. Mary's, Burin, Fortune Bay and Burgeo and La Poile, respectively, at which polling places should be established for taking the Polls at the ensuing General Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly of Our said Colony of Newfoundland.

And whereas We deem it expedient to direct and appoint that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed for the said Electoral District of St. Barbe, one booth at Hauling Point (White Bay), and one booth at Hawke's Harbor.

And for the Electoral District of Twillingate, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at St. Patrick's, one booth at Salt Pond (near Lewisporte), and one booth at Birchy Bay.

And for the Electoral District of Fogo, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at Wild Cove (near Seldom-Come-By).

And for the Electoral District of Bonavista, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at Happy Adventure, and one booth at New Harbor (near Loo Cove).

And for the Electoral District of Bay-de-Verde, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at Bradley's Cove.

And for the Electoral District of Carbonear, that the directions appearing in Our said Proclamation of date the 13th day of April instant, for the voting of Electors dwelling in No. 7 Ward (Victoria Village), should be cancelled and that the following should be substituted therefor:—

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote who reside on the west side of the Heart's Content Road.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote who reside on the east side of the Heart's Content Road.

And for the Electoral District of Port-de-Grave, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at the Goulds (near Brigus).

And for the Electoral District of St. John's (Western Division), that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, for No. 8 (The Broad Cove Section), one booth, in addition to the three booths opened by Our said Proclamation of date the 13th day of April instant, making four booths in all for the said Section.

And for the Electoral District of Ferryland, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at Goulds, and one booth at La Manche. And that the directions given in Our said Proclamation of date the 13th day of April instant, respecting the voting of electors in this District, should be cancelled, and the direction be that electors dwelling within the said District of Ferryland may deliver their votes at any one of the booths to be opened in the said District.

And for the Electoral District of Placentia and St. Mary's, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at each of the following places, viz:—Peter's River (St. Mary's Bay), Indian Harbor (Placentia Bay), Boot Harbor (Placentia Bay), Rose-au-Rue (Placentia Bay), and Rushoon (Placentia Bay).

And for the Electoral District of Burin, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at Frenchman's Cove.

And for the Electoral District of Fortune Bay, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at each of the following places, viz:—Miller's Passage, Seal Cove, Grole, Great Jervois, McCallum Great Harbor and Keeping's Harbor.

And for the Electoral District of Burgeo and La Poile, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at Cul-de-Sac East, and one booth at Hunt's Island.

We do hereby declare to all our loving subjects that it is our will and pleasure and do hereby direct and appoint:—

That the election of One Member for the District of St. Barbe shall also be holden at Hauling Point (White Bay), and at Hawke's Harbor, at each of which places there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of Three Members for the District of Twillingate shall also be holden at St. Patrick's, Salt Pond (near Lewisporte), and Birchy Bay, at each of which places there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of One Member for the District of Fogo shall also be holden at Wild Cove (near Seldom-Come-By), at which place there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of Three Members for the District of Bonavista shall also be holden at Happy Adventure and at New Harbor (near Loo Cove), at each of which places there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of Two Members for the District of Bay-de-Verde shall also be holden at Bradley's Cove, at which place there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of One Member for the District of Carbonear shall be holden at the places ordered by Our said Proclamation of date the 13th day of April instant to be opened, except that the directions appearing in Our said Proclamation for the voting of electors dwelling in No. 7 Ward (Victoria Village), shall be cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

At No. 1 booth those Electors only shall vote who reside on the west side of the Heart's Content Road.

At No. 2 booth those Electors only shall vote who reside on the east side of the Heart's Content Road.

That the election of One Member for the District of Port-de-Grave shall also be holden at the Goulds (near Brigus), at which place there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of Three Members for the District of St. John's (Western Division) shall be holden at the places ordered by Our said Proclamation to be opened, in addition to which there shall be opened another booth in No. 8

(The Broad Cove Section), making four booths in all for the said Section, three of which were appointed by Our said Proclamation and one by these Presents.

That the election of Two Members for the District of Ferryland shall also be holden at Goulds and at La Manche, at each of which places there shall be opened one booth. And that the directions given in Our said Proclamation respecting the voting of electors in this District shall be cancelled, and that the directions shall be that electors dwelling within the said District of Ferryland may deliver their votes at any one of the booths to be opened in the said District.

That the election of Three Members for the District of Placentia and St. Mary's shall also be holden at Peter's River (St. Mary's Bay), Indian Harbor (Placentia Bay), Boot Harbor (Placentia Bay), Rose-au-Rue (Placentia Bay), and Rushoon (Placentia Bay), at each of which places there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of Two Members for the District of Burin shall also be holden at Frenchman's Cove, at which place there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of One Member for the District of Fortune Bay shall also be holden at Miller's Passage, Seal Cove, Grole, Great Jervois, McCallum, Great Harbor and Keeping's Harbor, at each of which places there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of One Member for the District of Burgoe and La Poile shall also be holden at Cul-de-Sac East and at Hunt's Island, at each of which places there shall be opened one booth.

Given under the Great Seal of Our Colony of Newfoundland.

WITNESS Our trusty and well-beloved SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland, at Saint John's, in Our said Colony, this 20th day of April, A.D. 1909, and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR MEWS,

Deputy Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

WM. MACGREGOR,
Governor,
[L. S.]

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS We did by our Proclamations made and issued under the Great Seal of Our Colony of Newfoundland, and bearing date the Thirteenth and Twentieth days of April instant, respectively, amongst other things direct and appoint the several places within the Electoral Districts of Bonavista, Harbor Grace, Ferryland, Fortune Bay and St. George, respectively, at which Polling places should be established for taking the polls at the ensuing General Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly of Our said Colony of Newfoundland; and

Whereas We deem it expedient to direct and appoint that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed: For the said Electoral District of Bonavista, one booth at Glovertown, in addition to the booth ordered by Our said Proclamation of the Thirteenth of April to be opened, making two booths in all for the said place.

And for the Electoral District of Harbor Grace, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, at South Side (Harbor Grace), one booth, in addition to the two booths ordered by Our said Proclamation to be opened, making three booths in all for the said Section; and that the directions appearing in Our said Proclamation for the voting of Electors dwelling within the said Section, should be cancelled, and that the following should be substituted therefor:—

No. 1—For all Electors residing between Cross Roads (Riverhead), east to and including Clement Noel's;

No. 2—For all Electors residing between Clement Noel's to Bryant's Cove Road;

No. 3—For all Electors residing between Bryant's Cove Road and Feather Point.

At Spaniard's Bay, one booth, in addition to the three booths ordered by Our said Proclamation to be opened, making four booths in all for the said Section. And that the directions appearing in Our said Proclamation for the voting of Electors dwelling within the said section, should be cancelled, and that the following should be substituted therefor:—

No. 1—For all Electors from the Scrape, west to Isaac Seymour's, inclusive;

No. 2—For all Electors residing from Isaac Seymour's, west to John Barrett's;

No. 3—For all Electors residing west and south-west of the foot of Church Hill, including Mr. John Barrett's;

No. 4—For all Electors residing on the New Harbor Road, north-west of and including Bartholemew Goss's, on to Peddleton.

At Bay Roberts, one booth (at Country Path), in addition to the six booths ordered by Our said Proclamation to be opened, making seven booths in all for the said Section. And that the directions appearing in Our said Proclamation for the voting of Electors dwelling within the said section should be amended by the addition of the following:—

No. 7—At Country Path, for Electors residing there, including A. R. Hierlihy's and S. Bowering on Main Road.

And for the Electoral District of Ferryland, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at Big Pond.

And for the Electoral District of Fortune Bay, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at Boxey.

And for the Electoral District of St. George, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at Goose Arm (Bay of Islands), and one booth at South Side, Little River.

We do hereby declare to all our loving subjects that it is our will and pleasure and we do hereby direct and appoint:—

That the election of Three Members for the District of Bonavista, shall also be holden at Glovertown, at which place there shall be opened two booths, one appointed by Our said Proclamation, and one by these Presents.

That the election of Three Members for the District of Harbor Grae shall also be holden at South Side (Harbor Grace), at which place there shall be opened three booths; two appointed by Our said Proclamation, and one by these Presents. And thta the directions appearing in Our said Proclamation for the voting of Electors dwelling within the said Section shall be cancelled, and that the following shall be substituted therefor:—

No. 1—For all Electors residing between Cross Roads (Riverhead), east to and including Clement Noel's.

No. 2—For all Electors residing between Clement Noel's to Bryant's Cove Road.

No. 3—For all Electors residing between Bryant's Cove and Feather Point.

At Spaniard's Bay, at which place there shall be opened four booths; three appointed by Our said Proclamation, and one by these Presents; and that the directions appearing in Our sida Proclamation for the voting of Electors dwelling within the said Section, shall be cancelled, and that the following shall be substituted therefor:—

No. 1—For all Electors from the Scrape, west to Isaac Seymour's, inclusive.

No. 2—For all Electors residing from Isaac Seymour's, west to John Barrett's.

No. 3—For all Electors residing west and south-west of the foot of Church Hill, including John Barrett's.

No. 4—For all Electors residing on the New Harbor Road, north-west of and including Bartholemew Goss', on to Peddleton.

At Bay Roberts, at which place there shall be opened one booth at Country Path, in addition to the six booths appointed by Our said Proclamation, making seven booths in all for the said section. And that the directions appearing in Our said Proclamation for the voting of Electors dwelling within the said Section shall be amended by the addition of the following:—

No. 7—At Country Path, for Electors residing there, including A. R. Hierlihy's and S. Bowering on Main Road.

That the election of Two Members for the District of Ferryland shall also be holden at Big Pond, at which place there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of One Member for the District of Fortune Bay shall also be holden at Boxey, at which place there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of One Member for the District of St. George shall also be holden at Goose Arm (Bay of Islands), and at South Side, Little River, at each of which places there shall be opened one booth.

Given under the Great Seal of Our Colony of Newfoundland.

WITNESS Our trusty and well-beloved SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland, at Saint John's, in Our said Colony, this 27th day of April, A.D. 1909, and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR MEWS,

Deputy Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

WM. MACGREGOR,
Governor,
[L. S.]

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS We did by Our Proclamations made and issued under the Great Seal of Our Colony of Newfoundland, and bearing date the Thirteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-seventh days of April instant, respectively, amongst other things direct and appoint the several places within the Electoral Districts of St. Barbe, Twillingate and Bonavista, respectively, at which polling places should be established for taking the Polls at the ensuing General Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly of Our said Colony of Newfoundland; and

Whereas we deem it expedient to direct and appoint that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed:—For the said Electoral District of St Barbe, one booth at St. Paul's.

And for the Electoral District of Twillingate, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at Cottrel's Cove (New Bay); and that the booth ordered by Our said Proclamation of the Thirteenth April instant, to be opened at Moor's Cove (New Bay), be not opened.

And for the Electoral District of Bonavista, that there should be, in addition to the polling places so appointed, one booth at Canning's Cove; and that one of the three booths ordered by Our said Proclamation to be opened at Port Blandford (Clode Sound), be not opened.

We do hereby declare to all our loving subjects that it is our will and pleasure and we do hereby direct and appoint:—

That the election of One Member for the District of St. Barbe shall also be holden at St. Paul's, at which place there shall be opened one booth.

That the election of Three Members for the District of Twillingate shall also be holden at Cottrel's Cove (New Bay), at which place there shall be opened one booth; and that the booth ordered by Our said Proclamation of the Thirteenth April instant, to be opened at Moor's Cove (New Bay), be not opened.

That the election of Three Members for the District of Bonavista shall also be holden at Canning's Cove, at which place there shall be opened one booth; and that one of the three booths ordered by Our said Proclamation to be opened at Port Blandford (Clode Sound) shall not be opened.

Given under the Great Seal of Our Colony of Newfoundland.

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland, at Saint John's, in Our said Island of Newfoundland, this 28th day of April, A.D., 1909, and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR MEWS,

Deputy Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

WM. MACGREGOR,
Governor,
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of
the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor
of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies.*

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS Royal Letters Patent of the 28th March, A.D. 1876, constituting the Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, hath given and granted unto the said Governor full power and authority to summon and call together the General Assembly of the said Colony; and whereas Writs in due form, have been issued for a General Election of Members of the General Assembly, under which Members have been elected and returned to serve in the said General Assembly;

I, the Governor of the said Colony, do therefore, by these Presents, summon and call the Members of the said General Assembly to assemble and meet at the Town of St. John's, in the said Colony, *for the despatch of business*, on MONDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of MAY, instant, of which all persons concerned therein are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, this 18th day of May, A.D. 1909.

R. WATSON,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOURNAL.

Journal and Proceedings

OF THE

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

Twenty-Second General Assembly of Newfoundland

Begun and holden at St. John's, in the said Island, on Monday, the Thirty-first day of May, Anno Domini Nineteen Hundred and Nine, being in the Ninth year of the Reign of His Majesty Our Sovereign Lord Edward, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

His Excellency SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, by his Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of April last, having dissolved the late General Assembly, and by his Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of April last, called a new one, and by his Proclamation, bearing date the Eighteenth day of May instant, having appointed Monday, the Thirty-first day of May instant for the meeting of the said General Assembly for the despatch of business, the following are the names of the members returned by the returning officers of the several electoral districts to represent the said districts in the General Assembly:—

List of Members returned to serve in the House of Assembly, 1909:—

Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, John R. Bennett and Michael E. Kennedy Esquires—St. John's, Western Division;

James M. Kent, George Shea and John Dwyer, Esquires—St. John's, Eastern Division;

William Woodford and John J. Murphy, Esquires—Harbor Main;

William R. Warren, Esquire—Port-de-Grave;

Archibald W. Piccott, Alfred H. Seymour and Edward Parsons, Esquires—Harbor Grace;

John R. Goodison, Esquire—Carbonear;

Hon. John C. Crosbie and Jesse Whiteway, Esquire—Bay-de-Verde;

R. Anderson Squires, Esquire, Hon. Robert Watson and Edwin C. Grant, Esquire—Trinity;

Hon. Sydney D. Blandford, William C. Winsor, Esquire, and Hon. Donald Morison—Bonavista;

Henry J. Earle—Fogo;

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, J. Augustus Clift and Geo. Roberts, Esquires—Twillingate;

William M. Clapp, Esquire—St. Barbe;

Joseph F. Downey, Esquire—St. George;

Robert Moulton, Esquire—Burgeo and La Poile;

Hon. Charles H. Emerson—Fortune Bay;

Henry Gear and Edward H. Davey, Esquires—Burin;

Richard J. Devereux, William R. Howley and Frank J. Morris, Esquires—Placentia and St. Mary's;

Hon. Michael P. Cashin and Philip F. Moore, Esquire—Ferryland.

By virtue of a commission under the Great Seal to the Honourable Sir Edward D. Shea, President of the Legislative Council, the Honourable George Skelton and the Honourable Robert K. Bishop, members of the said Council, which is as follows:—

WM. MACGREGOR,
Governor,
[L. S.]

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW ye that we have appointed the Honourable Sir Edward D. Shea, President of the Legislative Council of our Island of Newfoundland, the Honourable George Skelton and the Honourable Robert K. Bishop, members of our Legislative Council, to be Commissioners, they or either of them to administer the Oath of Allegiance to the undermentioned persons, elected to serve in the House of Assembly for the several Districts and Divisions of Districts set opposite their names, respectively, and appointed by proclamation of our Governor of our Island of Newfoundland, to be holden in St. John's on the Thirty-first day of this instant month:—

Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, John R. Bennett and Michael E. Kennedy, Esquires—St. John's Western Division:

James M. Kent, George Shea and John Dwyer, Esquires—St. John's, Eastern Division;

William Woodford and John J. Murphy, Esquires—Harbor Main;

William R. Warren, Esquire—Port-de-Grave;

Archibald W. Piccott, Alfred H. Seymour and Edward Parsons, Esquires—Harbor Grace;

John R. Goodison, Esquire—Carbonear;

Hon. John C. Crosbie and Jesse Whiteway, Esquire—Bay-de-Verde;

R. Anderson Squires, Esquire, Hon. Robert Watson and Edwin C. Grant, Esquire—Trinity;

Hon. Sydney D. Blandford, William C. Winsor, Esquire, and Hon. Donald Morison—Bonavista;

Henry J. Earle—Fogo;

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, J. Augustus Clift and Geo. Roberts, Esquires—Twillingate;

William M. Clapp, Esquire—St. Barbe;

Joseph F. Downey, Esquire—St. George;

Robert Moulton, Esquire—Burgeo and La Poile;

Hon. Charles H. Emerson—Fortune Bay;

Henry Gear and Edward H. Davey, Esquires—Burin;

Richard J. Devereux, William R. Howley and Frank J. Morris, Esquires—Placentia and St. Mary's;

Hon. Michael P. Cashin and Philip F. Moore, Esquire—Ferryland.

Giving to them or either of them full power and authority to perform the matters hereinbefore mentioned, ratifying and confirming all whatsoever they or either of them shall do and perform in this behalf, and thereof they or either of them are to make due return under their hands and seals unto our Governor of our said Island with these presents annexed.

Given under the Great Seal of Our aforesaid Island of Newfoundland.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, at St. John's, in Our said Island, this Twenty-ninth day of May, A.D. 1909, and in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. WATSON, Colonial Secretary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The said Commissioners came into the Council Chamber between the hours of two and three of the clock, on the said Thirty-first day of May, Patrick T. McGrath, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, as in duty bound, attending, and the names of the Members returned for the several Districts and Divisions of Districts having been called over by the Clerk, they appeared, with the exception of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond, George Roberts, Esquire; Henry J. Earle, Esquire; and John R. Bennett, Esquire; and took and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance in presence of the said Commissioners, as follows:—

Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris and Michael E. Kennedy, Esquire—St. John's Western Division;

James M. Kent, George Shea and John Dwyer, Esquires—St. John's, Eastern Division;

William Woodford and John J. Murphy, Esquires—Harbor Main;

William R. Warren, Esquire—Port-de-Grave;

Archibald W. Piccott, Alfred H. Seymour and Edward Parsons, Esquires—Harbor Grace;

John R. Goodison, Esquire—Carbonear;

Hon. John C. Crosbie and Jesse Whiteway, Esquire—Bay-de-Verde;

R. Anderson Squires, Esquire, Hon. Robert Watson and Edwin C. Grant, Esquire—Trinity;

Hon. Sydney D. Blandford, William C. Winsor, Esquire, and Hon. Donald Morison—Bonavista;

J. Augustus Clift, Esquire—Twillingate;

William M. Clapp, Esquire—St. Barbe;

Joseph F. Downey, Esquire—St. George;

Robert Moulton, Esquire—Burgeo and La Poile;

Hon. Charles H. Emerson—Fortune Bay;

Henry Gear and Edward H. Davey, Esquires—Burin;

Richard J. Devereux, William R. Howley and Frank J. Morris, Esquires—Placentia and St. Mary's;

Hon. Michael P. Cashin and Philip F. Moore, Esquire—Ferryland.

And the said members, who had taken the oath, took their seats accordingly.

At three of the clock, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the bar and said:—

“Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

“His Excellency the Governor requests your immediate attendance in the Council Chamber.”

Accordingly, the members of the Assembly proceeded to the Council Chamber, where the following Commission was read by the Clerk of the Legislative Council:—

WM. MACGREGOR,
Governor,
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of
the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor
of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its
Dependencies.*

*To the Honourable Sir Edward D. Shea, President of the Legislative Council,
The Honourable George Skelton and the Honourable Robert K. Bishop,
members of the Legislative Council, greeting:—*

WHEREAS I have deemed it expedient that the first session of the Twenty-second General Assembly should be opened for the despatch of business on the Thirty-first day of this instant month, whereof I have given notice in my Proclamation, dated the Eighteenth day of this instant month; and

Whereas it is not convenient that the purposes for which I have called the said General Assembly together should be declared on the said day, nor until the members of the House of Assembly have proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, you the said Honourable Sir Edward D. Shea, Honourable George Skelton and Honourable Robert K. Bishop, are hereby authorized and directed to signify to the members of the said House of Assembly, on the Thirty-first day of May instant, that it is my pleasure that they shall proceed to the choice of some proper person to be their Speaker, and present such person on the following day for my approbation.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House, Saint John's, this Twenty-ninth day of May, A.D. 1909.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. WATSON, Colonial Secretary.

The Honourable Sir Edward D. Shea, President of the Legislative Council, then said:—

“Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:—

It is not convenient for His Excellency the Governor to declare the reasons of his calling this General Assembly to-day, and it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Assembly should be first chosen by you from amongst your body; therefore, it is His Excellency's pleasure that you, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, do now repair to the place where you are to sit and there proceed to the choice of some proper person to be your Speaker, and present such person whom you shall so choose here to-morrow at three o'clock for His Excellency's approval.”

And the members having returned to the Assembly Room, the Honourable the Prime Minister, addressing himself to the Clerk, who, standing up, pointed to him and then sat down, moved “that William R. Warren, Esquire, Member elected for the District of Port de Grave, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker,” which motion was seconded by the Honourable the Acting Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Kent.

No other member being proposed as Speaker, Mr. Warren was unanimously called by the House to the Chair, and was conducted to the Chair by the members who proposed and seconded him.

Whereupon Mr. Warren, standing on the step, addressed the House, expressing his gratitude to the honourable members for the high honour unanimously conferred upon him.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at half-past two of the clock in the afternoon.

TUESDAY, June 1st, 1909.

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

At three o'clock a message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. Speaker and the 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 upon His Excellency in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had been pleased to approve of his election as Speaker of this House; and that His Excellency had also been pleased to make a Speech to both branches of the Legislature, of which Speech he had obtained 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:—

For nearly five years it has been my high privilege to represent in this Colony the great and wise King that the people of this country revere and love with such touching loyalty and devotion, and to whom they are so grateful for the substantial benefits he has conferred on them and their descendants.

I have felt that to be Governor of Newfoundland is an honour of which any man, whoever he may be, may be justly proud. To me personally Newfoundland has been in a peculiar sense a congenial home, because both the nature of the country and the character of the people so closely resemble my own native land and my own countrymen. I cannot, therefore, without sadness quit Newfoundland, even though it is to proceed to a great and delightful country, where I have already during many years experienced much kindness.

I shall leave this Colony full of hope for its future. In view of its splendid resources, and of its favoured geographical position; and in the light of the character of its people for energy, perseverance, industry, and not least, their adaptability, one can clearly see before it the era of great progress which with wise and prudent administration cannot but be in store for this land so bounteously endowed by nature.

The development and prosperity of Newfoundland will always be watched by me with deep interest and with real affection.

Within the past seven months two general elections have taken place within this Colony, with the circumstances occasioning which you are all conversant in your individual capacities. The first was indecisive, in that it resulted in the election of eighteen members to support the administration under whose auspices it was held, and of a similar number to support the Opposition; the second resulted in an emphatic declaration by the country endorsing the policy of my present advisers.

The questions arising out of the interpretation of Article One of the Treaty of 1818, between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States have been submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and the matters at issue will come up for adjudication about a year hence before the Special Court of Arbitration chosen to pass upon the points in dispute. Copy of the Special Agreement for submission, with other papers relating thereto, will be laid before you.

My late Ministers agreed to submit to the adjudication of His Majesty's Privy Council the dispute between the Province of Quebec and this Colony, with regard to the boundary of their respective possessions in the Labrador peninsula. Steps will be taken to provide that during the coming season and hereafter reports upon the minerals, forests and waters powers of Labrador may be obtained, so that the Government may be better informed as to the value of areas there for which applications are made; so that measures may be initiated to secure for the Colony an adequate share of the potential wealth of this region.

In the month of February last an invitation was extended to this Colony by the President of the United States to appoint a Representative to the North American Conservation Conference, which met at Washington on the eighteenth of that month. Advantage was taken of the President's courtesy, and a Representative attended this Conference on behalf of the Colony. His Report, as well as the Declaration of Principles signed by the Representatives of the different countries present, with other documents relating to the proceedings of the Conference, will be laid before you.

The result of last season's fishing operations was, on the whole, as regards the catch, more than an average. Undoubtedly, however, the realization of the product of the codfishery was attended by a marked decline in price. Various causes are assigned for this unfortunate condition of affairs, but there is a general agreement amongst all interested in securing the best returns from the annual prosecution by our people of this industry that the time has arrived when co-operation between the Government of the Colony and those who handle and market the produce of our people should be brought about with a view to improving the cure, establishing a standard and equitable cull, introducing modern and improved methods of preparing and exporting the fish, opening

up new markets, encouraging the establishment of direct communication with those countries to which our fish might profitably be exported, applying the principles of cold storage now so generally adopted in other countries, and otherwise devising means by which the best results may be obtained by our people for the fruits of their toil.

The agricultural operations of the Colony for the past year were fairly remunerative, but some effective encouragement is required to induce a greater number of our people to turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil. My Ministers have in contemplation a policy by which it is hoped to attain this end, through the provision of a bounty for clearing land, the introduction of a good breed of cattle and sheep, the procuring of new seeds and the establishment of low rates by steamer and train, in order that those producing the crops may be able to market the same with profit.

To further encourage the prosecution of our mining industry, and as an incentive to the prospector and to the introduction of capital from abroad, my Ministers propose the enactment of a measure which will give the original discoverer of a mineral deposit a greater assurance of material return for his discovery; while provision will also be made for the better housing of miners and of workmen at industrial centres, with a preferential claim for their wages, and other protection which the experience of recent years has shown to be necessary.

The steadily increasing price of coal to our people all over the Colony calls for the adoption of a measure that will decide once and for all whether our coal deposits are at present commercially available, and whether the extensive peat areas in different parts of the Colony can be utilized to provide the people with a cheap and satisfactory supply of fuel.

My Ministers have established a bait and fishery telegraph service which, it is hoped, will prove of great advantage in connection with our fisheries. It is intended to extend this service to Labrador at as early a date as circumstances will permit. The utilization of the telegraph system of the Colony in this connection, without in any way lessening the receipts of that Department, will, in a measure, enable our fishermen to participate more directly in the facilities which that service affords.

My Ministers have also arranged for the supplying of a daily synopsis of local and foreign news to the people of the outports. There being now one hundred and thirty-four Postal Telegraph Stations throughout the Colony, and the number gradually increasing, this service should be of great advantage in apprising our people daily of what is happening in their own country, as well as in the outside world.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company and the Reid-Newfoundland Company having generously undertaken to transmit daily free of charge the fishery intelligence and news despatches to the localities touched by their wires, a much larger number of our people will be enabled, through this public-spirited action, to avail of the advantages of the two services.

The wireless telegraph service to Labrador has so far not realized expectations as a convenient adjunct to the fishermen resorting there. Its improvement is absolutely necessary, seeing that some twenty thousand people annually visit that seaboard, and before the next session my Ministers hope to have perfected arrangements whereby the desired improvements may be brought about.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:—

The total revenue of the Colony for the year ending June 30th, 1908, was the largest in the history of the Island, reaching the sum of two million eight hundred and twenty-nine thousand and eighteen dollars. When we consider that ten years ago the revenue from all sources was only one million five hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, and this in ten years has increased one million two hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars, it speaks volumes for what, with wise and judicious legislation in connection with our fisheries, minerals, forests and agriculture, might be accomplished for our people.

The estimate by my late advisers of the revenue for the current fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of this month, was two million seven hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars, and the estimated expenditure for the same period was two million seven hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars, showing an estimated surplus of revenue over expenditure of eleven thousand dollars. The result, however, of the year's financial operations, exhibits the fact that while the revenue to date is two million two hundred and nine thousand eight hundred dollars, and a careful estimate shows that it is not likely to exceed two million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, a decrease of fifty-one thousand dollars from the estimate of my late Ministers, yet the expenditure to date is two million four hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, and the obligations to meet the carrying on of the ordinary public services of the Colony to the end of the fiscal year on the thirtieth instant will increase the expenditure to two million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, or an excess of one hundred and six thousand dollars over the estimate, involving a deficit on the 30th of June, 1909, of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars. This amount, together with the indebtedness on account of Hospital and Museum construction, public works undertaken without legislative authority, and temporary loans amounting to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, will represent a floating debt on the 30th of June, 1909, of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. You will be invited to pass a measure to provide for the raising of a loan to liquidate these obligations.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:—

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

My Ministers have in contemplation the revising of the tariff, as they recognize that the burden of taxation borne by the fishermen and working classes of the Colony is too great, and calls for such an adjustment as will lean more equitably on those who at present feel most seriously the increased cost of living in this country. During the next few months preliminary investigations with a view to this end will be undertaken.

The desirability of a further increase in the Grant for Education has impressed itself upon my Ministers, and a measure with that object in view will be introduced at a nearly date, in which special provision will be made for augmenting teachers' salaries, an addition to the vote for destitute places, and an appropriation for the improvement of school buildings.

The ravages wrought amongst our people by the spread of tuberculosis, commonly known as consumption, throughout the Colony, make it necessary that the State should assume the responsibility of endeavouring to arrest its future spread. Hitherto private philanthropy, through the agency of the Society for the Prevention of Consumption, has undertaken this task, and their labours have been such as to merit the commendation of all who would see suffering humanity rid of this dread white plague. My Ministers propose to appoint a Commission to deal with this subject in its larger phases, and to supplement and extend the laudable work already accomplished. You will be invited to provide a sum for this purpose.

The time would appear to have arrived when the demands of certain sections of the island for railway connection can no longer be ignored, and preliminary surveys will be undertaken so that a measure dealing with this important subject may be submitted to you at the next session, which will provide for such extensions and yet be within the means of the Colony.

The question of Old Age Pensions has been before the Legislature for some time past. My late advisers, in December, 1707, appointed a Commission to enquire into the question of improving by means of pensions the condition of the aged poor, and of those who are helpless and infirm. Up to the present time that Commission has not presented any report, nor am I aware of what progress it has made in the consideration of the question. My Ministers propose to take the subject in hand without delay, so as to expedite the adoption of a measure economically possible, and yet sufficiently comprehensive.

You will also be asked to make provision for maintaining a Winter Coastal Service to northern ports, as well as improved services for the Districts of Fogo

and Fortune Bay, Bay St. George and Bay of Islands, and an additional steamer to Labrador.

In leaving you now to your deliberations, and this being perhaps the last opportunity I shall enjoy of meeting you as a Legislature, I earnestly hope that the spirit of harmony, born of love of country, may inspire you to such prudent and patriotic action as, under the guidance of Divine Providence, shall lead to measures fraught with good for the future of this Colony.

It was moved by Mr. Downey, and seconded by Mr. Winsor, that an address of thanks be presented to His Excellency the Governor in reply to the Gracious Speech with which he has been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature, and that a Select Committee be appointed to draft such address in reply.

Ordered accordingly; and that the following gentlemen be such Committee:— Mr. Downey, Mr. Winsor, Honourable Minister of Justice, Mr. Kent and Mr. Davey.

The Honourable the Prime Minister, Sir Edward Morris, Kt., K.C., LL.D., laid upon the table of the House a copy of a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, approving of the action of His Excellency the Governor in connection with the recent political crisis, with covering letter from His Excellency, as follows:—

Government House,
St. John's, Nfld.,
May 28th, 1909.

Dear Sir Edward Morris:—

I have the honour to transmit for the information of Ministers copy of Despatch No. 76, of the 14th instant, from the Secretary of State, with reference to the recent political crisis.

It will be observed that the Secretary of State desires that this despatch shall be made a public record. No doubt Ministers will consider how this can best be done, and take any steps they deem proper under the circumstances.

I have the honour to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. MacGREGOR.

The Honourable Sir Edward P. Morris, K.C., LL.D., &c.,
Prime Minister.

[Newfoundland]

No. 76

Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
May 14th, 1909.

Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 12th of May, reporting the result of the general election in Newfoundland.

You will have learned from my previous despatches and telegrams that your action throughout the difficult political situation which was created in the Colony by the indecisive result of the last general election has met with my approval, but I desire to place publicly on record my high appreciation of the manner in which you have handled a situation practically unprecedented in the history of Responsible Government in the Dominions.

3. I may add that I consider your decision to grant a dissolution to Sir Edward Morris—which has, I observe, been adversely criticised in a section of the Newfoundland press—to have been fully in accordance with the principles of Responsible Government

I have, etc.,

(Signed) CREWE.

Governor Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

The Honourable the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to establish a Newfoundland Board of Trade.

The Honourable the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions on the subject of Education.

The Honourable Minister of Finance and Customs, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House

Estimates of Expenditure for the Colony for the financial year 1909-10;

Detailed Statement of the Expenditure of the Colony for the financial year 1907-08; and

The Reports of the Auditor General.

(a) On the revenue and appropriation accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1908; (b) on the expenditure under the 33rd section of the Audit Act, 1899; and (c) on the expenditure not authorized by the Legislature, (December 31st, 1908, to April 30th, 1909).

The Honourable Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to move that Supply be granted to His Majesty.

The Honourable Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to move the House into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

The Honourable Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions with respect to raising a sum of money by loan for the Public Service of this Colony.

The Honourable Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that he would on Friday next ask leave to move the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

The Honourable Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain retiring allowances.

Mr. Kent gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Honourable the Prime Minister to lay upon the table of the House a copy of all correspondence between His Excellency the Governor and him on the assumption of the Government by him and his colleagues in the Ministry; also a copy of all the correspondence between the Governor and the Prime Minister relating to the recent dissolution of the Legislature.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn till to-morrow, Wednesday, June 2nd, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1909.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment. Petitions were presented:—

By Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Garnish, for telegraph extension.

By Mr. Moulton, from residents of Channel, for lighthouse.

By Mr. Moulton, from residents of Burnt Island, for port of call.

By Mr. Clift, from residents of Pilley's Island, for miner's lien for wages.

By Mr. Parsons, from residents of Spaniard's Bay, for telegraph office.

By Hon. Mr. Watson (C.S.), from residents of Seal Cove, for road.

Ordered that these petitions be received and referred to the Departments to which they relate.

By command of His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable Prime Minister laid upon the table of the House, certified copy of a Minute of the Honourable Executive Council, appointing the Commission of Internal Economy for the session of 1909.

(Certified copy of Minute).

Under the provisions of Section 4, Chapter 1, 61 Victoria, the following gentleman to form the Commission of Internal Economy of the Legislature:

Hon. Sir E. D. Shea, Kt., President of the Legislative Council,

Hon. John Harris,

Hon. George Skelton,

His Honour the Speaker,

Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, Kt., K.C., LL.D.,

Hon. Donald Morishon Morison, K.C.,

Hon. Robert Watson,

Certified true copy,

(Signed) R. WATSON,

Colonial Secretary.

The Honourable Colonial Secretary laid upon the table of the House:—

Reports of Registrar General for the year ended December 31st, 1908.

Reports of Newfoundland Savings Bank for year ended Dec. 31st, 1908.

Reports of Church of England Schools for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1908.

Reports of Methodist Schools for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1908.

Reports of St. John's Municipal Council for year ended Dec. 31st, 1908.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honourable the Prime Minister, leave was granted for the introduction of a Bill to establish a Newfoundland Board of Trade, and it was read a first time; and it was ordered that it be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honourable Minister of Finance and Customs, Supply was granted to His Majesty.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Honourable Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair by Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman, from the Committee, reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and made some progress, passing certain votes; and that they asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

It was ordered that this report be received and that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

The remaining notices of motion were deferred.

Mr. Downey, on behalf of Select Committee appointed to draft an Address in Reply to His Excellency's speech, presented the report of the said Committee as follows:

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Commons of Newfoundland in Legislative Session assembled, beg leave to thank Your Excellency for the Gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of the Legislature.

On motion, the said report was received; and it was ordered that its adoption be considered on to-morrow.

Honourable Mr. Emerson gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amount of special Grants expended in the district of Twillingate, from July 1st, 1907, to December 30th, 1908.

Honourable Mr. Emerson gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amount of Marine Works expended in the district of Twillingate from July 1st, 1907, to December 31st, 1908.

Mr. Squires gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask the Honourable the Prime Minister to lay on the table of the House copies of all correspondence between His Excellency the Governor and the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond, between November 1st, 1908, and this date, in relation to the issues raised by the result of the General Election in November last; the continuance in office of Sir Robert Bond and his Ministers; the convening of the Legislature in February last; the resignation of office by Sir Robert Bond and his Ministers; the dissolution of the late Legislature; and the recent election of members to serve in the House of Assembly.

Mr Downey gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask the Honourable Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of letters issued by the Colonial Secretary's department last year, purporting to be a farewell address from Mr. Carty, the late member for St. George's District, to his constituents; to say by whose authority these were sent through the Colonial Secretary's office; by whose authority they were franked by the department, and what was the amount of the postage which was lost to the Colony by their being franked.

It was moved and seconded, when the House rises, it adjourn till to-morrow, Thursday, June 3rd, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, June 3rd, 1909.

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

Petitions were presented by:—

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Hardy's Cove, for a bridge.

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Pushtro', for a breakwater.

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Bay D'Espoir, for a mail courier.

Mr Moulton, from residents of Rencontre, for fishery laws.

Mr. Moulton, from residents of New Harbour, for fishery laws

Mr. Seymour, from residents of Salmon Cove, for a road.

Mr. Seymour, from residents of Salmon Cove, for a wharf.

Mr Seymour, from residents of South River, for a wharf.

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Brigus, for fishery laws.

Hon. the Premier, from residents of Port-de-Grave, for fishery laws.

Mr. Goodison, from residents of Carbonear, for fishery laws.

Mr. Grant, from residents of Heart's Content, for a road.

Mr Morris, from residents of Branch, for a road.

Mr. Grant, from residents of Heart's Ease, for a ferry

Mr. Devereux, from residents of Arnold's Cove, for a road.

Ordered that these petitions be received and referred to the Departments to which they relate.

The Chairman, from the Committee of the Whole on Supply reported certain resolutions, which were read a first time as follows:—

Civil Government	\$155,561.66
Administration of Justice.....	174,751.68
Agriculture and Mines.....	26,420.00
Marine and Fisheries.....	98,740.00
Legislation	33,015.00
Pensions	2,859.90
Public Charities	283,994.00
Education	3,800.00
Lighthouses	86,166.00
Contingencies	10,000.00
Roads, Bridges and Ferries.....	172,881.00
Customs	145,991.00
Coal and Water Refunds.....	67,550.00

The said resolutions being read a second time, it was moved that the House concur with the Committee therein, and the said resolutions were agreed.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, leave was granted for the introduction of a bill respecting Certain Retiring Allowances, and it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Mr. Downey, seconded by Mr. Winsor, it was ordered that the Address in Reply to His Excellency's Speech from the Throne do pass, and that it be engrossed and presented to His Excellency by the whole House on a day to be named.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and made some progress, passing certain votes; and asked leave to sit aagin.

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

The remaining Notices and Orders were deferred.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that His Excellency would receive the House with the Address of Thanks at half-past eleven of the clock to-morrow, at Governmen tHouse

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow askd the Hon. the Colonial Secretary if the Government has entered into any contract or contracts for the hire of the Ss "Stella Maris" for the carrying of mails, since the first day of March to date, and, if so, to lay a copy on the table of the House.

Mr Moulton gave notice that he would on t-omorrow ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement, showing the amount expended on the so-called Smallpox Epidemic, in the District of Burgeo and LaPoile, last winter.

Mr. Squires gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of the cost of the new Museum to date, also a detailed estimate of the cost of completing the building and furnishing the same.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Friday, June 4th, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, June 4.

The House met at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that, in accordance with the information received yesterday, His Excellency the Governor would receive the Address of Thanks at half-past eleven of the clock to-day.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker and the House proceeded to Government House; and, being returned to the Assembly Room, Mr. Speaker informed the House that His Excellency had received the Address of Thanks, and had been pleased to report thereto as follows:—

“Mr. Speaker and Honourable Members of the Commons of Newfoundland:—

“I thank you for your Address in reply to the Speech with which your present Session was opened.”

(Signed) W. MacGREGOR, Governor.

Mr. Speaker then left the Chair until three of the clock in the afternoon.

At three of the clock in the afternoon, Mr Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Honourable Colonial Secretary laid upon the table of the House the Annual Statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for the year 1908.

Petitions were presented by:—

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Dawson's Cove, for a breakwater.

Mr. Squires, from residents of Elliot's Cove, for a road.

Mr. Howley, from residents of Trepassey, for a bridge.

Hon. Mr. Watson, (C. S.), from residents of Random Is., for a road.

Mr. Gear, from the residents of Fortune, for a bounty on canned fish.

Mr. Goodison, from residents of Carbonear, on a road.

Mr. Downey, from residents of St. George's, on a harbour.

Mr. Squires, from residents of Little Heart's Ease, for a road.

Mr. Clift, from residents of Birchy Bay, for a bridge.

Mr. Clift, from residents of Chance Harbor, for a road.

Mr. Clift, from residents of Chance Harbor, for enforcement of dog laws.

Mr. Downey, from residents of Codroy, for a harbour.

Mr. Downey, from residents of Wood's Is. for coastal steam.

Ordered that these petitions be received and referred to the Departments to which they relate.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions on the subject of raising a loan upon the credit of the Colony.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman, from the Committee, reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and passed the resolution without amendment; and recommended the introduction of a bill to give effect thereto.

Ordered that this report be received, whereupon the bill entitled "An Act to provide for the raising of a sum of money by loan for the Public Service of the Colony" was read a first time; and it was ordered that it be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Prime Minister, the bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Board of Trade, and for other purposes" was read a second time; and it was ordered that it be referred to Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the bill entitled "An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances" was read a second time; and it was ordered that it be referred to Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

The Chairman, from the Whole on Supply, reported certain resolutions, which were read a first time, as follows—

Public Debt (Premium and management, and additional Interest).....	\$27,200.00
Postal and Telegraphs	460,994.00
Supplementary Supply (1907-8).....	154,137.81

The resolutions being read a second time, it was moved that the House concur with the Committee therein, and the said resolutions were agreed to.

The remaining orders of the day were deferred.

On motion of the Hon. the Prime Minister, seconded by Mr. Kent, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

RESOLVED:—That this House desires to place on record and give expression to its sense of the loss sustained by Newfoundland in the death of the Right Honourable Sir William V. Whiteway, for many years a member of the Legislature and Prime Minister of Newfoundland and whose successful career in his adopted profession, and afterwards in the wider field of Newfoundland and Imperial politics, won the admiration and respect of all classes.

We join in expressing to Lady Whiteway and her family our sympathy in their great loss, which was felt not only in Newfoundland, but in the Empire as well.

RESOLVED:—That the House desires to place upon record an expression of its regret at the death of Hon. Charles Dawe, one of the members of the last House of Assembly, representing the District of Port-de-Grave, by which the House lost a valuable member and the island a most estimable and enterprising citizen.

This House tenders to the widow and relatives of the deceased gentleman its sympathy with them in their bereavement.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the total amount expended on account of shipwrecked crews from June 30th, 1908, to March 1st, 1909; also a detailed statement of the expenditure on same account from 1st March to present date.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Minister of

Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of the amount expended by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for telegraph messages from 1st March to 1st May, 1909; also to lay on the table of the House a copy of all such messages.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of all monies expended on public works in the District of Harbor Main from the 1st March to the present date; also a detailed statement of monies expended on the public roads at Bay Roberts, in the Electoral District of Harbor Grace, between the said dates, and the date on which the work (if any) was performed.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and Mines for a detailed statement of all monies paid by him, from the 1st day of March to the present date, out of the vote of \$20,000 made for the Experimental Farm, also to ask the names of the officials now in the employ of the Department in connection with said Experimental Farm, and what salaries are paid to each, also if it is the intention of the Minister to engage the services of any persons other than Mr. Murray, the Superintendent, in connection with work of said farm.

Mr Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of the expenses in connection with the recent election in the Electoral District of Twillingate.

Mr Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs for a detailed statement of the expenditures made and charged to General Contingencies from the 1st day of March last to the present date.

It was moved and seconded that when the House meets it adjourn till to-morrow, Saturday, June 5th, at three of the clock in the afternoon

The House then adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, June 5

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

Petitions were presented by:—

Mr. Clift, from residents of Samson's Is., for a wharf.

Mr. Clift, from residents of Troytown, for a road.

Mr. Clift, from residents of Botwoodville, for a road.

Mr. Clift, from residents of Campbelltown, for a road.

Mr. Clift, from residents of Trump Is., for a bridge.

Hon. Mr. Watson (C. S.), from residents of Seal Cove, for a road.

Mr. Kent, from residents of Pouch Cove, for a road.

Mr Downey, from residents of St. George's, for a break-water.

Mr. Downey, from residents of Port-au-Port, for a bridge.

Mr Squires, from residents of Blaketown, for a road.

Mr. Squires, from residents of Ireland's Eye, for sheep raising.

Hon. Mr. Watson (C. S.), from Black Duck Cove, for a breakwater.

Mr. Clift, from residents of Leading Tickle, for a road.

Mr. Downey, from residents of Stephenville, for a road.

Mr. Downey, from residents of Grand River, for a railway station.

Mr. Downey, from residents of Grand River, for a road.

Mr. Downey, from residents of Grand River, for a road.

Mr Downey, from residents of Bay of Islands, for a road.

Mr. Downey, from residents of Deer Lake, for a road.

Mr. Downey, from residents of Robinson's, for a railway station.

Ordered that these petitions be received and referred to the Departments to which they relate.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the bill entitled "An Act for raising by loan a sum of money for the Public Services of the Colony" was read a second time; and it was ordered that it be referred to Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill entitled "An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and passed the said bill without amendment.

Ordered that this report be received, and that the bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

The remaining orders of the day were deferred.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the total amount expended on account of shipwrecked crews from June 30th, 1908, to March 1st, 1909; also a detailed statement of the expenditure on same account from 1st March to present date.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of the expenses in connection with the recent election in the Electoral District of Twillingate.

Mr. Kent gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Justice whether the subject of the exercise of the Prerogative of Mercy in the case of A. W. Bishop, of Western Bay, recently convicted of assault upon Sir Robert Bond, was considered by his Department; and to lay upon the table of the House copy of all papers relating thereto, including petition, report of Magistrate, and notes of evidence taken by the Magistrate; and of the report, if any, of his Department on said case.

Mr. Kent gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary whether the subject of the Prerogative of Mercy in the case of A. W. Bishop, of Western Bay, recently convicted of assault upon Sir Robert Bond, was considered by the Hon. the Executive Council; and, if so, whether the said Council reached any decision there and what said decision was; and whether any Minute of Council was made on the subject, and, if so, to table copy of such Minute.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Premier the name of the person who now compiles the synopsis of public messages which are sent to the various telegraph offices throughout the Colony, and what remuneration is paid to such person for said services; also if any other person was previously employed in said work and what remuneration, if any, was paid to him.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and Mines if any horses or cattle have been imported for use at the Experimental Farm, and, if so, (1) to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing the cost of each animal; (2) the cost of transportation of such animals; (3) the name of the person or persons who selected the animals; (4) from whom they were purchased; (5) a statement of the expenses incurred by and remuneration paid to the person or persons who purchased said animals; and (6) if any monies are now due or payable on account of said purchases or expenses in connection therewith.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn till Monday next, June 7th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, June 7.

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

Petitions were presented by:—

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Bay L'Argent, for a road.

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Belleoram, for a road.

Mr. Kent, from residents of Bauline, for a road.

Mr. Winsor, from residents of Pool's Island, for a wharf.

Mr. Squires, from residents of New Melbourne, for a road.

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Pool's Cove, for a road.

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Little Bay West, for a road board.

Mr. Winsor, from residents of Cape Cove, for a road.

Mr. Squires, from residents of Trinity East, for a bridge.

Mr. Squires, from residents of Heart's Content, for a road.

Mr. Winsor, from residents of Amherst Cove, for a road.

Mr. Winsor, from residents of Northern Coast, for steamer on Nor. Labrador.

Hon. Mr. Watson (C. S.) from residents of Bellevue, for a road.

Ordered that these petitions be received and referred to the Departments to which they relate.

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on certain resolutions on the subject of Education.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the report be received and that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Board of Trade, and for other purposes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and passed the said bill with some amendment.

Ordered that this report be received, and that the bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill entitled "An Act for raising by loan a sum of money for the Public Service of the Colony."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and passed the bill without amendment.

Ordered that this report be received and that the bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

The remaining orders of the day were deferred.

The Hon. the Prime Minister laid upon the Table of the House

Copy of the agreement with the United States for submitting to arbitration the question of the North Atlantic Fisheries, signed at Washington, January, 1909;

Report of the Commission of Internal Economy of the Legislature for the present Session.

The Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the suspension of the Rules of the House in relation to all matters now before the House.

Mr. Winsor gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Justice to lay on the table of this House the report of Mail and Passenger Service on Labrador, and other matters submitted by the late Inspector-General McCowen to the Governor in Council, in the year 1906 or 1907

Mr. Kent gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Minister of Finance to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing the Total Revenue and

Expenditure for the Colony for the eight months, beginning July 1st, 1908, and ending February 28th, 1909, both inclusive.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and Mines why Mr. J. B. Sclater has been removed from the office held by him in the Department of Agriculture and Mines; and also to state fully what duties have been assigned to Mr. Simms, his successor in said office.

Mr Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary if any contract has been made or entered into for an additional steamer for the Labrador service; if so, to state what steamer has been chartered, and at what subsidy per trip.

Mr Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary if the Light-House Keeper at White Point, Indian Tickle, Labrador, has been removed from his office; and, if so, to state the reason why he has been so removed, and who has been appointed in his place.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary if all the pamphlets forwarded to the constituencies during the recent party in power were stamped before being posted; and, if so, to lay on the table of the House a certificate from the Postmaster-General to that effect.

Mr. Gear gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. Leader of the Government if it is the intention of the Government to continue the County Council system in Burin District.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn till to-morrow, Tuesday, June 8th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, June 8.

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

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, one of the members returned for the District of Twillingate; and John R. Bennett, Esq., one of the members returned for the District of St. John's West, having made and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance before Hon. Sir E. D. Shea, one of His Excellency's Commissioners appointed for the purpose of administering the same, took their seats accordingly.

Petitions were presented by:—

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Lewisport, for lien for miner's wages.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Lush's Bight, for lien for miner's wages.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Springdale, for lien for miner's wages.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Bear's Cove, for lien for miner's wages.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Wild Bight, for lien for miner's wages.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Bear Cove, for a change of name.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Kyre's Cove, for a landing place.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Pilley's Island, for a wharf.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Herring Neck, for a well.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Little Bay, for a wharf.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Troytown, for a wharf.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Burying Place, for a road.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Dark Tickle, for a road.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Card's Harbour, for a road.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Southern Arm, for a road.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, from residents of Farmer's Arm, for a bridge.

Mr. Winsor, from residents of Bonavista, for a road.

Mr. Winsor, from residents of Pool's Island, for a bridge.

Mr. Morris, from residents of Point Verde, for a road.

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Gaultois, for a road.

Mr. Kent, from residents of Flatrock, for a launch-way.

Hon. Mr. Watson (C. S.), from residents of Little Heart's Ease, for a ferry.

Ordered that these petitions be received and referred to the Departments to which they relate.

The Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs laid upon the table of the House

Statement of Customs Revenue collected in the Colony during the year ended 30th June, 1908;

Comparative statement of goods, wares and merchandize imported into the Colony during the years ended 30th June, 1907, and 30th June, 1908, showing increase and decrease for the year 1907-1908;

Comparative statement of Revenue received at each of the outports for the years 1906-1907 and 1907-1908;

Comparative statement of Light Dues, showing collection at each outport for the years 1906-1907 and 1907-1908;

£ s. d.

Return of the Bank Fishery for the year ended 30th June, 1908;

Statement showing the Revenue collected on goods, wares and merchandize imported through the Post Office;

Statement showing the movements of shipping during the year ended 30th June, 1908;

Abstract of Shipping for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

The Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines laid upon the table of the House

Report of the Department of Agriculture and Mines;

Report of Board of Agriculture;

Report of C. A. Zavitz on Experimental Farm;

Report of Thomas Howe, Chief Fire Warden;

Report of James P. Howley, F.G.S., Director Geological Surveys, with plan;

Return of Crown Land Grants issued;

Return of Timber Licenses issued;

Return of Mining Licenses issued;

Return of Ninety-nine Year Leases issued;

Return of Fee-Simple Mining Grants issued.

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Hon. the Premier, the bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Board of Trade and for other purposes" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that it be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the bill entitled "An Act to provide for the raising by loan of a sum of money for the Public Service of the Colony" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that it be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of the Hon. the Prime Minister, it was ordered that the Rules be suspended in relation to all matters now before the House.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and passed certain resolutions; recommended the introduction of a bill to give effect thereto, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that this report be received, whereupon a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Revenue Act, 1905," was introduced and read a first time, read a second time, referred to Committee of the Whole, and adopted without amendment, read a third time and passed, and ordered to be engrossed, being entitled as above, and sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and adopted certain resolutions.

Ordered that this report be adopted.

The said resolutions were then read a first time, as follows:—

In aid of the Prevention of Tuberculosis.....	\$4,000.00
For Preliminary Surveys for Branch Railways...	3,000.00
Towards Construction of Public Building, Harbor Grace.....	15,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$22,000.00

The said resolutions being read a second time, it was moved that the House concur with the Committee therein, and the said resolutions were agreed to.

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Education Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and adopted certain resolutions; and recommended the introduction of a bill to give effect thereto.

Ordered that this report be received, whereupon the bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Education Act, 1903," was introduced and read a first and second time, referred to Committee of the Whole and adopted without amendment, read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that it be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn till tomorrow, Wednesday, June 9th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY June 9th

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

Geo. Roberts, Esq., one of the Members returned for the District of Twillingate; and Henry J. Earle, Esq., Member returned for the District of Fogo, having made and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance before Hon. Geo. Skelton, one of His Excellency's Commissioners appointed for the purpose of administering the same, took their seats accordingly.

Petitions were presented by:—

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Bay D'Espoir, for amendment of Crown Lands Act.

Hon. Mr. Watson (C. S.), from residents of Chapel Arm, for a mail and telegraphs.

Mr. Parsons, from residents of Bryant's Cove, for a road.

Mr. Squires, from residents of Caplin Cove, for a road.

Mr. Seymour, from residents of Harbor Grace, for a road.

Mr. Kent, from residents of Middle Cove, for a road.

Mr. Kent, from residents of Torbay, for a road.

Mr. Earle, from residents of Carmanville, for telegraph communication.

Mr. Earle, from residents of Gander Bay, for a landing.

Mr. Earle, from residents of Joe Batt's Arm, for a road.

Mr. Earle from residents of Carmanville, for a road.

Mr. Clift, from residents of Nipper's Harbor, for a road.

Mr. Squires, from residents of Elliston, for a well.

Mr. Squires, from residents of Robin Hood, for a well.

Mr. Squires, from residents of Smith Sound, for a lighthouse.

Ordered that these petitions be received, and referred to the Departments to which they relate.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council, acquainting the House of Assembly that they have appointed a Select Committee, consisting of the Honourables Messieurs Anderson, Harris, Greene, Harvey and Bishop, upon the subject of a bill "Respecting Certain Changes in the Hours of the Day and Night," now before the Council, to take evidence and consider the same, with power to sit out of session and to report thereon at the next Session of the Legislature; and they request that the House of Assembly will be pleased to appoint a Committee of their body to co-operate with the Committee of the Council upon the said subject.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Minister of Justice, it was ordered that a Committee be appointed to co-operate with the Committee of the Legislative Council upon the subject of the bill introduced

into the Legislative Council "Respecting Certain Changes in the Hours of the Day and Night," and that the Committee consist of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Minister of Justice, Mr. Morris, Mr. Kent and Mr. Clift.

Ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them of the appointment of the Committee.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and adopted a certain resolution.

Ordered that this report be adopted.

The said resolution was then read a first time, as follows:—

Distribution of Surplus, 1907-1908:

Election Expenses, 1908-9.....	\$35,000.00
Surplus Trust Account.....	8,183.45
	\$43,183.45

The said resolution being read a second time, it was moved that the House concur with the Committee therein, and the said resolution was agreed to.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had passed certain resolutions, which were read a first time as follows:—

RESOLVED—That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending June 30th, 1909, the sum of \$197,174.26 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony.

RESOLVED—That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending June 30th, 1910, the sum of \$1,727,174.09 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony.

RESOLVED—That notwithstanding anything in any law to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council, in case of the districts or neighborhoods having Local Boards of Councils, to authorize the payment at any time after the 30th day of June, 1909, to such Local Boards or Councils of all the monies voted in respect of such districts or neighborhoods for public charities and for roads, bridges and ferries in Schedule B, and all such monies when paid thereaforesaid may be expended by such Boards or Councils for such local needs and requirements as the Boards or Council may determine.

RESOLVED—The monies hereby appropriated shall be paid by the Minister of Finance and Customs in discharge of such warrants as may from time to time be drawn by the Governor for the purpose.

RESOLVED—That a Bill be introduced to give effect to these resolutions.

The said resolutions were then read a second time and agreed to, and the "Public Service Bill" was introduced, read a first and second time, referred to Committee of the Whole and adopted without amendment, read a third time and passed; and it was ordered that it be engrossed, being entitled "An Act for the granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending, respectively, the 30th day of June, 1909, and the 30th day of June, 1910, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service," and that it be sent to the Legislative Council, with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Mr. Bennett gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Minister of Public Works if any steps had been taken by his Department, under the late Administration, to improve the condition of the Poor Asylum in St. John's in the way of remodelling the present building, or by building an entirely new institution; and, if such steps were taken or contemplated, to lay a full statement of particulars on the table of the House.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the suspension of the Rules of the House in relation to all matters to come before the House.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn till to-morrow, Thursday, June 10th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, June 10th

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

Mr. William Clapp, Member returned for the District of St. Barbe, having made and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance before Hon. Sir E. D. Shea, one of His Excellency's Commissioners appointed for the purpose of administering the same, took his seat accordingly.

Petitions were presented by:—

Mr. Woodford (M. P. W.), from residents of Colliers, against trawling on Labrador.

Hon. Mr. Blandford, (M.A.M.), from residents of Salvage Bay, for fencing a pond.

Hon. Mr. Watson (C. S.), from residents of Seal Cove, for a road.

Mr. Goodison, from residents of Carbonear, against trawling on Labrador.

Mr. Seymour, from residents of Bear's Cove, for a wharf.

Mr. Downey, from residents of Bay of Islands, for a wharf.

Hon. Mr. Blandford, (M.A.M.), from residents of Newman's Cove, for a road

Hon. Mr. Blandford, (M.A.M.), from residents of Amherst Cove, for a road.

Hon. Mr. Blandford, (M.A.M.), from residents of Loan Cove, for a road.

Hon. Mr. Blandford, (M.A.M.), from residents of Safe Hr., for a bridge

Hon. Mr. Blandford, (M.A.M.), from residents of Shock Cove, for a bridge.

Hon. Mr. Blandford, (M.A.M.), from residents of Indian Arm, for a road.

Hon. Mr. Blandford, (M.A.M.), from residents of Squid Tickle, for a road.

Hon. Mr. Blandford, (M.A.M.), from residents of Sweet Bay, for a road.

Mr. Kent, from Geoffrey Healy, of St. John's, for a pension.

Mr. Earle, from residents of Tilting, for amendment of sheep act.

Mr. Earle, from residents of Fogo, for a road.

Mr. Earle, from residents of Hare Bay, for a well.

Mr. Earle, from residents of Joe Batt's Arm, for a road.

Mr. Earle, from residents of Indian Island, for a road.

Mr. Moore, from residents of Caplin Bay, for amendment of fishery laws.

Mr. Goodison, from residents of Carbonear, for fire brigade and equipment

Ordered that these petitions be received and referred to the Departments to which they relate.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. the Prime Minister, it was ordered that the Rules be suspended in relation to all matters to come before this House during the present Session.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act further to Amend the Education Act, 1903," with some amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion of the Hon. the Prime Minister, the said amendments were read a first and second time and agreed to, and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them of the concurrence of the House of Assembly therein.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Board of Trade and for other purposes," with an amendment, in which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion of the Hon. the Prime Minister, the said amendment was read a first and second time and agreed to, and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them of the concurrence of the House of Assembly therein.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that they have passed a Bill sent up, entitled "An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances" without amendment.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for raising by Loan a sum of money for the Public Service of the Colony" without amendment.

The Hon. the Prime Minister moved, seconded by the Hon. Minister of Justice, and supported by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Devereux, that the following Address to His Excellency the Governor be adopted:

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of both branches of the General Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, respectfully approach Your Excellency with an expression of our profound regret at your approaching departure from this Colony, whereby Newfoundland will lose the valuable and highly-appreciated services of one who, as His Majesty's Representative, has filled that position in a manner to earn the esteem and regard of the whole people.

During Your Excellency's stay in this Colony you have endeared yourself to all classes and sections of our people. To the performance of your official duties you have always brought an unswerving devotion and an unselfish fidelity. You have striven zealously to promote the interests of the Colony in other respects. Your reports on our trade and commerce will always stand as a monument to your industry and researches. Your historical and scientific investigations on Labrador have added greatly to our knowledge of that important portion of our Colony. Your visits to different parts of the Island, whereby you have come in touch with our people in their ordinary pursuits, your work in the causes of education and charity, and the active identification of yourself with all philanthropic and moral organizations, have made your name a household word, and greatly contributed to stimulate popular interest in the activities of these very deserving institutions.

We feel that we can certainly voice the feelings of the whole people of Newfoundland in thanking Your Excellency for the evident desire you have thus shown to promote the welfare of this Colony, and we hope that the blessings of Divine Providence may attend you in the great Province of the Commonwealth of Australia, to which His Majesty has been pleased to appoint you.

Whereupon the House divided and there appeared for the motion the Hon. the Prime Minister, the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Hon. Mr. Emerson, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Messrs. Bennett, Devereux, Downey, Goodison, Kennedy, Moore, Murphy, Parsons and Squires (16); and against it Messrs. Kent, Clift, Clapp, Earle and Robedts (5).

On motion of the Hon. the Prime Minister, it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them that the House had passed the said Address, and requesting their concurrence therein.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend the Revenue Act, 1905," without amendment.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that they have passed the Address to His Excellency the Governor, sent up from the House of Assembly

Mr Kent gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Prime Minister whether any arrangement has been made between the Imperial Government and the Government of the United States of America for the adjudication of the pecuniary claims made by certain firms and individuals, inhabitants of the United States, through the government of that country, against the Government of Newfoundland; and, if so, to lay a copy thereof on the table of the House, and state whether the Government of Newfoundland consented to such arrangement.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary if any expenditure of road money has been made at Tilton, in the District of Harbor Grace, within the last month, and, if so, was said money expended by the Road Board.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a copy of the correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Reid Newfoundland Company in reference to the placing of a second steamer on the Labrador service in the month of May or June last. Also the correspondence from the Department of Marine and

Fisheries in reference to the same subject. Also a statement from the Postal Department, showing the dates that the Virginia Lake left St. John's and returned during last season.

Mr. Earle gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary if any arrangement or contract has been made for the Fogo District mail service; and, if so, what steamer has been engaged, at what rate of subsidy, and at what time will the said service begin.

It was moved and seconded that when the Houses rises it adjourn till to-morrow, Friday, June 11th, at half-past five of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, June 11th

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

Petitions were presented by:—

Mr. Clapp, from residents of Pacquet, for a road.

Mr. Clapp, from resident of Harbour Round, for a port of call.

Mr. Clapp, from residents of Fluer-de-Lys, for a port of call.

Mr. Clapp, from residents of Horse Island, for a port of call.

Mr. Clapp, from residents of Port Saunders, for a telegraph office.

Mr. Clapp, from residents of Pacquet, for a port of call.

Mr. Morris, from residents of Argenticia, for a port of call.

Mr. Howley, from residents of Codroy River, for a road.

Hon. Mr. Watson (C.S.), from residents of Shoal Harbour, for a road.

Mr. Earle, from residents of Island Harbour, for a port of call.

Mr. Earle, from residents of Ladle Cove, for a wharf.

Mr. Earle, from residents of Joe Batt's Arm, for a well.

Mr. Clift, from residents of Harry's Harbour, for a port of call.

Hon. Mr. Watson (C.S.), from residents of Smith Sound, for a road.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council, acquainting the House of Assembly that they had passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money towards defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending, respectively, the thirtieth day of June, 1909, and the thirtieth day of June, 1910, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service," without amendment.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary laid upon the table of the House

Report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending June 30th, 1908;

Returns from the Reid Newfoundland Company, made in accordance with Schedule E of the Railway Contract of 1901; and also a copy of the Rules and Regulations, and a return of accidents for the year 1908.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that His Excellency the Governor would prorogue the present session on to-morrow, Saturday, afternoon at three o'clock.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn till to-morrow, Saturday, June 12th, at half past two of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, June 12th

The House met at half past two of the clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by:—

Mr. Earle, from residents of Change Islands, for a beacon.

Hon. Mr. Emerson, from residents of Belleoram, for a bridge.

Ordered that these petitions be received and referred to the Departments to which they relate.

The Hon. the Prime Minister laid upon the table of the House

Copy of the Correspondence between His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Bond and Sir Edward Morris, in relation to the recent political deadlock and the subsequent Dissolution of the Legislature;

Copy of Report of an official visit to Labrador by the Governor of Newfoundland, 1908;

Copy of Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1908;

The Hon. Minister of Justice laid upon the table of the House a copy of the report of the late Inspector-General McCowen on a visit to Labrador in 1906-7.

At three of the clock, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Bar of the House with a message from His Excellency the Governor, commanding the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency in the Council Chamber.

Mr. Speaker at the Bar of the Council Chamber, presented His Excellency with the farewell address to him, adopted by both Houses, as follows:—

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of both branches of the General Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, respectfully approach Your Excellency with an expression of our profound regret at your approaching departure from this Colony, whereby Newfoundland will lose the valuable and highly-appreciated services of one who, as His Majesty's Representative, has filled that position in a manner to earn the esteem and regard of the whole people.

During Your Excellency's stay in this Colony you have endeared yourself to all classes and sections of our people. To the performance of your official duties you have always brought an unswerving devotion and an unselfish fidelity. You have striven zealously to promote the interests of the Colony in other respects. Your reports on our trade and commerce will always stand as a monument to your industry and researches. Your historical and scientific investigations on Labrador have added greatly to our knowledge of that important portion of our Colony. Your visits to different parts of the Island, whereby you have come in touch with our people in their ordinary pursuits, your work in the causes of education and charity, and the active identification of yourself with all philanthropic and moral organizations, have made your name a household word, and greatly contributed to stimulate popular interest in the activities of these very deserving institutions.

We feel that we can certainly voice the feelings of the whole people of Newfoundland in thanking Your Excellency for the evident desire you have thus shown to promote the welfare of this Colony, and we hope that the blessings of Divine Providence may attend you in the great Province of the Commonwealth of Australia, to which His Majesty has been pleased to appoint you.

His Excellency the Governor was then pleased to make the following reply:—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

The address that has been read to me as Governor of this Colony I accept as another proof of your whole-hearted and dutiful devotion to the Throne and person of His Majesty the King. You are the representatives of a people that are conscious of the dignity that belongs to them as citizens of the British Empire; the humblest man of which recognizes that he has a duty towards this great bulwark of liberty, of freedom, of justice, loyalty to the throne, and love

of country have hitherto been among the chief characteristics of Newfoundland, yet these sentiments have never been more clearly reflected than in the address now presented to the King's representative by this Legislature.

I shall leave this Colony in the firm conviction, which I am proud to hold, that no daughter of the United Kingdom looks toward the Motherland with greater confidence and affection than the eldest of her family.

I cannot but deeply feel and highly appreciate the kind and indulgent expressions you have used with regard to myself personally as the servant of the King, and for these I beg to thank you heartily and sincerely. For nearly five years I have lived and thought as a Newfoundlander, and it will take some time to learn to think differently, for I have had no care, no interests, outside of this Colony while I have been its Governor.

This was my duty as a public servant, for the performance of which, to the best of my ability, I deserve no praise, but should, had it been otherwise, have merited just censure. I am not unconscious of the fact that I should have often done things better; that I may at times have done what I should have left alone; and that perhaps I have occasionally not tried to do what I should at least have attempted. We all knew from experience how much easier it is to see this after, rather than before the event. I can, however, say in truth and sincerity that I have not knowingly been unjust to or injured any man; and that I have at all times honestly endeavoured to do the best I could in the interests of Newfoundland as a Dominion of the Empire of which we form a part.

Your kind and comforting words form a very pleasant conclusion to an interesting and eventful chapter in the history of this Colony, and in my own life. I leave this with feelings of affection for the warm-hearted and generous people of the country, in the prosperous future of which I have the greatest confidence. Of the welfare of Newfoundland, and of the many true and faithful friends I leave behind, I shall always hear with real and sincere pleasure.

Mr. Speaker then addressed His Excellency as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The House of Assembly have voted the Supply required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

In the name of the House of Assembly, I present the following Rules for your Excellency's assent:

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money towards defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine, and

the 30th day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten, and for other purposes connected with the Public Service

An Act to Amend the Revenue Act, 1905

An Act further to Amend the Education Act, 1903.

An Act for raising by Loan a sum of money for the Public Service of the Colony.

An Act respecting Certain Retiring Allowances.

An Act to Incorporate the Newfoundland Board of Trade and for other purposes.

After which His Excellency was pleased to speak as follows:

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

In proroguing this General Assembly and relieving you from further attendance, it gives me great pleasure to observe the assiduity and earnestness with which you applied yourselves to the despatch of business, and the spirit of concord and harmony which marked your deliberations.

I am sure it must be a great relief to you and to the country at large that the unexampled political conditions which have prevailed here for so many months are now at an end, and that with the closing of this session all classes of the community may confidently look forward to a restoration of conditions of political tranquility.

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

I thank you for the Supplies that you have voted for the Public Service. The addition to the grant for education will be greatly appreciated, and the providing of a sum in aid of the prevention of the spread of tuberculous will, I trust, prove of great benefit.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

I heartily join in the feeling of hope which prevails in the community at the prospect of a substantial increase in the price of our staple product, and the

assurance which this represents of a return to the conditions of widespread prosperity which this Colony has so long enjoyed.

In these, my last words to the Legislature of the Colony, I desire to testify the great pleasure that it has been to me during the past five years to assist in promoting the best interests of the people of Newfoundland. I shall ever retain the most agreeable recollections of this Colony and its people, and follow its onward march towards an ever brightening future.

In bidding you farewell I trust that Providence may ever guide you to wise decisions and endow your country with all-lasting good.

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

It is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Thursday, the nineteenth day of August next then and here to be holden and the General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

P. T. McGRATH,

Clerk House of Assembly.



APPENDIX

ESTIMATES FOR 1909-1910.

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES FOR 1909-1910.

SUMMARY

Of the Estimated Expenditure for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1910, together with Sums granted for the Financial Year 1908 and 1909.

No.	Service.	Estimate for 1908 and 1909.			Estimate for 1909 and 1910.		
		A To be Voted.	B Authorized by Statute.	Total.	A To be Voted.	B Authorized by Statute.	Total.
1	Interest on Public Debt, Sinking Fund and Management	\$12,000 00	\$859,512 25	\$871,512 25	\$ 12,000 00	\$874,094 51	\$886,094 51
2	Civil Government.....	122,198 33	26,600 00	148,798 33	128,961 66	26,600 00	155,561 66
3	Pensions		12,856 00	12,856 00		11,475 90	11,475 90
4	Administration of Justice.....	165,512 68	18,100 00	183,612 68	174,751 43	18,100 00	192,851 43
5	Legislation.....	33,315 00		33,315 00	33,015 00		33,015 00
6	Education	3,800 00	258,323 66	262,123 66	3,800 00	264,324 16	268,124 16
7	Public Charities	278,814 00		278,814 00	283,994 00		283,994 00
8	Lighthouses, Signal Stations, etc.....	73,651 00		73,651 00	86,166 00		86,166 00
9	Agriculture and Mines	11,420 00	20,000 00	31,420 00	26,420 00	20,000 00	46,420 00
10	Marine and Fisheries.....	92,940 00		92,940 00	98,740 00		98,740 00
11	Roads, Bridges, etc.....	172,396 00		172,396 00	172,881 00		172,881 00
12	Post Office and Telegraphs.....	423,620 00		423,620 00	460,904 00		460,904 00
13	Customs.....	145,991 00		145,991 00	145,991 00		145,991 00
14	Contingencies.....	10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00
15	Elections	40,000 00		40,000 00			
16	Coal and Water Refunds.....	67,550 00		67,550 00	67,550 00		67,550 00
17	Additional Estimates				22,000 00		22,000 00
		\$1,653,208 01	\$1,195,391 91	\$2,848,599 92	\$1,727,174 09	\$1,214,594 57	\$2,941,768 66

I.—A STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT, INTEREST, Etc.

Interest and Charges.	Funded Debt. 1908—1909.	Interest 1909—1910.
4 per cent. Interest on Loan of	\$8,110,259 53	\$324,410 38
3½ per cent. Interest on Loan of	13,065,546 66	457,294 13
3 per cent. Interest on Loan of	1,581,666 66	47,450 00
	<u>\$22,757,472 85</u>	<u>\$829,154 51</u>
Sinking Fund	\$27,740 00	
Premium and Management	12,000 00	
Temporary and Other Loans	17,200 00	\$56,940 00
		<u>\$886,094 51</u>
Distribution, 1909—1910.		
Management and Premium	\$12,000 00	
Interest and Sinking Fund	874,094 51	
	<u>\$886,094 51</u>	

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Amount Voted as per Statement A., \$128,961.66.

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Detail.	Estimate 1908—1909.	Estimate 1909-1910
A.			
Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.			
Government House	(a)	\$2,560 00	\$2,560 00
Department of Colonial Secretary	(b)	8,540 00	10,440 00
“ Justice	(c)	3,100 00	3,400 00
“ Finance	(d)	3,150 00	3,150 00
“ Agriculture and Mines	(e)	11,750 00	11,300 00
“ Marine and Fisheries	(f)	10,573 33	10,686 66
“ Public Works	(g)	8,600 00	8,600 00
“ Auditor General	(h)	2,450 00	2,450 00
“ Government Engineer	(i)	4,863 33	4,863 33
Contingencies (ordinary) as detailed		38,511 67	39,011 67
Public Works, for public buildings (as detailed)		28,100 00	32,500 00
Total		<u>\$122,198 33</u>	<u>\$128,961 66</u>
B.			
Expenditure authorized by Statute:—			
The Salary of the Governor		\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
“ Colonial Secretary		2,000 00	2,000 00
“ Minister of Finance		2,000 00	2,000 00
“ Minister of Justice		2,000 00	2,000 00
“ Minister of Agriculture and Mines		2,000 00	2,000 00
“ Minister of Marine and Fisheries		2,000 00	2,000 00
“ Public Works		2,000 00	2,000 00
“ Members (4) of the Board of Works at \$150		600 00	600 00
“ Auditor General		2,000 00	2,000 00
“ Postmaster General		2,000 00	2,000 00
Total		<u>\$26,600 00</u>	<u>\$26,600 00</u>
Summary.			
A.—To be voted		\$122,198 33	\$128,961 66
B.—Authorized by Statute		26,600 00	26,600 00
Total		<u>\$148,798 33</u>	<u>\$155,561 66</u>

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

DEPARTMENTS (Detail).	SALARIES.	
	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(a) Government House.		
The Governor's Private Secretary	\$900 00	\$900 00
The Governor's Orderlies (one at \$360, one at \$400).....	760 00	760 00
Keeper Government House Grounds.....	400 00	400 00
Clerk	500 00	500 00
	<u>\$2,560 00</u>	<u>\$2,560 00</u>
(b) Department of Colonial Secretary.		
The Deputy Head	\$1,600 00	\$1,600 00
First Clerk	1,100 00	1,100 00
Second Clerk.....	850 00	850 00
Third Clerk	450 00	450 00
Stenographer and Typist.....	500 00	500 00
Assistant do	300 00	300 00
Messenger	430 00	430 00
Assistant do.....	300 00	300 00
Registrar of Deeds and Companies		1,500 00
Typist		400 00
	<u>\$5,530 00</u>	<u>\$7,430 00</u>
Vital Statistics—		
The Registrar	\$800 00	\$800 00
Clerk to Registrar	450 00	450 00
Registration Fees to Deputy Registrars	1,500 00	1,500 00
	<u>\$2,750 00</u>	<u>\$2,750 00</u>
Miscellaneous—		
Inspectors of Weights and Measures, St. John's	\$100 00	\$100 00
Keeper of Observatory.....	160 00	160 00
	<u>\$260 00</u>	<u>\$260 00</u>
Totals	<u>\$8,540 00</u>	<u>\$10,440 00</u>
(c) Department of Justice.		
The Deputy Head	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00
Secretary and Accountant.....	700 00	700 00
Messenger	300 00	300 00
Typewriter.....	300 00	300 00
Assistant Typist.....		300 00
	<u>\$3,100 00</u>	<u>\$3,400 00</u>
(d) Department of Finance and Customs.		
Deputy Head.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00
The First Clerk.....	900 00	900 00
The Second Clerk	750 00	750 00
	<u>\$3,150 00</u>	<u>\$3,150 00</u>
(e) Department of Agriculture and Mines.		
The Deputy Head	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
The First Clerk.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
The Second Clerk	750 00	750 00
The Third Clerk.....	550 00	550 00
The Surveyor to Department.....	850 00	850 00
The Messenger.....	350 00	350 00
The Keeper to Museum.....	300 00	300 00
Typewriter.....	300 00	300 00
Accountant to Department	800 00	800 00
	<u>\$6,100 00</u>	<u>\$6,100 00</u>

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT (Detail)	SALARIES.	
	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(e) Department Agriculture & Mines (Surveyors' Salaries.)		
Director of Geological Surveys and Curator of Museum.....	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00
First Surveyor.....	900 00	900 00
Second Surveyor.....	700 00	700 00
Additional Surveyors and Assistants.....	800 00	800 00
Woods Ranger.....	600 00	600 00
Inspector of Timber Limits and Examiner of Mill Accounts.....	450 00	.....
Inspector of Timber Limits.....	400 00	400 00
	<u>\$5,650 00</u>	<u>\$5,200 00</u>
(f) Department of Marine & Fisheries.		
Fishery Expert.....	\$1,703 32	\$1,703 33
The Superintendent of Fisheries.....	1,200	1,200 00
The Secretary.....	400	400 00
The Accountant.....	700	700 00
Inspector of Lighthouses.....	1,100 00	1,100 00
Lighthouse Mechanician.....	900 00	900 00
Assistant Accountant and Typewriter and Stenographer.....	400 00	400 00
Inspector of Boilers.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Messenger.....	360 00	360 00
Lloyd's Surveyor of Shipping in Aid of Salary.....	860 00	973 33
Chief Examiner Masters and Mates.....	500 00	500 00
Two Quarantine Officers.....	150 00	150 00
Harbor Master and Ships' Husband.....	700 00	700 00
Pickled Fish Inspection.....	600 00	600 00
	<u>\$10,573 32</u>	<u>\$10,686 66</u>
(g) Department Public Works.		
The Secretary.....	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
The First Clerk.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
The Second Clerk.....	700 00	700 00
The Book-keeper.....	800 00	800 00
The Superintendent of Public Works.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Assistant.....	600 00	600 00
The Inspector of Districts outside St. John's.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Two Road Inspectors.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
Messenger.....	400 00	400 00
Typewriter.....	300 00	300 00
	<u>\$8,600 00</u>	<u>\$8,600 00</u>
(h) Department of Auditor General.		
First Clerk and Assistant Auditor.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Second Clerk.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Messenger.....	50 00	50 00
Clerk and Typewriter.....	400 00	400 00
	<u>\$2,450 00</u>	<u>\$2,450 00</u>
(i) Department of Government Engineer.		
Government Engineer.....	\$3,163 33	\$3,163 33
Clerk.....	500 00	500 00
Typist.....	300 00	300 00
Inspector.....	900 00	900 00
	<u>\$4,863 33</u>	<u>\$4,863 33</u>

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

CONTINGENCIES (Detail).	CONTINGENCIES.	
	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1809-10.
Government House.		
Stationery	\$300 00	\$300 00
Telegrams.....	500 00	500 00
Sundries, including Telephone.....	200 00	200 00
Governor's Travelling Expenses.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
Department of Colonial Secretary.		
Printing and Gazetting and Stationery.....	\$2,400 00	\$2,400 00
Telegrams, including Associated Press Message.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Sundries—Cab hire, Cartage, Small Freights, Crown Agents' Account, Meteorological Register and Telephones and Wolf Act.	800 00	800 00
Standard Set Weights and Measures and renewals.....	300 00	300 00
Royal Naval Reserve.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Contingencies— Registrar of Companies and Deeds		200 00
Classification Diseases		300 00
	\$20,500 00	\$21,000 00
Department of Justice.		
Stationery.....	\$100 00	\$100 00
Telegrams.....	125 00	125 00
Sundries, including Telephone.....	375 00	375 00
Colonial Records	500 00	500 00
	\$1,100 00	\$1,100 00
Department of Finance.		
Printing and Stationery	\$750 00	\$750 00
Telegrams.....	125 00	125 00
Sundries, including Telephone and Typewriting.....	565 00	565 00
Sheep Preservation Act.....	1,250 00	1,250 00
Premium Guaranteed Bonds.....	800 00	800 00
	\$3,490 00	\$3,490 00
Department of Agriculture and Mines.		
Printing and Stationery.....	\$700 00	\$700 00
Repairs of Instruments.....	325 00	325 00
Museum Requirements.....	200 00	200 00
Maps and Advertising Abroad.....	200 00	200 00
Telegrams and Postage.....	150 00	150 00
Sundries, including Telephone, Charwoman, etc	360 00	360 00
	\$1,935 00	\$1,935 00
Department of Marine and Fisheries.		
Printing and Stationery	\$850 00	850 00
Telegrams and Telephones.....	400 00	400 00
Books for Library.....	} 250 00	250 00
Sundries, including Telephones for Merchantile Marine Office.....		
Examining of Engineers	250 00	250 00
	\$1,750 00	\$1,750 00
Department of Public Works.		
Printing and Stationery.....	\$750 00	\$750 00
Telegrams and Postage.....	150 00	150 00
Sundries, including Telephone and Taxes	450 00	450 00
Travelling Expenses and Assistance	1,000 00	1,000 00
Cash Notes	2,500 00	2,500 00
	\$4,850 00	\$4,850 00

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

CONTINGENCIES (Detail.)	CONTINGENCIES.	
	Estimate 1908-19	Estimate 1909-1910
Auditor's Office.		
Printing and Stationery, including Account Books and Printing Report	\$125 00	\$125 00
Postage and Telegrams	25	25
Sundries, including Telephone	100	100
Expenses in connection with Inquiries	500	500
	<u>\$750 00</u>	<u>\$750 00</u>
Government Engineer's Office.		
Office and Allowance	\$900 00	\$900 00
Mining Act	350	350
Travelling Expenses	886 67	886 67
	<u>\$2,136 67</u>	<u>\$2,136 67</u>
Total Contingencies (ordinary)	<u>\$38,511 67</u>	<u>\$39,011 67</u>
Fuel and Light.		
Government House, including Fireman's Salary and Taxes	\$3,550 00	\$3,550 00
Customs Building: Fuel, Light, Rent and Taxes	2,000	2,000
Post Office and Postal Telegraph do	3,000	4,500
Departmental Building: do do	900	900
	<u>\$9,450 00</u>	<u>\$10,950 00</u>
Insurance and Keepers.		
Insurance on Public Buildings	\$4,700 00	\$4,700 00
Customs Buildings: Keeper and Fireman, \$312; cleaning, \$208; Sundries, \$70; Fireman and Keeper for King's Wharf Building, \$104	700	700
Departmental Building Keeper, St. John's, \$350; Cleaning, \$250; Night Watchman and Sundries, \$280; Carbonear Fireman and Janitor, \$120	1,000	1,000
	<u>\$6,400 00</u>	<u>\$6,000 00</u>
Repairs Public Buildings.		
Custom House, Harbor Grace	\$100 00	\$100 00
Government House Buildings and Grounds	} 2,900	2,900
Special—Interior, Fences and Lodges		
Imperial Property	300	300
Kero. Oil Store Expenses: Keeper's Salary and Commission 5 per cent	200	200
Kero. Oil Store Repairs	} 500	500
Kero. Oil Store: Extension, Sewerage, etc		
Ross's Valley Hospital	100	100
Harbor Grace Hospital	100	100
Postal Telegraph and Customs Building, Carbonear	250	250
Customs Building, St. John's	1,800	1,800
Attendance on Clocks in Public Offices and Town Clock	200	200
Departmental Building	900	900
General Post Office	1,000	1,000
Government House: Maintenance of furniture and general furnishing	800	800
Cabot Tower: Repairs	300	300
St. John's Court House	900	900
Outport Postal Telegraph Buildings	1,000	1,000
Outport Customs Buildings	500	500
New Diphtheria and Fever Hospital	400	800
Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, do		2,500
	<u>\$12,250 00</u>	<u>\$15,150 00</u>
Total Contingencies Account Public Buildings	<u>\$28,100 00</u>	<u>\$32,500 00</u>

III.—PENSIONS.

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Pensions to individuals as per detail (a)	\$12,856 00	\$11,475 90

Name of Pensioner.	Nature of Service at time of Retirement.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
D. W. Prowse	Judge Central District Court	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
G. W. Hunt	Stipendiary Magistrate, Burgeo	250	.....
P. Carty	Inspector of Police	1,440	.....
J. T. Nevill	Inspector of Lighthouses, &c.	1,000	1,000
W. White	First Landing Waiter, H. M. Customs	600	600
H. J. Haddon	Preventive Officer, Fortune	200	200
Rebecca Oke	Service of husband, Mechanician	100	100
Widow Buckley	} Husbands killed whilst giving service at fire }	116	116
" Fennessey		80	80
L. T. Chancey	Sub and Acting Sheriff	600	600
Mrs. Stentaforde	Postmistress	180	180
C. Prowse	Light Keeper	250	250
J. H. Watson	Landing Surveyor	700	.....
Mark Rowsell	Light Keeper at Cape John	240	240
Miss M. Buchanan	Postmistress, Trinity	150	150
R. Ryan	Turnkey, Penitentiary	500	500
G. Kelly	Turnkey, Penitentiary	500	500
J. Fleet	Warden, do	320	320
E. Abbott	Lighthouse Keeper, Wadham	240	240
E. Dicks	do Boar Island	240	240
Miss Keating	Matron Penitentiary	200	.....
Thomas Moore	Assistant Lighthouse Keeper, Fort Amherst ..	240	.....
E. Harding	Lighthouse Keeper, Cabot Island	240	240
Peter O'Reilly	Assistant do Cape St. Mary's	240	240
Francis Berteau	Magistrate, Twillingate	560	.....
Emma Bradshaw	Postmistress, Placentia	170	170
R. Bradshaw	Sub-Collector, Gaultois	400	400
T. Pike	Lighthouse Keeper, Channel Head	240	240
R. McGrath	Stipendiary Magistrate, Oderin	600	.....
W. S. Carter	Sub-Collector, Ferryland	280	.....
James Campbell	Delivery Clerk, General Post Office	534	534
Thomas Rose	Signal Man, Cabot Tower	276	276
Dr. Pilot	Inspector C of E. Schools .....	.....	1,080
Robert Stevens	Lighthouse Keeper .....	.....	295 92
James Simms	do .....	.....	373 32
J. F. Bancroft	Assistant, Examining Room .....	.....	666 66
Mrs. Ann Walsh	Matron Penitentiary .....	.....	200
James Duggan	Watchman, do .....	.....	244
		<u>\$12,856 00</u>	<u>\$11,475 90</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Amount Voted as per Statement A., \$174,751.43.

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Detail.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Supreme Court	(a)	\$18,087 00	\$16,187 00
District Court	(b)	3,550 00	3,800 00
Magistracy	(c)	21,271 00	21,521 00
Constabulary (1) Police	(d)	64,687 43	69,428 68
Constabulary (2) Fire Department	(d)	22,706 25	26,893 75
St. John's Penitentiary	(e)	16,476 00	18,126 00
Court House and Gaols	(f)	10,343 00	10,403 00
Local Constables	(g)	1,242 00	1,242 00
Miscellaneous	(h)	7,150 00	7,150 00
		<u>\$165,512 68</u>	<u>\$174,751 43</u>
B.—Expenditure authorized by Statute :—			
Supreme Court—			
Salary of Chief Justice		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Salary of Judges (two at \$4,000)		8,000 00	8,000 00
Sheriff		1,500 00	1,500 00
District Courts :			
Salary of Judge at St. John's		2,400 00	2,400 00
Salary of Judge at Harbor Grace		1,200 00	1,200 00
		<u>\$18,100 00</u>	<u>\$18,100 00</u>
Summary.			
A.—Amount to be Voted		165,512 68	174,751 43
B.—Authorized by Statute		18,100 00	18,100 00
		<u>\$183,612 68</u>	<u>\$192,851 43</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Detail.

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(a) Supreme Court.		
Salaries—		
Chief Clerk and Registrar.....	2,600 00	\$2,600 00
First Clerk	700 00	700 00
Second Clerk.....	700 00	700 00
Stenographer	300 00	300 00
Sub-Sheriff	800 00	800 00
Crier and Tipstaff	500 00	500 00
Messenger.....	312 00	312 00
Deputy-Sheriffs in Outports, payable on certificate of Sheriff.....	450 00	450 00
Registrar of Deeds and Companies.....	1,500 00	
Typewriter in Registry of Deeds Office.....	400 00	
	<u>\$8,262 00</u>	<u>\$6,362 00</u>
Contingencies—		
Bailiffs serving summons, attendance Supreme Court.....	\$350 00	\$350 00
Stationery	600 00	600 00
Printing	100 00	100 00
Telegrams, Telephones and Postage	100 00	100 00
Additional attendance and clerical assistance	250 00	250 00
Travelling and other expenses of Circuit—		
Judges whilst on Circuit and on board steamer to be paid at the rate of \$6.00 per day.....	} 2,900 00	} 2,900 00
Judges whilst on Circuit and on board train to be paid at the rate of \$10.00 per day		
Sheriff, in lieu of travelling expenses, at the rate of \$5 00 per day		
Clerk, in lieu of travelling expenses, at the rate of \$5.00 per day...		
Crier, in lieu of travelling expenses, \$3 00 per day		
The above amounts to be paid on the certificate of the Minister of Justice.....		
Other expenses attached to Circuit, including a portion of <i>Fiona's</i> expenses	25 00	25 00
Sundries	<u>4,325 00</u>	<u>\$4,325 00</u>
Engineer, \$600; cleaning Registry Office, Supreme Court, \$36; cleaning Supreme Court, \$192; District Court, \$72; Matron at Police Station, \$120; cleaning Colonial Secretary's Office and Government Engineer's Office, \$196—\$1,216, Coal, etc.....	5,500 00	\$5,500 00
Total for Supreme Court.....	<u>\$18,087 00</u>	<u>\$16,187 00</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimates of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(b) District Courts.		
Salaries—		
Clerk of the Peace, St. John's.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Bailiff of the Central District Court.....	400 00	400 00
Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace.....	700 00	700 00
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace.....	50 00	50 00
Bailiff of Harbor Grace.....	200 00	200 00
Stenographer and Typist.....		250 00
	<u>\$2,350 00</u>	<u>\$2,600 00</u>
Contingencies—		
Stationery (St. John's and Harbor Grace).....	} \$1,200 00	} \$1,200 00
Printing.....		
Telegraphs, Telephones and Postage.....		
Travelling expenses of Judge Central District Court, when outside the District, payable on certificate of Minister of Justice.....		
Travelling expenses of Judge Harbor Grace District Court, payable on certificate of Minister of Justice.....		
Personal allowances to Judges when called upon to perform duties in places outside their district, payable on certificate of Minister of Justice, notwithstanding anything in the Audit Act to the contrary.....		
Total for District Courts.....	<u>\$3,550 00</u>	<u>\$3,800 00</u>
(c) Magistracy.		
Salaries—		
Magistrate at Little Bay and Pilley's Island.....	\$750 00	\$750 00
“ Twillingate.....	750 00	750 00
“ Greenspond.....	750 00	750 00
“ Bonavista.....	875 00	875 00
“ Trinity.....	875 00	875 00
“ Ferryland.....	750 00	750 00
“ Trepassey.....	540 00	540 00
“ St. Mary's.....	450 00	450 00
“ Fogo.....	300 00	300 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$6,040 00</u>	<u>\$6,040 00</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(c) Magistracy (concluded.)		
Brought forward	\$6,040.00	\$6,040 00
Salaries—		
Magistrate at Harbor Main	300 00	300 00
“ Placentia.....	750 00	750 00
“ Presque.....	450 00	450 00
“ Oderin	450 00	450 00
“ Burin	750 00	750 00
“ Harbor Breton	416 00	416 00
“ Channel	750 00	750 00
“ St. George's	875 00	875 00
“ Bay of Islands.....	875 00	875 00
“ Bonne Bay	875 00	875 00
“ Grand Bank.....	750 00	750 00
“ Brigus	750 00	750 00
“ Bell Island	750 00	750 00
“ Carbonear.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
“ Old Perlican.....	630 00	630 00
“ LaScie.....	360 00	360 00
“ Burgeo.....	500 00	750 00
“ Lawn	500 00	500 00
“ Western Cove	400 00	400 00
“ Botwoodville	500 00	500 00
	<u>\$18,671 00</u>	<u>\$18,921 00</u>
Contingencies—		
Stationery	} \$2,600 00	\$2,600 00
Telegrams		
Printing		
Travelling expenses of Magistrates, payable on certificate of Minister of Justice (notwithstanding anything in the Audit Act to the contrary)		
Personal allowances to Magistrates wher. on special duty, payable on certificate of Minister of Justice (notwithstanding anything in the Audit Act to the contrary)		
Total for Magistrates.....	<u>\$21,271 00</u>	<u>\$21,521 00</u>
(d) Constabulary (1) Police.		
Salaries—		
The Inspector General	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
The Superintendent	1,000 00	1,000 00
Sub-Inspector.....		900 00
Secretary and Accountant.....	500 00	500 00
2 District Inspectors at \$800	2,400 00	1,600 00
6 Head Constables at \$600	2,400 00	3,600 00
8 Sergeants at \$500.....	5,500 00	4,000 00
8 Acting Sergeants at \$475.....	475 00	3,800 00
38 Constables at \$456.25	20,075 00	17,337 50
Carried forward.....	<u>\$34,350 00</u>	<u>\$34,737 50</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(d) Constabulary—(1) Police (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$34,350 00	\$34,737 50
Salaries—		
2 Constables at \$438.....	2,190	876
10 Constables at \$419.75.....	2,938 25	4,197 50
22 Constables at \$401.50.....	5,219 50	8,833
3 Constables at \$365.....	4,380	1,095
Special Services, payable on Certificate of Min. of Justice.....	300	300
Total Salaries, Constabulary.....	<u>\$49,377 95</u>	<u>\$50,039 00</u>
Supplies—		
Arms, Ammunition and Saddlery.....	\$ 120 00	\$ 120 00
Fuel and Light to Barracks.....	1,800	1,800
Uniforms, accoutrements and bedding.....	3,100	4,000
Lodging allowance.....	1,920	2,308
Purchase of forage for six horses (payable on certificate of Minister of Justice).....	1,200	1,200
	<u>\$8,140 00</u>	<u>\$9,428 00</u>
Repairs—		
Repairs, barracks, \$1,500; Insp. General's residence, \$400.....	<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,900 00</u>
Rent—		
Rent, outport barracks.....	<u>\$1,000 00</u>	<u>\$900 00</u>
Conveyance—		
Transfer and Travelling Expenses.....	<u>\$500 00</u>	<u>\$700 00</u>
Medical Attendance—		
Physician to Police and Police Stations, and Post Mortem Examiner at Morgue.....	<u>\$500 00</u>	<u>\$500 00</u>
Contingencies—		
Printing and Stationery.....	\$160 00	\$160 00
Telephones and Telegrams.....	310	310
Sundries, Sewerage, Water Rates and Rifle Range.....	560	560
Compensation toward Deceased Constables.....		2,000
	<u>\$1,030 00</u>	<u>\$3,030 00</u>
Annuities—		
Allowance to one man, \$333.33.....	\$333 33	\$333 33
“ two men, at \$280.....	560	560
“ three men, at \$240.....	720	720
“ one man.....	237 25	237 25
“ three men, at \$200.....	600	600
“ one man, at \$189.10.....	189 10	189 10
“ one man, at \$292.....		292
	<u>\$2,639 68</u>	<u>\$2,931 68</u>
Total for Constabulary —(1) Police.....	<u>\$64,687 43</u>	<u>\$69,428 68</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(d) Constabulary. (2) Fire Department.		
Salaries—		
2 Chief Officers—one at \$400, two at \$800, and two at \$500.....	\$3,200 00	\$3,200 00
2 Sergeants at \$500.....	1,000	1 000
2 Engineers at \$475.....	950	950
19 Constables at \$456.25	7,756	8,668 75
Typewriter, etc.....	200	200
	<u>\$13,106 25</u>	<u>\$14,018 75</u>
Supplies—		
Uniforms and accoutrements	\$800 00	\$1,269 00
Fuel and Light for Stations	1,800	1,800
Forage and up-keep and purchase of horses (payable on certificate of Minister of Justice)	2,800	2,800
	<u>\$5,400 00</u>	<u>\$5,869 00</u>
Repairs—		
Repairs to Building, painting, furnishing, etc. (payable on certificate of Minister of Justice).....	\$520 00	\$3,000 00
	<u>\$520 00</u>	<u>\$3,000 00</u>
Additional Aid—		
Reserve men, three Stations.....	\$650 00	\$1,000 00
Subsidy to Southside men.....	200	200
	<u>\$850 00</u>	<u>\$1,200 00</u>
Machinery—		
2,000 feet hose, carriage, upkeep of the chemical engine, harness, ladders, etc.....	\$2,200 00	\$2,200 00
	<u>\$2,200 00</u>	<u>\$2,200 00</u>
Contingencies—		
Printing, Stationery.....	\$50 00	\$50 00
Telephones	160	160 00
Ground Rents, etc.....	90	90 00
Sundries Account.....	200	200 00
	<u>\$500 00</u>	<u>\$500 00</u>
Insurance—		
Insurance of men.....	\$100 00	\$106 00
	<u>\$100 00</u>	<u>\$106 00</u>
Total for Fire Department	<u>\$22,706 25</u>	<u>\$26,893 75</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(e) St. John's Penitentiary.		
Salaries—		
Superintendent	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
Superintendent for rations (notwithstanding anything to the con- trary in the Audit Act)	300 00	300 00
Deputy Superintendent, Tradeswarden and Book-keeper.....	850 00	850 00
Chief Warden	500 00	500 00
Turnkeys (three at \$400)	1,200 00	1,200 00
Orderly	260 00	260 00
Matron	300 00	300 00
Watchman	366 00	366 00
	<u>\$4,976 00</u>	<u>\$4,976 00</u>
Industries—		
Instructor of Industries	\$400 00	\$150 00
Trades Warden.....		400 00
Material for Brooms, etc	5,500 00	7,000 00
	<u>\$5,900 00</u>	<u>\$7,550 00</u>
Contingencies—		
Stationery and Printing	\$50 00	\$50 00
Sundries	50 00	50 00
	<u>\$100 00</u>	<u>\$100 00</u>
Supplies and Maintenance—		
Food, etc	\$2,750 00	\$2,750 00
Clothing, including washing	450 00	450 00
Sundries	600 00	600 00
	<u>\$3,800 00</u>	<u>\$3,800 00</u>
Fuel and Light		
Fuel and Light	\$1,100 00	\$1,100 00
Repairs—		
Repairs	600 00	600 00
Total for Penitentiary	<u>\$16,476 00</u>	<u>\$18,126 00</u>
(f) Court Houses and Gaols.		
Salaries—		
Gaoler at Little Bay	\$40 00	\$40 00
" Greenspond	84 00	84 00
" Harbor Grace.....	450 00	450 00
" Ferryland	140 00	200 00
" Brigus	60 00	60 00
" Placentia	140 00	140 00
Gaol Surgeon Harbor Grace.....	125 00	125 00
Turnkey, Harbor Grace Gaol.....	254 00	254 00
	<u>\$1,293 00</u>	<u>\$1,353 00</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued.)

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Fuel and Light— Fuel and Light	\$2,200 00	\$2,200 00
Repairs— To Outport Court Houses and Gaols..... Special Repairs	\$2,500 00 600 00	\$2,500 00 600 00
Supplies— Supplies.....	\$3,100 00 \$3,750 00	\$3,100 00 \$3,750 00
Total for Court Houses and Gaols.....	\$10,343 00	\$10,403 00
(g) Local Constables.		
Salaries— Lower Island Cove	\$56 00	\$56 00
Brigus	116 00	116 00
Harbor Main	90 00	90 00
Tickle Cove	56 00	56 00
Salvage	56 00	56 00
Ferryland	116 00	116 00
Fermeuse	56 00	56 00
Trepassey	90 00	90 00
Lamaline	56 00	56 00
Renews	50 00	50 00
St. Lawrence	50 00	50 00
Spaniard's Bay	50 00	50 00
Hant's Harbor.....	50 00	50 00
Red Island	50 00	50 00
Rose Blanche.....	50 00	50 00
Portugal Cove.....	50 00	50 00
Blackhead.....	50 00	50 00
Little Bay	50 00	50 00
Torbay.....	50 00	50 00
Pouch Cove	50 00	50 00
Total for Local Constables	\$1,242 00	\$1,242 00
(h) Miscellaneous.		
Prosecutions, Investigations and Civil Actions— Conveyance of Prisoners, fees and expenses of witnesses, Printing, Payment of Jurois, Legal Fees, etc.....	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00
Registration of Jurors.....	500 00	500 00
	\$6,500 00	\$6,500 00
Enquiries— Under "Public Enquiries' Act"	\$250 00	\$250 00
Inquests— Expenses <i>re</i> Inquests	\$400 00	\$400 00
Total for Miscellaneous	\$7,150 00	\$7,150 00

V.—LEGISLATION.

Amount Voted \$33,015.00.

	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Legislative Council	\$6,570 00	\$6,570 00
House of Assembly	20,320 00	20,420 00
General	6,420 00	6,025 00
	<u>\$33,315 00</u>	<u>\$33,015 00</u>

DETAIL.

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908—1909.	Estimate 1909-1910
(a) Legislative Council.		
Salaries—		
The President	\$240 00	\$240 00
Eighteen Councillors at \$120 each	2,160 00	2,160 00
The Clerk	600 00	600 00
The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	600 00	600 00
Three Reporters: one at \$200, two at \$175	700 00	700 00
Three Doorkeepers: one at \$200, two at \$100	400 00	400 00
Page	35 00	35 00
	<u>\$4,735 00</u>	<u>\$4,735 00</u>
Printing—		
Journals, including Binding	\$300 00	\$300 00
Debates	900 00	900 00
Miscellaneous Papers	250 00	250 00
	<u>\$1,450 00</u>	<u>\$1,450 00</u>
Contingencies—		
Newspapers, including Binding	\$75 00	\$75 00
Telegrams and Postage	10 00	10 00
Tradesmen's accounts, fittings, etc	100 00	100 00
Stationery	100 00	100 00
Sundries	100 00	100 00
	<u>\$385 00</u>	<u>\$385 00</u>
Total for Legislative Council	<u>\$6,570 00</u>	<u>\$6,570 00</u>
(b) House of Assembly.		
Salaries—		
Speaker	\$750 00	\$750 00
Chairman of Committees	400 00	400 00
Thirty-six Members	8,400 00	\$8,500 00
Clerk	750 00	750 00
Assistant Clerk	500 00	500 00
Sergeant at Arms	400 00	400 00
Supervisor of Debates	450 00	450 00
Carried forward	<u>\$11,650 00</u>	<u>\$11,750 00</u>

V.—LEGISLATION—Concluded.

Detail.—(Concluded).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(b) House of Assembly (concluded).		
Brought forward.....	\$11,650 00	\$11,750 00
Salaries—		
Six Reporters, at \$150 each.....	900 00	900 00
Stenographer	100 00	100 00
Five Doorkeepers, at \$100 each.....	500 00	500 00
Three Messengers, at \$100 each	300 00	300 00
Attendant	100 00	100 00
Two Pages, at \$50 each	100 00	100 00
Opposition Doorkeeper	100 00	100 00
	<u>\$13,750 00</u>	<u>\$13,850 00</u>
Printing—		
Journal, printing	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Binding	300 00	300 00
Debates	2,200 00	2,200 00
Miscellaneous Papers	1,200 00	1,200 00
	<u>\$4,700 00</u>	<u>\$4,700 00</u>
Contingencies—		
Newspapers	\$500 00	\$500 00
Telegrams and Postage	120 00	120 00
Stationery	250 00	250 00
Tradesmen's Accounts	250 00	250 00
Sundries	750 00	750 00
	<u>\$1,870 00</u>	<u>\$1,870 00</u>
Total for House of Assembly.....	<u>\$20,320 00</u>	<u>\$20,420 00</u>
(c) General.		
Salaries—		
Law Clerk.....	\$750 00	\$750 00
Engrossing	320 00	320 00
Fireman.....	260 00	260 00
Keeper of Building	300 00	300 00
	<u>\$1,630 00</u>	<u>\$1,630 00</u>
Printing—		
Printing and Binding and Gazetting Acts	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
Fuel, Light, etc —		
Fuel and Light	\$750 00	\$750 00
Attendance, cleaning, sundries.....	200 00	200 00
Repairs	1,200 00	800 00
	<u>\$2,150 00</u>	<u>\$1,750 00</u>
Library—		
The Librarian	\$350 00	\$350 00
For purchase of Books.....	250 00	250 00
Printing and Stationery	20 00	20 00
Contingent expenses	25 00	25 00
	<u>\$645 00</u>	<u>\$645 00</u>
Total for General	<u>\$6,425 00</u>	<u>\$6,025 00</u>

VI.—EDUCATION.

Amount Voted as per Statement A., \$3,800.00.

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Detail.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910
Contingencies .....	....	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00
Extra Grant .....	....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Teachers' Pension Fund .....	....	1,300 00	1,300 00
		<u>\$3,800 00</u>	<u>\$3,800 00</u>
B.—Expenditure authorized by Statute.			
Scholarships	(a)	\$600 00	\$600 00
Pensions	(b)	300 00	300 00
Grants to Boards	(c)	133,507 54	133,507 54
Destitute Places	(d)	20,000 00	20,000 00
Higher Education	(e)	9,194 63	9,194 63
Pupil Teachers	(f)	8,500 00	8,500 00
Augmentation	(g)	52,500 00	58,500 00
Colleges	(h)	13,451 93	13,451 93
Inspection (a) Salaries	(i)	7,880 00	7,880 00
(b) Additional .....	....	1,122 45	1,122 45
Industrial Education	(j)	3,767 61	3,767 61
Council of Higher Education	(k)	7,500 00	7,500 00
		<u>\$258,323 66</u>	<u>\$264,324 16</u>
Summary.			
A.—To be Voted .....	....	\$3,800 00	\$3,800 00
B —Authorized by Statute .....	....	258,323 66	264,324 16
Total .....	....	<u>\$262,123 66</u>	<u>\$268,124 16</u>

VI.—EDUCATION.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910
Contingencies—		
Stationery and Printing (ordinary), and for Matriculation Examinations, etc	\$500 00	\$500 00
Printing Reports of Inspectors of Education	1,000 00	1,000 00
	<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,500 00</u>
Grant for places not included in census, and other contingent expenses	1,000 00	1,000 00
Teachers' Pension Fund	1,300 00	1,300 00
Total (A).....	<u>\$3,800 00</u>	<u>\$3,800 00</u>

B—Expenditure authorized by Statute.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(a) Scholarships.		
The Diamond Jubilee Scholarship	\$600 00	\$600 00
(b) Pensions.		
James Munn	\$300 00	\$300 00
(c) Grants to Boards.		
Roman Catholic	\$45,987 36	\$45,987 36
Church of England.....	44,490 74	44,490 74
Methodist	37,409 56	37,409 56
Salvation Army.....	4,018 37	4,018 37
Presbyterian	912 26	912 26
Congregational	581 36	581 36
Other Denominations	107 89	107 89
	<u>\$133,507 54</u>	<u>\$133,507 54</u>

VI.—EDUCATION.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

B.—Expenditure Authorized by Statute.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(d) Destitute Places.		
Roman Catholic	\$6,920 42	\$6,920 42
Church of England.....	6,648 99	6,648 99
Methodist	5,590 76	5,590 76
Salvation Army.....	600 46	600 46
Presbyterian.....	136 36	136 36
Congregational	86 84	86 84
Other Denominations	16 17	16 17
	\$20,000 00	\$20 000 00
(e) Higher Education.		
Roman Catholic	\$3,181 87	\$3,181 87
Church of England.....	3,056 57	3,056 57
Methodist	2,570 08	2,570 08
Salvation Army.....	276 07	276 07
Presbyterian.....	62 67	62 67
Congregational	39 94	39 94
Other Denominations	7 43	7 43
	\$9,194 63	\$9,194 63
(f) Pupil Teachers.		
Roman Catholic	\$2,941 19	\$2,941 19
Church of England.....	2,825 81	2,825 81
Methodist	2,376 05	2,376 05
Salvation Army.....	855 22	255 22
Presbyterian.....	57 94	57 94
Congregational	36 93	36 93
Other Denominations.....	6 86	6 86
	\$8,500 00	\$8,500 00
(g) Augmentation.		
Roman Catholic	\$18,166 19	\$18,166 19
Church of England	17,453 54	17,453 54
Methodist	14,675 62	14,675 62
Salvation Army.....	1,576 38	1,576 38
Presbyterian.....	357 88	357 88
Congregational	228 07	228 07
Other Denominations	42 32	42 32
Additional Amount		6,000 00
	\$52,500 00	\$58,500 00
(h) College.		
Roman Catholic	\$4,654 39	\$4,654 39
Church of England.....	4,472 22	4,472 22
Methodist	3,760 41	3,760 41
Salvation Army.....	403 93	403 93
Presbyterian	91 70	91 70
Congregational	58 44	58 44
Other Denominations	10 84	10 48
	\$13,451 93	\$13,451 93

VI.—EDUCATION.—Concluded.

Detail.—(Concluded).

B.—Expenditure Authorized by Statute.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(i) Inspection.		
(a) Salaries—		
Roman Catholic Superintendent	\$1,620 00	\$1,620 00
Roman Catholic Superintendent, Harbor Grace	1,620 00	1,620 00
Church of England Superintendent	1,620 00	1,620 00
Church of England Assistant	700 00	700 00
Methodist Superintendent	1,620 00	1,620 00
Methodist Assistant	700 00	700 00
	<u>\$7,880 00</u>	<u>\$7,880 00</u>
(b) Additional—		
Roman Catholic	\$ 84 32	\$ 84 32
Church of England	566 47	566 47
Methodist	107 05	107 05
Salvation Army	260 70	260 70
Presbyterian	59 19	59 19
Congregational	37 72	37 72
Other Denominations	7 00	7 00
	<u>\$1,122 45</u>	<u>\$1,122 45</u>
(j) Industrial Education.		
Roman Catholic	\$1,303 67	\$1,303 67
Church of England	1,252 53	1,252 53
Methodist	1,053 18	1,053 18
Salvation Army	113 13	113 13
Presbyterian	25 68	25 68
Congregational	16 37	16 37
Other Denominations	3 05	3 05
	<u>\$3,767 61</u>	<u>\$3,767 71</u>
(k) Council of Higher Education.		
Amount of Grant	\$7,500 00	\$7,500 00
	<u>\$262,123 66</u>	<u>\$262,124 16</u>

Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of the amount expended by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for telegraph messages from 1st March to 1st May, 1909; also to lay on the table of the House a copy of all such messages.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of all monies expended on public works in the District of Harbor Main from the 1st March to the present date; also a detailed statement of monies expended on the public roads at Bay Roberts, in the Electoral District of Harbor Grace, between the said dates, and the date on which the work (if any) was performed.

Mr. Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and Mines for a detailed statement of all monies paid by him, from the 1st day of March to the present date, out of the vote of \$20,060 made for the Experimental Farm, also to ask the names of the officials now in the employ of the Department in connection with said Experimental Farm, and what salaries are paid to each, also if it is the intention of the Minister to engage the services of any persons other than Mr. Murray, the Superintendent, in connection with work of said farm.

Mr Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of the expenses in connection with the recent election in the Electoral District of Twillingate.

Mr Clift gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs for a detailed statement of the expenditures made and charged to General Contingencies from the 1st day of March last to the present date.

It was moved and seconded that when the House meets it adjourn till to-morrow, Saturday, June 5th, at three of the clock in the afternoon

The House then adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, June 5

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

Petitions were presented by:—

Mr. Clift, from residents of Samson's Is., for a wharf.

- Mr. Clift, from residents of Troytown, for a road.
- Mr. Clift, from residents of Botwoodville, for a road.
- Mr. Clift, from residents of Campbelltown, for a road.
- Mr. Clift, from residents of Trump Is., for a bridge.
- Hon. Mr. Watson (C. S.), from residents of Seal Cove, for a road.
- Mr. Kent, from residents of Pouch Cove, for a road.
- Mr. Downey, from residents of St. George's, for a break-water.
- Mr. Downey, from residents of Port-au-Port, for a bridge.
- Mr. Squires, from residents of Blaketown, for a road.
- Mr. Squires, from residents of Ireland's Eye, for sheep raising.
- Hon. Mr. Watson (C. S.), from Black Duck Cove, for a breakwater.
- Mr. Clift, from residents of Leading Tickle, for a road.
- Mr. Downey, from residents of Stephenville, for a road.
- Mr. Downey, from residents of Grand River, for a railway station.
- Mr. Downey, from residents of Grand River, for a road.
- Mr. Downey, from residents of Grand River, for a road.
- Mr. Downey, from residents of Bay of Islands, for a road.
- Mr. Downey, from residents of Deer Lake, for a road.
- Mr. Downey, from residents of Robinson's, for a railway station.

Ordered that these petitions be received and referred to the Departments to which they relate.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the bill entitled "An Act for raising by loan a sum of money for the Public Services of the Colony" was read a second time; and it was ordered that it be referred to Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-10.
(a) Relief of the Poor Department (continued).		
(b) Medical Attendance to Paupers—		
1. Salaries—		
Four District Surgeons:		
St. John's, \$208 25 each.....	\$833 00	\$833 00
One District Surgeon:		
Harbor Grace.....	416 00	416 00
Placentia	60 00	60 00
Bay Roberts and Port-de-Grave	240 00	240 00
Burgeo	60 00	60 00
Channel.....	40 00	40 00
	<u>\$1,649 00</u>	<u>\$1,649 00</u>
2. Casual Attendance, Outports.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
3. Emergency Cases	700 00	700 00
Total Medical Attendance.....	<u>\$7,349 00</u>	<u>\$7,349 00</u>
(c) Regular Relief—		
Permanent and Casual Poor:		
Widows, Orphans, Aged, Infirm.....	<u>\$110,000 00</u>	<u>\$110,000 00</u>
(d) Orphanages—		
Church of England—Male and Female	\$2,100 00	\$2,100 00
Roman Catholic—Female	3,880 00	3,880 00
Methodist—Female	1,480 00	1,480 00
Roman Catholic—Male	3,080 00	3,080 00
	<u>\$10,540 00</u>	<u>\$10,540 00</u>
(e) Pauper Lunatics.....	<u>\$1,200 00</u>	<u>\$1,200 00</u>
(f) Conveyance of Sick Poor	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
(g) Conveyance of Sick Fishermen, Labrador.....	<u>\$800 00</u>	<u>\$800 00</u>
(h) Extraordinary Expenditure—		
Fire Sufferers, Artificial Limbs, etc.....	<u>\$3,500 00</u>	<u>\$3,500 00</u>
(i) Contingencies—		
Printing and Stationery	} \$705 00	\$705 00
Postage and Telegrams.....		
Fuel and Light		
Sundries, Telephone, etc.....		
	<u>\$705 00</u>	<u>\$705 00</u>
(j) Rent	<u>\$471 00</u>	<u>\$471 00</u>
(k) Shipwrecked Crews—		
Shipwrecked Crews, including allowance for keeping ac- counts, \$100.....	<u>\$3,500 00</u>	<u>\$3,500 00</u>

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(a) Relief of the Poor Department (concluded).		
(a) Salaries—St John's.....	\$3,800 00	\$3,800 00
“ —Outports	3,482 00	3,482 00
New Offices—Salaries, if required, for new offices established by Order in Council.....	200 00	200 00
	<u>7,482 00</u>	<u>7,482 00</u>
(b) Medical Attendance to Paupers.....	7,349 00	7,349 00
(c) Permanent and Casual Poor	110,000 00	110,000 00
(d) Orphanages.....	10,540 00	10,540 00
(e) Expenses Pauper Lunatics	1,200 00	1,200 00
(f) Conveyance Sick Poor	1,000 00	1,000 00
(g) Conveyance Sick Fishermen, Labrador	800 00	800 00
(h) Extraordinary Expenditure.....	3,500 00	3,500 00
(i) Contingencies	705 00	705 00
(j) Rent	471 00	471 00
(k) Shipwrecked Crews.....	3,500 00	3,500 00
Total	<u>\$146,547 00</u>	<u>\$146,547 00</u>
(b) Charitable Societies.		
Halifax Institute for the Blind, 13 at \$180.....	\$2,340 00	\$2,340 00
“ “ “ Deaf and Dumb, 10 at \$165.....	1,800 00	1,800 00
Incidental Expenses, etc. <i>re</i> above.....	200 00	200 00
Dorcas Society, St John's	230 00	230 00
“ Harbor Grace.....	120 00	120 00
“ Carbonear	116 00	116 00
“ Twillingate	100 00	100 00
St. John's Factory.....	462 00	462 00
Benevolent Irish Society, Industrial Department	231 00	231 00
General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John's.....	462 00	462 00
Ladies' St. Vincent de Paul, St. John's.....	231 00	231 00
“ “ “ Harbor Grace	120 00	120 00
Salvation Army Rescue Home	450 00	450 00
Food and Shelter Depot, S A	200 00	200 00
Salvation Army Maternity Home	500 00	500 00
Harbor Grace Industrial School	400 00	400 00
R.N.M.D.S. Mission Hospital, Battle Harbor, Labrador	500 00	500 00
“ “ “ Indian “ “	500 00	500 00
“ “ “ St. Anthony, District St. Barbe.....	500 00	500 00
Moravian Church Hospital, Okak, Labrador	200 00	200 00
Convalescent Home.....	400 00	400 00
	<u>\$10,062 00</u>	<u>\$10,062 00</u>

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Continued.

Detail.—(Concluded).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(c) Lunatic Asylum.		
Salaries—		
The Resident Physician.....	\$1,700 00	\$1,700 00
The Matron.....	438 00	438 00
Three Commissioners at \$200	600 00	600 00
Males—		
One at \$400.....	400 00	400 00
One at 360.....	360 00	360 00
Two at 312.....	624 00	624 00
One at 325.....	325 00	325 00
One at 310.....	310 00	310 00
One at 365.....	365 00	365 00
Two at 300.....	600 00	600 00
Three at 290.....	870 00	870 00
Two at 270.....	540 00	540 00
One at 260.....	260 00	260 00
One at 200.....	200 00	200 00
Females—		
One at \$210.....	210 00	210 00
Four at 120.....	480 00	480 00
Eight at 108.....	864 00	864 00
Two at 96.....	192 00	192 00
One at 84.....	84 00	84 00
	\$9,422 00	\$9,422 00
Contingencies—		
Stationery.....	} \$300 00	\$300 00
Sundries		
	\$300 00	\$300 00
Supplies—		
Rations	\$14,500 00	\$14,500 00
Clothing.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Incidentals, viz.: Medicines, Graves, Forage, Straw, Repairs to Furniture, etc	2,000 00	2,000 00
	\$19,000 00	\$19,000 00
Fuel and Light—		
Coal, etc	\$4,500 00	\$4,500 00
Repairs—		
Repairs Lunatic, \$2,500; Wash Tub and Sink, \$400.....	3,350 00	2,900 00
Total for Lunatic Asylum	\$36,572 00	\$36,122 00
(d) General Hospital.		
Salaries—		
Resident Physician	} \$1,900 00	\$1,900 00
Cab Hire.....		
Assistant Physicians, two at.....	360 00	360 00
Seaman's Physician, two at.....	80 00	80 00
Electro-Therapeutics—Physician	300 00	300 00
Carried Forward.....	\$2,640 00	\$2,640 00

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimates of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910.
(d) General Hospital (concluded).		
Brought Forward.....	\$2,640 00	\$2,640 00
Salaries—		
The Matron.....	480 00	480 00
The Superintendent of Nurses.....	480 00	480 00
Messenger and Fireman.....	300 00	300 00
Male Attendant, 1.....	320 00	320 00
Seamstress.....	80 00	80 00
Laundresses, 2; Housemaid, 1; and three Servants; 6 at \$72 ...	432 00	432 00
Cook.....	120 00	120 00
Nurses—		
Night Superintendent.....	144 00	144 00
Head Nurse.....	100 00	100 00
Probationers, six at \$100.....	600 00	600 00
" four at \$72.....	288 00	288 00
" four at \$48.....	192 00	192 00
Additional Help in Hospital and Laundry.....	150 00	150 00
To cover increase in Salary of Probations and increase cost of Maintenance.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
	<u>\$10,826 00</u>	<u>\$10,826 00</u>
Contingencies—		
Stationery.....	} \$200 00	\$200 00
Printing, Telegrams, Postage and Incidentals.....		
	<u>\$200 00</u>	<u>\$200 00</u>
Supplies—		
Rations.....	\$25,000 00	\$25,000 00
Medicines, Wines, Spirits.....	4,800 00	4,800 00
Clothing, Bedding, etc.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Sundries.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
	<u>\$33,000 00</u>	<u>\$33,000 00</u>
Fuel and Light.....	\$5,600 00	\$5,600 00
Repairs.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total for General Hospital.....	<u>\$50,626 00</u>	<u>\$50,626 00</u>
(e) Poor Asylum.		
Salaries—		
The Superintendent.....	\$500 00	\$500 00
Allowance for horse hire.....	50 00	50 00
The Matron.....	150 00	150 00
The Attendant Physician.....	50 00	50 00
Two Male Attendants—one at \$280; one at \$40;.....	320 00	320 00
Ten Male Attendants—one at \$114; one at \$108; four at \$84; four at \$70.....	846 00	846 00
One Nightwatchman.....	360 00	360 00
	<u>\$2,276 00</u>	<u>\$2,276 00</u>
Contingencies—		
Stationery.....	} \$110 00	\$110 00
Postage.....		
Sundries, including Telephone.....		
	<u>\$110 00</u>	<u>\$110 00</u>

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(c) Poor Asylum (concluded).		
Maintenance—		
Rations	\$8,400 00	\$8,400 00
Clothing and Bedding	1,150 00	1,150 00
Sundries, utensils, cleaning, etc	1,000 00	1,000 00
	\$10,550 00	\$10,550 00
Fuel and Light	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00
Repairs	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total for Poor Asylum	\$15,436 00	\$15,436 00
(f) Public Health.		
Salaries—		
Public and Medical Health Officer	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
Matron New Fever Hospital	400 00	.....
Attendant Physician, Fever Hospital	100 00	.....
Matron, Hospital, Signal Hill	120 00	.....
Inspector Public Health	700 00	700 00
Messenger and Fireman at Old Fever Hospital	180 00	.....
Nurse at New Fever Hospital	120 00	.....
Two attendants at \$84	168 00	.....
Inspector of Meats	250 00	250 00
Fireman and Messenger, New Fever Hospital	300 00	.....
Clerk and Typist to new Health Officer	300 00	300 00
	\$4,638 00	\$3,250 00
Contingencies—		
Rent of Office, \$110; Fuel and Light, \$25; Cleaning, \$28	\$163 00	\$163 00
Printing and Stationery	150 00	150 00
Doctors' Reports on Infectious Cases	130 00	130 00
Disinfectants and Drugs, etc	100 00	100 00
Travelling Expenses	200 00	200 00
Laboratory Apparatus and Chemicals	150 00	150 00
Typewriter Machine	110 00	110 00
Sundries for Office	50 00	50 00
	\$1,053 00	\$1,053 00
Conveyance—		
For Conveyance, Graves and Burials	\$600 00	\$600 00
Total for St. John's	\$6,171 00	\$4,903 00
OUTPORTS.		
Generals—		
Quarantine	} \$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Doctors' Reports on Infectious Cases		
Medical Attendance and Nurses		
Medicines, Disinfectants, Fumigation		
Provisions and Clothing		
Medicines supplied to H. M. Ships for Sick Poor around the Island, and Bonus to Doctors of said ships		
Sundries	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Continued.

Detail.—(Concluded).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
OUTPORTS.		
Twillingate— Salary Keeper and Sundries.....	\$80 00	\$80 00
Labrador— Passages, Hire of Room, etc., for Doctor and Nurse..... Medical Attendance and Medicine.....	\$1,000 00 1,000 00	\$1,000 00 1,500 00
	<u>\$2,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,500 00</u>
Total Outports	\$7,580 00	\$7,580 00
Total for St. John's	6,171 00	4,903 00
Total for Public Health	<u>\$13,751 00</u>	<u>\$12,483 00</u>
(g) Lazaretto.		
Salaries Lazaretto, Signal Hill— Matron		\$120 00
Fireman and Messenger.....		240 00
		<u>\$360 00</u>
ST. JOHN'S.		
Maintenance and Supplies— Rations	\$750 00	\$1,500 00
Medicines, Wines and Disinfectants	300 00	600 00
Sundries, Clothing, etc.....	150 00	400 00
	<u>\$1,200 00</u>	<u>\$2,500 00</u>
Fuel and Light	\$300 00	\$400 00
Repairs to Lazaretto.....	\$400 00	\$500 00
	<u>\$1,900 00</u>	<u>\$3,760 00</u>
(h) New Fever Hospital.		
Salaries New Fever Hospital— Matron.....		\$450 00
Attendant Physician		100 00
Fireman and Messenger.....		300 00
First Nurse		200 00
Second Nurse		180 00
One Attendant.....		120 00
One Attendant.....		108 00
		<u>\$1,458 00</u>
Maintenance and Supplies— Rations	\$2,500 00	\$4,500 00
Medicines, Wines and Disinfectants	800 00	1,500 00
	<u>\$3,300 00</u>	<u>\$6,000 00</u>
Fuel and Light	\$500 00	\$1,500 00
Fumigator.....		
Total	<u>\$3,800 00</u>	<u>\$8,958 00</u>

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, NOON AND FOG GUNS.

Amount Voted \$86,166.00.

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908—1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Lighthouses.		
Salaries	\$35,083 00	\$39,373 00
Maintenance	31,130 00	40,455 00
Contingencies	300 00	300 00
Repairs	4,000 00	4,000 00
	<u>\$70,513 00</u>	<u>\$84,128 00</u>
Blockhouse.		
Salaries	\$600 00	\$600 00
Maintenance	450 00	450 00
	<u>\$1,050 00</u>	<u>\$1,050 00</u>
Noon Gun.		
Salaries	\$ 48 00	\$ 48 00
Ammunition	290 00	290 00
Chronometer Time	100 00	100 00
	<u>\$438 00</u>	<u>\$438 00</u>
Telephone Service, in connection with Cape Spear, St. Francis, Fort Amherst and Signal Hill.....	\$500 00	\$500 00
Gas Light, King's Wharf.....	50 00	50 00
	<u>\$550 00</u>	<u>\$550 00</u>

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Stations—		
Red Bay	\$ 60 00	\$ 60 00
Five Stations in White Bay	250 00	250 00
Gull Island—		
Keeper, \$444 ; Assistant, \$348	792 00	702 00
Courier	60 00	60 00
Nipper's Harbour—		
Keeper	300 00	300 00
Little Bay Island—		
Keeper		204 00
Great Denier Island—		
Keeper	225 00	225 00
South End Long Island—		
Keeper, \$444 ; Assistant, \$348	792 00	792 00
Courier	60 00	60 00
Leading Ticks—		
Keeper		252 00
Long Point, Twillingate—		
Keeper	462 00	462 00
Assistant	348 00	348 00
Wharf Light, Twillingate—		
Keeper	100 00	100 00
Fortune Harbour—		
Keeper		300 00
Bacalhao North—		
Keeper	528 00	528 00
Herring Neck—		
Keeper		204 00
Fogo Harbour—		
Keeper	204 00	204 00
Brook's Point	360 00	360 00
Change Island	300 00	300 00
Fox Point—		
Keeper		50 00
Cann Island—		
Keeper	450 00	450 00
Stag Harbour Run Buoys		100 00
Seldom-Come-By—		
Fog Alarm Keeper	528 00	528 00
Tilton Harbour—		
Keeper	100 00	100 00
Wadham Island—		
Keeper	582 00	582 00
Pickford's Island—		
Keeper, \$360 ; Assistant, \$222		582 00
Penguin Island—		
Keeper	582 00	582 00
Caoot Island—		
Keeper, \$582 ; Courier, \$60	642 00	642 00
Puffin Island—		
Keeper	360 00	360 00
Little Denier—		
Keeper	528 00	528 00
King's Cove Head—		
Keeper	252 00	252 00
Squarrey Head—		
Keeper	204 00	204 00
Cape Bonavista—		
Keeper	462 00	462 00
Assistant	348 00	348 00
Carried forward	\$9,879 00	1 00

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Lighthouses—Salaries (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$9,879 00	\$11,571 00
Stations—		
Green Island Light and Alarm, Catalina—		
Keeper and Engineer	444 00	444 00
Assistant	348 00	348 00
Fort Point, Trinity—		
Keeper	150 00	150 00
Ragged Island—		
Keeper, \$360; Assistant, \$222.....	.....	582 00
Random Island—		
Keeper.....	528 00	528 00
Heart's Content—		
Keeper	252 00	252 00
Hant's Harbor—		
Keeper	150 00	150 00
Old Perlican—		
Keeper .....	.....	252 00
Baccalieu South—		
Keeper, including Assistant	720 00	720 00
Courier.....	80 00	80 00
Baccalieu—		
Fog Alarm Keeper and Assistant.....	528 00	792 00
Courier.....	.....	40 00
Western Bay—		
Keeper Fog Signal.....	528 00	528 00
Carbonear Island—		
Keeper	360 00	360 00
Harbor Grace Island—		
Keeper	360 00	360 00
Assistant .....	.....	240 00
Harbor Grace Beacon—		
Keeper	200 00	200 00
Bar Buoys.....	40 00	40 00
Green Point, Bay Roberts—		
Keeper	204 00	204 00
Brigus—		
Keeper	360 00	360 00
Salmon Cove—		
Keeper	204 00	204 00
Cape St. Francis—		
Keeper	462 00	462 00
Engineer	420 00	420 00
Fort Amherst—		
Keeper	700 00	800 00
St. John's Narrows Buoys.....	.....	100 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$16,917 00</u>	<u>\$20,187 00</u>

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Lighthouses—Salaries (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$16,917 00	\$20,187 00
Stations—		
Leading Lights, St. John's—		
Keeper	320 00	320 00
Cape Spear Light and Alarm—		
Keeper	1,230 00	1,230 00
Bay Bulls—		
Keeper	528 00	528 00
Ferryland—		
Keeper	600 00	600 00
Powell's Head—		
Keeper, \$408; Assistant, \$384	792 00	792 00
Cape Pine—		
Keeper	650 00	650 00
Point LaHaye—		
Keeper	252 00	252 00
Cape St. Mary's -		
Keeper	462 00	462 00
Assistant	348 00	348 00
Courier.....	20 00	20 00
Point Verde—		
Keeper	360 00	360 00
Point Latine—		
Keeper	252 00	252 00
Long Island, Placentia—		
Keeper	528 00	528 00
Courier	60 00	60 00
Flat Island—		
Keeper		150 00
Burin, Iron Island—		
Keeper	300 00	300 00
Dodding Head—		
Keeper	444 00	444 00
Assistant	348 00	348 00
Green Island Light and Alarm, Fortune Bay—		
Keeper	800 00	800 00
Courier		60 00
Lamaline—		
Keeper	150 00	150 00
Brunette—		
Keeper	666 00	666 00
Grand Bank—		
Keeper	150 00	150 00
Garnish—		
Keeper	150 00	150 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$26,327 00</u>	<u>\$29,807 00</u>

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSES, &c.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Lighthouses—Salaries (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$26,327 00	\$29,807 00
Stations—		
Belleoram—		
Keeper.....	\$150 00	\$150 00
Rocky Point—		
Keeper.....	150 00	150 00
Sagona—		
Keeper.....	60 00	60 00
Pass Island—		
Keeper.....	360 00	360 00
St. Jacques—		
Keeper.....	528 00	528 00
Gaultois—		
Keeper.....	150 00	150 00
Ramea Island—		
Keeper.....	528 00	528 00
Boar Island—		
Keeper.....	360 00	360 00
Iron Island—		
Keeper.....	560 00	560 00
Rose Blanche—		
Keeper of Lighthouse.....	408 00	408 00
Keeper of Fog Alarm.....	528 00	528 00
Keeper of Fog Alarm and Lighthouse.....		72 00
Isle aux Mortes—		
Keeper.....	150 00	150 00
Channel Range Light and Buoys—		
Keeper.....	360 00	360 00
Channel Head Light and Fog Signals—		
Keeper.....	810 00	810 00
Sandy Point—		
Keeper.....	204 00	204 00
Port au Port, Long Point—		
Keeper.....		360 00
Bay of Islands—		
Keeper.....	300 00	300 00
Lobster Cove Head—		
Keeper.....	528 00	528 00
Cowhead—		
Keeper.....		204 00
Assistant.....		156 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$32,461 00</u>	<u>\$36,733 00</u>

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSES, &c.—Continued.

Detail.—(Concluded.)

Estimate of expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Lighthouses—Salaries (concluded).		
Brought forward.....	\$32,461 00	\$36,733 00
Stations—		
Kepple Island—		
Keeper.....	300 00	300 00
Double Island—		
Keeper.....	528 00	528 00
Indian Tickle—		
Keeper.....	528 00	528 00
Cape North—		
Keeper.....		360 00
Pack's Harbor.....		360 00
Cut Throat—		
Keeper.....		360 00
St. Michael's Head—		
Keeper.....	204 00	204 00
Total.....		
	<u>\$34 021 00</u>	<u>\$39,373 00</u>
Lighthouses—Maintenance.		
Maintenance—		
Six Beacons.....	\$240 00	\$240 00
" Special for improvements ..		800 00
Gull Island.....	450 00	450 00
Nipper's Harbor.....	200 00	200 00
Little Bay Islands.....		200 00
Long Island, Notre Dame Bay.....	350 00	350 00
Great Denier.....	60 00	60 00
Leading Ticks.....		200 00
Long Point, Twillingate.....	400 00	400 00
Wharf Light, Twillingate.....	150 00	150 00
" Special for new structure and light ..		400 00
Bacalhao North.....		200 00
Fortune Harbor.....		200 00
Fogo Harbor.....	75 00	100 00
Herring Neck.....		200 00
Joe Batt's Arm, Brook's Point ..	250 00	250 00
South End of Change Island ..	250 00	250 00
Fox Point.....		150 00
Cann Island.....	200 00	200 00
Stag Run Buoys.....		100 00
Seldom-Come-By Fog Alarm ..	500 00	500 00
Tilton Harbor.....	40 00	40 00
Wadham Island.....	300 00	300 00
Pickford's Island.....		300 00
Penguin Island.....	250 00	250 00
Cabot Island.....	400 00	400 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$4,115 00</u>	<u>\$6,890 00</u>

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Lighthouses—Maintenance (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$4,115 00	\$6,890 00
Maintenance—		
Puffin Island	240 00	340 00
Little Denier	270 00	270 00
King's Cove Head.....	180 00	180 00
Squarrey Head	100 00	100 00
Cape Bonavista.....	400 00	400 00
Green Island Light and Alarm	1,200 00	1,200 00
Special for new Fog Alarm		5,000 00
Ragged Island.....		200 00
Fort Point, Trinity.....	130 00	130 00
Random Island.....	230 00	230 00
Heart's Content.....	150 00	150 00
Hant's Harbour	130 00	130 00
Old Perlican		200 00
Baccalieu South	400 00	400 00
Baccalieu Fog Alarm	600 00	600 00
Western Bay Fog Signal.....	750 00	750 00
Carbonear.....	200 00	200 00
Harbour Grace Island	465 00	465 00
Harbour Grace Beacon and Bar Buoys.....	250 00	250 00
Green Point, Bay Roberts.....	150 00	150 00
Brigus	200 00	200 00
Cape St. Francis Light and Alarm.....	1,400 00	1,450 00
Fort Amherst.....	400 00	800 00
St. John's Narrows Buoys.....		100 00
Leading Lights, St. John's	420 00	420 00
Cape Spear Light and Alarm.....	1,300 00	1,300 00
Bay Bulls	400 00	400 00
Ferryland	375 00	375 00
Powell's Head.....	1,150 00	1,150 00
Cape Pine.....	445 00	445 00
Point LaHaye.....	150 00	150 00
Cape St. Mary's	500 00	500 00
Point Verde.....	270 00	270 00
Point Latine	200 00	200 00
Long Island, Placentia	300 00	300 00
Flat Island.....		150 00
Burin, Iron Island	300 00	300 00
Dodding Head	500 00	500 00
Green Island, Fortune Bay.....	1,100 00	1,100 00
Lamaline.....	200 00	200 00
Brunette	600 00	600 00
Grand Bank.....	100 00	100 00
Garnish	100 00	100 00
Belleoram	130 00	130 00
Carried forward.....	\$20,500 00	\$29,475 00

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.—Concluded.

Detail.—(Concluded).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-10.
Lighthouses—Maintenance ((concluded)).		
Brought forward.....	\$20,500 00	\$29,475 00
Maintenance—		
St. Jacques.....	300 00	300 00
Rocky Point.....	130 00	130 00
Sagona Fog Gun.....	80 00	80 00
Pass Island.....	300 00	300 00
Gaultois.....	120 00	120 00
Ramea.....	250 00	250 00
Boar Island.....	260 00	260 00
Ireland Island.....	260 00	260 00
Rose Blanche.....	260 00	260 00
Rose Blanche Fog Alarm.....	500 00	500 00
Isle au Morte.....	120 00	120 00
Channel Head Light and Signal.....	1,100 00	1,100 00
Channel Head Light and Buoys.....	200 00	200 00
Sandy Point.....	200 00	200 00
Port au Port.....		250 00
Bay of Islands.....	200 00	200 00
Lobster Cove Head.....	250 00	250 00
Cow Head.....		200 00
Kepple Island.....	200 00	200 00
Double Island, Labrador.....	300 00	300 00
Indian Tickle, Labrador.....	250 00	250 00
St. Michael's Head.....		100 00
Cape North.....		300 00
Pack's Harbor.....		300 00
Cut Throat Point.....		300 00
General Lighthouses.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Guiding Marks in Harbors on Treaty Coast.....	250 00	250 00
General Repairs and up-keep of the Service.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Contingencies.....	300 00	300 00
	<u>\$34,330 00</u>	<u>\$44,755 00</u>
Blockhouse.		
Salaries—		
Chief Signal Officer.....	\$300 00	\$300 00
Assistant Signal Officer.....	300 00	300 00
Maintenance—		
Fuel and Light.....	450 00	450 00
	<u>\$1,050 00</u>	<u>\$1,050 00</u>

IX.—AGRICULTURE AND MINES.

Amount Voted \$26,420.00.

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Surveys—		
Petty Surveys	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00
Preservation of Sheep—		
Amount required for destroying dogs, cost of Proclamations	120 00	120 00
Supplies—		
Supplies for Surveyors.....	8,000 00	8,000 00
Mineral and other Assays	300 00	300 00
Expenses under Forest Fires Act and Timber Inspection	1,500 00	1,500 00
Exploration of Coal Areas.....		15,000 00
	<u>\$11,420 00</u>	<u>\$26,420 00</u>

X.—MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Amount Voted \$98,740.00.

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
General.		
Protection, &c.—		
Salaries.....	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Meteorological Society.....	4,000 00	6,000 00
Requirements for Hatcheries.....	1,250 00	1,250 00
Herring Fishery Protection.....	800 00	800 00
Expenses S. S. <i>Fiona</i> (Customs Protection).....	20,000 00	20,000 00
Contingencies, viz.:—		
Travelling Expenses Department Fisheries.....	300 00	700 00
Incidentals.....	150 00	150 00
Lobster Label Expenses.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Public Wharves—		
Public Wharves, repairs, keepers, rent and light.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Harbor Master—		
Harbor Master, St. John's, \$100; Boat, \$360.....	460 00	460 00
Night Boatman and Sundries.....	40 00	40 00
Examiner Masters and Mates—		
Instructors to Masters and Mates and Assistant Examiners.....	540 00	540 00
In aid of Instruction in Drawing for Mechanical Engineers.....	300 00	300 00
Cold Storage for Bait.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Enforcement of Bait Laws.....	8,000 00	8,000 00
	<u>\$48,940 00</u>	<u>\$50,740 00</u>
Home Industries.		
Shipbuilding—		
Bounty on Ships Built.....	\$16,000 00	\$16,000 00
Marine Works.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Fog Alarms and Lighthouses.....	10,000 00	14,000 00
Dredging.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
	<u>\$92,940 00</u>	<u>\$98,740 00</u>

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES, FERRIES, &c.

Amount Voted \$172,881.00,

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Detail.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Roads.			
Local, viz.:			
District of St. Barbe		\$2,534 00	\$2,534 00
“ Twillingate		6,069 00	6,069 00
“ Fogo		2,360 00	2,360 00
“ Bonavista		6,413 00	6,413 00
“ Trinity		6,456 00	6,456 00
“ Bay-de-Verde		3,065 00	3,065 00
“ Carbonear		1,567 00	1,567 00
“ Harbor Grace		3,953 00	3,953 00
“ Brigus and Port-de-Grave		2,322 00	2,322 00
“ Harbor Main		2,964 00	2,964 00
“ St. John's East		6,710 00	6,710 00
“ St. John's West		5,765 00	5,765 00
“ Ferryland		1,777 00	1,777 00
“ Placentia and St. Mary's		4,740 00	4,740 00
“ Burin		3,245 00	3,245 00
“ Fortune Bay		2,730 00	2,730 00
“ Burgeo and LaPoile		2,185 00	2,185 00
“ St. George		2,835 00	2,835 00
Total for Local Roads		\$67,690 00	\$67,690 00
Main Line	(a)	\$65,660 00	\$65,660 00
Construction and Repairs to Roads	(b)	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
Salaries	(c)	\$702 00	\$702 00
Lighting St. John's Streets, and half cost of Southside, \$250....	(d)	\$8,250 00	\$8,250 00
Total Roads		\$162,302 00	\$162,302 00
Ferries	(e)	\$10,094 00	\$10,579 00
Railways	(f)		
Total		\$172,396 00	\$172,881 00
Total for Summary.			
A.—Roads		\$162,302 00	\$162,302 00
Ferries		10,094 00	10,579 00
Railways			
Total		\$172,396 00	\$172,881 00

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES, FERRIES, &c.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(a) Main Roads.		
Roads in the District of St. Barbe	\$2,225 00	\$2,225 00
Shoe Cove to LaScie.....	100 00	100 00
Round Harbor to Tilt Cove.....	75 00	75 00
Round Harbor to Snook's Arm.....	75 00	75 00
Snook's Arm to Bett's Cove	50 00	50 00
Bett's Cove to Rouge Harbour.	90 00	90 00
Rouge Harbor to North West Arm.....	65 00	65 00
Little Bay Mines towards Indian Brook.....	500 00	500 00
Jackson's Cove to King's Cove.....	100 00	100 00
Jackson's Cove to Birchy Cove and Colchester.....	65 00	65 00
Southern Harbor, Little Bay Islands to Sulian's Cove.....	50 00	50 00
Lush's Bight to Ward's Harbor.....	100 00	100 00
Fortune Harbor to Cottrell's Cove	100 00	100 00
New Bay Head to Fortune	40 00	40 00
Exploits to Sergeant's Cove.....	40 00	40 00
Black Island Tickle to Keir's Cove	57 00	57 00
Moreton's Harbor to Change Harbor	60 00	60 00
Moreton's Harbor to Western Head	115 00	115 00
Tizzard's Harbor to Carter's Cove	100 00	100 00
Tizzard's Harbor to Moreton's Harbor	100 00	100 00
Jenkins' Cove to French Beach	50 00	50 00
Rink Road, leading from Congregational Church to Bluff Head Cove...	100 00	100 00
Twillingate to Bluff Head	50 00	50 00
Gillard's Cove, round Kettle's Cove, connecting Purcell's Harbor	230 00	230 00
Lowland Cove to Main Line.....	20 00	20 00
Little Harbor to Purcell's Harbor, across Marsh.....	50 00	50 00
Little Harbor to Jones' Cove	30 00	30 00
Durrell's Arm to Codjack's Cove.....	30 00	30 00
Twillingate to Little Harbor.....	100 00	100 00
Twillingate to Long Point	50 00	50 00
Hare Bay to Fogo	75 00	75 00
Barr'd Island to Fogo Road	178 00	178 00
Shoal Bay to Fogo	75 00	75 00
Tilting to Joe Batt's Arm (half way)	120 00	120 00
Seldom-Come-By to Fogo.....	327 00	327 00
Rocky Bay to Gander Bay.....	74 00	74 00
North Side Ragged Harbor to North Side Apsey Cove	100 00	100 00
Cat Harbor to Musgrave Harbor	200 00	200 00
Cape Freels to Cat Harbor	100 00	100 00
Greenspond to Cape Freels.....	700 00	700 00
Shambler's Cove to New Harbor and Indian Bay.....	100 00	100 00
Shambler's to Loo Cove.....	100 00	100 00
Greenspond to English Hr., or on the Landing place near English Hr...	150 00	150 00
Salvage Bay to Squid Tickle	50 00	50 00
Salvage Bay to Alexander Bay	50 00	50 00
Salvage Bay to Happy Adventure.....	100 00	100 00
Southern Bay to Goose Bay	50 00	50 00
Plate Cove to Shoal Harbor	750 00	750 00
Southern Bay to Goose Bay via Sweet Bay	200 00	200 00
Riverhead, Southern Bay towards Muddy Bay	100 00	100 00
Trinity to Indian Arm, Southern Arm	400 00	400 00
Plate Cove towards Brown's Marsh	125 00	125 00
Open Hall towards Brown's Marsh	100 00	100 00
Brown's Marsh towards King's Cove	125 00	125 00
Tickle Cove to Plate Cove.....	200 00	200 00
Carried forward	<u>\$9,366 00</u>	<u>\$9,366 00</u>

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES, FERRIES, &c.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(a) Main Roads (continued).		
Brought forward	\$9,366 00	\$9,366 00
King's Cove to Tickle Cove	200 00	200 00
Trinity to King's Cove	800 00	800 00
King's Cove to Bonavista	500 00	500 00
Amherst Cove to Catalina	300 00	300 00
Bonavista to Catalina	410 00	410 00
Bonavista to Elliston	100 00	100 00
Catalina to Elliston	200 00	200 00
Catalina to Little Catalina	50 00	50 00
Trinity to Catalina	720 00	720 00
Trinity to Pope's Harbor	500 00	500 00
Heart's Ease to Butter Cove	60 00	60 00
Hickman's Harbor to Britannia Cove	120 00	120 00
Dildo to Chance Cove	700 00	700 00
New Harbor to South Dildo	100 00	100 00
New Harbor to Broad Cove Station	200 00	200 00
New Harbor to Heart's Content	900 00	900 00
New Harbor to Spaniard's Bay	330 00	330 00
Glover Road	900 00	900 00
Whitbourne Roads	400 00	400 00
Colinet towards Hodge Waters	1,200 00	1,200 00
Whitbourne to South Dildo	400 00	400 00
Carbonear to Heart's Delight	200 00	200 00
Carbonear to New Perlican	1,200 00	1,200 00
New Perlican to Lead Cove	775 00	775 00
Lead Cove to Grate's Cove	325 00	325 00
Old Perlican to Lower Island Cove	400 00	400 00
Old Perlican to Bay de Verde	200 00	200 00
Grate's Cove to Bay de Verde	200 00	200 00
Bay de Verde to Red Head Cove	100 00	100 00
Carbonear to Bay de Verde	1,200 00	1,250 00
Carbonear to Perry's Cove, via Freshwater	100 00	100 00
Brigus to Carbonear	1,000 00	1,000 00
Upper Island Cove to Harbor Grace	200 00	200 00
Upper Island Cove to Tilton	130 00	130 00
Tilton to Brazil's Hill	50 00	50 00
Tilton to Spaniard's Bay	120 00	120 00
Spaniard's Bay to Bishop's Cove	200 00	200 00
Central Road, Bay Roberts	600 00	600 00
Road to Point, Bay Roberts	200 00	200 00
Agricultural Road, Coley's Point	400 00	400 00
Hallstown to Snow's Pond	200 00	200 00
South Pond Road, Brigus	200 00	200 00
Brigus Main Line to Nine Island Pond	150 00	150 00
Roach's Pond, Cupids	250 00	250 00
Goulds and on Long Harbor Road	150 00	150 00
Goulds and on Turkswater Road	500 00	500 00
Quigley's to Brigus	1,500 00	1,500 00
Conception Harbor, Collier's and Bacon Coves	150 00	150 00
Salmon Cove Gaster's	100 00	100 00
Holyrood, through Seal Cove	100 00	100 00
Holyrood to Witless Bay	650 00	650 00
Manuel's to Price's	100 00	100 00
Horse Cove to Topsail	75 00	75 00
Portugal Cove to Pouch Cove, via Bauline	300 00	300 00
Torbay to Bauline	500 00	500 00
City Limits to Portugal Cove	500 00	500 00
Carried forward	<u>\$31,531 00</u>	<u>\$31,531 00</u>

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES, FERRIES, &c.—Continued.

D. tail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(a) Main Roads (concluded).		
Brought forward.....	\$31,531 00	\$31,531 00
City Limits to Cape St. Francis	700 00	700 00
City Limits to Quigley's.....	200 00	200 00
Thorburn Road.....	100 00	100 00
Kenmcunt to Topsail.....	300 00	300 00
City Limits to Fort Amherst	430 50	430 50
City Limits to Waterford Bridge	219 50	219 50
City Limits to Cape Spear	300 00	300 00
Old Placentia to Topsail Road.....	200 00	200 00
Goulds to Renews.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
City Limits to Goulds.....	500 00	500 00
Trepassey to Renews	1,000 00	1,000 00
Holyrood to Halfway House	500 00	500 00
Placentia to Hurley's Bridge	350 00	350 00
Hurley's Bridge to Salmonier	150 00	150 00
Placentia to Little Placentia and Fox Harbor	400 00	400 00
Little Placentia towards Long Harbor	100 00	100 00
Placentia to Cape Shore.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Branch to St. Bride's	500 00	500 00
Trepassey to St. Shott's and Cape Pine.....	350 00	350 00
Holyrood to St. Mary's.....	200 00	200 00
Riverhead to Mall Bay.....	80 00	80 00
Salmonier to St. Mary's	700 00	700 00
Western Shore, Placentia Bay.....	300 00	300 00
Burin Road	3,000 00	3,000 00
Baine Harbor to Bay L'Argent, Baine Harbor End.....	425 00	425 00
Baine Harbor	150 00	150 00
Fortune Bay Roads.....	2,740 00	2,740 00
Burgeo and LaPoile Roads.....	1,900 00	1,900 00
Bay St. George Roads.....	2,584 00	2,584 00
Channel to Grand River.....	500 00	500 00
Main Roads, Bridges, Engineering and Inspection.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Winter Postal Roads and Camps	3,000 00	3,000 00
Annual cost, right of way to pier at Grand Bank.....	30 00	30 00
Keeping said Road in good condition	20 00	20 00
Total	\$65,660 00	\$65,660 00
(b) Construction and Repairs to Roads	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
(c) Salaries.		
Keeping Half-way House, Salmonier.....	\$162 00	\$162 00
Keeping Half-way House, Heart's Content—Carbonear.....	280 00	280 00
Keeping Half-way House, Trinity—Catalina	200 00	200 00
Keeping Half-way House, Renews—Trepassey.....	40 00	40 00
Keeping Half-way House, New Harbor—Burin.....	20 00	20 00
	\$702 00	\$702 00
(d) Lighting St. John's Streets.		
Amount Payable to Municipal Council for St. John's Streets	\$8,000 00	\$8,000 00
Amount payable to Municipal Council for Lighting Southside Roads, half cost	250 00	250 00
	\$8,250 00	\$8,250 00

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES, FERRIES, &c.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(c) Ferries.		
Carmenville		\$ 25 00
Norris' Point to Curzon Village and Wood Point	\$160 00	160 00
Wild Cove to Bear Cove, White Bay.....	70 00	70 00
Goose Cove	50 00	50 00
Across Castor River	40 00	40 00
Gillards Cove to Tizzard's Harbor.....	110 00	110 00
Black Island		50 00
Little Bay to Three Arms	20 00	20 00
Southern and Three Arms	25 00	25 00
Jones' Cove or Main Tickle Cove to Merritt's Harbor	120 00	120 00
Across Fortune Harbor.....	40 00	40 00
Fortune Harbor to N.W. Arm.....	40 00	40 00
Herring Neck to Green's Harbor	60 00	60 00
Herring Neck to Starve Harbor	60 00	60 00
Gander Bay	120 00	120 00
Ragged Harbor North to Ragged Harbor S, or Musgrave Harbor ...	80 00	80 00
Rocky Bay, Fogo	80 00	80 00
Deadman's Bay Pond North to Deadman's Bay Pond South, or Deadman's Bay to Ragged Harbor	80 00	80 00
Windmill Brook to End of Road.....	80 00	80 00
North to South Main Tickle, Change Islands	110 00	110 00
Indian Island.....		100 00
Loo Cove	60 00	60 00
New Town to York, Bungy's Hall, Norris' and Outer Pinchard's Is- land	110 00	110 00
Ship Island to Greenspond and Newell's Island	140 00	140 00
Shambler Cove or Mainland to Greenspond	80 00	80 00
Tiuker's Island and Main Island to Pool's Island	80 00	80 00
Pool's Island to Greenspond	200 00	200 00
King's Cove to Amherst Cove	116 00	116 00
Southern Bay	80 00	80 00
Swain's Island to Wesleyville	120 00	120 00
Pool's, Knee's, Brown's and Dyke's Islands	80 00	80 00
Gooseberry Island—one Island to the other	80 00	80 00
Fair and Paul's Islands and Sydney Cove	40 00	40 00
Salvage from Side to Side	70 00	70 00
Sailor's Island to Mainland or Dark Cove.....	70 00	70 00
Trinity East to Trinity.....	160 00	160 00
Trinity East to Southside	140 00	140 00
Foster's Point to Clarenville.. ..	150 00	150 00
Across Hickman's Arm... ..	30 00	30 00
Britannia Cove to Burgoyne's Cove	80 00	80 00
Snook's Harbor to Foster's Point, Whiterock, etc	90 00	90 00
Harbor Grace Southside to Northside	180 00	180 00
Coley's Point to Bay Roberts	120 00	120 00
Duff's to Chapel's Cove.....	90 00	90 00
Chapel's Cove to Duff's	75 00	75 00
Holyrood Arm	20 00	20 00
North Arm to S.S. Holyrood	50 00	50 00
Kitcheuses to South Shore, C.B	50 00	50 00
Bell Isle to Topsail	156 00	156 00
Portugal Cove to Belle Isle	180 00	180 00
Aquaforte	12 00	12 00
Aquaforte to Fermeuse	94 00	94 00
West Side to Trepassey	60 00	60 00
Holyrood to Peter's River.....	80 00	80 00
Peter's River	40 00	40 00
Riverhead St Mary's, South to North Side	50 00	50 00
King's Landing to Mount Carmel.....	100 00	100 00
Carried forward	\$4,678 00	\$4,853 00

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES, FERRIES, &c.—Concluded.

Detail.—(Concluded).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(c) Ferries (concluded).		
Brought forward.....	\$4,678 00	\$4,853 00
Mother Rex to Admiral's Beach.....	40 } 120 00	120 00
Admiral's Beach to Colinet Island.....	80 }	
Across Mussel Pond to St. Joseph's.....	36 00	36 00
Across North Harbor near Colinet.....	20 00	20 00
Across Rocky River.....	40 00	40 00
Branch Gut, East to West Side.....	60 00	60 00
Jersey Side to Placentia Proper.....	230 00	300 00
Jersey Proper.....		240 00
St. Kyran's.....	20 00	20 00
Across Peckford's River.....	20 00	20 00
Clatice Cove.....	20 00	20 00
Placentia Sound.....	40 00	40 00
Public Wharf, Burin, to Step-a-Side.....	200 00	200 00
Big Head, Mortier Bay.....	78 00	78 00
Little Bay to Spanish Room.....	78 00	78 00
Spoon Cove to Path End.....	200 00	200 00
Across Corbin Harbor.....	40 00	40 00
Across Little St. Lawrence.....	87 00	87 00
Across Lawn, Barrisway.....	25 00	25 00
Grand Beach, from Side to Side.....	40 00	40 00
Little Barchoise, near Grand Bank.....	40 00	40 00
Coomb's Cove to Little Bay.....	110 00	110 00
Flat Island to Davis Island.....	50 00	50 00
Marystown, Mortier Bay, North Side to South Side.....	150 00	150 00
Across Little Bay, Mortier Bay.....	90 00	90 00
Butler's Cove, Mortier Bay.....	75 00	75 00
Little Bay to Coomb's Cove.....	100 00	100 00
Jersey Harbor S S. to Jersey Hr., N S., thence to Hr. Breton.....	140 00	140 00
Harbor Breton S Side to N. Side.....	120 00	120 00
Across Jersey Harbor.....	30 00	30 00
Harbor Breton to Hermitage Cove.....	139 00	139 00
Great Jervois to Pushthrough.....	30 00	30 00
English Harbor East.....	60 00	60 00
Across Bay du Nord.....	40 00	40 00
Bay D'Espoir.....	40 00	40 00
Misery Point across Great Harbor, LaPoile.....	140 00	140 00
Harbor Lecou to Petites.....	100 00	100 00
Grandy's Passage to Burnt Island and Main.....	100 00	100 00
Burnt Island—Main to Island.....	100 00	100 00
Grand Bay to Port-aux-Basques.....	120 00	120 00
Little LaPoile.....	40 00	40 00
LaPoile—across Little Harbor.....	60 00	60 00
Across LaPlant Harbor.....	40 00	40 00
Harding's Harbor to Stroud Tickle.....	20 } 30 00	30 00
Baker's Tickle to Harding's Island.....	10 }	
Across Highland River Brook.....	40 00	40 00
Across Crabb's Brook.....	60 00	60 00
Across Robinson's Brook.....	60 00	60 00
Across Fischell's Brook.....	60 00	60 00
Sand Point to South Side.....	120 00	120 00
Across Middle Barchoix Brook.....	60 00	60 00
Across Barchoix Brook, South Side Sandy Point.....	40 00	40 00
Across Flat Bay Brook.....	60 00	60 00
Little River, South to North Side.....	68 00	68 00
Grand Codroy River, South to North Side.....	80 00	80 00
Grand River, Codroy, S S. to N S. Gut.....	170 00	170 00
Flat Brook.....	40 00	40 00
Curling to Summerside.....	260 00	260 00
Incidentals, boats, repairs, tackle, etc.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total for Ferries.....	\$10,094 00	\$10,579 00

XII—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Amount Voted \$460,904.00.

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908—1909.	Estimate 1909-1910
Summary.		
General Post Office and Money Order Office	\$ 6,600 00	\$ 6,600 00
St. John's Office	13,820 00	14,620 00
Travelling Mail Clerks.....	7,230 00	8,270 00
	\$27,650 00	\$29,490 00
Postmasters	17,904 00	19,095 00
Labrador Offices.....	1,000 00	1,006 00
Couriers.....	36,486 00	40,297 00
	\$83,040 00	\$89,888 00
Manufacture of Postage Stamps .....	.....	2,000 00
Postal Contingencies.....	\$15,000 00	15,000 00
	\$98,040 00	\$106,888 00
Steam Subsidies.....	244,014 00	259,214 00
	\$342,054 00	\$366,102 00
Telegraphs.		
General Maintenance	65,066 00	82,302 00
Construction.....	14,000 00	10,000 00
Marconi Royalties	2,500 00	2,500 00
	\$423,620 00	\$460,904 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
General Post Office.		
Chief Clerk and Accountant.....	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
Assistant Accountant	800 00	800 00
Secretary to Postmaster General.....	650 00	650 00
Dead Letter and Stamp Clerk.....	550 00	550 00
Junior Clerk.....	300 00	300 00
Money Order Office.		
Superintendent Money Order Office.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
First Clerk.....	800 00	800 00
Second Clerk.....	} 550 00	650 00
Third Clerk		450 00
	\$6,600 00	\$6,600 00
St. John's Post Office—Registration and Parcel Post.		
Superintendent Registration.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Registration Clerk.....	400 00	400 00
Junior Clerk.....		200 00
First Parcel Clerk	800 00	800 00
Second Parcel Clerk	450 00	450 00
Assistant Parcel Clerk	400 00	400 00
Second Assistant Parcel Clerk	400 00	400 00
Asstant Parcel Clerk and Storekeeper.....	500 00	500 00
Distribution Branch.		
General Delivery Clerk	800 00	800 00
Clerk in Charge	800 00	800 00
Foreign Despatching Clerk.....	750 00	750 00
Assistant Despatching Clerk	750 00	750 00
Local Despatching Clerk.....	700 00	700 00
Local Despatching Clerk.....	650 00	600 00
Window Clerk.....	650 00	650 00
Newspaper Assorter	500 00	550 00
General Assorter	500 00	500 00
Assorter and Stamper.....	400 00	400 00
Two Letter Carriers at \$450 each.....	900 00	900 00
Two Letter Carriers at \$350 each.....	700 00	700 00
Two Letter Carriers at \$300 each.....	600 00	600 00
One Letter Carrier.....	250 00	250 00
Four Letter Carriers at \$200 each.....	600 00	800 00
Keeper.....	300 00	300 00
Fireman	300 00	300 00
Watchman	120 00	120 00
	\$13,820 00	\$14,620 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimates of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910.
Travelling Post Offices.		
Conception Bay Railway Mail Clerk (P.M.).....	\$500 00	\$500 00
Conception Bay Railway Mail Clerk (A.M.).....	450 00	500 00
Placentia Railway Mail Clerk	450 00	450 00
Sydney, C.B., Office.....		600 00
Main Line Railway Mail Clerk	550 00	550 00
Main Line Railway Mail Clerk.....	500 00	500 00
Main Line Railway Mail Clerk	500 00	500 00
Main Line Railway Reserve Clerk	450 00	450 00
Main Line Railway Clerks	260 00	260 00
Bonne Bay and St John's Mail Clerk	500 00	500 00
Port aux Basques and Sydney, C.B.....	650 00	650 00
Port aux Basques and Placentia	390 00	390 00
Northern Coastal T.P.O.....	300 00	300 00
Bonavista Bay.....	260 00	260 00
Fogo District.....	260 00	260 00
Fortune District	390 00	390 00
Notre Dame Bay	260 00	260 00
Placentia Bay	390 00	390 00
Straits of Belle Isle.....	300 00	300 00
Trinity Bay	260 00	260 00
	<u>\$7,230 00</u>	<u>\$8,270 00</u>
Outport Postmasters.		
Adam's Cove.....	\$30 00	\$40 00
Admiral's Beach.....	10 00	10 00
Admiral's Cove.....	10 00	10 00
Amherst Cove	15 00	15 00
Anderson's Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Aquaforte.....	40 00	40 00
Argentia	50 00	50 00
Arnold's Cove	24 00	24 00
Avondale.....	80 00	80 00
Avondale, North.....	24 00	24 00
Baie Verte	50 00	50 00
Baine Harbor	24 00	40 00
Balena.....	15 00	15 00
Bank Head.....	15 00	15 00
Bareneed	30 00	30 00
Barr'd Island	15 00	15 00
Barren Island.....	30 00	30 00
Bartlett's Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Bauline	15 00	15 00
Bay Bulls	120 00	120 00
Bay D'Espoir	15 00	15 00
Carried forward	<u>\$642 00</u>	<u>\$668 00</u>

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Outport Postmasters (Continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$642 00	\$668 00
Bay de Verde.....	36 00	36 00
Bay du Nord, Fortune Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Bay du Nord, Hermitage Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Bay L'Argent.....	30 00	30 00
Bay of Islands (Curling).....	100 00	100 00
Bay Roberts.....	240 00	240 00
Beau Bois.....	20 00	20 00
Bear Cove, White Bay.....	.....	10 00
Bell Island.....	200 00	200 00
Belle Isle Mines.....	50 00	50 00
Belleoram.....	60 00	60 00
Bellevue.....	15 00	15 00
Benoit's Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Bett's Cove.....	20 00	20 00
Birchy Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Birchy Head.....	15 00	15 00
Bishop's Cove.....	18 00	18 00
Bishop's Falls.....	15 00	15 00
Blackhead.....	60 00	60 00
Black Island.....	15 00	15 00
Black River.....	30 00	40 00
Blaketown.....	15 00	15 00
Bonaventure.....	24 00	24 00
Bonavista.....	220 00	220 00
Bonne Bay.....	90 00	90 00
Boot Harbor.....	20 00	20 00
Bos Warlos.....	15 00	15 00
Boxey.....	15 00	15 00
Boyd's Cove.....	30 00	30 00
Branch.....	30 00	30 00
Brent's Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Brewley.....	15 00	15 00
Brien's Stand.....	10 00	10 00
Brig Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Brigus Cross Roads.....	24 00	24 00
Brigus Gullies.....	30 00	30 00
Brigus South.....	20 00	20 00
British Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Broad Cove, Bay de Verde.....	40 00	40 00
Broad Cove, Bonavista.....	15 00	15 00
Broad Cove, Placentia.....	10 00	15 00
Broad Cove, Renews.....	24 00	30 00
Brookfield.....	10 00	10 00
Brooklyn.....	40 00	40 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$2,368 00</u>	<u>\$2,425 00</u>

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Outport Postmasters (continued).		
Brought forward	\$2,368 00	\$2,425 00
Brunette.....	15 00	15 00
Bryant's Cove.....	10 00	10 00
Bunyan's Cove	15 00	15 00
Burgeo	120 00	120 00
Burgeo, Placentia Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Burgoyne's Cove	30 00	30 00
Burin	160 00	160 00
Burin Bay Arm	15 00	15 00
Burin North	60 00	60 00
Burnt Islands, Bonavista.....	15 00	15 00
Burnt Islands, Burgeo and LaPoile.....	24 00	24 00
Burnt Point.....	24 00	24 00
Burying Place.....	15 00	15 00
Campbellton.....	30 00	30 00
Cape Broyle	50 00	50 00
Cape Freels	15 00	15 00
Cape Island.....		15 00
Cape LaHune.....	18 00	18 00
Cape Norman.....	15 00	15 00
Cape Race.....	10 00	10 00
Cape Ray.....	24 00	24 00
Cape St. George		10 00
Caplin Bay.....	35 00	35 00
Caplin Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Carbonear	500 00	500 00
Carbonear Assistant.....	250 00	250 00
Carmanville.....	24 00	24 00
Carter's Cove.....	10 00	10 00
Cartyville.....	30 00	30 00
Catalina.....	80 00	80 00
Cat Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Cavendish	15 00	15 00
Chance Cove.....	24 00	24 00
Change Island	40 00	40 00
Channel	200 00	200 00
Chapel Arm	14 00	14 00
Chapel's Cove.....	30 00	30 00
Charlottetown.....	24 00	24 00
Clam Bank Cove	10 00	10 00
Clarenville South.....	30 00	30 00
Clarke's Beach.....	100 00	100 00
Coachman's Cove	30 00	30 00
Codroy	30 00	50 00
Coley's Point.....	30 00	30 00
Colinet	15 00	15 00
Carried forward.....	\$4,599 00	\$4,701 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Outport Postmasters (continued).		
Brought forward	\$4,599 00	\$4,701 00
Collier's	24 00	24 00
Collier's, Central	24 00	24 00
Collier's Bay Cove	15 00	15 00
Come by Chance, Placentia Bay	10 00	10 00
Comfort Cove	30 00	30 00
Conception Harbor	60 00	60 00
Conche	30 00	30 00
Connaigre	15 00	15 00
Conn River .....	.....	30 00
Coombs Cove	15 00	15 00
Corbin .....	.....	10 00
Corner Brook	30 00	30 00
Cottell's Island	20 00	20 00
Cowards Island	10 00	10 00
Cow Head	24 00	24 00
Crabbs Brook	24 00	24 00
Crawley's Island .....	.....	15 00
Creek	15 00	15 00
Cul de Sac	15 00	15 00
Cupids	20 00	20 00
Current Island	15 00	15 00
Cuslett	15 00	15 00
Daniel's Cove	15 00	15 00
Daniel's Harbor	15 00	15 00
Daniel's Point	8 00	8 00
Dark Tickle	15 00	15 00
Deep Bight	10 00	10 00
Deer Harbor	15 00	15 00
Deer Island	15 00	15 00
Deer Lake	24 00	24 00
Dildo	25 00	25 00
Dog Bay	24 00	24 00
Doyle's Station	30 00	30 00
Drooke	8 00	8 00
Dunville	30 00	30 00
Elliott's Cove	50 00	50 00
Elliston	24 00	24 00
Englee	24 00	24 00
English Harbor, Trinity	24 00	24 00
	\$5,366 00	\$5,523 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Outport Postmasters (Continued.)		
Brought forward.....	\$5,366 00	\$5,523 00
English Harbor West.....	30 00	30 00
Epworth.....	30 00	30 00
Exploits.....	90 00	90 00
Fair Island.....	20 00	20 00
Famish Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Farmer's Arm.....	24 00	24 00
Fermeuse, North.....	24 00	24 00
Fermeuse, Riverhead.....	80 00	80 00
Fermeuse, South Side, acc't Telephone Service.....	39 00	39 00
Ferryland.....	140 00	140 00
Flat Islands, Bonavista (Samson).....	24 00	24 00
Flat Islands, Burin.....	25 00	25 00
Flat Rock.....	24 00	24 00
Fleur-de-Lys.....	15 00	15 00
Flower's Cove.....	34 00	34 00
Fogo.....	200 00	200 00
Fortune Harbor.....	30 00	30 00
Foster's Point.....	24 00	30 00
Fox Cove, Bonavista (Summer).....	10 00	10 00
Fox Cove, Burin.....	15 00	15 00
Fox Cove, Fortune.....	15 00	15 00
Fox Harbor, Placentia Bay.....	20 00	20 00
Fox Harbor, Trinity Bay.....	25 00	30 00
Fox Island.....	15 00	15 00
Fox Roost.....	10 00	10 00
Fox Trap.....	10 00	10 00
Francois.....	15 00	15 00
Fredericton.....	15 00	15 00
Freshwater.....	50 00	50 00
Freshwater Road.....	15 00	15 00
Friday's Bay.....		15 00
Gander Bay North.....	10 00	10 00
Gargamelle.....	15 00	15 00
Garnish.....	24 00	24 00
Gaskiers.....	15 00	15 00
Gaultois.....	30 00	30 00
Gaulton's Island.....	15 00	15 00
George's Brook.....	24 00	24 00
George's Brook.....	24 00	24 00
Glovertown.....	30 00	30 00
Goddenville.....	15 00	15 00
Gooseberry Cove.....	24 00	24 00
Gooseberry Island.....	24 00	24 00
Goose Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Carried Forward.....	\$6,699 00	\$6,897 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued.)

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Outport Postmasters (Continued.)		
Brought Forward.....	\$6,699 00	\$6,897 00
Goose Head.....	20 00	20 00
Goulds, Brigus.....	.....	60 00
Grand Bank.....	80 00	80 00
Grand Beach.....	15 00	15 00
Grand Bruit.....	30 00	30 00
Grand Falls.....	.....	400 00
Grate's Cove.....	25 00	25 00
Great Braha.....	.....	10 00
Great Burin.....	40 00	40 00
Great Codroy.....	18 00	18 00
Great Harbor Deep.....	15 00	15 00
Great Jervois.....	15 00	15 00
Green's Harbor.....	24 00	24 00
Griquet.....	30 00	30 00
Groais Island.....	15 00	15 00
Grole.....	15 00	15 00
Gull Island.....	10 00	10 00
Ha Ha Bay.....	.....	10 00
Hant's Harbor.....	50 00	50 00
Happy Adventure.....	15 00	15 00
Harbor Breton.....	200 00	200 00
Harbor Buffett.....	40 00	40 00
Harbor Grace.....	400 00	400 00
Harbor Grace.....	500 00	500 00
Harbor Grace (carrier).....	160 00	160 00
Harbor LeCou.....	10 00	10 00
Harbor Mille.....	15 00	15 00
Hare Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Haricot.....	15 00	15 00
Harry's Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Hatchet Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Haystack.....	24 00	24 00
Heart's Content.....	200 00	200 00
Heart's Delight.....	24 00	24 00
Heart's Desire.....	15 00	15 00
Hermitage Cove.....	40 00	40 00
Hickman's Harbor.....	24 00	24 00
Highlands.....	24 00	24 00
Hodge's Cove.....	24 00	24 00
Holyrood.....	80 00	80 00
Holyrood, St. Mary's Bay.....	30 00	30 00
Hopeall.....	15 00	15 00
Horse Islands.....	10 00	10 00
Indian Arm.....	24 00	24 00
Indian Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Indian Islands.....	15 00	15 00
Ireland's Eye.....	15 00	15 00
Island Cove.....	24 00	24 00
Island Cove, Random.....	10 00	10 00
Island Harbor.....	.....	10 00
Isle aux Morts.....	15 00	15 00
Jackson's Arm.....	15 00	15 00
Jackson's Cove.....	30 00	30 00
Jamestown.....	30 00	30 00
Jean de Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Jeffery's Crossing.....	.....	10 00
Jersey Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Carried Forward.....	<u>\$9,234 00</u>	<u>\$9,932 00</u>

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Outport Postmasters (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$9,234 00	\$9,932 00
Jersey Side.....	80 00	80 00
Job's Cove.....	24 00	24 00
Joe Batt's Arm.....	15 00	30 00
John's Pond.....	15 00	15 00
Katchuses.....	15 00	15 00
Keels.....	15 00	15 00
Kilbride.....	15 00	15 00
Kelligrews.....	30 00	30 00
King's Cove.....	100 00	100 00
King's Cove, Smith Sound.....	.....	10 00
Ladle Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Lady Cove.....	24 00	24 00
Lakeview.....	.....	10 00
Lally Cove.....	15 00	15 00
La Manche.....	15 00	15 00
Lance Cove, Bell Isle.....	24 00	24 00
Lance Cove, Smith Sound.....	15 00	15 00
Lance Cove, Trinity Bay South.....	24 00	24 00
La Poile.....	60 00	60 00
La Poile, Great Harbor.....	20 00	20 00
Lark Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
La Scie.....	24 00	24 00
Laurencetown.....	24 00	24 00
Lawn.....	24 00	24 00
Leading Ticks.....	50 00	50 00
Leading Ticks West.....	15 00	15 00
Lear's Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Lee Bight.....	15 00	15 00
Lewisporte.....	30 00	30 00
Little Bay.....	200 00	200 00
Little Bay East.....	15 00	15 00
Little Bay, Hermitage Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Little Bay Islands.....	40 00	60 00
Little Bay West.....	15 00	15 00
Little Beaver Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Little Burnt Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Little Catalina.....	30 00	30 00
Little Fogo Islands.....	15 00	15 00
Little Harbor, Twillingate.....	24 00	24 00
Little Heart's Ease.....	24 00	24 00
Little Ward's Harbor.....	12 00	12 00
Lock's Cove.....	.....	.....
Long Beach.....	24 00	24 00
Long Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$10,426 00</u>	<u>\$11,179 00</u>

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Outport Postmasters (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$10,426 00	\$11,179 00
Loon Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Lord's Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Lower English Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Low Point.....	15 00	15 00
Lumbergrass.....	24 00	24 00
Lushes Bight.....	15 00	15 00
Main River.....	15 00	15 00
Mall Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Man Point.....	10 00	10 00
Manuel's.....	30 00	30 00
March's Point.....	.....	10 00
Marquise.....	24 00	24 00
Marystown.....	30 00	50 00
McCallum.....	15 00	15 00
McIver's.....	.....	15 00
Meadows.....	.....	15 00
Melrose.....	15 00	15 00
Merasheen.....	24 00	24 00
Mercer's Cove.....	10 00	10 00
Middle Arm, Bay of Islands.....	.....	15 00
Middle Arm, White Bay (Faux Havre).....	.....	10 00
Middle Brook.....	24 00	24 00
Miller's Passage.....	10 00	10 00
Millertown.....	30 00	30 00
Millertown, Bay d'Espoir.....	15 00	15 00
Millville.....	16 00	16 00
Mobile.....	30 00	30 00
Monkstown.....	15 00	15 00
Moreton's Harbor.....	50 00	50 00
Mose Ambrose.....	24 00	24 00
Mosquito, Carbonear.....	24 00	24 00
Mosquito, St. Mary's Bay.....	24 00	24 00
Musgrave Harbor.....	40 00	40 00
Musgrave Town.....	40 00	40 00
Mussel Harbor Arm.....	.....	20 00
Mussel Pond.....	20 00	20 00
New Bay.....	30 00	30 00
New Bridge.....	15 00	15 00
New Harbor.....	30 00	30 00
Newman's Cove.....	15 00	15 00
New Melbourne.....	24 00	24 00
Newtown, Bonavista Bay.....	18 00	18 00
Newtown, Holyrood.....	15 00	15 00
Noddy Bay.....	.....	15 00
Norman's Cove.....	24 00	24 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$11,246 00</u>	<u>\$12,119 00</u>

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Outport Postmasters (continued).		
Brought Forward	\$11,246 00	\$12,119 00
Norris' Point.....	24 00	24 00
North East Cove, Great Hr. Deep	10 00	10 00
Northern Arm, Exploits Bay	24 00	24 00
Northern Arm, Woodford's.....	40 00	40 00
Northern Bay	25 00	40 00
Northern Bight	35 00	35 00
North Harbor, Placentia Bay	30 00	30 00
North Harbor, St. Mary's Bay	15 00	15 00
North River	30 00	30 00
North West Arm, Green Bay.....	24 00	24 00
North West Brook.....	10 00	10 00
North West Point.....	15 00	15 00
Notre Dame Junction	24 00	24 00
Ochre Pit Cove	24 00	24 00
Oderin	24 00	24 00
Offer Wadhams	10 00	10 00
Old Perlican	60 00	60 00
Open Hall.....	50 00	50 00
Otter's Point .....	.....	10 00
Pacquet	10 00	20 00
Paradise	24 00	24 00
Parson's Pond.....	15 00	15 00
Pass Island.....	15 00	20 00
Patrick's Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Peckford's	8 00	8 00
Perry's Cove	24 00	24 00
Peter's River.....	15 00	15 00
Petites	15 00	15 00
Petit Fort.....	15 00	15 00
Petty Harbor	35 00	35 00
Pike's Arm.....	15 00	15 00
Pinchard's Island	10 00	10 00
Placentia.....	250 00	300 00
Placentia.....	50 00	50 00
Placentia, South East.....	30 00	30 00
Plate Cove.....	24 00	24 00
Plate Cove, West.....	15 00	15 00
Point Enragee.....	15 00	15 00
Point LaHaye.....	10 00	10 00
Point Lance.....	15 00	15 00
Point Leamington.....	30 00	30 00
Point Verde	24 00	24 00
Pool's Cove	15 00	15 00
Pool's Island	60 00	60 00
Carried Forward	\$12,474 00	\$13,437 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-10.
Outport Postmasters (continued).		
Brought Forward.....	\$12,474 00	\$13,437 00
Port-au-Bras.....	15 00	15 00
Port-au-Port	30 00	30 00
Port-de-Grave	50 00	50 00
Port Saunders.....	15 00	24 00
Portugal Cove	30 00	30 00
Portugal Cove, Trepassey.....	30 00	30 00
Pouch Cove.....	80 00	80 00
Pound Cove.....	20 00	20 00
Presque	30 00	30 00
Pushthrough.....	50 00	60 00
Queen's Cove.....	10 00	10 00
Quirpon	8 00	8 00
Ramea	40 00	40 00
Ram's Island, Iona	15 00	15 00
Rantem	15 00	15 00
Rattling Brook, S.W. Arm, Green Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Rattling Brook, St. George's.....	.....	15 00
Raymond's Point.....	10 00	10 00
Red Cliff Island.....	10 00	10 00
Red Head Cove	30 00	30 00
Red Island.....	30 00	30 00
Rencontre, Fortune Bay	18 00	18 00
Rencontre, Hermitage Bay.....	24 00	24 00
Renews	60 00	60 00
Renews, South Side	40 00	40 00
Richard's Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Riverhead Harbor Grace.....	50 00	50 00
Riverhead St. Mary's.....	30 00	30 00
Robert's Arm.....	15 00	15 00
Robinson's Head	30 00	30 00
Rock Harbor, Burin	15 00	15 00
Rocky Harbor, Bonne Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Roddickton	10 00	10 00
Rose Blanche.....	70 00	70 00
Round Harbor, Hermitage Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Round Harbor, Notre Dame Bay.....	20 00	20 00
Safe Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Sagona	15 00	15 00
St. Ann's.....	15 00	15 00
St. Anthony.....	30 00	30 00
St. Bride's	24 00	24 00
St. Brendan's	30 00	30 00
St. Chad's.....	.....	10 00
St. George's.....	50 00	50 00
Carried Forward	<u>\$13,613 00</u>	<u>\$14,620 00</u>

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Outport Postmasters (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$13,613 00	\$14,620 00
St. Jacques.....	80 00	80 00
St. John's, Central.....	100 00	100 00
East.....	400 00	400 00
East (Assistant).....	200 00	200 00
Duckworth St. East.....	100 00	100 00
Garrison Hill.....	40 00	40 00
King's Bridge.....	80 00	80 00
Monkstown.....	25 00	25 00
Riverhead.....	80 00	80 00
Southside.....	44 00	44 00
St. Jones' Within.....	10 00	10 00
St. Jones' Without.....	10 00	10 00
St. Joseph's, Placentia Bay.....	15 00	15 00
St. Julian's.....	.....	10 00
St. Lawrence.....	60 00	60 00
St. Leonard's.....	24 00	24 00
St. Mary's.....	70 00	70 00
St. Michael's.....	15 00	15 00
St. Patrick's.....	25 00	25 00
St. Paul's.....	15 00	15 00
St. Phillip's.....	.....	20 00
St. Shott's.....	15 00	15 00
Salmon Cove, Bay de Verde.....	15 00	15 00
Port de Grave.....	30 00	30 00
Trinity.....	15 00	15 00
Salmonier.....	30 00	30 00
Salt Pond.....	15 00	15 00
Salvage.....	50 00	50 00
Salvage Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Samson's Island.....	10 00	10 00
Sardy Point, St. George.....	70 00	70 00
Sandy Point, Smith Sound.....	24 00	34 00
Sceviour's Island.....	.....	10 00
Scilly Cove.....	30 00	40 00
Scissors Cove.....	10 00	10 00
Seal Cove, Bonavista Bay.....	24 00	24 00
Fortune District.....	24 00	24 00
Harbor Main District.....	24 00	24 00
Trinity Bay.....	24 00	24 00
White Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Searston.....	75 00	75 00
Seldom-Come-By.....	30 00	30 00
Shambler's Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Shearstown.....	15 00	15 00
Carried forward.....	\$15,581 00	\$16,648 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Outport Postmasters (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$15,581 00	\$16,648 00
Ship Cove, Placentia Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Ship Cove, Trinity Bay.....	30 00	30 00
Ship Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Shoal Harbor.....	100 00	100 00
Shoe Cove.....	24 00	24 00
Sibley's Cove.....	10 00	10 00
Snook's Arm.....	15 00	15 00
Snook's Harbor.....	15 00	15 00
Sopp's Arm.....	15 00	15 00
Sound Island.....	30 00	30 00
South Branch.....	12 00	12 00
South East Bight.....	15 00	15 00
South Side, Harbor Grace.....	100 00	100 00
South West Arm, New Bay.....	24 00	24 00
Spaniard's Bay, Riverhead.....	30 00	30 00
Spanish Room.....	15 00	15 00
Springdale.....	30 00	30 00
Squid Tickle.....	10 00	10 00
Step-a-Side.....	15 00	15 00
Stephenville Crossing.....	30 00	30 00
Stock and Knight's Cove.....	24 00	24 00
Stone's Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Summerside.....	15 00	15 00
Sunnyside.....	15 00	15 00
Sweet Bay.....	24 00	24 00
Sydney.....	50 00	50 00
Tack's Beach.....	24 00	24 00
Terenceville.....	15 00	15 00
Thimble Tickle.....	10 00	12 00
Thoroughfare.....	15 00	15 00
Three Arms.....	15 00	30 00
Tickle Cove.....	20 00	20 00
Tilting.....	30 00	30 00
Tilton.....	30 00	30 00
Tizzard's Harbor.....	30 00	30 00
Toad's Cove.....	30 00	30 00
Topsail.....	30 00	30 00
Torbay.....	26 00	50 00
Traytown, Bonavista Bay.....	15 00	15 00
Trepassey.....	50 00	50 00
Trinity.....	200 00	200 00
Trinity East.....	60 00	60 00
Trout River.....	15 00	15 00
Trouty.....	15 00	15 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$16,904 00</u>	<u>\$18,012 00</u>

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908—1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Outport Postmasters (concluded).		
Brought forward	\$16,904 00	\$18,012 00
Troytown (Triton), Notre Dame Bay.....	24 00	24 00
Turk's Cove.....	24 00	24 00
Turk's Gut.....	15 00	15 00
Twillingate	300 00	300 00
Twillingate South.....	30 00	30 00
Upper Ferry.....	24 00	24 00
Upper Gullies.....	30 00	30 00
Upper Rocky Brook.....		10 00
Upper Small Point.....	15 00	20 00
Valen Island.....	30 00	30 00
Valleyfield.....		15 00
Victoria Cove.....	10 00	10 00
Victoria Village.....	50 00	50 00
Ward's Harbour.....	15 00	15 00
Wellman's Cove.....	15 00	15 00
Western Bay.....	45 00	45 00
Western Cove.....	30 00	30 00
Western Point, LaPoile.....	15 00	15 00
Whitbourne.....	80 00	80 00
White Rock.....	24 00	24 00
Wild Bight	18 00	18 00
Witless Bay.....	60 00	60 00
Wood's Island.....	24 00	24 00
Woody Island.....	15 00	15 00
York Harbour.....	15 00	15 00
New offices and increases.....	112 00	145 00
Labrador—Salaries.		
	\$17,904 00	\$19,095 00
Mail Agent Labrador T. P. O.....	\$300 00	\$300 00
Batteau.....	6 00	6 00
Battle Harbour.....	30 00	80 00
Black Island.....	6 00	6 00
Black Tickle.....	6 00	6 00
Blanc Sablon.....	80 00	80 00
Bolster's Rock	6 00	6 00
Cape Charles.....	6 00	6 00
Cape Harrison.....	10 00	10 00
Cartwright.....	20 00	20 00
Chateau.....	12 00	12 00
Chimney Tickle.....	6 00	6 00
Comfort Bight.....	10 00	10 00
Dead Island.....	6 00	6 00
Domino.....	12 00	12 00
Carried Forward.....	\$516 00	\$566 00

XI.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910.
Salaries—Labrador (continued).		
Brought Forward.....	\$516 00	\$566 00
Double Island.....	6 00	6 00
East St. Modest.....		12 00
Emily Harbour.....	10 00	10 00
Fanny's Harbour.....	8 00	8 00
Fishing Ships Harbor.....	6 00	6 00
Ford's Harbour.....	10 00	10 00
Forteau.....	30 00	30 00
Francis Harbour.....	6 00	6 00
Frenchman's Island.....	10 00	10 00
George's Island.....		6 00
Grady.....	10 00	10 00
Grand Village.....	20 00	20 00
Hawke's Harbour.....	6 00	6 00
Henley.....	8 00	8 00
Holton.....	10 00	10 00
Hopedale.....	20 00	20 00
Horse Harbour.....	10 00	10 00
Ilack.....	6 00	6 00
Independent.....	6 00	6 00
Indian Harbour.....	10 00	12 00
Indian Tickle.....	12 00	12 00
Iron Bound Island.....	6 00	6 00
Lance au Loup.....	15 00	15 00
Long Island.....	6 00	6 00
Long Tickle.....	6 00	6 00
Macovick.....	6 00	6 00
Nain.....	15 00	15 00
Occasional Harbour.....		6 00
Pack's Harbour.....	6 00	6 00
Punch Bowl.....	8 00	8 00
Ragged Islands.....	6 00	6 00
Red Bay.....	8 00	8 00
Rigolet.....	20 00	20 00
Sandy Islands.....	6 00	6 00
Seal Islands.....	6 00	6 00
Ship Harbour.....	6 00	6 00
Sloop Cove.....	6 00	8 00
Smoky Tickle.....	8 00	8 00
Snug Harbour.....	6 00	6 00
Spear Harbour.....	6 00	6 00
Spotted Islands.....	6 00	6 00
Square Islands.....	6 00	6 00
Turnavick East.....	6 00	6 00
Turnavick West.....	8 00	8 00
Venison Island.....	10 00	10 00
Carried Forward.....	\$902 00	\$980 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Salaries—Labrador (Concluded).		
Brought forward.....	\$902 00	\$980 00
West St. Modest.....	12 00	.....
White Bears.....	9 00	9 00
Winsor's Harbor.....	6 00	6 00
New Offices.....	71 00	11 00
Total Salaries, Labrador.....	<u>\$1,000 00</u>	<u>\$1,006 00</u>
Couriers.		
Argentia and Railway.....	\$150 00	\$150 00
Arnold's Cove and Railway.....	31 20	31 20
Avondale and Railway.....	.....	30 00
Avondale Station and Collier's.....	175 00	175 00
Baie Verte and Coastal Steamer.....	20 00	20 00
Baie Verte and North West Arm.....	170 00	170 00
Baie Verte and Tilt Cove.....	465 00	465 00
Baine Harbor, Fox Cove, Bay L'Argent.....	120 00	120 00
Bank Head and Railway.....	25 00	25 00
Battle Harbor and Blanc Sablon.....	124 00	124 00
Battle Harbor and Cartwright and Rigolet.....	120 00	160 00
Bauline and Pouch Cove.....	50 00	50 00
Bay de Verde and Lower Island Cove.....	240 00	240 00
Bay L'Argent and Belleoram.....	676 00	676 00
Bay Roberts and Railway.....	160 00	160 00
Be'l Island and Belle Isle Mines.....	300 00	300 00
Belle-Island and Lance Cove.....	200 00	200 00
Birchy Cove and Railway.....	48 00	48 00
Birchy Head and Woody Point.....	50 00	60 00
Black Island and Exploits.....	36 00	52 00
Black River and Sound Island.....	.....	20 00
Blaketown and Railway.....	20 00	20 00
Bona and Presque.....	40 00	40 00
Bonavista and Catalina and Little Catalina.....	195 00	195 00
Bonavista and Elliston.....	98 00	98 00
Bonne Bay and Deer Lake.....	450 00	475 00
Bonne Bay and Cow Head.....	221 00	234 00
Bonne Bay and Gargamelle.....	10 00	10 00
Bonne Bay and Norris Point.....	80 00	80 00
Botwoodville and Northern Arm.....	52 00	52 00
Botwoodville and Railway.....	336 00	416 00
Brigus and Railway.....	240 00	240 00
Brigus and Turk's Gut.....	40 00	40 00
Brigus Cross Roads and Railway.....	20 00	20 00
Brigus South and Main Road.....	20 00	20 00
Britannia Cove and Hickman's Harbor.....	35 00	35 00
Carried Forward.....	<u>\$5,017 20</u>	<u>\$5,251 20</u>

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Couriers (Continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$5,017 20	\$5,251 20
Brookfield and Wesleyville.....		42 00
Brunette, Sagona and Harbor Breton.....	260 00	260 00
Bryant's Cove and Harbor Grace.....	40 00	40 00
Burgoyne's Cove and Britannia Cove.....	10 00	10 00
Burnt Head and Cupids.....	50 00	50 00
Burnt Island and Fair Islands.....	32 00	52 00
Campbellton and Comfort Cove and Birchy Bay.....	210 00	210 00
Campbellton and Lewisporte.....		15 00
Cape Norman and Lock's Cove.....	68 00	68 00
Cape Race and Portugal Cove.....	217 50	217 50
Cape Ray and Railway.....	52 00	52 00
Cape St. George, Port au Port.....		208 00
Carbonear and Heart's Content.....	550 00	550 00
Carbonear and Railway.....	145 00	145 00
Carbonear and Western Bay.....	600 00	600 00
Cat Harbor and Newtown and Wesleyville.....	140 00	205 00
Channel and Isle aux Morts.....	72 00	72 00
Channel and Railway.....	125 00	125 00
Charlottetown and Railway.....	61 25	61 25
Charles' Brook, Point of Bay and Laurenceton.....		78 00
Clarke's Beach and Railway.....		50 00
Clarenville and Hickman's Harbor and Britannia Cove..	220 00	220 00
Clarenville South and Railway.....		20 00
Coachman's Cove and Baie Verte.....	117 00	171 00
Codroy and Railway.....	450 00	500 00
Coley's Point and Bay Roberts.....	66 00	66 00
Colinet and John's Pond and Whitbourne.....	187 20	187 20
Collier's Bay Cove and Railway.....	65 00	80 00
Come By Chance and Bay Bulls Arm.....	80 00	80 00
Conche and North West Point.....	150 00	150 00
Conn River and Ship Cove, Bay d'Espoir.....		
Coomb's Cove and Belleoram.....	160 00	160 00
Coomb's Cove and Belleoram.....	35 00	50 00
Corbin and Epworth.....		24 00
Cottle's Island and Moreton's Harbor.....	52 00	52 00
Coward's Island and Flat Islands.....		10 00
Cow Head and Daniel's Harbor.....	120 00	136 00
Crabb's and Railway.....	50 00	50 00
Crawley's Island and Long Harbor.....		25 00
Cul de Sac and Cape La Hune.....	40 00	40 00
Cupids and Railway.....	120 00	180 00
Currant Island.....	12 00	12 00
Deer Island and Gooseberry Island.....	40 00	40 00
Deer Lake and Section.....	10 00	10 00
Dildo and Norman's Cove.....	50 00	50 00
Carried forward.....	\$9,674 15	\$10,675 15

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued.)

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Couriers (continued).		
Brought Forward	\$9,674 15	\$10,675 15
Dunnville and Railway.....	60 00	60 00
Elliott's Cove and Apsey Cove	30 00	30 00
Englee and Lock's Cove	100 00	100 00
Englee and Great Harbor Deep.....	70 00	70 00
Epworth and Ship Cove.....	10 00	10 00
Exploits and Lewisporte	365 00	374 00
Exploits, Fortune and New Bay	170 00	170 00
Famish Cove and Railway	40 00	40 00
Farmer's Arm and Boyd's Cove	36 00	36 00
Farmer's Arm and Moreton's Harbor.....	103 00	103 00
Fermeuse South and Renews.....	15 00	15 00
Flat Islands and Salvage.....	60 00	75 00
Fleur de Lys and Coachman's Cove.....	52 00	52 00
Flower's Cove and N.W. Point.....	120 00	200 00
Flower's Cove and Lance au Loup.....		
Fogo and Little Beaver Cove.....	340 00	340 00
Fogo and Seldom Come By	48 00	48 00
Fogo and Tilting	50 00	50 00
Fortune and Grand Bank		30 00
Fox Harbor and Northern Bight	300 00	452 40
Fox Harbor, Placentia and Railway	50 00	50 00
Francois and Rencontre.....	104 00	104 00
Friday's Bay		68 00
Gander Bay and Boyd's Cove.....	102 00	102 00
Gander Bay and North Side.....	40 00	40 00
Gander Bay and Railway and Boyd's Cove.....	350 00	350 00
Gander Bay and Loon Bay.....		
Gargamelle and Daniel's Harbor.....	136 00	136 00
Gargamelle and Flower's Cove.. ..	187 00	200 00
Gargamelle and Port Saunders	35 00	35 00
Garnish and Belleoram	300 00	450 00
Garnish and Burin.....	200 00	200 00
Gaultois and Hermitage.....	120 00	120 00
Gaultois and Ship Cove and Milltown.....	208 00	208 00
Gaulton's Island and Tack's Beach	40 00	40 00
Glovertown and Railway	160 00	160 00
Gooseberry Island and Railway	119 00	119 00
Goose Cove and St. Anthony.....	68 00	85 00
Grand Beach and Grand Bank.....	78 00	78 00
Grand Bruit and LaPoile.....	102 00	156 00
Grand Falls and Railway.....	120 00	180 00
Grate's Cove and Old Perlican	101 40	101 40
Great Braha and St. Anthony		108 00
Carried Forward.....	\$14,263 55	\$16,020 95

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Couriers (continued).		
Brought Forward	\$14,263 55	\$16,020 95
Great Burin and Burin Offices	25 00	25 00
Great Jervois and Pushtrough	30 00	30 00
Greenspond and Gambo	450 00	500 00
Greenspond and Newtown	102 00	102 00
Griquet and Cape Norman	100 00	100 00
Griquet and Ha Ha	51 00	51 00
Griquet and North West Point	150 00	150 00
Groais Islands and Conche	80 00	80 00
Hant's Harbor and Lance Cove	56 00	56 00
Harbor Briton and Hermitage	104 00	104 00
Harbor Grace and Brigus and Heart's Content	50 00	50 00
Harbor Grace and Railway	320 00	320 00
Harbor Grace and South Side		10 00
Harbor Le Cou and Rose Blanche	10 00	10 00
Harbor Main and Woodford's	175 00	201 00
Hare Bay and Middle Brook and Shoal Bay	70 00	70 00
Haricot and Colinet	40 00	40 00
Harry's Harbor and Jackson's	68 00	68 00
Harry's Harbor and Three Arms	35 00	35 00
Hatchet and Northern Bight and Railway		300 00
Heart's Content and Cavendish	170 00	221 52
Heart's Content and Hant's Harbor	260 00	260 00
Herring Neck and Friday's Bay		
Herring Neck and Pike's Arm	34 00	34 00
Herring Neck and Twillingate	7 00	7 00
Herring Neck and Virgin's Arm	68 00	68 00
Highland's and Railway	50 00	80 00
Holyrood and Railway		12 00
Horse Island and La Scie	280 00	280 00
Hunt's Island and Burgeo		26 00
Indian Island and Seldom Come By	25 00	25 00
Island Harbor and Fogo		78 00
Ireland's Eye and Britannia Cove	250 00	250 00
Jackson's Arm and Harbor Deep		
Jamestown and Openhall and Indian Arm	275 30	275 30
Jamestown and Shoal Harbor	102 00	102 00
Jersey Harbor and Little Bay	26 00	26 00
Jeffery's Crossing		40 00
Katchues and Conception Harbor	35 00	35 00
Kelligrews and Railway	50 00	50 00
King's Cove and Bonavista	100 00	110 00
King's Cove and Bonavista	20 00	20 00
King's Cove and Plate Cove	148 00	148 00
King's Cove and Trinity	200 00	200 00
King's Point and Jackson's Cove	45 00	45 00
Carried Forward	\$18,324 85	\$20,715 77

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Couriers (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$18,324 85	\$20,715 77
Lakeview and Chapel's Cove.....		30 00
Lamaline and Fortune.....		15 00
Lamaline and Lord's Cove.....	62 40	62 40
Lamaline and Point Crewe.....	75 00	75 00
La Manche and Main Road.....	20 00	20 00
La Manche and Railway.....	25 00	25 00
Lance Cove and Old Perlican.....	208 00	208 00
Lark Harbor and Curling.....	200 00	200 00
La Scie and Tilt Cove and Shoe Cove.....	104 00	120 00
Leading Tickles and New Bay.....	66 00	66 00
Leading Tickles and Seal Bay.....	88 00	88 00
Leading Tickles and West Tickles.....	40 00	40 00
Leading Tickles West and Seal Bay.....		38 00
Lee Bight and Northern Bight.....	104 00	104 00
Lewisporte and Boyd's Cove.....	340 00	340 00
Lewisporte and Comfort Cove.....	255 00	255 00
Little Bay Island and Little Bay.....	102 00	102 00
Little Bay West and Jersey Harbor.....	16 00	16 00
Little Beaver Cove and Boyd's Cove.....	178 50	178 50
Little Ward's Harbor and Little Bay.....	39 00	39 00
Long Harbor and Anderson's Cove.....	20 00	20 00
Long Harbor and Railway.....	39 00	39 00
Loon Bay and Campbellton.....	140 00	140 00
Lower Island Cove and Western Bay.....	425 00	425 00
Low Point and Caplin Cove.....	40 00	40 00
Lumbergrass and Salmonier.....	50 00	50 00
Lushe's Bight and Ward's Harbor.....	26 00	87 00
Mall Bay and Riverhead, St. Mary's.....	40 00	40 00
Manuel's and Railway.....	10 00	10 00
Marystown and Jean de Bay.....	52 00	52 00
Melrose and Catalina.....	28 00	28 00
Mercer's Cove and Bay Roberts.....	40 00	40 00
Michael's Harbor and Campbellton.....	15 00	15 00
Middle Brook and Gambo.....	17 50	28 00
Millertown and Railway.....	156 00	156 00
Monkstown and Burgeo, P. B.....	50 00	50 00
Mosquito and Harbor Grace.....	20 00	20 00
Mosquito and Mother Hicks.....	10 00	10 00
Mosquito and St. Joseph's.....	78 00	80 00
Musgrave Harbor and Cat Harbor.....	104 00	120 00
Musgrave Harbor and Gander Bay.....	110 50	120 00
Musgravetown and Brooklyn.....	60 00	60 00
Mussell Harbor Arm and Harbor Buffett.....		40 00
New Harbor and Cavendish.....	259 60	259 60
Carried forward.....	\$22,038 35	\$24,667 27

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Couriers (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$22,038 35	\$24,667 27
Norman's Cove and Railway.....	80 00	80 08
North River and Clarke's Beach.....		40 00
North Harbor and Colinet.....	80 00	80 00
Old Perlican and Lower Island Cove.....	250 00	300 00
Otter's Point and Grand Bruit.....		91 00
Outer Cove and St. John's.....	80 00	80 00
Pacquet and Tilt Cove.....		286 00
Parsons' Pond and Cow Head.....	36 00	36 00
Pass Island and Grole.....	28 80	28 80
Pass Island and Grole.....	52 00	52 00
Petty Harbor and Goulds.....	88 00	88 00
Pilley's Island and Springdale.....	119 00	119 00
Pinchard's Island and Newtown.....	20 00	40 00
Patrick's Cove and Branch.....	340 00	340 00
Placentia and Patrick's Cove.....	340 00	340 00
Placentia and Point Verde.....	25 00	25 00
Placentia and Railway.....	200 00	240 00
Placentia and South East Arm.....	40 00	40 00
Plate Cove West and Plate Cove.....	30 00	30 00
Point Enragee and Garnish.....		25 00
Point Lance and Lear's Cove.....	45 00	45 00
Point Lemington and Leading Ticks.....	207 00	207 00
Pool's Island, Newtown and Brookfield.....	42 00	
Port au Bras and Burin.....	25 00	25 00
Port au Port and Bos Warlos.....	36 40	36 40
Port au Port and Clam Bank Cove.....	144 00	144 00
Port au Port and Railway.....	390 00	390 00
Port de Grave and Clarke's Beach.....	110 00	200 00
Pushthrough and Bay du Nord.....	450 00	450 00
Pushthrough and Richard's Harbor.....	150 00	150 00
Quirpon and Griquet.....	16 00	16 00
Ramea and Fox Island and Little River.....	300 00	300 00
Red Head Cove and Bay de Verde.....		50 00
Renews and Chance Cove.....	261 00	261 00
Renews and La Manche.....	700 00	700 00
Richard's Harbor and Balena.....	156 00	156 00
Rigolet and N. W. River.....	45 00	60 00
River of Ponds.....		54 00
Roberts' Arm and Pilley's Island.....	52 00	52 00
Robinson's Head and Railway.....	80 00	80 00
Rock Harbor and Beau Bois.....	22 40	22 40
Rocky Harbor and Bonne Bay.....	54 00	54 00
Roddickton and Englee.....		60 00
Rose Blanche and Burnt Islands.....	140 00	140 00
Carried forward.....	\$27,272 95	\$30,680 95

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Couriers (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$27,272 95	\$30,680 95
Rushoon and Baine Harbor	40 00	40 00
St. Anthony and Braha	40 00	54 00
St. Bride's and Cape St. Mary's.....	20 00	20 00
St. George's and Railway.....	160 00	184 00
St. John's and Portugal Cove.....	250 00	250 00
St. John's and Pouch Cove	220 00	320 00
St. John's and La Manche	750 00	750 00
St. John's and Railway and Wards	1,190 00	1,190 00
St. John's and Railway C. B. Night Trains	160 00	180 00
St. John's and St. Phillip's	200 00	200 00
St. Jones' Within and Hatchet and Long Cove.....	15 00	15 00
St. Jones' Without and Gooseberry Cove.....	67 30	67 30
St. Kyran's and St. Leonard's	52 00	52 00
St. Joseph's and Holyrood.....	600 00	600 00
St. Joseph's and St. Mary's.....	300 00	300 00
St. Mary's and Peter's River	100 00	100 00
St. Shott's and Trepassey	40 00	40 00
Salt Pond and Scissor's Cove and Lewisporte	130 00	130 00
Samson's Island and Exploits	52 00	52 00
Salvage and Glovertown.....	208 00	208 00
Seal Cove and Hermitage	60 00	60 00
Seal Cove and Southern Bay .....	.....	21 00
Shambler's Cove and Greenspond	20 00	20 00
Shearstown and Bay Roberts.....	39 00	39 00
Ship Cove and Trinity East.....	30 00	30 00
Ship Harbor and Fox Harbor.....	50 00	50 00
Shoal Harbor and Burgoyne's Cove.....	156 00	182 00
Shoal Harbor and Railway.....	80 00	80 00
South River and Railway	45 00	45 00
Spaniard's Bay and Island Cove	104 00	104 00
Spaniard's Bay and Railway.....	80 00	80 00
Spaniard's Bay, Riverhead.....	30 00	30 00
Springdale, Railway, Jackson's Cove and Tilt Cove.....	1,156 00	1,156 00
Squid Tickle and Salvage.....	26 00	26 00
Stock Cove and King's Cove.....	10 00	10 00
Summerside and Curling.....	.....	50 00
Thimble Tickle and Leading Ticks West	38 00	52 00
Tilt Cove and Burying Place.....	80 00	90 00
Tilton and Railway.....	30 00	35 00
Toad's Cove and Caplin Cove.....	40 00	50 00
Topsail and Railway.....	140 00	140 00
Trepassey and Chance Cove.....	348 00	348 00
Trepassey and Daniel's Point	40 00	40 00
Trinity and British Harbor.....	80 00	80 00
Carried forward	\$34,549 25	\$38,251 25

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
Couriers (concluded).		
Brought forward.....	\$34,549 25	\$38,251 25
Trinity and Catalina.....	140 00	140 00
Trinity and Shoal Harbor.....	475 00	510 00
Trinity East and English Harbor.....	50 00	60 00
Trinity East and Trinity.....	40 00	40 00
Trout River and Bonne Bay.....	50 00	78 00
Troytown and Pilley's Island.....	63 75	63 75
Twillingate and Comfort Cove.....	238 00	238 00
Twillingate and Little Harbor.....	20 00	20 00
Twillingate and South Side.....	20 00	30 00
Ward's Harbor and Pilley's Island.....	90 00	90 00
Wellman's Cove and Pilley's Island.....	20 00	20 00
Western Cove and Jackson's Arm.....	85 00	102 00
Western Cove and Baie Verte.....	102 00	102 00
West Point and LaPoile.....	52 00	52 00
Whitbourne and Railway.....	40 00	40 00
Wild Bight and Little Bay.....	42 00	60 00
New Routes and Increases.....	409 00	400 00
Total.....	\$36,486 00	\$40,297 00
Steam Subsidies.		
Ocean—		
Allan Line.....	\$9,734 00	\$9,734 00
Port aux Basques and Sydney, C. B.....	20,280 00	20,280 00
Occasional services.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		\$31,014 00
Coastal—		
Bay of Islands.....		\$1,000 00
Bell Island.....	1,800 00	1,800 00
Bonavista Bay.....	9,100 00	9,100 00
Fogo District.....	8,750 00	10,000 00
Fortune District.....	5,000 00	10,000 00
Hamilton Inlet.....	300 00	500 00
Labrador.....	18,000 00	21,000 00
North East Coast.....	33,250 00	38,000 00
South and West Coasts.....	37,000 00	37,000 00
Port aux Basques and Placentia.....	13,000 00	13,000 00
Notre Dame Bay.....	9,100 00	9,100 00
Placentia Bay.....	13,000 00	13,000 00
St. George's Bay.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Straits of Belle Isle.....	9,600 00	9,600 00
Trinity Bay.....	9,100 00	9,100 00
		\$186,200 00
Inland Steam—		
Railways.....	42,000 00	\$42,000 00
	\$244,014 00	\$259,214 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1907-1910.
Steam Subsidies—Distribution.		
Ocean.....	\$31,014 00	\$31,014 00
Coastal.....	171,000 00	186,200 00
Inland.....	42,000 00	42,000 00
	<u>\$244,014 00</u>	<u>\$259,214 00</u>
Manufacture of Stamps.....	.....	2,000 00
Postal Contingencies, including \$200 for Inspection.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
	<u>\$15,000 00</u>	<u>17,000 00</u>
Telegraph Branch—Summary.		
Central Staff, St. John's.....	\$13,172 00	\$15,162 00
Operators outside St. John's.....	28,010 00	35,738 00
Repairers.....	8,884 00	10,402 00
	<u>\$50,066 00</u>	<u>\$61,302 00</u>
Contingencies.....	\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00
Commercial Cable Co. Share of Tolls.....	.....	6,000 00
	<u>\$65,066 00</u>	<u>\$82,302 00</u>
Marconi Royalties.....	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00
Construction New Lines.....	\$14,000 00	\$10,000 00
Central Staff, St. John's.		
Superintendent.....	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
Clerk in Charge.....	900 00	900 00
Check Clerk.....	700 00	700 00
Assistant Check Clerk.....	700 00	700 00
Junior Check Clerk.....	400 00	400 00
Chief Operator.....	720 00	720 00
Four Operators at \$600.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
Two Operators at \$500.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Three Operators at \$450.....	1,350 00	1,350 00
One Operator at \$480.....	.....	480 00
One Operator at \$360.....	.....	360 00
Three Clerks—\$400, \$400, \$350.....	} 1,150 00	.....
Three Clerks—\$500, \$400, \$400.....		.....
Delivery Clerk.....	.....	350 00
Line Man.....	432 00	432 00
Store Keeper.....	300 00	350 00
Two Office Tenders.....	240 00	360 00
Fourteen Messengers at \$120.....	1,680 00	2,160 00
	<u>\$13,172 00</u>	<u>\$15,162 00</u>

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Operators Outside St. John's.		
Avondale.....	\$120 00	\$120 00
Badger.....	360 00	360 00
Baie Verte.....	150 00	150 00
Baine Harbor.....	120 00	120 00
Bay de Verde.....	100 00	100 00
Bay L'Argent.....	150 00	150 00
Bay Roberts.....	300 00	336 00
Beaverton.....	568 00	568 00
Belleoram.....	240 00	240 00
Bell Island.....	.....	600 00
Birchy Cove (Curling).....	500 00	500 00
Birchy Cove (Curling).....	120 00	120 00
Bishop's Falls.....	360 00	400 00
Blackhead.....	120 00	120 00
Bonavista.....	240 00	240 00
Bonne Bay.....	420 00	420 00
Botwoodville.....	240 00	240 00
Branch.....	120 00	120 00
Brigus.....	200 00	200 00
Brigus Junction.....	600 00	600 00
Britannia Cove.....	200 00	200 00
Burin.....	240 00	240 00
Campbellton.....	.....	144 00
Cape Race.....	240 00	240 00
Carbonear.....	400 00	400 00
Carbonear.....	.....	120 00
Catalina.....	120 00	120 00
Change Islands.....	150 00	150 00
Channel.....	200 00	200 00
Clareville.....	448 00	448 00
Clarke's Beach.....	120 00	120 00
Codroy.....	.....	180 00
Come by Chance.....	400 00	400 00
Conception Harbor.....	120 00	120 00
Crabb's.....	400 00	400 00
Deer Lake.....	.....	360 00
Elliston.....	.....	240 00
English Harbor West.....	.....	120 00
Epworth.....	120 00	120 00
Fogo.....	240 00	240 00
Fortune.....	200 00	200 00
Fox Harbor.....	.....	120 00
Gaff Topsails.....	360 00	360 00
Gambo.....	400 00	400 00
Gander Bay.....	200 00	200 00
Garnish.....	.....	120 00
Glenwood.....	400 00	400 00
Carried forward.....	\$9,986 00	\$12,066 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-10.
Operators Outside St. John's (continued).		
Brought Forward.....	\$ 9,986 00	\$12,066 00
Grand Bank.....	150 00	150 00
Grand Falls	456 00	480 00
Grand Falls .....	.....	96 00
Grand Lake	400 00	400 00
Green's Harbor	120 00	120 00
Greenspond	240 00	240 00
Hant's Harbor	100 00	100 00
Harbor Breton	400 00	400 00
Harbor Grace.....	400 00	400 00
Harbor Grace	120 00	120 00
Harbor Main.....	170 00	170 00
Heart's Content	120 00	120 00
Heart's Delight.....	120 00	120 00
Hermitage	150 00	150 00
Herring Neck.....	240 00	240 00
Holyrood	400 00	400 00
Holyrood, St. Mary's	120 00	120 00
Horwood's .....	.....	360 00
Humbermouth	180 00	240 00
Joe Batt's Arm.....	120 00	120 00
King's Cove.....	200 00	200 00
King's Point	400 00	400 00
Lamaline	190 00	190 00
Lark Harbor.....	150 00	150 00
La Scie	120 00	120 00
Lawn	120 00	120 00
Lewisporte	360 00	360 00
Little Bay.....	450 00	360 00
Little River	400 00	400 00
Long Harbor Beach	240 00	240 00
Lower Island Cove	150 00	150 00
Manue s	120 00	120 00
Marystown.....	120 00	120 00
Millertown Junction	360 00	400 00
Moreton's Harbor.....	120 00	120 00
Musgrave Harbor	120 00	120 00
Musgrave Town.....	120 00	120 00
New Harbor.....	120 00	120 00
New Perlican	120 00	120 00
Newtown	120 00	120 00
Nipper's Harbor.....	150 00	150 00
Norris' Arm	420 00	420 00
Northern Bay	120 00	120 00
Carried Forward	\$18,732 00	\$21,352 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Operators Outside of St. John's (continued).		
Brought forward	\$18,732 00	\$21,352 00
North West Arm	360 00	360 00
Old Perlican	100 00	120 00
Pilley's Island	460 00	460 00
Placentia	120 00	120 00
Point Lemington	120 00	360 00
Pool's Cove	120 00	120 00
Port au Port	120 00	120 00
Port aux Basques	2,160 00	2,760 00
Port Blandford	400 00	400 00
Port-de-Grave		120 00
Rencontre	120 00	120 00
Riverhead, St. Mary's	150 00	150 00
Roberts' Arm		240 00
Robinson's Head		120 00
St. Bride's	120 00	120 00
St. George's	240 00	240 00
St. Jacques	400 00	400 00
St. Joseph's	150 00	150 00
St. Lawrence	150 00	150 00
St. Mary's	240 00	240 00
Salvage		360 00
Sandy Point	120 00	120 00
Scilly Cove	60 00	120 00
Seal Cove		240 00
Searstown	120 00	120 00
Seldom Come By	150 00	150 00
Ship Cove		120 00
Sound Island	200 00	200 00
Spaniard's Bay	200 00	240 00
Springdale	150 00	150 00
Stephenville	120 00	120 00
Stephenville Crossing	270 00	270 00
Stone's Cove	120 00	120 00
Terenceville	360 00	360 00
Three Arms		240 00
Tilt Cove	500 00	500 00
Tilting	120 00	120 00
Topsail	60 00	120 00
Trepassey	120 00	120 00
Trinity	240 00	240 00
Twillingate	198 00	198 00
Upper Island Cove	120 00	120 00
Carried forward	\$27,490 00	\$32,570 00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Operators Outside St. John's (concluded.)		
Brought forward.....	\$27,490 00	\$32,570 00
Wesleyville.....	250 00	300 00
Western Cove.....	.....	240 00
Western Bay.....	150 00	150 00
Whitbourne.....	120 00	120 00
Monthly Allowances, 131 at \$18 each per an.....	.....	2,358 00
Total	<u>\$28,010 00</u>	<u>\$35,738 00</u>
Repairers.		
Badger.....	366 00	366 00
Beaverton.....	336 00	336 00
Birchy Cove.....	366 00	366 00
Come By Chance.....	366 00	366 00
Crabb's.....	306 00	366 00
Fogo.....	150 00	336 00
Gaff Topsails.....	366 00	366 00
Gambo.....	366 00	366 00
Gambo.....	336 00	336 00
Glenwood.....	366 00	366 00
Grand Lake.....	366 00	366 00
Grand Lake.....	366 00	366 00
Harbor Breton.....	336 00	336 00
Hermitage Cove.....	.....	120 00
King's Point.....	336 00	336 00
King's Point.....	336 00	336 00
Little River.....	366 00	366 00
Long Harbor.....	.....	114 00
Millertown Junction.....	366 00	366 00
Norris' Arm.....	366 00	366 00
Peter's River.....	.....	90 00
Placentia.....	100 00	100 00
Point Lemington.....	.....	336 00
Port aux Basques.....	366 00	366 00
Port Blandford.....	366 00	366 00
Roberts' Arm.....	.....	336 00
St. George's.....	366 00	366 00
St. John's.....	336 00	336 00
Terenceville.....	336 00	336 00
Trepassey.....	90 00	90 00
Trinity.....	336 00	336 00
Wesleyville.....	.....	336 00
Whitbourne.....	366 00	366 00
Total	<u>\$ 8,884 00</u>	<u>\$10,402 00</u>

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Detail.—(Concluded).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
Commercial Co. Share of Tolls		\$ 6,000 00
Telegraph Contingencies	\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00
Construction	\$14,000 00	\$10,000 00
Marconi Royalties	\$ 2,500 00	\$ 2,500 00

XIII.—CUSTOMS.

Amount Voted, \$145,991.

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Detail.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
St. John's.			
Salaries.....	(a)	\$24,634 00	\$24,634 00
Tidewaiters and Boatmen.....	(b)	20,340 00	20,340 00
Contingencies.....	(c)	8,585 00	8,585 00
Outports.			
Sub-Collectors.....	(d)	29,119 00	29,119 00
Tidewaiters and Boatmen.....	(e)	15,398 00	15,398 00
Boats and Boat-hire.....	(f)	490 00	490 00
Offices and Office Rent.....	(g)	1,085 00	1,085 00
Percentage on Duties.....	(h)	14,000 00	14,000 00
Contingencies.....	(i)	5,050 00	5,050 00
Preventive Service.			
South West Coast.....	(j)	6,090 00	6,090 00
Labrador.....	(k)	1,000 00	1,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	(l)	20,200 00	20,200 00
		\$145,991 00	\$145,991 00

XIII.—CUSTOMS.—Continued.

Detail.

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(a) Salaries.		
St. John's—		
Assistant Collector.....	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00
First Clerk.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
Second Clerk and Cashier.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Third Clerk.....	800 00	800 00
Fourth Clerk.....	750 00	750 00
Fifth Clerk.....	600 00	600 00
Sixth Clerk.....	500 00	500 00
First Landing Waiter.....	800 00	800 00
Second Landing Waiter.....	750 00	750 00
Railway and Manifest Clerk.....	750 00	750 00
Landing Surveyor.....	1,100 00	1,100 00
Tide Surveyor.....	1,100 00	1,100 00
Clerk to Landing Surveyor.....	600 00	600 00
Chief Statistical Clerk.....	1,100 00	1,100 00
First Statistical Clerk.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Second Statistical Clerk.....	750 00	750 00
Inspector of Customs.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Inspector Preventive Service.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Outport Examining Officer.....	750 00	750 00
Clerk to Registrar of Shipping and Surveyor of Shipping.....	700 00	700 00
Examining Officer, with 2½ per cent. on duties collected on Parcel Post, not to exceed \$1,250.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Assistant Examining Officer.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Storekeeper.....	500 00	500 00
Locker.....	600 00	600 00
First Assistant Locker.....	600 00	600 00
Second Assistant Locker.....	600 00	600 00
Third Assistant Locker.....	400 00	400 00
First Messenger.....	390 00	390 00
Second Messenger.....	390 00	390 00
Night Watchman.....	360 00	360 00
Housekeeper.....	240 00	240 00
Caretaker Tidewaiters' Room.....	104 00	104 00
	<u>\$24,634 00</u>	<u>\$24,634 00</u>
(b) Gaugers, Tidewaiters and Boatmen.		
St. John's—		
Customs Detective.....	\$ 600 00	\$ 600 00
Two Gaugers at \$500 each.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Ten Sufferance Warehouse Keepers at \$500 each.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Eighteen Tidewaiters at \$390 each.....	7,020 00	7,020 00
Supernumerary Tidewaiters.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Two Coxswains of Boats—night cox., \$480; day cox., \$460.....	940 00	940 00
Nine Boatmen at \$420 each.....	3,780 00	3,780 00
	<u>\$20,340 00</u>	<u>\$20,340 00</u>
(c) Contingencies.		
St. John's—		
Printing, Stationery, etc.....	\$2,900 00	\$ 2,900 00
Fuel and Light.....	300 00	300 00
Travelling Expenses, Inspector.....	400 00	400 00
“ Other Officials.....	400 00	400 00
Clothing.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$5,200 00</u>	<u>\$5,200 00</u>

XIII.—CUSTOMS.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued.)

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(c) Contingencies (concluded).		
Brought forward.....	\$5,200 00	\$5,200 00
St. John's—		
Repairs to Boats	50 00	50 00
Firemen and cleaning Examining Room	100 00	100 00
Telegrams	400 00	400 00
Telephones.....	160 00	160 00
Miscellaneous	2,000 00	2,000 00
Subscription to International Customs Journal.....	125 00	125 00
Typewriting	450 00	450 00
Loss on change	100 00	100 00
	\$8,585 00	\$8,585 00
(d) Sub-Collectors.		
Outports—		
Bay Bulls, with 20 per cent. on duties	\$ 300 00	\$300 00
Bay of Islands, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$650...	360 00	360 00
Bay Roberts, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600.....	230 00	230 00
Belleoram, with 10 per cent on duties	360 00	360 00
Bell Island	700 00	700 00
Blanc Sablon, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500....	300 00	300 00
Bonavista, with 2½ per cent on duties, not to exceed \$650.....	550 00	550 00
Bonne Bay, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$1,000	540 00	540 00
Botwoodville, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$750	550 00	550 00
Brigus, with 2½ per cent. on duties	500 00	500 00
Britannia Cove, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500 ..	300 00	300 00
Burgeo, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$750.....	231 00	231 00
Burin, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$750	621 00	621 00
Cape Broyle, with 5 per cent on duties	390 00	390 00
Carbonear, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$900	621 00	621 00
Catalina, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500.....	300 00	300 00
Channel, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$650.....	360 00	360 00
Clarenville, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500.....	250 00	250 00
Codroy, with 10 per cent. on duties	240 00	240 00
Conception Harbor, with 10 per cent. on duties	126 00	126 00
Exploits, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500	400 00	400 00
Ferryland, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	330 00	330 00
Flower's Cove, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	360 00	360 00
Fogo, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$750.....	621 00	621 00
Fortune, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	300 00	300 00
Gambo.....	550 00	550 00
Garnish, with 20 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500	390 00	390 00
Gaultois and Hermitage, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500	400 00	400 00
Grand Bank, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$700	300 00	300 00
Grand Falls and Millertown, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$700.....	600 00	600 00
Glenwood, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600.....	60 00	60 00
Greenspond, with 20 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600	300 00	300 00
Hant's Harbor, with 20 per cent. on duties	15 00	15 00
Carried forward	\$12,455 00	\$12,455 00

XIII.—CUSTOMS.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

A.—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(d) Sub-Collectors (continued).		
Brought forward.....	\$12,455 00	\$12,455 00
Outports—		
Harbor Breton, with 2½ per cent on duties, not to exceed \$1,000..	\$400 00	400 00
Harbor Grace, with 2½ per cent, on duties, not to exceed \$1,000 ...	666 00	666 00
Harbor Main, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	126 00	126 00
Harbor Buffett, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$250.....	.....	.....
Heart's Content, with 20 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500....	150 00	150 00
Herring Neck, with 10 per cent. on duties	150 00	150 00
Holyrood, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	100 00	100 00
Humbermouth, with 5 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$650.....	550 00	550 00
King's Cove, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600	231 00	231 00
King's Point, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$250.....	50 00	50 00
Labrador, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$800.....	600 00	600 00
Lamaline, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600.....	495 00	495 00
LaPoile, with 2½ per cent on duties, not to exceed \$600.....	300 00	300 00
Lark Harbor, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600	400 00	400 00
LaScie, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600.....	180 00	180 00
Lawn.....	390 00	390 00
Lewisporte, with 5 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$750.....	500 00	500 00
Little Placentia, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600..	231 00	231 00
Little River, Codroy, with 20 per cent. on duties, not to exceed		
\$300	80 00	80 00
Marystown, with 7½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$650.....	550 00	550 00
Nipper's Harbor, with 20 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$300..	80 00	80 00
Norris' Arm.....	150 00	150 00
Oderin, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500	411 00	411 00
Pilley's Island, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$750	400 00	400 00
Placentia, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500.....	450 00	450 00
Port aux Basques, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed		
\$1,000	750 00	750 00
Clerk to Sub-Collector	800 00	800 00
Port Blandford, with 20 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500 ...	100 00	100 00
Port au Port	500 00	500 00
Port Saunders, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	500 00	500 00
Presque, with 20 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$250 .....	.....	.....
Pushthrough, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500.	300 00	300 00
Ramea, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500.....	390 00	390 00
Renews, with 20 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$500.....	100 00	100 00
Robinson's Head	240 00	240 00
Rose Blanche, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500.....	281 00	281 00
Rigoulette, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$800	600 00	600 00
Salmonier, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500	120 00	120 00
Salvage, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	15 00	15 00
Carried forward	<u>\$24,791 00</u>	<u>\$24,791 00</u>

XIII.—CUSTOMS.—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909	Estimate 1909-1910
(d) Sub-Collectors (concluded).		
Brought forward.....	\$24,791 00	\$24,791 00
Outports—		
Sandy Point, with 2½ per cent on duties, not to exceed \$500.....	360 00	360 00
St. Anthony with 20 per cent, on duties, not to exceed \$500	360 00	360 00
St. George's, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600	250 00	250 00
St. Jacques, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600.....	416 00	416 00
St. Lawrence, with 20 per cent. on duties not to exceed \$500.....	300 00	300 00
St. Mary's, with 10 per cent on duties, not to exceed \$500	231 00	231 00
Sound Island, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500	240 00	240 00
Tilt Cove, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600.....	400 00	400 00
Trepassey, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600	280 00	280 00
Trinity, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$600	400 00	400 00
Twillingate, with 2½ per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$750	621 00	621 00
Western Bay, with 10 per cent. on duties	20 00	20 00
Whitbourne, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$200.....	50 00	50 00
Woods Island, with 10 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$500	400 00	400 00
	<u>\$29,119 00</u>	<u>\$29,119 00</u>
(e) Gaugers, Tidewaiters and Boatmen.		
Outports—		
Bay of Islands, two men at \$390 each	\$780 00	\$780 00
Bay Roberts, one man	390 00	390 00
Bell Island, four men at \$390 each	1,560 00	1,560 00
Blanc Sablon, two men.....	320 00	320 00
Bonavista, one man	240 00	240 00
Bonne Bay, one man.....	390 00	390 00
Burgeo, one man.....	240 00	240 00
Burin, two men, one at \$390, one at \$360.....	390 00	750 00
Cape St. George, one man	300 00	300 00
Carbonear, two men at \$390 each.....	780 00	780 00
Catalina, one man.....	200 00	200 00
Change Islands, one man.....	150 00	150 00
Channel, one man .....	.....	360 00
Fiona S.S., one man.....	390 00	390 00
Fortune, one man	150 00	150 00
Grand Bank.....	170 00	170 00
Greenspond, one man	150 00	150 00
Harbor Grace, one Gauger.....	408 00	408 00
Harbor Grace, three men at \$360 each	1,080 00	1,080 00
Harbor Grace, two men at \$195 each	390 00	390 00
Kelligrews, one man	100 00	100 00
Lamaline, two men, one at \$390, one at \$240.....	240 00	630 00
Lord's Cove, one man	100 00	100 00
Lorries, one man	120 00	120 00
Millertown, one man .....	.....	390 00
Oderin, one man.....	.....	60 00
Placentia, one man.....	390 00	390 00
Port aux Basques, two men, one at \$500, and one at \$390.....	890 00	890 00
Portugal Cove, one man .....	.....	50 00
Rose Blanche, one man	100 00	100 00
Carried forward	<u>\$10,418 00</u>	<u>\$12,028 00</u>

XIII.—CUSTOMS,—Continued.

Detail.—(Continued).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(e) Gaugers, Tidewaiters and Boatmen.		
Brought forward.....	\$10,418 00	\$12,028 00
Outports—		
Sandy Point, one man.....	240 00	240 00
St. Jacques, one man.....	390 00	390 00
St. Lawrence, one man.....	250 00	250 00
Topsail, one man.....	.....	180 00
Wesleyville, one man.....	100 00	100 00
Outport Supernumeraries	4,000 00	2,210 00
	<u>\$15,398 00</u>	<u>\$15,398 00</u>
(f) Boats and Boat Hire.		
Boat and Boat Hire.....	\$490 00	\$490 00
(g) Office and Office Rent.		
Repairs to Offices and Furniture.....	\$85 00	\$85 00
Rent of Offices.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	<u>\$1,085 00</u>	<u>\$1,085 00</u>
(h) Percentage on Duties.		
Estimated amount.....	\$14,000 00	\$14,000 00
(i) Contingencies.		
Printing, Stationery, etc.....	\$400 00	\$400 00
Clothing.....	500 00	500 00
Fuel and Light.....	800 00	800 00
Telegrams and Postage.....	300 00	300 00
Travelling Expenses	750 00	750 00
Board Money.....	400 00	400 00
Miscellaneous.....	700 00	700 00
Survey Labrador Vessels.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
	<u>\$5,050 00</u>	<u>\$5,050 00</u>
(j) Preventive Service.		
Outport Tidewaiters.....	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00
Typewriter and Extra Service.....	500 00	500 00
Board of Tidewaiters.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Extra Pay.....	400 00	400 00
Travelling Expenses.....	600 00	600 00
Telegrams.....	25 00	25 00
Stationery.....	50 00	50 00
Yachts, etc.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	15 00	15 00
	<u>\$6,090 00</u>	<u>\$6,090 00</u>

XIII.—CUSTOMS,—Concluded.

Detail.—(Concluded).

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-1910.
(k) Labrador.		
Revenue Protection Service—		
Travelling Expenses.....	\$600 00	\$600 00
Miscellaneous.....	400 00	400 00
	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
(l) Miscellaneous.		
Bank Fisherman's Insurance.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Fines and Forfeitures.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Customs Refunds.....	16,000 00	16,000 00
Percentage on Outport Light Dues.....	800 00	800 00
Surveying of Coastwise Passenger Steamers.....	400 00	400 00
	\$20,200 00	\$20,200 00

XIV.—CONTINGENCIES.

Amount Voted, \$10,000.00.

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908—1909.	Estimate 1909-1910
Amount to meet possible shortage owing to unforeseen Contingencies which may arise.....	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00

XVI.—COAL AND WATER REFUNDS.

Amount Voted, \$67,550.

A—Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required.	Estimate 1908-1909.	Estimate 1909-10.
St. John's Coal Duties.....	\$57,000 00	\$ 57,000 00
Water Rates.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
	<u>\$60,000 00</u>	<u>\$60,000 00</u>
Harbor Grace Coal Duties	\$2,550 00	\$2,550 00
Water Rates.....	450 00	450 00
	<u>\$3,000 00</u>	<u>\$3,000 00</u>
Carbonear Coal Duties	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00
Water Rates	500 00	500 00
	<u>\$2,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>
Placentia Coal Duties... ..	500 00	500 00
Water Rates.....	200 00	200 00
	700 00	700 00
Grand Bank Coal Duties.....	\$600 00	\$600 00
Harbor Dues	400 00	400 00
	<u>\$1,000 00</u>	<u>\$1,000 00</u>
Fortune Coal Duties.....	\$500 00	\$500 00
Harbor Dues.....	350 00	350 00
	<u>\$850 00</u>	<u>\$850 00</u>
Total.....	<u>\$67,550 00</u>	<u>\$67,550 00</u>

XVII.—ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES.

Amount Voted, \$22,000.00.

In aid of the Prevention of the Spreading of Tuberculosis.....	\$4,000 00
For Preliminary Survey for Branch Railways	3,000 00
Towards Construction New Building, Harbor Grace.....	15,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,000 00
	<hr/>

Statement of Current Account
1907-1908

Dr. Statement of Current Account of the Government

Customs Duties, St. John's and Outports.....	\$2,436,937.56	
Light Dues do. do.	25,699.15	
Miscellaneous	9,437.88	
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE....		\$2,472,074.59
Postal Revenue	78,426.19	
Telegraph Revenue	50,542.19	
Crown Lands	46,593.37	
Stamp Revenues	13,497.17	
Liquor Licenses	5,438.30	
Fines and Forfeitures.....	7,167.10	
Broom Department	8,731.57	
Fees Institutions	2,718.65	
Municipal Council	47,335.64	
A. A. Telegraph Tax.....	22,466.23	
Interest on Credit Balances.....	20,257.97	
Imported Silver	15,914.36	
Municipal Council's Contribution to Fire Dept....	12,000.00	
Bank Tax	10,000.00	
Reid Newfoundland Express Tax.....	2,000.00	
Carbonear Water Co.....	1,260.80	
Harbor Grace Water Co.....	548.00	
Imported Copper	377.23	
Life Insurance Assessment.....	313.53	
Insurance Co's Tax.....	250.00	
Grand Bank for Interest.....	209.10	
Special Loan Acct. Museum and Hospital.....	64,354.00	
Sundry Miscellaneous Receipts.....	10,896.80	421,298.20
TOTAL CURRENT REVENUE....		\$2,893,372.79
Repayment on Account Surplus Trust.....	92,894.04	
do. do. Agricultural Bonus	3,171.77	96,065.81
		\$2,989,438.60

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

of Newfoundland for the Financial Year 1907-08 Cr.

Expenditure under the following Heads:—

Head	I. Interest, etc., Public Debt.....	\$870,497.12	
	II. Civil Government	162,000.21	
	III. Pensions	11,941.02	
	IV. Administration of Justice.....	188,280.66	
	V. Legislation	34,415.77	
	VI. Education	250,870.55	
	VII. Public Charities	242,719.68	
	VIII. Lighthouses	68,080.06	
	IX. Agriculture and Mines.....	19,709.66	
	X. Marine and Fisheries.....	82,510.57	
	XI. Roads, Bridges and Ferries.....	180,508.35	
	XII. Postal and Telegraph Departments..	431,985.80	
	XIII. Customs	146,554.93	
	XIV. General Contingencies	30,565.19	
	XVI. Coal and Water Refunds.....	65,195.77	
		2,785,835.34	
	Audit Act Account Museum and Hospital.....	64,354.00	
		2,850,189.34	
SURPLUS: Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.....			
		43,183.45	
		\$2,893,372.79	
Expenditure on Account of Surplus Trust.....			
	do. do. Agricultural Bonus...	92,894.04	
		3,171.77—	96,065.81
		\$2,989,438.60	

E. M. JACKMAN,

Minister of Finance and Customs.

Public Debt Account, 30th June,
1908

Dr.

Public Debt Account

1907-8.—July 1. To Balance, viz:—

Loan at 3 per cent.	\$1,581,666.66	
do. 3 1-2 do.	13,065,546.66	
do. 4 do.	8,015,729.53	
		<u>\$22,662,942.85</u>

\$22,662,942.85

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

E. M. JACKMAN,

Minister of Finance and Customs.

on 30th June, 1908

Cr.

By Act 54 Vic., Cap. 8 at 3 per cent.		\$1,581,666.66
do 56 do 1 at 3 1-2 do	\$3,384,960.00	
do 56 do 2 do	4,708,800.00	
do 60 do 4 do	456,980.00	
do 61 & 3 do 6 & 4 do	351,373.33	
do 1 Ed. VII., Cap. 6 do	2,263,000.00	
do 5 do 2 do	1,900,433.33	
at 3 1-2 per cent		<u>13,065,546.66</u>
do 44 Vic., Cap. 24 at 4 p. cent	13,500.00	
do 46 & 7 do 5 & 4 do	19,336.00	
do 49 do 15 do	61,200.00	
do 49 do 3 do	60,000.00	
do 50 do 6 do	480,000.00	
do 50 do 7 do	320,000.00	
do 51 do 3 do	50,000.00	
do 51 do 5 do	218,000.00	
do 51 do 5 do	83,450.00	
do 52 do 5 do	408,000.00	
do 54 do 7 do	6,800.00	
do 56 do 1 do	109,159.48	
do 56 do 4 do	35,730.00	
do 58 do 4 do	65,292.00	
do 58 do 13 do	*2,676,666.66	
do 60 do 2 do	973,333.33	
do 61 do 10 do	53,293.75	
do 61,2,3 do 33 do	89,752.93	
do 62 & 3 do 37 do	11,622.92	
do 59 do 15 do	57,000.00	
do 2 Ed. VII., Cap. 28 do	41,192.46	
do 5 do 1 do	2,155,750.00	
do 4 do 18 do	26,650.00	
at 4 per cent		<u>8,015,729.53</u>
		<u>\$22,662,942.85</u>

*NOTE.—\$376,708.89 of this Loan has been paid off by the Sinking Fund established under this Act.

\$1,204,654.22 of above Debt is due by Municipality.

\$13,700.00 of above Debt is invested in Harbor Grace Water Company Stock by the Government.

Balance Sheet Treasury Account
1907-1908

Dr.

Balance Sheet Treasury

REVENUE, VIZ:—

On Current Account.....	\$2,893,372.79	
On Loan and Trust Accounts.....	96,065.81	
		\$2,989,438.60

Loan 5th Edward VII., Cap 1.....	272,000.00
Temporary Loans, Bank of Montreal....	217,354.00
Bank of Montreal General Accounts.....	2,998.52

Bank of Montreal Trust Accounts.....	662,105.28
Harbor Grace Water Co. Loan.....	13,700.00

Public Debt, viz: 4 per cent Loans...	8,015,729.53	
3 1-2 per cent Loans..	13,065,546.66	
3 per cent Loans...	1,581,666.66	
		22,662,942.85
		\$23,831,100.65

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Account, 1907-1908

Cr.

EXPENDITURE, VIZ:—

On Current Account.....	\$2,785,835.34	
On Loans, Surplus, Trust and Audit Act..	160,419.81	
Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.....	43,183.45	
	<u> </u>	\$2,989,438.60
Redemption Temporary Loan from Bank of Montreal under Loan 5th Edward VII., Cap 1.....		272,000.00
Temporary Loan Bank of Montreal.....		217,354.00
Loan 5th, Edward VII., Cap. 1.....		2,998.52
Loan and Trust Accounts:—		
Agriculture Bonus	\$12,596.13	
Loan 61 Vic., Cap. 1.....	10,000.00	
Surplus Trust	139,109.13	
Redemption Debentures	400.02	
Reserve Fund	500,000.00	
	<u> </u>	662,105.28
Govt. Investment Hr. Grace Water Co...		13,700.00
Loan under Sundry Acts.....		22,662,942.85
		<u> </u>
		\$23,831,100.65
		<u> </u>

E. M. JACKMAN,

Minister of Finance and Customs.



Statement of Teachers' Pension
Fund

Statement of Teachers'

The following statement shows the flourishing condition of this Fund:—

STATEMENT OF THE TEACHERS' PENSION FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

Jany. 1st,	1908,	Balance due Teachers' Pension Fund as per statement made this date.....	\$42,124.73
June 30th,	1908,	Total amount of teachers' contributions for the half-year ended this date.....	1,785.00
Dec. 31st,	1908,	Total amount of teachers' contributions for the half year ended this date.....	1,897.06
		Interest at 6 per cent., as per Education Act, 1903	2,527.48
			\$48,334.27

Pension Fund

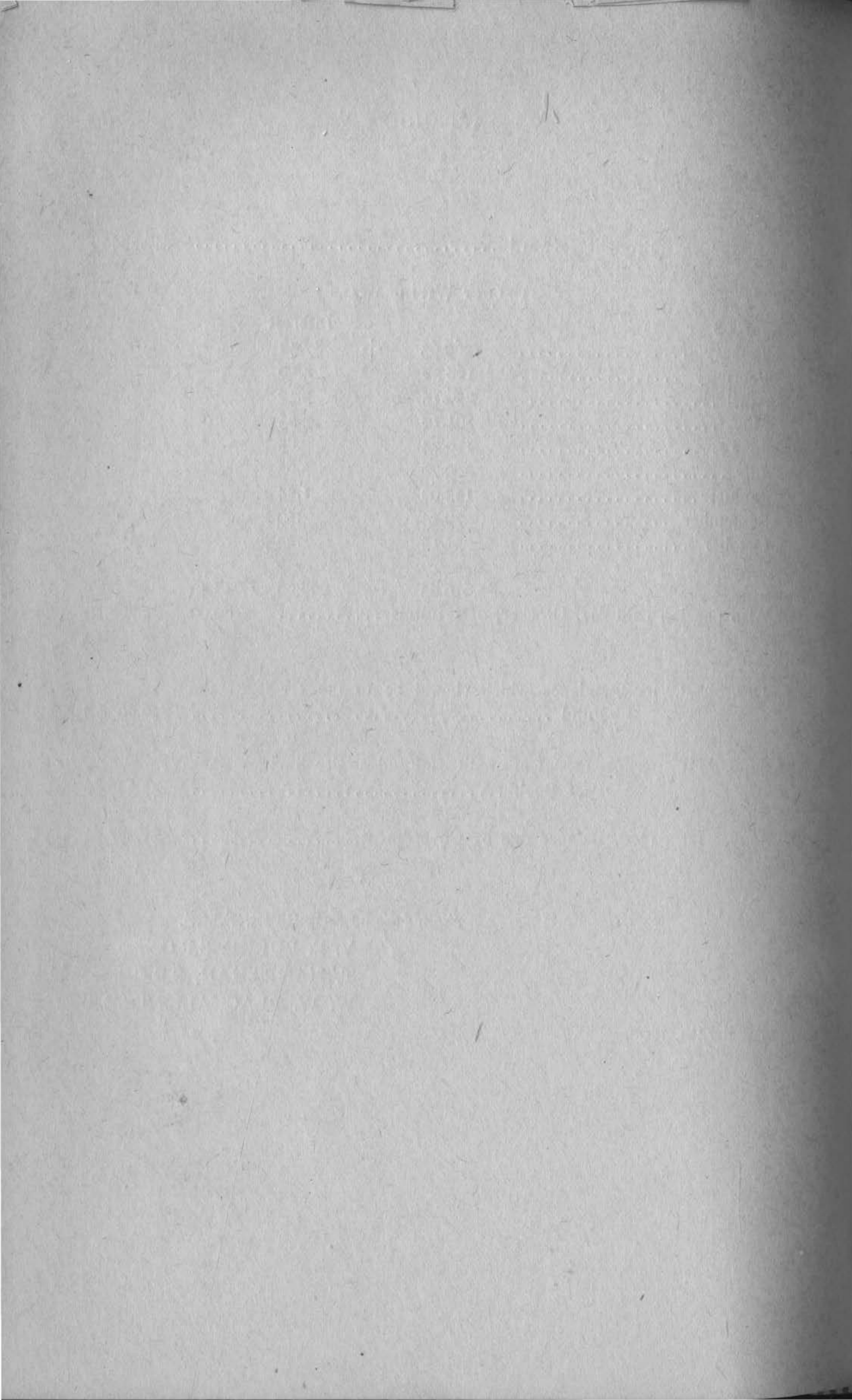
Brought forward \$48,334.27

DEDUCT WITHDRAWALS

1908		Interest	
January	\$269.93	-|-	\$7.42
February	168.36		4.20
April	256.15		5.12
May	191.18		3.35
June	190.24		2.85
July	289.76		3.63
August	123.92		1.24
September	79.14		.59
October	51.15		.26
	<u>\$1,619.83</u>		<u>\$28.66</u>
Also pension paid Mr. Crocker, of Gaultois.....			80.00
			<u>1,648.49</u>
Dec. 31st, 1908, Balance which should be to the credit of the Fund			\$46,605.78
Jany. 1st, 1909, Amount at credit of Fund as per Savings Bank Pass Book			<u>45,326.86</u>
Jany. 1st, 1908, Balance due by Government.....			\$1,278.92

Signed:— L. CURTIS, S.M.S.
 V. P. BURKE, S.R.C.S.
 T. HANRAHAN, S.R.C.S.
 W. W. BLACKALL, S.C.E.S

April 14th, 1909.



Railway Arbitration Awards
1907-1908

Dr.

Railway Arbitration

To Catherine Woodford—Award at Holyrood.....	228.00
Estate Abram LeDrew—Award at Kelligrews.....	200.00
Uriah Freake—Award at Lewisporte.....	60.00
Balance on Deposit in the Bank of Montreal.....	6,799.36
	<hr/>
	\$7,287.36
	<hr/>

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Awards, 1907-1908

Cr.

By Balance brought from 1906-7 Account..... \$7,287.36

\$7,287.36

J. A. CLIFT,

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Department of Agriculture and Mines, 30th June, 1908.

Game License Trust
1907-1908

Cr.	Game License
July 16 M. Pike	\$50.00
Aug 3 do	100.00
10 do	100.00
24 W. B. Payn	100.00
28 do	50.00
Sept 5 do	50.00
9 M. Pike	100.00
..... do	100.00
..... do	150.00
..... L. March	300.00
10 M. Pike	350.00
13 do	150.00
16 do	50.00
17 W. B. Payn	50.00
20 M. Pike	400.00
23 do	250.00
26 do	250.00
..... C. E. Dodd	50.00
Oct. 7 L. March	350.00
..... W. B. Payn	50.00
9 do	50.00
10 do	50.00
..... do	50.00
15 do	50.00
21 do	150.00
25 M. Pike	1,250.00
28 do	50.00
29 do	150.00
Nov 4 do	50.00
Dec. 20 E. B Colbourne.....	300.00
Feb. 10 Joseph Small	49.80
..... D. Murrant, cancelled cheque.....	10.00
	\$5,259.80

Examined by me and found correct,

W. L. DONNELLY, Assistant to A. G.

Trust, 1907-1908

Dr.

Sep 28—M. Murray, Traveling Expenses.....	\$43.10	Nov 30—W M Stamford, Warden	20.00
Oct. 3—Pat. Nowlan, Warden.	10.00	Dec 2—Sergt. Sheppard, Expenses	44.04
“ J. F. Tompkins, Warden	25.00	“ 4—J. T. Young, Warden.	10.00
“ 4—A. Henneker, Warden	20.00	“ 5—W. Hadden, Warden.	50.00
“ Pat. Griffiths, Warden	20.00	“ Francislet, Warden..	10.00
“ 9—J. G. Millais, Game Birds	694.26	“ McColford, Warden..	20.00
“ Reid Nfld Co., freight	22.00	“ 11—W. L. Hadden, Expenses	10.50
“ R. Furneaux, Warden	12.00	“ 16—R. Fegelle, Warden..	10.00
“ A. Miles, Warden...	10.00	“ T. Walsh, Warden...	10.00
“ M. Way, Warden....	10.00	Dec 16—D. Murrant, Warden.	10.00
“ Geo. Rose, Warden..	10.00	“ R. Crow, Warden....	10.00
“ 15—W. Laiers, Warden..	40.00	“ D. McGuire, Warden.	10.00
“ Sergt. Sheppard, Expenses	50.00	“ J. Murphy, Warden..	10.00
“ J. J. Evans, Printing.	15.00	“ M. Murphy, Warden.	10.00
“ 17—Hon E. Dawe, Expenses	5.80	“ A. Mogridge, Warden	10.00
“ 21—H. C. Dawe, Warden.	10.00	“ John Baird, Warden..	10.00
“ Bowring Bros. Freight	28.72	“ M. Baird, Warden...	10.00
“ 22—D. J Bartlett, Expenses	1.20	“ J. J. Evans, Printing.	15.00
“ Harvey & Co., Freight	1.50	“ Sergt. Sheppard, Expenses	50.00
“ R. Harding, Warden.	20.00	“ Thos. Power, Warden	30.00
“ 24—J. Lilly, Warden.....	10.00	“ John Butler, Warden.	10.00
“ 25—M. Petipas, Warden..	11.00	“ 21—J. O'Neil, Warden...	10.00
“ T. Connors, Warden.	10.00	“ 23—A. Killant, Warden..	25.00
Nov 1—J. Pafford, Warden..	40.00	“ 26—Evening Herald, Printing	15.00
“ Game Fish Assoc'n., Fry	260.00	Jan 13—M. Taplin, Warden..	10.00
“ 5—Alex. Francois, Warden	25.00	“ 15—M. Murray, Warden.	25.00
“ 6—Pat. Murphy, Warden	60.00	“ 18—Isaac Nolan, Warden.	10.00
“ 7—A. Rice, Warden....	50.00	“ 24—Thos. Haw, Warden.	10.00
“ 8—J. Keef, Warden.....	10.00	“ 28—John Camp, Warden.	10.00
“ A. Wright, Printing..	6.00	Feb 1—Jos. Goodyear, Warden	25.00
“ Joe Riggs, Warden...	10.00	“ 6—M. Pike, Postage....	10.49
“ S. Bradbury, Warden.	20.00	“ 11—T. Farrell, Warden...	25.00
“ 13—T. Johnson, Warden..	10.00	“ J. Young, Warden...	10.00
“ 17—P. Hogan, Fry.....	4.00	“ 18—J. Nugent, Warden..	10.00
“ G. Hanes, Warden...	15.00	Mar 31—J. J. Evans, Printing.	15.00
“ 18—W. Stanford, Warden	30.00	“ J. W. Collier, Lettering Boards.....	25.20
“ 19—Isaac Green, Warden.	10.00	Apl 15—H. C. Dawe, Warden	10.00
“ 21—W. Rixon, Warden...	10.00	“ 28—A. E. Gardner, Expenses	1.50
“ 22—Furlong, Warden....	30.00	“ Pat. Hurley, Warden.	10.00
“ J. Loder, Warden....	30.00	May 2—French & Sullivan, Adv	2.50
“ B. Brazil, Warden...	20.00	Forward	\$2,398.81
“ 30—G. A Nichols, Warden	50.00		

Game License Trust, 1907-1908—(Continued) Dr.

<p>Forwarded .....\$2,398.87</p> <p>May 4—D. Murrant, Warden. \$10.00</p> <p>“ 9—Thos Howe, Expenses 15.00</p> <p>“ 21—Stoodley, Warden.... 10.00</p> <p>June 4—Telegram, Game Books 95.00</p> <p>“ 5—A. E. Wright, Print- ing 25.50</p> <p>“ 20—J. W. Collier, Paint- ing 42.00</p> <p>“ 23—W L. Hadden, Ex- penses 20.00</p> <p>July 4—A. Killand, Warden.. 25.00</p>	<p>July 7—C. McK. Harvey, Secy Expenses re Fry... \$26.80</p> <p>“ 11—W. Field, Fry..... 4.00</p> <p>“ 14—Nfld. Express Co., Freight 1.65</p> <p>“ 15—J. J. Evans, Advt.... 15.00</p> <p>“ 18—A. O'Reilly, Warden. 16.00</p> <p>Aug 7—Freights & Cartages.. 2.56</p> <p>“ 18—M. Petipas, Warden.. 25.00</p> <p>“ 26—A. O'Reilly, Expenses 8.60</p> <p>Sep 1—M. Murray, Expenses 25.50</p>
	<p>\$2,766.42</p>

ELI DAWE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Special Vote Trust, 1907-1908

Special Vote

Dawe, Hon. E., Travelling Expenses.....	\$6.10	
Keefe, Michl., Repairing Dory.....	2.00—	\$8.10
<i>Musgrave Harbor.</i>		
Wheeler, J. B., Commission.....	25.68—	25.68
<i>Twillingate Bridge.</i>		
Churchill, A., wages	136.20	
Hanrahan, J., Board of Churchill.....	76.29	
Terra Nova E. & B. Works, Angle Column.....	12.95	
Scott, R., Plank and Nails.....	2.84	
Quirk, J., Cartage	50	
Curtis, John, Boat Hire.....	10.50	
Sheron, John, Planking	77.29	
Stuckless, Obediah, Planking	80.22	
Roberts, Benjamin, to pay labour.....	637.84	
Hodder Supply Co., Pine Plank.....	25.00—	1,059.63
<i>Dredge, Grand Bank.</i>		
Flat Island, Council	100.00	
St. Lawrence do	200.00	
Lamaline, do	450.00	
Grand Bank do	450.00—	1,200.00
<i>Bonavista.</i>		
Oldford, James, Musgrave Town.....	200.00—	200.00
<i>Bay-de-Verde.</i>		
Tucker, Thomas, of Alfred, Burnt Point.....	63.27—	63.27
<i>Harbor Grace.</i>		
Oke, W. A., Harbor Grace.....	32.27	
Gosse, J., Spaniard's Bay.....	37.02	
Parsons, George, Bryant's Cove.....	25.00	
Oke, W. A., Otterbury.....	10.00	
Kelly, John, Coley's Point.....	8.14	
Parsons, B., Bear's Cove.....	7.50—	119.93
<i>Port-de-Grave.</i>		
Oldford, R. S., Port-de-Grave.....	64.23	
Sealey, A. R., Bareneed.....	42.67—	106.90

Trust, 1907-1908

Harbor Main.

Sevier, Joseph, Harbor Main.....	\$64.05	
Morgan, Arch., Indian Pond.....	20.00	
Lawlor, John, Horse Cove.....	20.00—	\$104.05

St. John's East.

Parsons, James, St. John's East.....	100.00	
Ryan, Henry, Pouch Cove.....	10.00	
Martin, John, Flat Rock.....	.85	
Norman, R., Bell Island.....	5.44—	116.29

St. John's West

Smith, Rev. Canon, Broad Cove.....	6.08—	6.08
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Ferryland.

Casey, James, Witless Bay.....	30.00—	30.00
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Placentia and St. Mary's.

Daley, John, Salmonier	11.19	
Daley, John S., Salmonier.....	85.00	
Curtis, Francis, Trepassey	350.00	
Molloy, James, St. Mary's.....	200.00	
Molloy, James, St. Mary's.....	150.00	
Williams, J. B., Woody Island.....	20.00	
Power, P. J., St. Mary's.....	20.00—	836.19
		<u>\$3,876.12</u>

ELI DAWE,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Savings Bank Report, 1908

Savings Bank

REPORT

of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings Bank for year ending
31st December, 1908.

Amount of Deposits on January 1st, 1908.....		\$2,427,930.26
Amount of Deposits during year 1908.....	\$197,007.27	
Amount withdrawn during year 1908.....	493,487.05—	203,520.22
Amount of Deposits, December 31st, 1908.....		<u>\$2,631,450.48</u>
Amount of Interest received from all sources during the year...		\$88,516.53
Which account is closed as follows:—		
Interest paid to Depositors.....	\$74,132.58	
Disbursements, St. John's.....	8,570.82	
do Harbor Grace	516.16	
do Heart's Content	172.82	
do Bay Roberts	171.55	
Reserve Account	4,952.60—	\$88,516.53
Balance to credit of Reserve Fund, January 7th, 1908.....		\$44,973.15
Added this year	\$4,952.60	
By Expenses Purchase Consols, etc.	2,081.84—	2,870.76
		<u>\$47,843.91</u>

Report, 1908

The Assets are as follows:—

Colonial Debentures	\$731,000.00
India Consols	486,666.66
Bank of Montreal Deposits.....	1,280,000.00
do do Current Account	102,846.93
Directors C. of E. College.....	17,000.00
Mortgages	17,150.00
Harbor Grace Water Company.....	20,100.00
Carbonear do do	9,460.00
Placentia do do	10,296.00
Municipal Council	1,600.00
Bank Furniture	420.00
Cash on hand.....	2,754.80
	\$2,679,294.39

CONTRA:—

Deposit Accounts	\$2,631,450.48
Reserve Accounts	47,843.91
	\$2,679,294.39

February 12th, 1909.

Respectfully, submitted,

W. B. PAYN, Cashier.

Certified by

Signed { R. BOND
GEO. SKELTON } Directors.
JOHN DWYER

Detailed Returns of Licenses,
Leases, Grants, etc.

DETAILED RETURNS

of the Licenses, Leases and Grants, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Mines, within the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1908, and Reports of Survey Work done during the Calendar Year ending the 30th December, 1908.

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honour to submit, for Your Excellency's information, the detailed returns of the Licenses, Leases and Grants issued by the Department of Agriculture and Mines, within the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1908, and reports of the survey work done during the Calendar Year ending the 30th December, 1908.

During the Fiscal Year there were issued:—

(1) Three hundred and seventy grants of agricultural land, containing an area of seven thousand, five hundred and forty-eight acres, one rood and nineteen perches; the amount received for which was two thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, as shown in return marked No. 1.

(2) Twenty-four licenses to cut timber for manufacturing lumber, covering an area of two thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight and a quarter square miles, on which there was paid the sum of five thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars, as shown in return marked No. 2.

(3) Two hundred and thirty-eight licenses of mining locations, covering an area of two hundred and twenty-eight and a half square miles, on which the amount of fees received was four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars, as shown in return marked No. 3.

(4) Ten leases of mining locations, covering an area of thirteen and a half square miles, on which the fees received amounted to five hundred and forty dollars, as shown in return marked No. 4.

(5) Nine fee simple mining grants, covering an area of fourteen and a half square miles, as shown in return marked No. 5.

Two survey parties were engaged during the past Calendar Year. One, under the direction of the First Surveyor of this Department, was employed in the continuation of the previous season's work at Green Bay, Notre Dame Bay. The other party, under the Second Surveyor, was employed in cutting the boundary lines of the deer reservation at Grand Lake, and in making a traverse survey of Sandy Lake and Birchy Lake. Copies of the Report of the said surveyors are attached hereto.

I have the honour to forward the following reports:—

The Report of James P. Howley, F.G.S., Director of Geological Surveys and Curator of the Museum, on Coal Exploration near Goose Brook during the past season, together with a diagram of the borings showing the stratification of the rocks, etc., passed through.

The Report of Thomas Howe, Chief Ranger, under the Act for the "Protection of Woods against Fires," of his proceedings for the past Calendar Year.

The Report of Professor C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., on the Government Experimental Farm.

The Report of the Board of Agriculture, with statements of the distribution of animals to the various Electoral Districts of the Colony, and of the stock remaining on hand at the stables.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,

J. A. CLIFT,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
December 31st, 1908.

Surveyor's Office,
December 31, 1908.

Hon. J. A. Clift, K.C.,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Sir:—I have the honour to submit the following report on my work for the past year. Up to the 20th May, I was engaged at the plans of my previous season's work and in the regular routine business of the office.

On the 21st of May I was directed to go to Southern Arm, New Bay, to settle a dispute re a graveyard at that place. This I settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned, and returned to St. John's on the 25th May.

On the 28th May, I left St. John's for Jackson's Cove, Green Bay, to continue my previous season's work in that bay. Whilst in that vicinity I made a survey of the sea shore, roads, ponds and settlers' lots at Langdon's Cove, Nickey's Nose Cove, Jerry's Cove, King's Cove, Budgell's Cove, Green Bay Island, Harry's Harbour, Winsor's Cove, Bear Cove, Walsh's Cove, Dollond's Arm and Western Arm. The total measurement of traverse lines run was forty-two miles, and total measurement of boundary lines of settlers' lots was twenty-seven and a half miles. The total number of settlers' lots surveyed was 165. I returned to St. John's on the 5th October. Nearly all the available land in that vicinity has been taken up. The balance was mostly too hilly and rocky to be of any use for agriculture.

I found that the boundary lines of settlers' grants had not been properly defined by the Deputy Surveyors, as was the case in other places. In two instances, the grants extended under the sea. One lot covered an area of four acres under the water.

All the boundary lines of the settlers' lots had to be cut through timbered land. The timber in this vicinity is for the great part green. The fire of four years ago passing to the rear and only coming out to the shore at Middle Arm, Three Arms. The settlers here have quite a number of acres of land fenced, cleared and cultivated.

The summer being very hot and dry, we had great difficulty in procuring camping grounds, on account of the difficulty of procuring drinking water. We had frequently to travel as far as four miles to and from our work.

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

(Sgd) WILLIAM NOEL,
First Surveyor.

Surveyor's Office,
 Department A & M.,
 January 15th, 1909.

Hon. J. Augustus Clift, K.C.,
 Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Sir:—I beg leave to report on my work for the past year. I was engaged in the winter making plans of the summer's work of 1907.

In conformity with instructions received, I left St. John's on the 3rd June for Howley. On arriving there the season's work commenced. Between that date and the 31st October, the following surveys were made, viz:—Boundaries located and lines cut around Deer Reserve, Sandy Lake, Goose Ponds, Birchy Lakes, Sandy River and Kitty's Brook; a road located and cut out from the head of Sandy Lake to connect with the White Bay Road, a distance of one mile.

Miles of Boundary Lines cut.....	28 1-4
Miles of Railway Track traversed.....	16
Miles of Ponds and Rivers traversed.....	127 1-4

There is not any good agricultural land around any of the above-mentioned lakes, except at the bottom of Sandy Lake, and that only includes a small area. A plan is in course of preparation and will duly be submitted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Sgd) H. J. DUDER,
 Second Surveyor.

Report on the Improvement of
Agriculture in Newfoundland.

REPORT

on the Improvement of Agriculture in Newfoundland

St. John's Nfld.,
May 15th, 1908.

Hon. J. A. Clift, K.C.,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Sir:—According to the request of Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, and of yourself, as Minister of Agriculture, I have visited your Colony with the object of looking into the agricultural situation, and I herewith submit the report of the same.

While it is true that the agricultural areas are in isolated sections, yet I firmly believe that those areas are considerably more numerous and are also greater in extent than many of your people imagine.

Newfoundland has greater agricultural possibilities than I had expected to find. While it is true that some of the crops cannot be grown satisfactorily, it is just as true that many others can be grown with excellent success. I consider that there are many varieties of oats, potatoes and other crops grown on the Island which are comparatively light in yield and which are so late in ripening that they could be replaced by other varieties decidedly more suitable to the conditions of the soil and climate, as for instance the Early Rose Potatoes and the Black Tartarian Oats, which are grown so extensively in Newfoundland, were prominent varieties in Ontario twenty-five years ago, but have been almost entirely replaced by other varieties which have been found by careful tests made at our experimental farm during recent years to be much superior. There are also some classes of crops which would likely do well in this climate, but which appear to be practically unknown on the Island.

The soil on many farms seems as if it would be greatly benefitted by the use of lime, and I understand that there is an abundance of limestone near at hand and yet the burnt lime is so expensive on the Island at the present time that the farmers cannot afford to purchase it for using on their land. Some experiments in the use of lime would be of great benefit. The question of cheaper manufacture could also be looked into.

The farm animals in many parts appear to be of poor quality, and yet I have seen a number of animals which would be a credit to any country, and

these very animals were owned and bred by men who are making their money out of farming. The good influence of the breeding stock kept at the Government Stock Farm is clearly shown by the better class of animals found on the farms in the vicinity of St. John's. I believe even greater encouragement should be given to the improvement of the stock of the Island by means of the best methods of breeding and of feeding.

While I am aware that there are exceptions, I am nevertheless convinced from what I have seen that many of the tillers of the soil are using clumsy and out-of-date implements which could be replaced by others with economy in labor and in money.

I am certainly surprised to find that the prices of farm products are so high and that such large quantities of these products are imported from other countries, when so many of them could be grown in abundance on the Island.

I would not favor the extensive growing of wheat or of a few of the other crops, but I do believe that vegetables of nearly all kinds—oats, barley, potatoes, mangels, field turnips, many of the small fruits and certain other crops—could be grown in abundance to the advantage of both the producer and the consumer, providing proper methods of agriculture were adopted.

The Government of Newfoundland can do much to assist in the development of agriculture throughout the Colony. It can assist the farmers who are living on the land to grow the best kinds of crops more abundantly for the market. It can also assist the fisherman and the fisherman's wife to grow a better supply of crops for the home and for the cow or the goat and thus enable the fisherman and his family to enjoy life more abundantly and to retain during the winter season a larger proportion of the money earned during the summer months, instead of allowing it to go out of the home and the country to pay for those products of the soil which can be grown so well at home if the proper seed is obtained and the best instructions about growing the crops is secured.

Even in Newfoundland, which is known over the world for its great fisheries, I believe the development of agriculture and the prosperity of the country are more closely associated than many people realize.

I was indeed pleased to learn that your Legislature had passed "An Act in Respect to the Establishment of an Agricultural Experimental Station and Model Farm," and also that a farm had been secured for the purpose. From a well-managed institution of this kind, a very large amount of valuable information will undoubtedly radiate throughout the whole of your colony, and exert a wonderful influence upon your agriculture. This has certainly been the case of similar institutions in Canada and in many other parts of the world.

With your kind permission, I venture to offer some suggestions which I consider to be important in connection with the organization and management of the institution referred to in the Act.

1. I would suggest that your institution be called "The Newfoundland Agricultural School and Experimental Farm," instead of "Agricultural Experimental Station and Model Farm."

2. As the value of an institution of this kind depends largely on the man placed at its head, I hope you may secure as your Principal or Superintendent a person who has a good knowledge of practical farm work, who is a graduate of an agricultural college, who is a good writer and a good speaker, who is pleasant in his manner and good in his judgment, and who is a Newfoundlander by birth. I know of but one man who can reach this standard, and that is Mr. H. H. LeDrew, B.S.A., who graduated at the Ontario Agricultural College about five years ago. Later on, assistants could be added to the staff as their services would be required.

3. Permit me to congratulate you upon the excellent barns which you erected at the farm last summer for the cattle and for the horses. With a few minor changes, these buildings would be very suitable for the work. I would suggest a cement floor in the open space in the cattle stable, a plank floor in the open space in the horse stable, and a small room in the horse stable for the harness and stable supplies, which are now kept in the cattle barn. This shed between the two barns could be used as at present, and also for the additional purpose of a live stock class room very easily and at but little expense by lining the building with lumber and tar paper, by moving the door into the cattle stable nearer the front of the building and by placing four rows of raised seats along the wall at the back.

4. You already have a good start in breeding stock, but I would advise the purchase of two short-horn cows, one Ayrshire cow and one Holstein cow. This would make a herd of one male and two females, of one beef breed and of two dairy breeds. I would not advise having more breeds of cattle than these three, except that one Jersey bull might be kept either at the farm or in the neighbourhood. By having one male and two females of each of the three breeds, the stock of the surrounding country could be improved, young stock could be raised for selling to other parts of the island, and a good collection of animals would be at hand for educational work with the students and as object lessons for the farmers who would visit the institution from time to time. In regard to horses, I am not sufficiently informed to offer advice, and would rather leave that part for some one else more familiar with your conditions and your requirements. It is unfortunate that dogs are so numerous near the city of St. John's that you cannot keep sheep. A little later, however, you might do some work with sheep in a more favorable part of the island. You have

already made a very good start with hogs by having two breeds. I would not advise keeping many breeds, but would favor the careful development of what you have.

5. The two houses on the farm appear to be quite suitable for residences. It will, however, be necessary to erect a main building in order to carry out the provisions of the Act by furnishing sleeping rooms, a dining room and class rooms for students and by supplying accommodations for making chemical analyses and for conducting investigations with plants, etc. If the students would board and lodge in the city a smaller building would, of course, be required than if they resided at the farm. For the main building I would strongly recommend the site which I pointed out to the Premier and to yourself when we visited the farm.

6. I have examined the farm as carefully as circumstances would permit and have found it to have an admirable location. The land is rolling, the top soil is of medium depth, the loose stones are numerous, the bed rock is several feet below the surface, and the clearings occupy about one-half of the sixty acres. The farm furnishes an excellent opportunity for showing what can be done in the improvement of a farm and the contrast between that farm and some of the others in the vicinity probably become very marked and would thus furnish an excellent object lesson for the students and for others who visit the place, as well as for the owners of the farms nearby. I would advise that the stones be removed from the fields and the fences as soon as possible and that several of the uncultivated patches be cleared of trees and that a few under-drains be put in. The lower part of the large field could be drained towards the river at once.

Not only does the farm offer an opportunity to experiment with the upland soil, but it also furnishes swamp soil which slopes towards the river and which could be drained and tested from an experimental standpoint.

I would suggest that a row of trees be placed along the fence at the back of the farm as a source of beauty and as a protection from the wind.

If a small flowing stream of good water could be found along the lower hillside, water could be supplied throughout all the buildings with excellent satisfaction by means of a hydraulic ram and iron pipes. The expense of such a system is not large and I would prefer it to a windmill.

The farm is rather small, but probably it could be enlarged by securing some of the land adjacent or by having the present farm supplemented by land secured elsewhere for certain lines of experimental work.

7. As soon as the farm is in good order some most interesting lines of experiment with various crops can be conducted, the results of which should

prove of great value to the crop-growers of the island. Tests with varieties, dates of seeding, rotation of crops, methods of cultivation, application of fertilizers and manures, etc., could be conducted with the results reported in bulletins, newspaper articles, etc.

8. Great care should be taken with the instruction of the students who attend the institution from throughout the island. The work on the farm and with the live stock and the study of the experiments should prove very instructive. The work in the class room in studying the seeds of various kinds, the troublesome insects, such as the turnip fly and the wire worm, the fungus diseases, such as the potato scab, the plants of various kinds and the manner in which they feed from the ground and from the air, etc., should prove of immense value for the boys from the farm or from the fisherman's village who wish to know more about farming but who may perhaps have little education. I would suggest a two years' course, each school year consisting of six or seven months during the winter season. Some of the students could remain during the summer and could work along some line in which they were most interested. As many people could not take advantage of the long course, I would strongly recommend a short course of two weeks held in the winter and devoted principally to the judging and study of live stock and of farm seeds. This should bring a considerable number of students. It would tend to advertise the work and to build up the longer course. We find the short course exceedingly popular at the Ontario Agricultural College.

9. You would soon be enabled to distribute throughout your colony small lots of choice seed of the best varieties of crops free of charge to interested applicants who would test them on their own land and report the results of their work carefully to find out the best variety for their own particular soil and to get a start in pure seed of excellent quality. We started similar work to this in Ontario in 1886 with twelve, and now have 4,454 for the present years.

10. Lectures on farm topics could be given to the people in the various parts of the island by the principal or by one of the assistants. It would also be admirable if lectures on agriculture could be given to those who are preparing themselves in St. John's to become teachers. This system is now being followed in many places with excellent results.

11. By the dissemination of bulletins and of reports, the answer of enquiries by letter and in many other ways the institution would gradually become the centre for agricultural information for the colony.

12. I sincerely hope that your Agricultural School and Experimental Farm may prove of great service to the good people of Newfoundland.

I recently visited on six different occasions the Government Farm, located about one mile north of St. John's. I examined the land in about twenty different

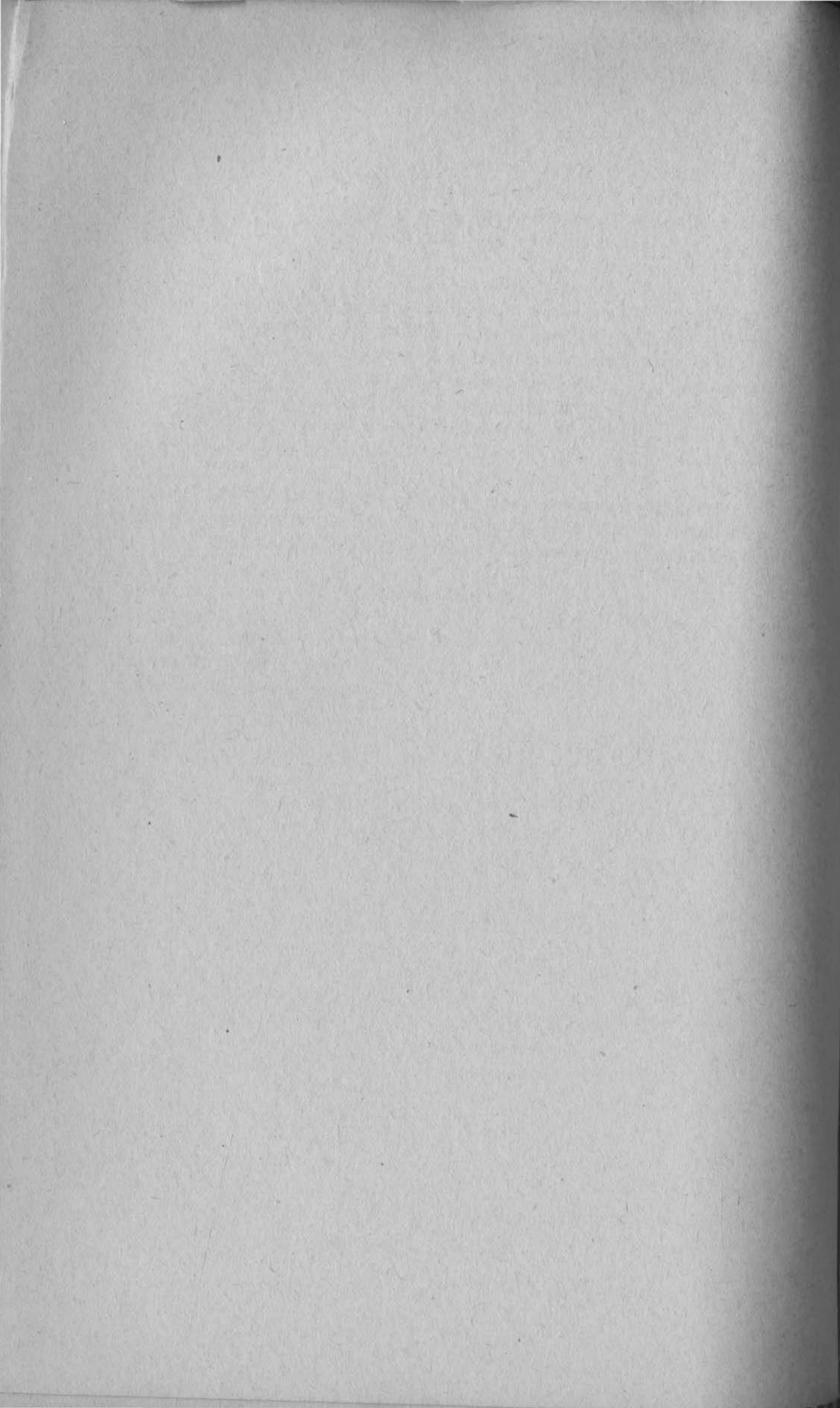
places to a depth of from two to three feet. Although the farm is very stony and has been poorly cleared and poorly worked, yet the soil appears to be of fairly good quality and there are portions which seem to be quite uniform and suitable for experimental work and other portions which are well adapted to pasture purposes.

I also visited a number of other farms located north, east and west of St. John's, of which those owned by Messrs. Bowcock, Knowling and Dwyer were among the best. These farms have been better cleared and better worked and have less stones than the Government Farm, but otherwise I do not like any of them as well for experimental purposes. Mr. Bowcock's farm is very uneven in the character of the soil and much of it would be very unsuitable for experimental work.

With proper management, this farm should give some excellent object lessons in the improvement of land by means of proper clearing and underdraining and should furnish an experimental farm of great service to the colony.

Yours most obediently,

(Sgd) C. A. ZAVITZ.



Annual Report for the Calendar
Year 1908, in connection with
the Board of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT,
for the Calendar Year 1908, in connection with the Board
of Agriculture

*To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael
and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable
Order of the Bath, Doctor of Medicine, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of New-
foundland and its Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

In submitting the annual report for the Calendar Year 1908, in connection with the Board of Agriculture, I have the honour to inform you that the members ceased to hold their monthly meetings as a Board on the thirtieth of June last, the termination of the fiscal year 1907-8, in consequence of the Act passed in the last session of the Legislature for the establishment of an "Experimental Agricultural Station and Model Farm." Since that date the work of the farm has been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. James B. Sclater, the Secretary to the late Board.

Correspondence was opened early in April last with the Deputy Minister of the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, with the view of obtaining the services of an expert to examine and report on the suitability of the present farm for an Experimental Agricultural Station, and to report generally on the best manner of carrying out successfully the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, and Mr. Zavitz, B.S.A., Professor of Field Husbandry and Experimental Farming of the Agricultural College of Guelph, Ontario, was strongly recommended for that purpose.

Professor Zavitz arrived here early in May and made a careful examination of the farm and visited several of the best farms in the vicinity of St. John's, and reported very favourably on the prospect of establishing a successful Experimental Farm, and of the suitability of the soil for that purpose, and that an excellent choice had been made in the selection of the same, with suggestions as to the best method of establishing a School of Agriculture in connection with the farm.

Mr. Zavitz also undertook to select a suitable person to be appointed Superintendent of the farm, and, after a considerable delay, he succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Charles Murray, B.S.A., of the Agricultural College, Guelph.

Mr. Murray arrived here in December last, and immediately took up the work of preparing the organization of the Experimental Farm, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

During the past season the crops raised on the farm were on the whole satisfactory, notwithstanding the exceptionally hot, dry weather. The hay fields were in excellent condition, scarcely a weed could be seen in all the twenty tons of hay harvested. The hay crop throughout the country was in general short in quantity, but the quality was in most cases good. Whilst numbers of persons report a shortage and in many cases a failure in their turnip crop, this farm raised over two hundred and fifty barrels of good, sound turnips, although smaller in size than usual. This crop was used entirely in the feeding of the stock.

Potatoes did not succeed as well as previous seasons. Some samples proved a failure, having been attacked with a dry rot, owing to lack of rain and hot weather. Most of the potatoes were grown from seed kindly sent two years ago by Dr. Saunders for trial here. Most of these samples would in ordinary circumstances, as in the previous year, have proved suitable for this climate. As potatoes are not one of the main crops of the farm, very little loss was sustained. The small plot of cabbage did well, but were much smaller than usual. The other root crops—beet, mangolds, carrots, etc—grew well and were of excellent quality.

About a year ago an agricultural society was formed in Harbor Grace, called the "Harbor Grace Agricultural Society," and last October they held an exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products. The farm sent an exhibit, consisting of hay, turnips, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, celery and beet. This exhibit was highly admired by the visitors to the exhibition.

Annexed will be found list of animals distributed in the various districts of the island and of remains on the farm on the 30th December, 1908

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CLIFT,

Chairman;

JAS. B. SCLATER,

Secretary.

Department of Agriculture and Mines,

December 31st, 1908.

LIST OF ANIMALS DISTRIBUTED DURING THE YEAR 1908

St. John's East:	St. John's West:
2 Bulls	3 Bulls
7 Rams	
Ferryland:	Placentia and St. Mary's:
2 Bulls	1 Bull
6 Rams	2 Pigs
Harbor Main:	Port de Grave:
1 Bull	1 Shorthorn Bull
3 Rams	
Bay St. George:	St. Barbe:
1 Bull	1 Bull
2 Rams	
Twillingate:	Trinity:
2 Bulls	1 Bull
8 Rams	3 Rams
2 Pigs	2 Pigs
Bonavista:	Recapitulation:
1 Bull	16 Bulls
2 Rams	31 Rams
1 Pig	7 Pigs

STOCK ON FARM, DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

1 Stallion (at Brigus).....	\$570.00
1 Farm Horse.....	75.00
2 Ayrshire Bulls.....	150.00
1 Jersey Bull.....	50.00
2 Shorthorn Bulls.....	150.00
1 Holstein Bull.....	100.00
1 Shorthorn Cow.....	80.00
1 Ayrshire Cow.....	80.00
1 Ayrshire Heifer.....	60.00
1 Shorthorn Heifer (Calf).....	30.00
5 Pigs (Young).....	25.00
1 Boar and 1 Sow.....	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,420.00
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IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS

1 Mowing Machine.....	\$50.00
1 Rake	20.00
1 Tedder	15.00
1 Pair Iron Harrows.....	15.00
1 Roller (Iron).....	15.00
1 Horse Cultivator.....	10.00
2 Ploughs	10.00
1 Seed Sower.....	5.00
Hand Implements and Tools.....	40.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,600.00
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1 Square Wagon.....	100.00
1 Trotting Gig.....	30.00
1 Sleigh	30.00
1 Catamaran	30.00
2 Box Carts and Wheels.....	40.00
1 Long Cart.....	25.00
2 Sets Carriage Harness.....	25.00
1 Root Cutter.....	5.00
Part Harness	10.00
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	\$1,895.00
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11 Tons Hay at \$24.....	264.00
150 Bushels Oats at 60 cents.....	96.60
1 Furnace and Fittings.....	40.00
Straw and Peat.....	20.00

FENCING

150 Longers	5.70
200 Pickets	2.00
50 Hurdles	12.50
	<hr/>
	\$2,337.60
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Report of Chief Woods Ranger
for the Year 1908.

REPORT of Chief Woods Ranger for the year 1908

The Honourable the Minister
of Agriculture and Mines.

Sir:—I beg respectfully to submit for your information my report in connection with my duties as Chief Woods Ranger for the year 1908.

My work in connection with forest fires commenced on the 6th March, when my attention was called to a fire then burning between Mr. Syme's cottage and Waterford Bridge, near the city of St. John's. On my arrival I found the fire all out. Upon enquiry, I obtained good proof that the fire started by sparks from the smoke-stack of the locomotive that took out the express train on the evening the fire commenced.

I went to the Reid Newfoundland Company's machine shop to examine the engines. I examined Engine 105, which was to take out the express that evening, March 10th. There were no nettings nor any fire apparatus whatever in use on this engine. When I asked to examine other engines, the foreman in charge said there were no spark arresters in use by any of the locomotives during the winter months. I reported this to the Department on the following day, March 11th.

About the same time a few other fires started at different places along the line of railway, but they were all extinguished without doing damage.

On the 12th day of May I went to Clarenville to begin an examination of the Reid Newfoundland Company's locomotives, to see if their fire apparatus was in proper condition. At the time of my inspection, I found many of the spark arresters and ash-pan doors very defective. Every assistance was given me by the drivers and men at the repairing shops to make an examination of the nettings and all repairs were made to my satisfaction. I continued my inspection of all the locomotives running between Placentia Junction and Port aux Basques. I also examined all the locomotives running on the branch lines—Millertown, Lewisporte and Grand Falls. I returned to Clarenville and examined Engine 107 on May 27th. I found the nettings in the smoke-stack broken. I asked the Engineer, Mr. Robert Batsone, to have it repaired, which he did. I had now inspected all the locomotives running west of Placentia Junction, excepting Engine 108, and this engine, I was informed, had gone to St. John's for repairs. Up to this time I had met with no trouble. My position had been

honored by all the railway company's officials and, so far as I am aware, by the company as well.

The weather continued clear and hot, and fires started continuously along the railway track, but were extinguished by the section men, deputy wardens, myself and others without damage. I put out a fire burning in one of the ties in the big bridge, crossing the South West River, Port Blandford

On June 25th I went to Clarendville to begin another inspection of the nettings in the locomotives. Engine 107 was there at the time, off duty. I asked Engineer Denman Stone to open the door of the smoke-stack that I may examine the spark arrester. He refused to do so. I then asked him if the nettings were in good condition, and he stated he did not know. I then demanded to have the door opened, when Mr. Stone exposed me to considerable indignities, and said he was not going to open his smoke-stack for every Tom, Dick and Harry who chose to come and say they had authority to see the nettings. He would open his engine to Charles Petrie, and then said he had been instructed by headquarters not to recognize any person as Inspector of Spark Arresters but Charles Petrie. I afterwards learned that the same orders had been given to all the engineers on the Reid Newfoundland Company's line, and I am not aware that the order has yet been withdrawn.

The keeping of the nettings and the fittings in good order is of the greatest importance in preventing the origin of fires, and as the strict interpretation of my duties in this connection is of as much value to the Reid Newfoundland Company as it is to all the rest of the country, I fail to understand why they try to embarrass me in the discharge of such an important duty. I trust that these matters will soon be adjusted, and that I will be fully instructed as to my line of action in the future with regard to such matters.

In consideration of the very dry and hot weather during the past summer, it affords me great satisfaction to have such little damage to report as the results of forest fires. Meantime, there have been a few rather destructive ones. On July 3rd, a fire was started by the side of the railway track at South Brook, Deer Lake. This was the most destructive fire for the season. It started close to the rails of the track and ran in a narrow strip on each side of the line for two miles, burning on its way some property belonging to James Stewart, of Corner Brook, Bay of Island, consisting of hay and farming implements, the value of which I do not know. The fire then went inland a distance of about six miles, but very narrow and through some good green timber, burning a small steam saw mill and about 20,000 feet sawn lumber. The fire was fought night and day by the warden and men from the saw mill at Little Harbor, Deer Lake, and was the means of saving much property. Another was started at the Big Rapids, Humbermouth. This fire was put out by section men, the river warden

and myself. This fire threatened to sweep Bay of Islands, and it was not at all improbable but for the good work performed by the section men and Mr. Blake, who was upon the spot as soon as the fire started or within a few minutes afterwards. The fire originated from Engine 104. The day was clear and hot and a fairly good breeze was blowing. The fire spread rapidly. Nearly all the fires that took place between Bay of Islands and Bishop Falls were first seen to rise just after Engine 104 would pass. The ash-box of this engine was not so complete as it might have been made to prevent the dropping of fire. I asked for repairs to be made, but as I was not permitted to examine the engine after, I do not know if any repairs were effected. I was riding on the end of the back car and saw this engine set seven fires within a distance of six miles. In fact, all the fires that started by the railway track were caused by fire from the trains. I have put out eighty-five different fires the past summer between Long Harbor Crossing and Bishop Falls. Between Bishop Falls and Millertown Junction there have been one hundred and thirty fires reported to me as occurring by the railway track. There were very few fires west of Bay of Islands.

There have been many fires between Placentia Junction and some patches of good green timber were scorched and the growth destroyed. Much credit is due to the Fire Warden at Whitbourne—Mansfield Pettipas—for the good work he has done this year in preventing the spreading of fires that to my knowledge would have been destructive but for his alertness.

There have been five forest fires reported to me for the past season occurring away from the railway line. One between Goose Bay and George's Brook, on the main line from Shoal Harbour to Plate Cove, put out by Albert Howe; one at Birchy Cove, about ten miles from Bonavista; parties fined by Magistrate Roper, Bonavista; one at Pitts' Pond, put out by Andrew Hapgood and myself (origin not known); one at Sheffield Pond, about five miles east of Gaff Topsail, put out by R. B. Stroud and others; and one at Nut Cove, Trinity Bay, put out by men from Britannia Cove, origin not definitely known.

This has been the busiest year I have known since my appointment to the position of Chief Woods Ranger. I have had practically all my time engaged, and I have been thirty-four whole nights engaged in putting out fires and watching the locomotives at the different watering shutes in case of these dropping fire, and I have often put out fires at these places that have been left by the trains. I have also put out fires that have been burning in the ties of two of the big railway bridges.

I have appointed three deputy wardens this year, viz:—Mansfield Pettipas, at Whitbourne; Salary, \$100.00; Dean Gale, at Robinson's Station; Salary, \$80.00; and John Fleet, at Little Harbor, Deer Lake; Salary, \$50.00

I am unable to give the value of what damage has been done by forest fires the past year, but would say that the present value would not be very

considerable, excepting those at Deer Lake; but while the direct value of timber destroyed by forest fires may be small, the value is practically lost for all time, and particularly near the city of St. John's, where the green trees and shrubbery is its plumage, and too much care and caution cannot be exercised to prevent its destruction by fire. No fines nor punishment can compensate or replace the damage when once the fire has done its work. I trust that the Forest Fires Act will be still made more solid and forcible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) THOMAS HOWE,

Chief Woods Ranger.

Port Blandford, Bonavista Bay,
January 2nd, 1909.

Report on Coal Boring
Operations, 1908.

REPORT ON COAL BORING OPERATIONS, 1908

Geological Survey Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
March 6th, 1909.

Hon. S. D. Blandford,
Minister Agriculture and Mines.

Sir:—At the conclusion of the boring operations in 1907, the Government having decided to put the further prosecution of the work out to contract I was requested to communicate with parties in Canada and the United States with a view of ascertaining whether a reliable person could be had to undertake it. The Ingersol Rand Drill Company strongly recommended Mr. J. W. Randall, of White Plains, New York, as one who had had extensive experience and was in every way thoroughly reliable. Mr. Randall was at once communicated with, and, at the desire of the Government, requested to come here to confer with them about the matter. He arrived early last winter, and after making himself familiar with all the conditions surrounding the undertaking, he finally entered into a contract to put down three thousand feet of borings at a certain figure per foot, the holes not to exceed six hundred feet in depth, or to be less than one hundred feet. He was to supply two large powerful drills, besides having the use of the small one owned by the Government, and to find all necessary men and tools to operate the same.

Early in May he sent forward three of his men, who, on their arrival here, proceeded with as little delay as possible to MacGregor. They were to start work with the small drill, pending the arrival of the larger machines, and endeavour to put the hole over which it stood down to a depth of three hundred feet or more. This hole had reached a depth of two hundred and fifty-six feet at the close of the season of 1907. About the middle of May, Mr. Randall himself, with the remainder of his men and outfit, reached St. John's, and no time was lost in getting all on the ground. Work was well under way by June 1st, and was prosecuted vigorously from then till the end of the season. In a short preliminary report, already furnished the Government, the main facts of the operations were given, and I now have the honor of furnishing the details in full, accompanied by sections of the bore holes, which will aid in fully illustrating the same. When the small drill had attained a depth of two hundred and eighty-seven feet, the hole became so bad that it was found after various attempts that it could not be bored further. It was accordingly abandoned, and the machine moved to a new position close to the pond near MacGregor, where No.

1 hole of this season was commenced. Boring was continued here until September 26th, when a depth of two hundred and seventy-eight feet was attained, which was found to be about the full capacity of this drill in the class of rocks met with here.

In the meantime, the two larger drills were working away at two points further west, one about midway between No. 1 and Goose Brook, the other close by that brook, where the railway bridge spans it. These are called Nos. 2 and 3 holes. Great difficulty was found in getting down at each of these places, owing to the enormous depth of boulders and gravel met with. No. 2 had to be abandoned after reaching a depth of one hundred and thirty feet, without striking the bed rock. It had taken two whole months to penetrate thus far, and as it now became very evident that we had struck a fault or break of some kind, which was the cause of such a deep depression in the surface of the underlying strata, it seemed useless to lose any more time at it.

No. 3 hole, near the bridge, proved equally difficult to get down, but it was, nevertheless, continued till the end of the season. No bed rock was met in this hole, until a depth of one hundred and twenty feet was reached. Then the rock was found to be much broken and slicken-sided, indicating considerable disturbance of the underlying formation.

Seeing the difficult nature of the surface deposits and the inadequacy of the ordinary shot drills to cope successfully with such a depth of boulder debris, Mr. Randall proceeded to the United States about the middle of July to procure a new machine of a different type, called the Keystone, which works with a heavy chopping bit attached to a long cable, on the principle of the jumper drill. He returned with this machine towards the end of August, and having got it together, it was first sent down the river to a point eleven hundred and thirty feet north of No. 3, where a new hole—No. 4—was started.

This machine is fitted with a traction engine, and can be easily moved from place to place, once a way is cleared for it, by removing the fallen timber and other obstructions. It proved very efficacious in coping with the heavy deposits of boulder drift, and in the course of a few days chopping and driving, reached the bed rock at No. 4. One of the large Calyx drills was now put on this hole, and the Keystone moved back to No. 3. Once the rock formation is reached, the Calyx shot drill is preferable, owing to the cores brought up affording an opportunity of studying the rocks passed through. The Keystone, as may be inferred, chops up everything it encounters into fine sand and mud, and the nature of the rocks can only be guessed at by the wash from the hole. The Calyx, on the contrary, affords an actual section of the underlying formation, foot by foot, and thus enables us to judge of its true character as the hole progresses downwards.

To go back to No. 3 hole. Here the enormous depth of from one hundred and eighteen to one hundred and twenty feet of surface deposit had to be

chopped and driven through before any indication of the rock was met with. It was a most difficult task to penetrate this enveloping mantle, composed as it was of granite boulders, large and small, with coarse gravel and sand. It was not until October 8th that the stand pipe finally reached the bottom of this superficial drift.

The second large Calyx was now put on this hole, and the Keystone moved down the river northerly to a distance of one thousand, five hundred and eighty-three feet beyond No. 4, where No. 5 hole was commenced. These three holes, viz—Nos. 3, 4 and 5—were now continued without intermission till the end of November, when the work for the season closed down.

The total number of feet bored in all the holes was as follows:—

During the month of May.....	24 feet
do do June	95 do
do do July	104 do
do do August	237 do
do do September	305 do
do do October	270 do
do do November	303 do
	1338 feet

This does not include thirty-one feet made in the hole, put down in 1907, being exclusive of the contract.

DETAILS OF BORE HOLES.

No. 1 HOLE

	Strata	Coal
Surface Deposit	41' 0"	
Sand Stone	4' 4"	
Coal		0' 4"
Shale	3' 4"	
Fine Grained Sand Stone.....	6' 0"	
Shale	19' 0"	
Ironstone	1' 0"	
Shale	9' 0"	
Dark Grit	2' 0"	
Shale	5' 0"	
Ironstone	0' 5"	
Shale	24' 7"	

	Strata	Coal
Coal		0' 4"
Fine and Coarse Sand Stone.....	4' 8"	
Ironstone	2' 0"	
Coarse Grit	6' 0"	
Arenaceous Shale	39' 0"	
Ironstone	0' 5"	
Fine Grit	1' 7"	
Shale	6' 0"	
Fine and Coarse Grit.....	1' 3"	
Arenaceous Shale	11' 9"	
Fine Grit	4' 0"	
Coarse Grit	0' 10"	
Fine Grit	6' 2"	
Fine and Coarse Grit and Shale....	8' 0"	
Ironstone	1' 0"	
Sand Stone and Shale.....	18' 0"	
Shale	19' 0"	
Ironstone	0' 5"	
Shale	11' 7"	
Fine Grit	2' 0"	
Coarse and Fine Grit.....	5' 0"	
Coarse Grit	5' 0"	
Ironstone	1' 0"	
Coarse Grit	7' 0"	
<hr/>		
Strata	277' 4"	0' 8"
Coal	0' 8"	
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Total	278' 0"	

No. 2 HOLE

Boulders and Gravel.....	132' 0"
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No. 3 HOLE

Boulders, Gravel and Sand.....	136' 0"
Broken Shale, Sand Stone and Grit..	52' 0"

Total	188' 0"
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No. 4 HOLE

	Strata	Coal
Boulders and Gravel.....	19' 0"	
Sand and Clay with Loose Coal....	13' 0"	
Coal		2' 6"
Carbonaceous Shale	2' 6"	
Clay, Sand and Shale.....	9' 0"	
Arenaceous Shale	7' 0"	
Arenaceous Shale and Clay.....	58' 0"	
Coal		1' 0"
Shale	5' 0"	
Arenaceous Shale	7' 0"	
Coal		2' 4"
Shale	2' 8"	
Arenaceous Shale	5' 0"	
Ironstone	2' 0"	
Carbonaceous Shale	4' 0"	
Carbonaceous Shale and Arenaceous.	10' 0"	
Ironstone	3' 0"	
Carbonaceous Shale	7' 0"	
Carbonaceous Shale and Arenaceous.	10' 0"	
Carbonaceous Shale and Arenaceous.	10' 0"	
Argillaceous and Carbonaceous Shale	4' 3"	
Coal		0' 4"
Arenaceous Shale	4' 5"	
Clay and Ironstone.....	13' 0"	
Clay, Shale and Ironstone.....	10' 0"	
Ironstone and Shale.....	8' 0"	
Coal		1' 0"
Carbonaceous Shale	8' 0"	
Carbonaceous Shale and Ironstone..	2' 6"	
Arenaceous and Carbonaceous Shale.	67' 6"	
Carbonaceous Shale	3' 0"	
Coal		0' 6"
Shale	4' 0"	
Coal		1' 6"
Shale	1' 6"	
Clay	1' 6"	
Carbonaceous Shale with coal streaks	3' 9"	
Carbonaceous Shale with coal streaks	15' 3"	
Arenaceous Shale and Sand Stone..	5' 0"	
Sand Stone and Shale.....	15' 0"	
Argillaceous Shale	5' 0"	
Arenaceous Shale	10' 0"	
Arenaceous Shale & Fine Sand Stone	25' 0"	

	Strata	Coal
Arenaceous and Carbonaceous Shale	46' 0"	
Arenaceous and Carbonaceous Shale and Sand Stone.....	54' 0"	
Sand Stone with Thin Coal Streak..	2' 0"	
Arenaceous Shale	5' 6"	
Dark Sand Stone.....	9' 6"	
Arenaceous and Carbonaceous Shale.	10' 0"	
Coarse Grit	6' 6"	
Black Carbonaceous Shale.....	3' 0"	
Black Carbonaceous Shale and Sand Stone	10' 0"	
Coarse Gray Grit.....	4' 0"	
Strata	530' 10"	9' 2"
Coal	9' 2"	
Total	540' 0"	

No. 5 HOLE

Boulders, Gravel and Sand.....	39' 0"
Coarse Grit	6' 0"
Broken Shale and Clay Chiefly.....	155' 0"
Total	200' 0"

The seams discovered during the season are nine in number, which, with eight others in 1896-7, and three previous to that date, make twenty seams altogether in this Goose Brook section. They aggregate about twenty-three feet of coal in all. Most of these seams are, however, too small to be taken into consideration, but those which average one foot and upwards are nine in number as follows:—

No. 1 Seam.....	2' 6"
No. 2 "	3' 4"
No. 3 "	1' 6"
No. 6 "	2' 8"
No. 12 "	2' 6"
No. 13 "	1' 0"
No. 14 "	2' 4"
No. 16 "	1' 0"
No. 18 "	1' 6"

Most of the coal contained in these seams is of excellent quality, some of it being of a superior class. There is little room for doubt that the further prosecution of the boring test will reveal the presence of other seams of greater or less value, and by the time the three thousand feet of the contract is completed I fully expect several more will be added to the above number.

While few of those seams may be considered at the present time of workable dimensions, yet a time will come when any seam over a foot in thickness, provided the quality be good and the facilities for extracting the coal prove favourable, will be availed of.

In this connection I may mention that they are at present working coal seams in New Brunswick which only average eighteen inches in thickness. During the years 1900-1-2, these mines produced, respectively, 10,000, 17,630, and 18,795 tons of coal. It is calculated that the area occupied by this small coal seam contains 7,563,390 tons. Estimating the Grand Lake coal area in the same manner, thus, sixteen miles in extent by an average width of half a mile, *i.e.*, forty chains, would give a total acreage of five thousand, one hundred and twenty, and allowing one thousand, five hundred tons of coal for one foot of thickness per acre, we get as a result for the entire area, 7,680,000, which, multiplied by seventeen feet, the mean average thickness of all the seams combined, so far discovered in the Grand Lake coal basin, gives a grand total of 130,560,000 tons.

Of course this is altogether an approximation, based upon what is known of this coal field to the present time. Then, again, owing to the smallness and inferior character of many of the seams, it is not probable that more than one-half of this coal can ever be utilized. Even so, we still have the enormous amount of some 65,280,000 tons of coal to rely upon with almost absolute certainty in this central carboniferous area.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES P. HOWLEY,

Return of Crown Land Grants
issued during the Fiscal Year
ending 30th June, 1908.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Crown Land Grants

No.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant.	Locality.
1	July 5	John Peyton.....	11302	Griquet.....
2	" 20	James Jure	11386	Exploits Bay.....
3	" 20	Charles Howell.....	11282	Greens Harbor.....
4	" 23	William Reeves.....	11206	Garnish
5	" 23	Peter O'Rielly.....	11431	Placentia
6	" 23	Jacob B. Forsgren.....	11433	Salmon Brook
7	" 23	Patrick O'Neill	11432	Lady Pond
8	" 23	Matthias Jones and Brothers.....	11219	Western Head Harbor.....
9	" 23	James Chessemann	11325	Port au Bras
10	" 25	Hester Ross.....	11766	Corner Brook.....
11	" 27	George A. Collins.....	8571	Thorburn Road.....
12	" 30	Levi Diamond	11323	Catalina
13	Aug. 1	Amelia Pelley.....	11368	Shoal Bay
14	" 9	Albert Stead.....	11762	Alexander Bay.....
15	" 9	Charles Farner.....	11247	Heart's Content.....
16	" 9	Jane Taylor	11425	Grand Lake
17	" 9	Thomas White.....	11240	Jersey Harbor
18	" 10	Edward Norris, sr.....	11443	St. Julien's
19	" 14	Alfred S. Darby and W. F. Darby.....	11229	Port au Choix.....
20	" 14	do	11230	do
21	" 20	William J. Spurrell	11410	Norris Arm.....
22	" 20	Robert Strickland.....	11310	Fogo
23	" 26	John Hellier	11391	Burnt Island.....
24	" 26	Ambro4e O'Reilly.....	11275	St. George's
25	" 26	Joseph Anthony	11195	Spaniard's Bay.....
26	" 27	W. G. Woolfrey and Sons.....	11252	Lewisporte
27	" 27	Thomas Quinton.....	11256	Port Blandford.....
28	" 31	Dougald White, sr.....	11396	Broad Cove.....
29	Sept. 6	Thomas Lawrence.....	11209	Brunette Island.....
30	" 6	Jabez Reynolds	11213	Small Point.....
31	" 6	William Reynolds	11205	do
32	" 9	Anglo-Nfld. Development Co.....	11444	Red Indian Lake... ..
33	" 18	Arthur L. Burt.....	11222	Indian Point
34	" 18	Benjamin French	11228	Coley's Point.....
35	" 18	George W. Burt.....	11418	Indian Point.....
36	" 18	Maurice E. Boland.....	11177	Curling.....
37	" 18	Redmond McCarthy.....	11277	Corner Brook.....
38	" 18	Jessee Attwood.....	11343	Valleyfield
39	" 18	Jessie Attwood.....	11342	Safe Harbor
40	" 28	George H. Pearce.....	11356	Western Cove.....
41	" 28	Joseph England	11320	Thorburn Road.....
42	" 28	Ewen S. Hennebury ..	11375	Beaverton
43	" 28	Charles Churchill	11349	New Bay
44	" 28	Charles Cox	11379	do
45	" 28	Thomas Colbourne.....	11407	Lazzic Cove.....
46	" 28	Mary Hutchins and A. P. Moore.....	11187	Dildo Cove
47	" 28	Charles E. Pike.....	11266	Port Saunders
48	" 28	Edward and Walter Brake	11420	Humbermouth.....
49	" 30	Mary Naomi Cotter.....	11191	Gin Cove.....
50	Oct. 2	Walter Baine Grieve.....	11378	Double Island
51	" 2	Thomas Greening.....	11376	Port Blandford.....
52	" 2	N. A. Chafe	11190	Clode Sound.....
53	" 2	Wilfred T. Grenfell	11286	Sf. Anthony
54	" 2	do	11377	do
55	" 2	J. M. Jackman.....	11281	LaScie
56	" 2	R. G. Rendell.....	11257	do

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1907-1908.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount of Fee.
					Vol.	Folio.	
St. Barbe.....	A.	R.	P.	June 7, 1907	65a	105	\$ 1 30
Twillingate.....	1	3	4	" 7 "	73	54	6 10
Trinity	8	0	0	" 7 "	73	55	3 40
Fortune Bay	4	1	19	" 7 "	65a	111	2 50
Placentia and St. Mary' s.....		1	0	" 13 "	65a	110	1 30
Fogo	67	0	0	" 13 "	65a	109	21 10
Harbor Grace.....	87	1	3	" 13 "	65a	108	27 40
Twillingate.....		3	0	" 7 "	65a	107	1 30
Burin		2	7	" 7 "	65a	106	1 30
St. George.....	6	1	35	Dec. 11, 1905			3 10
St. John's West.....	42	0	0	June 30, 1898	60	146	13 60
Trinity		2	29	" 7, 1907	65a	113	1 30
Bonavista	3	0	0	" 7 "	65a	112	1 90
do	22	3	24	Dec. 11, 1906	65a	51	7 90
Trinity	2	0	0	June 7, 1907	65a	114	1 60
.....	20	0	0	July 13 "	65a	115	7 00
Fortune Bay	7	1	34	June 7 "	65a	116	3 40
St. Barbe.....	1	0	22	Aug. 8 "	65a	117	1 60
do	14	3	0	June 7 "	65a	118	5 50
do	15	0	20	" 7 "	65a	119	5 80
Twillingate.....	2	2	0	" 7 "	65a	121	1 90
Fogo		2	11	" 7 "	65a	120	1 30
Fortune Bay	3	0	4	" 7 "	65a	122	2 20
St. George.....	30	0	0	" 7 "	65a	124	10 00
Harbor Grace.....	1	1	36	" 7 "	65a	123	1 60
Twillingate.....	5	2	32	" 7 "	65a	126	2 80
Bonavista.....	27	0	0	" 7 "	65a	125	9 10
Trinity	20	0	0	" 7 "	65a	127	7 00
Fortune Bay	10	3	27	" 7 "	65a	128	4 30
Bay de Verde.....	6	1	6	" 7 "	73	56	3 10
do	9	0	0	" 7 "	73	57	5 70
.....	4441	3	39	Aug. 19 "	2	67	1333 60
Twillingate.....	40	0	0	June 7 "	73	58	13 00
Harbor Grace.....	7	3	20	" 7 "	73	63	3 40
Twillingate.....	40	0	0	" 7 "	73	60	13 00
St. George	21	3	17	" 7 "	73	59	7 60
do	40	0	0	" 7 "	65a	129	13 00
Bonavista	4	0	7	" 7 "	73	61	2 50
do	1	1	7	" 7 "	73	62	1 60
St. Barbe.....	2	2	2	" 7 "	73	64	1 90
St. John's West.....	20	0	0	" 7 "	73	65	7 00
Twillingate.....		1	25	" 7 "	73	66	1 30
do	1	3	27	" 7 "	73	69	1 60
do	6	3	39	" 7 "	73	70	3 10
do	14	0	0	" 7 "	73	71	5 20
Trinity		2	0	" 7 "	73	67	1 30
St. Barbe.....	28	0	19	" 7 "	70	62	9 70
St. George.....	4	0	0	July 13 "	73	68	2 20
Trinity	12	3	21	June 7 "	73	72	4 90
Labrador	33	2	0	" 7 "	70	63	11 20
Bonavista	34	2	32	" 7 "	70	64	1 00
do	22	0	0	" 7 "	70	67	7 60
St. Barbe.....	20	2	24	" 7 "	70	65	7 30
do	76	0	0	" 7 "	70	66	22 90
do	30	0	0	" 7 "	70	68	10 00
do	22	0	0	" 7 "	70	69	7 60

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Crown Land Grants

No.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant.	Locality.
57	Oct. 5	Henry Saunders	11304	Change Islands
58	" 8	Tobias Critch	11363	Hant's Harbor
59	" 8	Valentine Kelly	11213	Birchy Point
60	" 8	Michael Walsh	11341	Norris' Arm
61	" 8	Henry Roberts	11430	Hermitage Cove
62	" 9	George R. Forsey	11289	Fortune
63	" 9	Joseph Pitman	11406	Britannia Cove
64	" 10	Nfld. Conference	11180	Broad Cove
65	" 11	Peter Duffeney	11447	Black Duck Brook
66	" 12	Rev. Henry Petley	11272	Bry of Islands
67	" 12	Arthur Shirran	11332	S. W. Arm, New Bay
68	" 12	Abraham Mugford	11185	do
69	" 12	John Pelley, jr., and Wm. Pelley, jr.	11404	Little Burnt Bay
70	" 19	Moses Strong	11258	Sandy Point
71	" 21	William Saunders	11259	Shearstown
72	" 21	James Stockley	11399	Burnt Arm
73	" 21	William Penney	11303	Port Blandford
74	" 21	John Loder	11279	Smith's Sound
75	" 23	John Dooley	11446	St. Brendan's
76	" 24	William A. Butler	11361	Griguet
77	" 24	Jacob Morgan	11273	Barenced Road
78	" 24	George C. Critch	11233	Hickman's Harbor
79	" 24	El., James and H. Woodlands	11423	New Melbourne
80	" 24	William Ccx.	11189	S. W. Arm, Green Bay
81	" 24	Thomas Walsh	11400	Herring Neck
82	" 24	William Best, jr.	11307	Wesleyville
83	" 24	David Best	11204	do
84	" 24	Jeremiah Collins	11327	Shoal Bay
85	" 29	Hezekiah Hobbs	11284	Happy Adventure
86	" 29	Chesley LeDrew	11449	Aspen Cove
87	Nov. 11	Charles Tricco	11300	Torbay Road
88	" 14	John Cooper and others	11364	Upper Rocky Brook
89	" 16	Peter Whiteway	11422	Musgrave Harbor
90	" 16	Kenneth Humphries	11384	Valleyfield
91	" 19	James Gooby	11316	Southward Bight
92	" 20	William Day	11290	Green's Harbor
93	" 20	Albert March	11442	do
94	" 20	do	11434	do
95	" 20	Leonard Wells	11193	Change Islands
96	" 20	Jomes Saunders	11212	Alexander Bay
97	" 20	Fred., Aug. and Walter Carter	11329	Big Loo Cove
98	" 30	Aaron Pickett	11358	Thomas Noel's Cove
99	" 30	George Vincent	11248	Fox Cove
100	" 30	Abraham Burry	11441	Bennett's Cove
101	" 30	Enos Lane	11382	Hare Bay
102	" 30	Baxter Hayward	11196	Lewisporte
103	" 30	John Pritchett	11366	Gambo
104	Dec. 3	Samuel Warren	11421	Alexander Bay
105	" 5	Lewis Briffitt	11241	do
106	" 5	Joseph and George Janes	11311	Hickman's Harbor
107	" 5	R. Brodbury	11175	Cranes Brook
108	" 5	W. K. Angwin	11344	Goose Arm
109	" 5	Loyal Orange Assobiation	11283	Herring Neck
110	" 5	Abraham Barnes	11242	Comfort Cove
111	" 5	W. W. Bradley	11271	Lewisporte
112	" 5	Samuel Dawe	11322	do

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1907-1908.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount of Fee.
					Vol.	Folio.	
Fogo	A.	R.	P.	June 7, 1907	73	73	\$ 1 30
Trinity			35	" 7 "	73	74	1 30
do	11	3	24	" 7 "	73	77	4 60
Twillingate	1	2	9	" 7 "	73	77	1 30
Fortune		1	0	" 7 "	73	75	1 30
Burin	22	3	25	" 7 "	70	70	7 90
Trinity	25	0	0	" 7 "	70	71	8 50
Bay de Verde.....	3	2	14	" 7 "	73	80	1 00
St. George.....	58	1	12	Oct. 9 "	70	83	5 00
do	10	0	0	June 7 "	73	82	4 00
Twillingate	7	2	23	" 7 "	73	78	3 40
do	16	1	19	" 7 "	73	79	6 10
do	13	1	28	" 7 "	73	81	2 20
Trinity	29	1	0	" 7 "	70	72	10 00
Harbor Grace.....	23	0	0	" 7 "	70	73	7 60
Twillingate	39	0	0	" 7 "	70	74	7 90
Bonavista	36	0	0	" 7 "	70	75	12 70
Trinity		2	32	" 7 "	70	76	11 80
Bonavista	8	1	17	Oct. 9 "	73	87	1 30
St. Barbe	2	1	23	June 7 "	73	91	3 70
Harbor Grace.....	1	1	24	" 7 "	73	84	1 90
Trinity	3	2	0	" 7 "	73	88	1 60
do	6	0	35	" 7 "	65a	130	2 20
Twillingate	2	0	28	" 7 "	75	85	3 10
do	4	1	6	" 7 "	75	92	1 90
Bonavista	4	2	14	" 7 "	75	90	2 50
do	2	0	18	" 7 "	75	89	2 50
do	3	2	16	" 7 "	75	86	1 90
do	10	0	32	" 7 "	65a	131	2 20
Twillingate	29	0	0	Oct. 9 "	65a	132	4 30
St. John's East	19	0	0	June 7 "	70	59	9 70
Trinity	19	0	0	" 7 "	65a	96	6 70
Fogo		2	25	July 13 "	65a	135	1 30
Bonavista	2	2	11	June 7 "	65a	134	1 90
Trinity	2	2	33	" 7 "	65a	137	1 90
do	1	2	18	" 7 "	65a	138	1 60
do	1	2	32	July 13 "	65a	139	1 60
do	1	2	0	" 13 "	65a	140	1 30
Fogo	1	1	29	June 7 "	65a	142	1 60
Bonavista	3	1	24	" 7 "	65a	143	2 20
do	4	0	0	" 7 "	65a	145	2 20
do	5	1	4	" 7 "	65a	141	2 80
do	6	3	9	" 7 "	65a	144	3 10
do	2	1	0	July 13 "	65a	146	1 90
do	4	0	0	June 7 "	65a	147	2 20
do		2	32	" 7 "	65a	148	1 30
do	7	0	0	" 7 "	65a	149	3 10
do	2	2	35	July 13 "	65a	133	2 20
do	9	0	0	June 7 "	65a	154	3 70
Trinity	1	3	0	" 7 "	65a	152	1 60
Harbor Grace.....		2	10	" 7 "	65a	157	1 30
Bay of Islands	6	0	0	" 7 "	65a	161	2 80
Twillingate		2	0	" 7 "	65a	153	1 30
do	7	2	35	" 7 "	65a	155	3 40
do	14	2	0	" 7 "	65a	156	5 50
do	15	0	0	" 7 "	65a	158	5 50

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Crown Land Grants

No.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant.	Locality.
113	Dec. 5	Samuel Dawe	11421	Lewisporte
114	" 5	Richard Adams	11243	Norris' Arm
115	" 6	Simeon Loveless.. ..	11208	Seal Cove
116	" 7	Patrick Burke	11300	Flowers Cove.....
117	" 7	Benjamin Carey.....	11352	South West Crouse.....
118	" 7	Enoch Collins, jr.	11328	New Harbor.....
119	" 7	Daniel and Henry Collins	11217	Hare Bay.....
120	" 7	Charles Bryant.....	11330	Hickman's Harbor
121	" 7	Peter Cashin.....	11365	Gambo
122	" 7	Elijah Fiefield.....	11439	Wesleyville.....
123	" 7	John Parsons.....	11357	Shearstown.....
124	" 7	John and Abram Parsons.....	11179	do
125	" 7	John W. Roberts.....	11203	Port Saunders
126	" 7	Israel Croucher	11293	Burnt Island
127	" 7	Josiah Dudge	11231	Caplin Cove
128	" 7	Edward Cooper.....	11351	New Bay
129	" 7	Abraham Collins.....	11324	Burnt Arm
130	" 7	John H. Elliott.....	11319	do
131	" 17	John Fitzgerald.. ..	11297	Dogberry Hill Road.....
132	" 17	John Jones	11220	Shearstown.....
133	" 17	Eli Francis	11318	Seal Cove
134	" 17	W. T. Johnson.....	11374	Little Catalina
135	" 17	W. F. Penney	11238	Port au Choix
136	" 17	Eli Gaulton	11298	St. John's Island
137	" 17	John Grant.....	11317	Swangers Cove
138	" 17	William Grant.....	11227	do
139	" 17	John Tulk and others	11338	Squid Tickle
140	" 17	John Oldford	11355	Hollett's Cove.....
141	" 17	Robert Goodyer and others.....	11435	Pool's Island
142	" 17	Aaron Diamond.....	11232	Burnt Arm
143	" 17	Joseph Hayden	11392	Scissors Cove.....
144	" 17	John Hayden	11372	Little Burnt Bay
145	" 17	Robert Keats.....	11224	Burnt Arm
146	" 19	Nathaniel Hibbs	11390	Kelligrews
147	" 19	William K. Angwin	11345	Goose Arm
148	" 19	Edward King.....	11280	Burnt Island Bay
149	" 19	Theodore Peckford	11255	Change Islands
150	" 19	Richard Briffitt	11192	Alexander Bay.....
151	" 19	Peter King.....	11383	Hare Bay
152	" 19	Abraham House	11389	Port Saunders
153	" 19	Erastus King.....	11373	Hell Grappling Cove.....
154	" 19	Richard Hopkins.....	11225	Western Cove
155	" 19	Henry Billiard.....	11362	Port au Choix
156	" 19	James Billiard	11360	do
157	" 21	John Mercer.....	11198	Joe Batt's Arm
158	" 21	Elizabeth A. Rendell	11331	Pilley's Island.....
159	" 21	Emanuel Pike	11367	Shoal Harbor
160	" 21	James G. Jackman.....	11221	Brig Bay
161	" 21	B. G. and J. Keeping	11313	Burnt Island
162	" 21	Jer. and John Keeping.....	11314	do
163	" 21	Rimmie Langlois	11370	Stevensville Crossing.....
164	" 21	Geoage Mollon	11381	Lark Harbor.....
165	" 21	Henry Mercer of Jabez	11346	Shearstown.....
166	" 21	Harold Marshall	11367	Bay Roberts ..
167	" 21	Esau Mercer.....	11347	Coley's Point
168	" 21	John Leawood	11207	Foster's Point

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

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District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount of Fee.
					Vol.	Folio.	
Twillingate	A. 12	R. 1	P. 30	June 7, 1907	65a	159	\$ 4 90
do	2	2	39	" 7 "	65a	160	1 90
Fortune Bay.....	4	3	25	" 7 "	65a	162	2 50
St. Barbe.....	9	1	32	" 7 "	65a	164	4 00
do	1	2	0	" 7 "	65a	167	1 60
Bonavista		1	0	" 7 "	65a	163	1 30
do	10	3	24	" 7 "	65a	165	4 30
do		2	0	" 7 "	65a	166	1 30
do	2	2	0	" 7 "	65a	173	1 90
do		2	6	" 7 "	65a	169	1 30
Harbor Grace.....	2	3	4	July 1 "	65a	176	1 90
do	5	2	26	June 7 "	65a	177	2 80
St. Barbe.....	7	1	11	" 7 "	65a	168	3 40
Burgeo and LaPoile			23	" 7 "	65a	171	1 30
Trinity	3	3	21	" 7 "	65a	170	2 20
Twillingate	10	1	18	" 7 "	65a	172	4 30
do	20	0	0	" 7 "	65a	174	7 00
do	4	0	10	" 7 "	65a	175	2 50
St. John's West.....	17	2	0	" 7 "	65a	182	6 40
Harbor Grace.....	2	3	38	" 7 "	65a	188	1 90
Trinity	4	2	10	" 7 "	65a	183	2 50
do	5	0	16	" 7 "	65a	189	2 80
St. Barbe.....	16	2	0	" 7 "	73	94	1 00
do	11	2	0	" 7 "	65a	178	4 60
Fortune Bay.....	12	0	0	" 7 "	65a	179	4 60
do	4	0	0	" 7 "	65a	180	2 20
Bonavista	6	3	32	" 7 "	73	93	3 10
do	4	2	8	" 7 "	73	95	2 50
do		1	24	" 7 "	65a	181	1 30
Twillingate.....	12	3	9	July 13 "	65a	184	4 90
do	11	2	24	June 7 "	65a	185	4 60
do	3	3	37	" 7 "	65a	186	2 20
do	5	1	20	" 7 "	65a	187	2 80
Harbor Main		2	19	" 7 "	73	98	1 30
St. George's.....	10	3	0	" 7 "	73	104	4 00
Burgeo and LaPoile.....			17	" 7 "	73	105	1 30
Fogo		1	0	" 7 "	73	106	1 30
Bonavista	3	1	28	" 7 "	73	96	2 20
do	3	1	24	" 7 "	73	99	2 20
St. Barbe.....	3	1	25	" 7 "	73	97	2 20
do	1	2	4	" 7 "	73	100	1 60
do	2	0	24	" 7 "	73	101	1 90
do	6	1	23	" 7 "	73	102	4 40
do	3	3	20	" 7 "	73	103	2 20
Fogo			30	" 7 "	73	125	1 30
Twillingate.....	1	2	0	" 7 "	73	119	1 60
St. Barbe.....	10	1	0	" 7 "	73	118	4 40
do	10	0	32	" 7 "	73	115	4 30
Burgeo and LaPoile.....		2	10	" 7 "	73	114	1 30
do		1	29	" 7 "	73	116	1 30
St. George	7	0	14	" 7 "	73	107	3 40
do	1	2	5	" 7 "	73	123	1 60
Harbor Grace.....	2	3	3	" 7 "	73	110	1 90
do	1	3	24	" 7 "	73	124	1 60
do	3	0	26	" 7 "	73	122	2 20
Trinity	3	0	27	" 7 "	73	112	2 20

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Crown Land Grants

No.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant.	Locality.
169	Oct. 21	John Loder.....	11278	Souley's Brook.....
170	" 21	William Pitcher	11215	Burgoyne's Head
171	" 21	William Phillips	11216	Burgoyne's Cove.....
172	" 21	Joseph Lane.....	11371	Gambo
173	" 21	William Lush and others.....	11299	do
174	" 21	Peter Kelloway.....	11315	Wesleyville.....
175	" 21	Nfd. Conference	11415	Safe Harbor
176	Dec. 21	Thomas Roberts	11403	Valleyfield.....
177	" 28	Clemence Thorne.....	11339	New Harbor.....
178	" 28	Mary Sheppard	11336	Lark Harbor
179	" 28	Sophia Thistle.....	11340	Carbonear
180	" 28	Ella Stagg.....	11335	Hollett's Tickle.....
181	" 28	Alex. Vivian	11393	New Harbor.....
182	" 28	Thomas H. Sheppard	11211	Brig Bay
183	" 28	Edward D. Wells.....	11250	Baie Verte
184	" 28	David Wheeler	11395	Farmer's Arm
185	" 28	Adolphus Yates.....	11245	New Bay
186	" 28	Jacob Hustins	11285	do
187	" 31	Nfd. Conference	11414	Change Islands
188	" 31	William A. Pritchett.....	11214	Gambo
189	" 31	Nfd. Conference	11200	Green's Harbor.....
190	" 31	Frederick Mansfield.....	11274	New Melbourne
191	" 31	Charles Clench and others.....	11326	Shoal Harbor... ..
192	" 31	Reuben Brown	11176	Joe Batt's Arm
193	" 31	Richard Mercer	11276	Bay Roberts
194	" 31	George Moore	11197	Adams Cove Hill
195	" 31	Bartlett Churchill.....	11350	Carbonear
196	" 31	Joseph P. Newman.....	11199	Holms Cove
197	" 31	George Organ	11301	Burnt Island.....
1908				
198	Jan. 21	Margaret Rose.....	11456	Jersey Harbor.....
199	" 21	William Ralph.....	11445	Troytown
200	" 21	O. D. and N. S. Winsor.....	11424	Wesleyville.....
201	" 21	John Welcome.....	11394	Joe Batt's Arm
202	" 21	John Pelley. sr.....	11254	Skinner's Harbor.....
203	" 21	Israel Walter	11260	Burnt Island
204	" 21	Patrick Morey	11453	Torbay
205	" 21	Isaac Wills	11397	Dawson's Cove.....
206	" 21	Adolphus Yates	11244	New Bay
207	" 21	Robert Fagan.....	11288	do
208	" 21	John Woolfrey.....	11249	Lewisporte
209	" 21	Francis Shirrau	11333	New Bay
210	" 21	John Shirran	11334	do
211	" 21	Aaron Stuckless.....	11401	do
212	" 21	Ephraim Rowsell	11359	do
213	" 24	Fred Pierce.	11436	Brown's Arm.....
214	" 24	John Harding	11310	Shoe Cove
215	" 24	Jacob Churchill.....	11202	New Bay
216	" 24	Obadiah Cooper.....	11440	Comfort Cove.....
217	" 24	William W. Bradley.....	11261	Lewisporte
218	" 24	John, Willis and Charles Ball.....	11223	Gander Bay.....
219	" 24	Richard Bursey, jr.....	11413	do
220	" 24	Harriet Bursey	11417	do
221	" 24	Joseph Fagan	11504	Fox Trap.....
222	" 24	William G. Adams.....	11461	LaScie

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

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District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount of Fee.
					Vol.	Folio.	
Trinity	A. 20	R. 0	P. 0	June 7, 1907	73	113	\$ 7 00
do	13	3	32	" 7 "	73	121	5 20
do	1	1	18	" 7 "	73	117	1 60
Bonavista	7	0	0	" 7 "	73	108	3 10
do	2	2	2	" 7 "	73	111	1 90
do	2	0	0	" 7 "	73	109	1 60
do		2	31	" 7 "	73	126	1 30
Bonavista Bay	1	1	2	" 7 "	73	120	1 60
Trinity		1	12	" 7 "	73	135	1 30
St. George	4	3	27	" 7 "	73	129	2 50
Carbonear		2	3	" 7 "	73	131	1 30
Bonavista	1	3	31	" 7 "	73	130	1 60
do	13	0	15	" 7 "	73	132	5 20
St. Barbe	11	2	28	" 7 "	73	128	4 60
do	21	0	29	" 7 "	73	134	7 60
Twillingate		1	12	" 7 "	73	133	1 30
do	9	0	0	" 7 "	73	136	3 70
do	6	0	0	" 7 "	73	137	2 80
Fogo		2	24	" 7 "	73	127	1 00
Bonavista	19	2	0	" 7 "	73	138	7 00
Trinity	12	0	0	" 7 "	73	141	4 60
do	6	2	24	" 7 "	73	144	3 10
do	5	3	26	" 7 "	73	145	2 80
Fogo			13	" 7 "	73	147	1 30
Harbor Grace	1	2	29	" 7 "	73	143	1 60
Bay de Verde	2	1	24	" 7 "	73	142	1 90
Carbonear		2	29	" 7 "	73	146	1 30
Twillingate	4	1	36	" 7 "	73	140	2 50
Burgeo and LaPoile		1	2	" 7 "	73	139	1 30
Fortune Bay	1	2	12	Nov. 12 "	65a	190	1 60
Bonavista	4	0	32	Oct. 9 "	73	160	2 50
do	1	1	8	July 13 "	73	150	1 60
Fogo		1	5	June 7 "	73	153	1 30
do	2	3	10	" 7 "	73	159	1 90
Burgeo and LaPoile		3	32	" 7 "	73	152	1 30
St. John's East	18	3	18	Nov. 12 "	73	161	6 70
Fortune Bay	2	2	16	June 7 "	73	154	1 90
Twillingate	3	1	29	" 7 "	73	148	2 20
do	10	1	28	" 7 "	73	149	4 30
do	4	2	0	" 7 "	73	151	2 50
do	4	0	17	" 7 "	73	155	2 50
do	2	0	16	" 7 "	73	156	1 90
do	4	0	25	" 7 "	73	157	2 50
do	12	1	36	" 7 "	73	158	4 90
do	11	1	26	July 13 "	73	167	4 60
do			20	June 7 "	73	168	1 30
do	1	3	0	" 7 "	73	169	1 60
do	11	3	37	July 13 "	73	170	4 60
do	15	3	21	June 7 "	73	171	5 80
Fogo	40	0	0	" 7 "	73	163	13 00
do	5	1	27	" 7 "	73	166	2 80
do	6	0	0	" 7 "	73	172	2 80
Harbor Main	6	3	24	Dec. 27 "	73	164	3 10
St. Barbe		1	6	" 27 "	73	165	1 30

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Crown Land Grants

No.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant.	Locality.
223	Jan. 25	Stephen MacDonald	11465	Curling ..
224	" 25	Philip Malone	11482	Logy Bay.....
225	" 25	Arthur Coffin.....	11294	Joe Batt's Arm
226	" 25	Joseph J Coffin.....	11239	do
227	" 25	Samuel Russell.....	11268	Lewisporte
228	" 25	do	11429	do
229	" 25	John King	11490	Wesleville.....
230	" 25	A. Roberts, D. Roberts and C. Roberts	11470	Pound Cove
231	" 25	John Roberts	11472	Valleyfield
232	" 25	Peter Roberts.....	11475	Wesleyville.....
233	" 25	Edward Hayse.....	11226	Codroy
234	Feb. 4	James Arnold.....	11463	Troytown
235	" 4	Andrew Clarke	11292	Victoria Village.....
236	" 4	Robert Patey	11253	Cape Ray
237	" 4	Ephraim Coffin	11291	Joe Batt's Arm
238	" 4	Philip Morris.....	11448	St George's
239	" 4	Norman Fisher	11194	Humbermouth.....
240	" 4	Gideon Cox	11448	New Bay
241	" 4	Hedley Whitemarsh	11457	Norris Arm
242	" 4	Stephen White.....	11526	Smith Sound
243	" 4	George Ivany	11387	Hodder's Cove.....
244	" 4	Eli Thorne and James Cole	11246	Bauline
245	" 4	John Donovan	11509	Torbay
246	" 4	Michael Kavanagh.....	11488	Logy Bay.....
247	" 4	Theophilus Patey	11265	Port Saunders
248	" 4	P. J. and H. Hunt	11309	Crouse
249	" 4	James Hillier.....	11450	Griguet
250	" 4	John T Moore.....	11455	St. Anthony
251	" 4	Albert White	11669	Bonne Bay
252	" 14	Thomas Bursey	11517	Griguet
253	" 14	Robert Fowlow	11525	Trinity
254	" 14	John Jackman	11312	Cavendish
255	" 14	Jacob, P. and B. LeDrew	11575	Skinner's Harbor
256	" 14	W. Wells.....	11251	Main Tickle
257	" 14	P. Malone	11560	Torbay Road
258	" 14	A. Martin	11620	Bell Island
259	" 14	G. A. Bartlett	11516	Burin
260	" 14	Hiram Chalk	11512	Lewisporte
261	" 14	Caleb Thorne.....	11613	Job's Cove.....
262	" 14	John Hardy	11492	Jersey Harbor
263	" 18	William Hayward.....	11496	Happy Adventure.....
264	" 18	Joseph Morgan	11263	Jigging Cove
265	" 18	James Read	11267	St. John's Island
266	" 20	Lawrence Boland	11249	Outer Cove... ..
267	Mar. 4	Noah Way.....	11270	Pinchard's Island.....
268	" 10	Thomas Courtney.....	11626	Burnt Island Brook
269	" 10	Laura M. Janes	11450	Fogo
270	" 10	Charlotte Ashford.....	11616	Harbor Breton.....
271	" 10	Michael Brine	11614	Torbay Road
272	" 10	John Lockyer.....	11574	Crouse
273	" 10	William Lockyer.....	11573	do
274	" 10	James and Jesse Foster	11437	LaScie
275	" 10	John H. Davis	11295	Quirpon
276	" 10	Daniel P. Duggan	11296	LaScie
277	" 10	John Dawe	11632	Topsail.....
278	" 10	John Sheehan	11305	Bateu Cove.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1907-1908.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount of Fee.
					Vol.	Folio.	
St. George	A. 3	R. 1	P. 18	Dec. 27, 1907	73	177	\$ 2 20
St. John's East.....	2	0	25	" 27 "	73	178	1 90
Fogo	2	0	38	June 7 "	73	181	1 90
do		3	7	" 7 "	73	182	1 30
Twillingate.....	7	3	8	" 7 "	73	173	2 40
do	9	3	31	July 13 "	73	174	4 00
Bonavista	1	0	38	Dec. 27 "	73	175	1 60
do	3	3	20	" 27 "	73	176	2 20
do	5	0	0	" 27 "	73	179	2 50
do	15	0	0	" 27 "	73	180	5 50
St. George's	42	0	8	June 7 "	70	78	13 90
Bonavista ..	3	1	24	Dec. 27 "	73	191	2 20
Carbonear	6	3	38	June 7 "	73	193	3 10
Burgeo and LaPoile	8	0	29	" 7 "	73	188	3 70
Fogo			3	" 7 "	73	192	1 30
St. George's	6	1	20	Oct. 9 "	73	189	3 10
do	20	0	0	June 7 "	73	183	7 00
Twillingate.....	1	1	6	Dec. 27 "	73	194	1 60
do			18	Nov. 12 "	73	198	1 30
Trinity	1	0	3	Dec. 27 "	73	184	1 60
do	2	0	16	June 7 "	73	190	1 90
St. John's East	1	0	20	" 7 "	73	185	1 60
do	2	3	3	Dec. 27 "	73	197	1 90
do	5	0	0	" 27 "	73	196	2 50
St. Barbe.....	14	2	38	June 7 "	73	186	5 50
do		3	8	" 7 "	73	191	1 30
do	6	1	0	Oct. 9 "	73	187	3 10
do	5	3	16	Dec. 27 "	73	195	2 80
do	3	1	32	Jan. 6 "	73	200	2 20
do	3	2	35	Dec. 27 "	74	4	2 20
Trinity		1	21	" 27 "	74	1	1 30
do	2	3	8	June 7 "	74	8	1 90
Fogo		2	36	Dec. 27 "	74	9	1 30
do	1	2	29	June 7 "	74	10	1 60
St. John's East	8	2	10	Dec. 27 "	74	2	3 70
do	5	0	0	" 28 "	74	6	2 50
Burin	1	3	7	" 27 "	74	3	1 60
Twillingate.....	8	2	8	" 27 "	74	7	3 70
Bay de Verde.....	1	3	16	Jan. 6, 1908	74	5	1 60
Fortune Bay	1	1	36	Dec. 27 "	74	11	1 60
Bonavista	1	1	8	" 27, 1907	74	12	1 60
St. Barbe.....		2	32	June 7 "	74	13	1 30
do	13	3	18	" 7 "	74	14	5 20
St. John's East	33	0	0	April 2, 1904	66	101	10 90
Bonavista.....		1	24	June 7, 1907	74	19	1 30
Burgeo and LaPoile.....		1	3	Jan. 6, 1908	74	15	1 30
Fogo	1	1	7	Dec. 27, 1907	74	27	1 60
Fortune Bay		1	23	" 27 "	74	21	1 30
St. John's East	20	2	29	" 27 "	65a	191	7 30
St. Barbe.....	9	3	0	" 27 "	74	17	4 00
do	3	1	8	" 27 "	74	16	2 20
do		2	0	July 13 "	74	30	1 30
do		1	0	June 7 "	74	31	1 30
do		2	0	" 7 "	74	20	1 30
Harbor Main.....	27	2	0	Jan. 6, 1908	65a	192	9 40
St. George.....	10	0	0	June 7, 1907	65a	193	4 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Crown Land Grants

No.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant.	Locality.
279	Mar. 10	Alexander Graham.....	11721	Norris Arm.....
280	" 10	Abel Clarke ...	11628	Victoria Village.....
281	" 10	Charles Brenton.....	11494	Wesleyville.....
282	" 10	James Handcock.....	11498	Happy Adventure.....
283	" 10	Wm and Albert Maidment.....	11481	Shambler's Cove.....
284	" 10	Obadiah Pickett.....	11619	Round Harbor.....
285	" 10	Thomas and James Ricketts.....	11427	Pool's Island ..
286	" 10	Charles and M. Spurrell.....	11426	do ..
287	" 10	Robert Ward ..	11296	Gambo ..
288	" 12	William J. Bailey ..	11519	Seal Cove.....
289	" 12	Joseph Curtis ..	11629	Cook's Cove.....
290	" 12	Luke Biles ..	11495	St. Anthony ..
291	" 12	James H. Biles.....	11522	do ..
292	" 12	Samuel Collins ..	11514	Hare Bay.....
293	" 12	Walter S. Knee ..	11487	Stark's Cove.....
294	" 12	John Keeping ..	11583	Burnt Islands.....
295	" 12	J. B. and P. J. Edmunds.....	11596	do ..
296	" 12	James E. Cains ..	11600	do ..
297	" 12	Henry Clement.....	11515	Ramea ..
298	" 24	Tobias Thistle ..	11534	Broad Cove.....
299	" 24	Jethro March ..	11484	Green's Harbor.....
300	" 24	Alice Reddy ..	11573	Mortier Bay ..
301	" 24	Nfid. Conference.....	11726	Flower's Cove ..
302	" 24	John Martin ..	11564	LaScie ..
303	" 24	Howard Yates ..	11459	New Bay ..
304	" 24	Mark and Stan Wall.....	11529	Moreton's Harbor.....
305	" 24	Samuel R. Winsor ..	11528	Valleyfield ..
306	" 24	Fred. Tulk ..	11533	Newtown.....
307	" 24	John Oldford and Henry Oldford ..	11485	Squid Tickle.....
308	" 24	Richard Osmond.....	11477	Valleyfield.....
309	" 24	Thomas Roberts ..	11474	do ..
310	" 24	R. W. A. and A. Furnage.....	11503	Fair Island ..
311	" 27	G. J. Carter ..	11625	Crouse ..
312	" 27	do ..	11636	Cremalliere ..
313	April 2	James Cains ..	11615	Strickland's ..
314	" 2	Edward Byrne.....	11521	LaScie.....
315	" 2	Henry Blundon.....	11518	Caplin Cove ..
316	" 2	William W. Baird.....	11520	Twillingate.....
317	" 2	Mary O'Dwyer ..	11724	Norris Arm ..
318	" 2	James Templeman ..	11675	Fox Cove.....
319	" 2	Isaac Brown and Bros.	11695	Trinity Bay.....
320	" 2	Frank Arnold.....	11462	Alexander Bay ..
321	" 4	William Abott ..	11403	Red Island ..
322	" 4	Harold Abott ..	11354	do ..
323	" 4	M. F. Abbott.....	11353	do ..
324	" 4	do ..	11416	Stevensville Road ..
325	" 4	do ..	11234	Red Island ..
326	" 4	Thomas B. Doyle ..	11510	Codroy.
327	" 4	William Dalton ..	11606	Pool's Island ..
328	" 4	Samuel Canning ..	11523	New Harbor.....
329	" 4	Moses Callahan ..	11513	Michael's Harbor.....
330	" 4	Adam Chalk.....	11605	Great Chance Harbor ..
331	" 4	S. R. and W. Pennell ..	11479	Farmer's Arm ..
332	" 4	Samuel Organ ..	11648	Swinner's Cove.....
333	" 4	Franklin Organ.....	11650	do ..
334	" 4	George Organ.....	11649	do ..

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1907-1908.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount of Fee.
					Vol.	Folio.	
Twillingate.....	A. 1	R. 0	P. 0	Mar. 6, 1908	74	28	\$ 1 30
Carbonear.....	3	1	24	Jan. 6 "	74	25	2 20
Bonavista.....	1	2	5	Dec. 27, 1907	74	23	1 60
do.....		2	32	" 27 "	74	32	1 30
do.....	1	2	36	" 27 "	74	22	1 60
do.....	1	1	18	" 28 "	74	18	1 60
do.....	3	0	32	July 13 "	74	26	1 60
do.....	6	1	31	" 13 "	74	24	3 10
do.....	3	0	24	June 7 "	74	29	2 20
Trinity.....	3	2	28	Dec. 27 "	74	40	2 20
Twillingate.....	13	1	15	Jan. 6, 1908	74	33	5 20
St. Barbe.....	3	0	9	Dec. 27, 1907	74	39	2 20
do.....	4	1	36	" 27 "	74	41	2 50
Bonavista.....	5	1	24	" 27 "	74	37	2 80
do.....	2	1	8	" 27 "	74	34	1 90
Burgeo and LaPoile.....			35	" 27 "	74	35	1 30
do.....			33	" 27 "	74	36	1 30
do.....		2	1	" 27 "	74	38	1 30
do.....		1	0	" 27 "	74	42	1 30
Bay de Verde.....	5	3	15	" 27 "	74	43	2 80
Trinity.....	1	2	20	" 27 "	74	45	1 60
Burin.....	16	1	6	" 27 "	74	50	6 10
St. Barbe.....	5	1	24	Mar. 13, 1908	65a	194	1 00
do.....		1	0	Dec. 27, 1907	74	46	1 30
Twillingate.....	2	2	12	" 27 "	65a	196	1 90
do.....	1	1	10	" 27 "	74	47	1 60
Bonavista.....	1	1	25	" 27 "	65a	95	1 60
do.....		3	8	" 27 "	74	47	1 30
do.....	2	0	36	" 27 "	74	48	1 90
do.....	4	0	0	" 27 "	74	49	2 20
do.....	3	1	32	" 27 "	74	51	2 20
do.....	1	0	12	" 27 "	74	52	1 60
St. Barbe.....	11	0	0	Jan. 6 "	74	58	4 30
do.....	5	1	2	" 6 "	74	57	2 80
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	2	0	37	Dec. 27 "	74	60	1 90
St. Barbe.....	2	0	0	" 27 "	74	61	1 60
Bay de Verde.....			21	" 27 "	74	62	1 30
Twillingate.....		1	13	" 27 "	74	63	1 30
do.....	8	0	0	Mar. 13, 1908	74	66	3 40
Bonavista.....	4	1	36	Feb. 24 "	74	59	2 50
do.....	5	0	16	" 24 "	74	64	2 80
Bonavista.....	2	2	0	Dec. 27, 1907	74	65	1 90
St. George.....	7	0	0	June 7 "	74	68	3 10
do.....	7	0	0	" 7 "	74	67	3 10
do.....	15	2	0	" 7 "	74	69	5 80
do.....	17	1	24	" 7 "	74	70	6 40
do.....	20	0	0	" 7 "	65a	198	1 00
do.....	23	0	0	Dec. 27 "	74	79	7 90
Bonavista.....	1	0	31	" 27 "	74	78	1 60
do.....	7	1	27	" 27 "	74	80	3 40
Twillingate.....	6	1	23	" 27 "	74	81	1 10
do.....	3	2	27	" 27 "	74	75	2 20
do.....	1	1	39	" 27 "	74	76	1 60
Fortune Bay.....	4	2	5	Jan. 6, 1908	74	71	2 50
do.....	5	2	12	" 6 "	74	72	2 80
do.....	9	1	4	" 6 "	74	73	4 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Crown Land Grants

No.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant.	Locality.
335	April 4	E. and W. Cluett	11602	Belleoram
336	" 4	Mary Jane Drake.....	11508	St. John's Bay
337	May 14	Ezekiel Penney.....	11566	Hickman's Harbor
338	" 14	Patrick Cullen.....	11694	Torbay
339	" 14	T. P. O'Donnell	11476	Bell Island
340	" 14	Charles Eveleigh.....	11598	LaScie
341	" 14	do	11597	do
342	" 14	James Giles.	11710	Hawke's Bay
343	" 21	William J. Lavers.....	11643	Port Saunders.....
344	" 21	Ed. Bartlett	11613	Bell Island
345	" 21	John T. Pelley.....	11653	Broad Cove.....
346	" 21	H. and E. Stone.....	11622	Upper Rocky Brook.....
347	" 27	M. F. Murphy and J. J. Evans.....	11672	Black Marsh Road.....
348	June 2	John Steed	11552	St. Chads.....
349	" 2	William Vey... ..	11666	Long Beach
350	" 2	Thomas Pearce	11723	Harbor Breton
351	" 6	R. Delahunty	11451	Ferryland
352	" 6	William Kennedy.....	11763	Bay of Islands
353	" 6	N. Turner.....	11618	Scissors Cove
354	" 6	A. J. and C. Cull.	11604	Carmanville
355	" 6	Stanley Abbott.....	11464	Ragged Harbor.....
356	" 6	Eugene Dalton... ..	11595	White Rocks.....
357	" 6	J. H., L. and T. Pelley	11569	Broad Cove.....
358	" 6	W. H. Pelley	11544	do
359	" 6	Levi Gill	11688	Fox Cove.....
360	" 6	J. A. and B. Knee	11673	Safe Harbor
361	" 6	S. and R. Gill	11591	Newtown.....
362	" 6	T. Steed.....	11469	Glovertown.....
363	" 6	J. T. Turner.....	11664	St. Brendan's.....
364	" 6	A. and T. Murphy	11483	Bell Island
365	" 20	C. Hornett.....	11594	Campbellton.....
366	" 22	Uriah Manuel	11563	Indian Arm
367	" 22	R., W. J. and J. Pelley.....	11655	Broad Cove.....
368	" 22	E. Peckford	11478	Fox Head Cove.....
369	" 22	A. Keeping.....	11584	Burnt Islands.....
370	" 22	Rev. A. Dawson	11690	St. Croix

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
30th June, 1908.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1907-1908.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount of Fee.
					Vol.	Folio.	
Fortune Bay.....	A.	R.	P.	Dec. 27, 1907	74	74	\$ 1 60
do	1	0	30	" 27 "	74	77	1 90
Trinity	2	3	13	" 27 "	74	78	1 90
St. John's East	2	0	3	Feb. 24, 1908	74	93	4 30
do	10	1	0	Dec. 27, 1907	74	92	10 00
St. Barbe.....	30	0	0	" 27 "	74	89	4 00
do	10	0	0	" 27 "	74	90	1 30
do	2	24		Mar. 2, 1908	74	91	5 50
do	14	2	15	Jan. 6 "	70	82	10 90
St. John's East	32	1	12	Dec. 27, 1907	70	81	8 80
Trinity	26	0	0	Jan. 6 "	70	83	8 20
do	23	3	26	" 6 "	70	80	7 30
St. John's West.....	20	3	22	Feb. 24, 1908	65a	199	7 00
Bonavista.....	20	0	0	Dec. 27, 1907	74	101	2 50
Trinity	4	2	0	Jan. 6, 1908	74	102	2 50
Fortune Bay.....	4	3	0	Mar. 13 "	74	103	1 30
Ferryland	1	25		Nov. 12, 1907	74	104	2 20
St. George's.....	3	0	16	April 25, 1908	74	115	2 50
Twillingate.....	4	2	15	Dec. 27, 1907	74	106	7 00
Fogo	20	0	0	" 27 "	74	112	3 40
do	7	2	9	" 27 "	74	100	3 40
Trinity	7	0	33	" 27 "	74	113	9 10
do	26	3	28	" 27 "	74	109	4 00
do	9	2	24	" 27 "	74	110	3 10
Bonavista	6	2	14	Feb. 24, 1908	74	114	3 70
do	9	0	0	" 24 "	74	111	2 80
do	6	0	0	Dec. 27, 1907	74	107	1 30
do	2	2	0	" 27 "	74	108	1 90
do	2	3	24	Jan. 6, 1908	74	105	2 50
do	3	3	31	Dec. 27, 1907	70	84	13 30
St. John's East	41	0	0	" 27 "	74	117	7 00
Twillingate	19	0	4	" 27 "	74	116	3 40
do	7	2	34	Jan. 6, 1908	74	118	7 00
Trinity	19	2	24	Dec. 27, 1907	74	119	1 30
Fogo	2	25		" 17 "	74	120	1 30
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	1	6		Feb. 24, 1908	74	121	1 90
Bonavista.....	2	0	28				
Total.....	7548	1	19				\$2639 50

J. A. CLIFT,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines

Return of Timber Licenses Issued
During the Fiscal Year ending
30th June, 1908.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Licenses to Cut Timber Issued During the Year.

Date.	Name.	Locality	AREA. Square Miles.	Rental	Bonus.
1907.				\$	\$
June 7	Owego Lumber and Pulp Co ...	Main River, St. Georges.....	78	156 00	156 00
July 13	E. J. Sheldon	Mokkovik, Labrador.....	1,000	2000 00	2000 00
June 7	R. K. Bishop, C. F. Taylor & W. E. Bearns.....	Terra Nova River.....	40	80 00	80 00
July 13	Abram L. Smith.....	Grand Lake	38	76 00	76 00
July 13	J. B. Patten, Wm. Forsey, Eli Harris & Lemuel Simmonds	Bay du Nord, Fortune Bay..	135	270 00	270 00
June 7	Charles E. Parsons.....	Humber Arm, Bay of Is.....	7	14 00	14 00
Aug. 9	Wright F. Lake.....	Inland Bay D'Espoir, F.B..	25	50 00	50 00
9	Charles F. Taylor	do do	67	135 00	135 00
9	Charles F. Taylor	Terra Nova River.....	26	52 00	52 00
9	Walter B. Grieve....	Inland Bay D'Espoir.....	260	520 00	520 00
Sept. 23	William W. Baird	Inland Indian Arm, N.D.B.	32	64 00	64 00
Oct. 9	George N. Murphy..	Hawke's Bay. Dist. St. Bar	68	136 00	136 00
9	Joseph M. Curran ...	do do	53	106 00	106 00
1908.					
Jan. 6	Terra Nova Lumber Company..	Terra Nova Lake.....	9	20 00	20 00
6	Alfred Manley	Crabbes River, Bay St. G...	75	150 00	150 00
6	William J. Ellis.....	George's Pond and Deer L..	75	150 00	150 00
6	Shurmer Sibthorpe.....	Lake St. John.....	79	158 00	158 00
6	Shurmer Sibthorpe.....	do	18	36 00	36 00
Feb. 24	Robert B. Job.....	Hare B. Dist. St. Barbe.....	170	340 00	340 00
24	Abraham, Alexander & Samuel Pritchett.....	S. W. Pond, Travers B., Gambo	4	8 00	8 00
24	Frederick Prince.....	Flat Bay Brook, Bay St. G..	32	64 00	64 00
April 24	Nfld. Pulp and Timber Ter- ritories, Limited.....	Little R., Burgeo & LaP....	300	600 00	600 00
May 19	Rev. H. Feaver, W. H. Taylor	St. Georges River..	100	200 00	200 00
June 22	Jane Taylor.....	Sandy and Birchy Lakes....	136	272 00	272 00
			2827		

J. A. CLIFT,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
30th June, 1908.

Return of One Year Mining Li-
censes, Issued from July 1st,
1907, to June 30th, 1908.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licences

Date.	Registry.		Name.
	Vol.	Folio	
1907			
Aug. 14	17	165	Sydney D. Blandford.....
July 27	17	166	Hon Geo. H. Emerson.....
1	17	167	Chas. H. Taylor.....
3	17	168	Harold Burke.....
25	17	169	Michael Lemee and C. P. Eagan.....
Aug. 8	17	170	William Campbell.....
8	17	171	William Campbell.....
July 10	17	172	Sir Wm. H. Horwood.....
10	17	173	Cyril W. G. Tessier.....
11	17	174	Donald Morison.....
13	17	175	William C. Job.....
Aug 19	17	176	The Anglo Newfoundland Development Co., Limited ✓
July 15	17	177	Joseph H. Taverner.....
15	17	178	Charles R. Thompson.....
15	17	179	Charles R. Thompson.....
15	17	180	Charles R. Thompson.....
16	17	181	Jonathan Noseworthy.....
16	17	182	Chas. W. H. Tessier.....
16	17	183	Wm. Campbell.....
19	17	184	Arthur R. Hutchcroft.....
19	17	185	Hon. Robert K. Bishop ✓
19	17	186	Chas. H. Hewitt.....
20	17	187	Wm. E. Bearns.....
22	17	188	Wm. Cook.....
23	17	189	Wm. Campbell.....
23	17	190	Alex McDougall.....
23	17	191	M. B. Vail and Jas. W. Grant.....
23	17	192	M. B. Vail and Jas. W. Grant.....
23	17	193	M. B. Vail and Jas. W. Grant.....
23	17	194	M. B. Vail and Jas. W. Grant.....
23	17	195	A. A. Delgado, Matthew Kent, and Patrick J. Shea.....
23	17	196	A. A. Delgado, Matthew Kent, and Patrick J. Shea.....
25	17	197	Cyril W. G. Tessier.....
26	17	198-9	J. W. Morris, H. Hayward, and Joseph C. Perez.....
26	17	200	Wm. Wyatt, F. W. Knight, A. Lindsay, Wm. James, Wm. Campbell, C. H. Hutchings, and A. Donnelly.....
26	17	201	Thomas Bennett.....
30	17	202	Thomas J. Freeman.....
Aug. 6	17	203	Charles Smith.....
July 30	17	204	George Hodder.....
30	17	205	George Hodder.....
30	17	206	Rev. Jas. J. McGrath.....
31	17	207	William Campbell.....
Aug. 1	17	208	Thos. J. Freeman.....
2	17	209	Arthur R. Hutchcroft.....
2	17	210	Andrew A. Delgado.....
2	17	211	Edwin Mews.....
Mar. 3	17	212	Wm. Mitchell, H. S. Butt, and Wm. March.....
Aug. 3	17	213	Alexander McLachlan.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

issued during the Year 1907 and 1908.

Residence.	Fee.	Locality.	Remarks.
St. John's	\$20 00	"Black Hills," inland from Seal Cove, Conception Bay.	
"	20 00	Codroy Road, District of St. George.	
"	10 00	Little Narrows Island, Labrador.	
Little Bay, N. D. Bay.....	10 00	Indian Bight, Little Bay, N.D.B.	
St. John's	10 00	Lobster Harbor, White Bay.	
"	20 00	Joe Paul's Steady, Headwaters, Gander River.	
"	20 00	Joe Paul's and Burnt Hill, Headwaters Gander River.	
"	50 00	Indian Head, Hall's Bay, N.D.B.	
"	10 00	How Harbor, Hare Bay, Dis. St. Barbe	
"	10 00	Bumble Bee Bight, Pilley's Island, N.D.B.	
"	50 00	Baie Verte, Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	60 00	Southside Red Indian Lake.	
Little Bay, N. D. Bay.....	10 00	Otter Island, Little Bay, N.D.B.	
St. John's	20 00	E. of Green Cove, Baie Verte.	
"	10 00	" " "	
"	20 00	" " "	
"	10 00	East of Bunyan's Cove, Clode Sound, Bonavista Bay.	
"	10 00	Goose Cove, Hare Bay, Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	10 00	Western Bay, Dis. Bay de Verde.	
New Bay, N. D. Bay.....	20 00	S. W. Arm, New Bay, N.D.B.	
St. John's.....	20 00	Inland S. W. Arm, New Bay, N.D.B.	
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	100 00	Shag Rocks, Labrador.	
St. John's.....	20 00	S. W. Arm, New Bay, N.D.B.	
"	20 00	Inland Shag Rocks, Labrador.	
"	10 00	" " "	
"	20 00	" " "	
"	20 00	" " "	
"	10 00	" " "	
"	20 00	" " "	
"	10 00	" " "	
"	10 00	" " "	
"	10 00	" " "	
"	10 00	" " "	
"	10 00	North of " "	
"	30 00	" " "	
"	10 00	Pitt Sound Island, Bonavista Bay.	
"	10 00	N. W. Arm, Clode Sound, Bonavista B	
"	10 00	Between Burnt P. and Northern Bay, District Bay de Verde..	
"	10 00	Little Cat Arm, District St. Barbe	
Twillingate.....	10 00	Platters Head, South Is., Twillingate.	
"	10 00	Kiddle Cove, " "	
St. John's.....	20 00	Job's Cove, District Bay-de-Verde	
"	10 00	Western Bay, " "	
"	10 00	Long Pond Peninsula, Dist. Hr. Main	
New Bay, N.D. Bay.....	20 00	S. W. Arm, New Bay, N. D. B.	
St. John's	10 00	Bateau Cove, Pacquet Harbor, District St. Barbe	
Dog Bay, Dis. Fogo.....	10 00	Furrier's Island, N. D. Bay	
Sound I'd, Placentia Bay	10 00	Hollett's Cove Placentia Bay	
St. John's.....	10 00	Stag Is. near Boulter's Rock, Labrador	

870.00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licences

Date	Registry		Name.
	Vol	Folio.	
1907			
Aug.	3	17	214 Wm. H. McRobert
	6	17	215 Edward Parsons
	6	17	216 J. A. Wm. McNeily
	8	17	217 Charles R. Thompson
	8	17	218 Jos. Delouchrey and Wm. Cantwell
	9	17	219 Esau Butler and Jno. Butler
	12	17	220 Charles R. Thompson
	13	17	221 Jas. H. Monroe
	13	17	222 Jas. H. Monroe
	15	17	223 John J. Oxley
Oct.	14	17	224 Hon. Geo. H. Emerson
Aug.	17	17	225 Joseph P. Ryan
	17	17	226 Joseph P. Ryan
	16	17	227 John J. St. John
	24	17	228-229 Wm. E. Bearns and John McNamara
	26	17	230 Patrick Curren and Thomas Hearn
	28	17	231 John Browning and John Bouzan
	28	17	232 Thos. W. Collingwood
	31	17	233 J. Sinclair Tait
Nov.	4	17	234 Wm. E. Punchard and James Campbell
Oct.	11	17	235 The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. Ltd.
Sept.	16	17	236 The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. Ltd.
	14	17	237 The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. Ltd.
	3	17	238 Joseph Delouchrey
	6	17	239 Robert Brentall and Olaf G. Johnson
	6	17	240 J. Sinclair Tait
	6	17	241 J. Sinclair Tait
	6	17	242 J. Sinclair Tait
	6	17	243 Robt. B. Job
	10	17	244 Wm. Mitchell, Wm. March and H. J. Butt
	10	17	245 Annie Oxley
	12	17	246 Wm. E. Bearns
	12	17	247 Alex. McLachlan
	12	17	248-254 Wm. H. McRobert
	13	17	255 Donald Morison
Nov.	13	17	256 James Campbell
Sept.	17	17	257 Chas. H. Hewitt
	17	17	258 Chas. O'N. Conroy and Jas. R. Hayes
	18	17	259 Donald Morison
	23	17	260 Harold Burke
	30	17	261 Donald Morison
	30	17	262 Donald Morison
Oct.	1	17	263 Esau Butler and John Butler
Sept.	30	17	264 Esau Butler and John Butler
Oct.	1	17	265 Esau Butler and John Butler
	2	17	266 Hannah Corner
	3	17	267 George Hodder
	3	17	268 Frederick C. Alderdice
	8	17	269 Frederick C. Alderdice

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

issued during the Year 1907 and 1908.

Residence.	Fee.	Locality.	Remarks.
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	10 00	Inland Cinq Cerf Bk., Dis. of Burgeo.. and LaPoile	
Harbor Grace.....	30 00	Ochre Pit Cove, Dist Bay-de-Verde	
St. John's	30 00	Seldom-Come-By, District Fogo	
"	10 00	Inland Shag Rocks, Labrador	
"	10 00	Burton's Harbor, Sop's Arm, N.D.B.	
Topsail, C.B.	10 00	LaHund Harbor, District Burgeo and LaPoile.	
St. John's.....	10 00	Eagle River, Sandwich Bay, Labrador	
"	10 00	Upper Rocky Brook, Smith's Sound, Trinity Bay..	
"	10 00	Aspen Cove, Random Island, Trinity Bay	
"	10 00	Inland Manuels, Conception Bay	
"	20 00	Inland Codroy Road, Dist. St. George	
"	10 00	Inland Foxtrap, Conception Bay	
"	10 00	" " "	
"	50 00	" " "	
"	20 00	" Shag Rocks, Labrador	2 Licenses.
Little Bay, N.D. Bay.....	20 00	Little Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
" and St. John's	20 00	" "	
St. John's	10 00	Southern Gooseberry Is., Bonavista B	
"	30 00	Strong Islands, New Bay, N. D. B.	
London, Eng.....	200 00	S. W. Arm, Green Bay, N.D. B.	
St. John's	40 00	Mouth of Victoria River, R. Indian B	
"	120 00	" " "	
"	40 00	" " "	
Pilley's Island, N. D. B.	20 00	Burton's Hr., Sop's Arm, N. D. Bay.	
Grand Falls	10 00	Cat Bay Gut, Bonavista Bay.	
St. John's.....	20 00	Little Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
"	20 00	Sunday Cove Island, Notre Dame Bay	
"	10 00	Inland Rabbitt's Arm, "	
"	60 00	Reddix Bight, Labrador	
Sound Isld., Placentia B	10 00	Hickey's Pd., Inland White Pt., P.B.	
St. John's	10 00	Indian Pond, Conception Bay	
"	10 00	Underwater Lower Head, North Isld., Twillingate.	
"	10 00	Big Is. North of Hawke's Is., Babrador	
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	160 00	Rose Blanche, Bay LeMoine & Selon.	7 Licenses.
St. John's	20 00	Fleury Bight, New Bay, N. D. Bay.	
London England.....	20 00	Inland Rabbitt's Arm, N. D. Bay.	
Boston, Mass, U.S.A	10 00	Hammer C., Sandwich B., Labrador.	
St. John's & St. Georges.	10 00	Inland Flat B. Brook, B. St. George.	
"	10 00	" Rowsell's Harbor, Labrador.	
Butte, Montana, U.S.A.	10 00	East Tickle, Fogo Is., N. D. Bay.	
St. John's	20 00	Humber River, Bay of Islands.	
"	20 00	" "	
Topsail, C. B.....	10 00	Old Brook, Old Bay. Fortune Bay.	
"	10 00	Sandy Point, " "	
"	20 00	Red Head, Rencontre L., Fortune B.	
Grand Falls	40 00	Coal River, Stephenville, District St. George.	
Twillingate	10 00	Chance Hr. W., New World Sound, N. N. Bay.	
St. John's	20 00	Lower Rocky Cove, Smith's Sound, Trinity Bay.	
"	20 00	Aspen Cove, Random Sound, T. Bay.	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licences

Date	Registry		Name.
	Vol	Folio.	
1907			
Nov. 21	17	270	The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd
Oct. 8	17	271	Geo Hodder, sr. and jr., Robert Samson and Samuel Keefe (of Abram)
	8	17	272 James H. Carter
	9	17	273 Arthur W. Knight
	10	17	274 Chas. R. Thompson
	14	17	275 John W. Aitken
	14	17	276 Andrew A. Delgado
	18	17	277 J. Sinclair Tait
Nov. 2	17	278	The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited
Oct. 22	17	279	Edward C. Robinson
	24	17	280 Esau and John Butler.....
	26	17	281 Wm. Cook and Robert G. Rendell.....
	26	17	282 George Hodder.....
	28	17	283 John G. Duncan
Nov. 1	17	284	Edward Parsons and Archibald Lindsay.....
	8	17	285 Cornelius P. Eagan
	13	17	286 Charles F. Taylor.....
	18	17	287 Michael P. Gibbs
	18	17	288 Michael P. Gibbs.....
	18	18	1 George Roberts
	18	18	2 George Roberts and Jas. and Alex. Hodder.....
	18	18	3 Hon John Harvey.....
	19	18	4 Wm. E. Bearns.....
	20	18	5 John J. St. John....
	23	18	6 Robert E. Chambers
	23	18	7 Robert E. Chambers.....
	26	18	8 Archibald Lindsay.....
	26	18	9 Eleazor Robbins.....
	26	18	10 Chas. F. Taylor.....
Dec. 3	18	11	Wm. E. Bearns.....
	13	18	12 Charles Smith.....
1908			
Jan. 15	18	13	Thomas Kelby
1907			
Dec. 11	18	14	John J. Oxley.....
	12	18	15 Wm. H. Pike
	20	18	16 Robert G. Rendell
	23	18	17 Wm. H. Taylor and A. E. Chown.....
	23	18	18 Wm. Campbell.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

issued during the Year 1907 and 1908.

Residence.	Fee.	Locality.	Remarks.
St. John's	\$60 00	Red Indian Lake.	
Twillingate	10 00	Little Indian Cove, New World Id., N. D. Bay.	
Ferryland	20 00	Southern Bear Cove, Dis. Ferryland.	
St. John's	20 00	Betts Cove, N. D. Bay.	
"	20 00	St. Julien's, Dis. St. Barbe.	
Botwoodville	20 00	Little Seldom Come By.	
St. John's	10 00	Davies' Pond, inland Little Bay, N.D. Bay.	
"	20 00	Mouse Cove, South Arm, New Bay, N.D. Bay.	
New Glasgow, N.S.....	140 00	Under water, north from Bell Island, Conception Bay.	
Stoke-Newington, Eng...	10 00	W. of Hammer Cove, Sandwich Bay, Labrador.	
Topsail, C.B.....	20 00	W. of Old Brook, Old Bay, Dis. For- tune Bay.	
St. John's	20 00	Little Bay Head, N.D. Bay.	
Twillingate	10 00	East Chance Harbor, New World Id., N.D. Bay.	
St. John's	40 00	Eagle River, Sandwich Bay, Labrador.	
Harbor Grace and do.....	10 00	Inland Red Head, Dis. Bay de Verde.	
St. John's.....	10 00	Bridget Cove, New World Id., N.D.B.	
"	10 00	Gull Island, Badger Bay, N. D. Bay.	
"	20 00	North of Mount Cormack, inland Bay D'Espoir.	
"	40 00	East of Bluff Head, Port au Port Bay.	
Twillingate	10 00	Lawrence Harbor, Bay of Exploits.	
"	10 00	Gouffre, or Wild Cove, Canada Bay.	
St. John's.....	30 00	Pipestone Pond River, inland Bay D'Espoir.	
"	10 00	Inland Goose Cove, Hare Bay, Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	10 00	Inland Goose Cove, Hare Bay, Dis. St. Barbe.	
New Glasgow, N.S.....	10 00	Gready Island, Labrador.	
"	10 00	Paradise Main River, Labrador.	
St. John's.....	10 00	Tickle Bay, Trinity Bay.	
Hatchet Cove, Trinity B.	10 00	Inland Hatchet Cove, Trinity Bay.	
St. John's	10 00	Great Brehat Bay, Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	10 00	Stag and Shoal Tickle Islands, N.D.B.	
"	10 00	West of Mundy Pond, Dis. St. John's West.	
New York, U. S.A.....	10 00	N. W. Arm, Alexander Bay, Bonavista Bay.	
St. John's	10 00	Inland Fox Trap, Conception Bay.	
"	10 00	West of Mundy Pond, Dis. St. John's West.	
"	20 00	Round Head Island, St. John Bay, Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	10 00	Plaster Cove, Bay St. George.	
"	10 00	Between Foxtrap and Kelligrews, C.B.	

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CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licences

Date	Registry		Name.
	Vol	Folio.	
1907			
Dec. 28	18	19	Bernard McGrath.....
28	18	20	William Campbell and John J. Oxley.....
31	18	21	John McNamara ..
1908			
Feb. 17	18	22	Jonathan Noseworthy
24	18	23	Jonathan Noseworthy
24	18	24	Richard White
Jan. 2	18	25	Wm. S. Baird and Henry Anstey.....
3	18	26	Charles Dixon
11	18	27	Thomas J. Freeman.....
7	18	28	J. Sinclair Tait.....
16	18	29	Archibald H. Knight.....
17	18	30	Chas. S. Rowland and John P. Powell.....
18	18	31	James J. Smith.....
18	18	32	The Tilt Cove Copper Company Limited
25	18	33	Harold Baird.. ..
Feb. 11	18	34	W. H. Taylor... ..
Mar. 18	18	35	Thos. Kelby.....
18	18	36	Thos. Kelby.
Jan. 28	18	37	John J. Oxley.....
29	18	38	Richard D. Walsh.....
Feb. 1	18	39	Wm. Cook.....
1	18	40	Wm. Cook and John R. Stewart.....
1	18	41	Wm. Cook.....
3	18	42	John J. Oxley.....
3	18	43	Wm. Campbell
3	18	44	Wm. E. Bearn.....
3	18	45	Wm. E. Bearn.....
10	18	46	Wm. E. Bearn.....
15	18	47	Frederick C. Alderdice.....
15	18	48	Samuel Ruby
21	18	49	Wm. Campbell
21	18	50	William Walker.....
25	18	51	Chas. P. Taylor
27	18	52	Chas. W. H. Tessier.....
April 13	18	53	Henry J. Brownrigg.....
Mar. 2	18	54	John Leamon.....
2	18	55	John Leamon.....
2	18	56	Cyril W. G. Tessier.....
2	18	57	Andrew A. Delgado
April 20	18	58	George Roberts.....
Mar. 6	18	59	Chas. O'Neil Conroy and Jas. R. Hayes.....
6	18	60	Chas. O'Neil Conroy and Jas. R. Hayes.....
6	18	61	Charles R. Thompson

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

issued during the Year 1907 and 1908.

Residence.	Fee.	Locality.	Remarks.
St. John's	\$10 00	Keels, Bonavista Bay.	
"	20 00	Inland Seal Cove, Dis. Harbor Main.	
"	20 00	Inland Davies' Pond, inland Little Bay, N.D. Bay.	
"	20 00	Inland Goose Arm, ay of BIslands.	
"	20 00	" " "	
"	10 00	Bell Island, Conception Bay.	
Twillingate	10 00	Farmer Head, New World Id., N.D.B.	
St. John's	20 00	Inland Baie Verte, District St. Barbe.	
"	20 00	Manuels River, District Hr. Main.	
"	10 00	Seal Islands, near Flowers Cove, Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	20 00	Inland Betts Cove, N. D. B.	
Gander Bay and do	10 00	Barry's Brook, Gander Bay	
Norris' Arm	30 00	Inland Seldom Come By, Fogo Isld.	
Tilt Cove, N.D. Bay	20 00	Long Pond, near Tilt Cove, N. D. B.	
Twillingate	10 00	Farmer Arm Head, New World Isld., Notre Dame Bay.	
St. John's	40 00	Stock Cove, Bonavista Bay.	
New York, U.S.A.	10 00	Ming's Bight, Dis. St. Barbe	
"	10 00	" " "	
St. John's	10 00	Inland Kelligrews, C.B.	
Little Bay, N. D. Bay	20 00	Bob's Head, Hall's Bay, N. D. Bay.	
St. John's	10 00	Little Bay Head, N. D. Bay	
do & Little Bay, N.D.B	40 00	Bear Cove, Western Arm, Green Bay, N. D. Bay.	
St. John's	20 00	Moreton's Harbor, N. D. Bay.	
"	50 00	Inland Kelligrews, C. B.	
"	10 00	Under Water, St. Julien's Harbor, Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	10 00	St. Julien's Island, Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	10 00	Groux Point, Croc Hr., Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	10 00	Goose Cove Peninsula, Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	10 00	Aspen Pt., Random Island, Smith's Sound, Trinity Bay.	
"	10 00	Inland Upper Gullies, C. B.	
"	10 00	Dixon's Hill and Verran's Island, Placentia.	
Little Bay, N. D. Bay	10 00	Inland Bob's Head, Hall's Bay.	
St. John's	60 00	Hall's Bay, N. D. Bay.	
"	10 00	Tommy Toncher's Cove, Bay St. George.	
"	10 00	Long Pond, C. B.	
"	20 00	Near Scaffold's Hill, Inland Bay D'Espoir.	
"	30 00	East of Scaffold's Hill, Inland Bay D'Espoir.	
"	10 00	Inland Cinq Cerf Brook, Dis. Burgeo and LaPoile.	
"	10 00	Sugar Loaf Islands, N. D. Bay.	
Twillingate	10 00	Burnt Islands, Twillingate, N. D.B.	
St. John's & St. George's	40 00	Inland Flat Bay Brook, B. St. George.	
"	40 00	" " "	
"	10 00	East of Brigus Junction.	

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CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licences

Date.	Registry.		Name.
	Vol.	Folio	
1908			
Mar. 11	18	62	Charles R. Thompson.....
	12	63	William Cook.....
April 6	18	64	Wm. Churchill, Jno. Anderson, Executor, F. J. Morris, S. Churchill, and Richard Roach and Wm. Clements.....
	15	65	Eleazar Robbins.....
May 9	18	66	Alex. McDougall.....
	21	67	Otto Emerson.....
June '1	18	68	Jane Taylor.....
April 20	18	69	Chas. R. Thompson.....
	24	70	John J. Oxley.....
	27	71	Wm. Campbell.....
	27	72	Wm. E. Bearns.....
May 1	18	73	Owen G. Owen.....
	1	74	Jas. Andrews and Jno. W. Aitken.....
	5	75	J. H. D. Carter.....
	8	76	Thos. French and Wm. Campbell.....
June 30	18	77	Harvy D. Reid.....
May 16	18	79	Wm. Bearns, A. A. Delgado, and Abel Adams.....
	17	80	Geo. Hodder.....
	18	81	Geo. Hodder.....
	18	82	Robert B. Job.....
	21	83	Hon. John Harvey.....
	21	84	Wm. Campbell and Thos. French.....
	26	85	Chas. R. Thompson.....
	21	86	George Hodder.....
June 4	18	87	Wm. Campbell.....
	4	88	Francis H. Viguers.....
	5	89	Wm. J. Ellis, and P. T. McGrath.....
	27	90	Thos. J. Freeman.....
	29	91	Wm C. Winsborrow.....
	8	92	Janet, Georgina A., Lucy and Rose Stirling, J. Manuel & C. O'N. Conroy
	8	93	Chas. O'N. Conroy ..
	8	94	Chas. O'N. Conroy ..
	10	95	John J. St. John.....
	10	96	John J. St. John.....
	10	97	Chas. R. Thompson.....
	12	98	Walter Clouston.....
	13	99	John J. Oxley and Wm. Campbell.....
	15	100	Ml. Connolly and Ed. Doheney.....
	15	101	Wm. J. Ellis and Patk. T. McGrath.....
	16	102	M. L. Parrell, Abel Adams and A. A. Delgado.....
	17	103	Robert Freeman.....
	18	104	Robt. B. Job.....
	20	105	Wm. Cook.....
	20	106	Wm. Cook.....
	22	107	The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Limited.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

issued during the Year 1907 and 1908.

Residence.	Fee.	Locality.	Remarks.
St. John's	\$10 00	Jibeojeak Brook, near Island Rock Cove, Hall's Bay.	
"	10 00	East of Island Rock Cove, Hall's Bay.	
"			
Topsail and Bell Is., C.B.	40 00	Bell Island C. B.	
Hatchet Cove, T. B.....	10 00	Bailey's Cove, W. of St. Jones Within, Trinity Bay.	
St. John's	10 00	Inland Long Pond, Conception Bay	
"	10 00	Davis Cove, Humber Arm, Bay of Is.	
"	10 00	Goes Pt., Little River, Bay D'Espoir.	
"	10 00	Parsons' Pond, (Thomson Island) Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	20 00	Topsail, C.B.	
"	40 00	Inland Foxtrap, C.B.	
"	10 00	North of Goose Cove, Dis. St. Barbe.	
Summerside, B. of Isld...	40 00	Pearl Island, Bay of Islands.	
Botwoodville	10 00	Fleury Bight, N. D. B.	
Summerside	30 00	Tweed Island, Bay of Islands.	
Tizzard's Hr ,&St. John's	10 00	N. W. Point, Chapel's Island, N.D.B.	
St. John's	10 00	Notre Dame Island, Dis. St. Barbe.	
"	10 00	Fleur-de-Lys Harbor	
Twillingate	10 00	Chance Hr. W., New World Island, N. D. Bay.	
"		Bluff Head, South Island, Twillingate, N. D. Bay.	
St. John's	20 00	Bell Island, C. B.	
"	10 00	" Dicks Pinch," West of Seal Cove, Dis. Bay-de-Verde.	
St. John's & Tizzard's Hr.	10 00	" Toad Asses," New World Island, N. D. Bay.	
St. John's	10 00	Inland Job's Cove, Dis. Bay-de-Verde.	
Twillingate	10 00	Chance Hr. West New World Island, N. D. Bay.	
St. John's	20 00	Chapel Island, N. D. Bay.	
"	10 00	Marble Head, West of Fortune Hr., N. D. Bay.	
"	10 00	Little Bay, N. D. Bay.	
"	10 00	Topsail, C. B.	
"	30 00	Corner Brook, Sop's Arm, White Bay.	
St. John's & Twillingate.	40 00	Inland Island Rock Cove, Hall's Bay.	
St. John's	20 00	" " " "	
"	20 00	Inland Wolf Cove, Hall's Bay.	
"	10 00	Inland Ming's Bight, Dis. St. Barbe ..	
"	10 00	Near Dog Pond, Inland Foxtrap, C.B.	
"	10 00	Inland Manuels, C. B.	
"	30 00	Black Island Labrador.	
"	10 00	North East Arm, Placentia.	
"	20 00	Little Bay, N. D. Bay.	
"	20 00	" " " "	
"	10 00	Saint Carls, East of Cape St. Anthony	
"	20 00	Gold Cove, Riverhead Bay, White B.	
"	60 00	Fox Island River, Inland Port au Port Bay.	
"	10 00	Hall's Bay Head.	
"	10 00	Seal Bay, N. D. B.	
New Glasgow, N. S.	20 00	"Under Water" N. from Bell Is., C.B.	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licences

Date.	Registry.		Name.
	Vol.	Folio	
1908			
June 22	18	108	C. P. Eagan and Michael Lemee
23	18	109	Wm. Campbell and John J. Oxley
27	18	110	James Rendell..... ..
27	18	111	James Rendell..... ..
29	18	112	Harry J. Crowe
29	18	113	Harry J. Crowe
29	18	114	Esau Butler and John Butler.....

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
St. John's, Newfoundland, June 30th, 1908.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

issued during the Year 1907 and 1908.

Residence.	Fee.	Locality.	Remarks.
St. John's	\$10 00	Lobster Harbor, White Bay.	
"	20 00	Upper Gullies, Conception Bay.	
"	10 00	Coffee Pond, inland Forteau Bay, Labrador.	
"	10 00	Beaver River, inland Lanse au Loup, Labrador.	
Botwoodville.....	10 00	Beaton's Brook, Noel Paul's Brook.	
"	10 00	Red Indian Falls, Exploits River.	
Topsail, Conception Bay.	30 00	Old Bay, Fortune Bay.	

J. A. CLIFT,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines

Return of Ninety-Nine Year Min- ing Leases

Issued from July 1st, 1907, to June 30th, 1908.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Mining Leases

Date.	Registry.		Name.
	Vol.	Folio	
1907			
Sept. 19	7	4	Assad Kawaja, Michael L. Parrell, Alex. Kawaja and Catherine Colbert (Administratrix)
19	7	5	John Bouzan and Robt. Freeman
Oct. 11	7	6	The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited.....
11	7	7	George Normey..... ..
1908			
Mar. 2	7	8	Erastus Moores..... ..
2	7	9	Robert B. Job..... ..
13	7	10	The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Limited.. ..
13	7	11	The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Limited.....
13	7	12	The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Limited.....
13	7	13	The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Limited.....

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
June 30th. 1908.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

issued during the Year.

Residence.	Locality.	Fee.	Remarks.
St. John's	St. Juliens, Dis. St. Barbe. Gold Cove, White Bay. Under Water N., from Bell Isld., C.B. Notre Dame Island, Dis. St. Barbe.	\$	
Hr. Grace		100 00	
St. John's		40 00	
New Glasgow, N.S		100 00	
Pilley's Island, N.D. B.		20 00	
Tilt Cove, N. D. B....	Goose Cove, Dis. St. Barbe.	20 00	
St. John's	Bell Island, C. B.	40 00	
New Glasgow, N. S.....	Under Water, C. B.	100 00	
" "	" "	60 00	
" "	" "	20 00	
" "	" "	20 00	
		<u>520 00</u>	

J. A. CLIFT,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Return of Fee-Simple Mining Grants

Issued from July 1st, 1907, to June 30th, 1908.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Fee-Simple Mining Grants

Date	Registry		Name.	Residence.
	Vol	Folio.		
1907				
July 13	1	95	Wm. Cook	St. John's
Dec. 27	1	96	Newfoundland Petroleum Limited	"
27	1	97	Newfoundland Petroleum Limited	"
27	1	98	John P. Chetwynd.....	Grand Bruit.....
27	1	99	Hon. R. K. Bishop (Exec. of D. J. Henderson) and Hon. John Harvey.....	St. John's
1908				
Mar. 24	1	100	Walter Baine Grieve	"
April 6	1	101	The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Limited.. ..	Sydney, Cape Breton.....
6	1	102	The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Limited.....	"
6	1	103	The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Limited..	New Glasgow, N.S.....

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
June 30th, 1908.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

issued during the Year.

Locality.	To Whom Delivered.	Remarks.
Tea Arm, New Bay, N.D.B	Wm. Cook.	
Parsons' Pond, Dis. St. Barbe	Chas. R. Thompson.	
Parsons' Pond, Dis. St. Barbe	Chas. R. Thompson.	
Cinq Cerf Brook, Burgeo & LaPoile...	J. P. Chetwynd.	
Inland Ming's Bight, Dis. St. Barbe...	Wm. R. Howley.	
Black Duck C., Random Sound, T.B.	W. B. Grieve.	
Under Water, Bell Island, C.B	H. E. Knight.	
" " "	H. E. Knight.	
" " "	H. E. Knight.	

J. A. CLIFT,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines

The Mineral Resources of
Newfoundland.

The Mineral Resources of Newfoundland.

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

Newfoundland is a country that has undergone many vicissitudes during the earlier geological epochs. Its rock structure consists chiefly of the most ancient series comprised within Archaean, Eozoic, or Pre-Cambrian Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. It is consequently one of the oldest countries in the world.

It has passed through the fire, so to speak, and large areas are found to be occupied by igneous, eruptive and igneo aqueous materials, otherwise highly metamorphosed sediments, indicating prolonged volcanic action at different periods of its structural history.

Still later, during the Post-Pliocene glacial epoch, an immense ice-mantle seems to have enveloped the whole surface of the country, and when, under more congenial conditions of temperature, this ice cap began to give way, its onward movement, descending from the higher elevations towards the sea on every side, acted like a cyclopean ploughshare. It tore up, pushed or carried along everything that came in its way, scattering broadcast over the surface, in every direction, innumerable granitic and other boulders, grooved striated and polished the underlying rock surface, in a word, planed down the entire face of the country. Evidences of this great denuding agent are abundant all over the country, and it was the effect of this same agency which moulded it into its present contour of smooth, rounded, rolling ridges and low valleys. There are no sharp, serrated peaks, such as are seen in non-glaciated countries, anywhere visible. Here and there only, throughout the interior, a few isolated, truncated bosses of granite or trap rear their heads above the general level. These are known locally as "Tolts," and would seem to correspond closely with the American "Butte," or South African "Kopje."

In several respects the geological structure of this island bears a striking resemblance to that of parts of Old England. On its eastern seaboard we have the structure of Wales repeated in the Cambrian deposits. Sediments of almost identical character, holding similar fossil organisms, are found on the shores of all the principal southern and eastern bays, even the celebrated Carnarvon slate deposits are repeated here.

Fossils of the Silurian and Carboniferous ages, while closely allied to those of both the Eastern and Western Continents, nevertheless, possess some local peculiarities, which seem to point to a transitional or intermediate stage between the two. This would go to bear out the oft-repeated expression that "Newfoundland is the stepping stone between Europe and America." Geographically, also, it bears to this continent a relative position strikingly similar to that which Britain holds to Europe.

It would be but reasonable to expect that in a country so composed of the most ancient rock formations, one that has undergone so many changes, a country tossed, heaved and disrupted in the throes of its birth, and subjected to the roughest usage during its youth, mineral wealth of no mean order should occur. Such has been abundantly proven to be the case; although as yet mining may be almost looked upon as still in the infant stage. What was once considered as indicative of its utter barrenness, turns out, in the light of modern scientific research, in reality to place Newfoundland in the category of one of nature's treasure houses.

Almost every known metallic substance has been found in the country, and as it becomes still further explored, there is a strong presumption that the few remaining minerals, not hitherto met with, will be added to the list.

The following brief particulars of our mining industry to date may not be without interest:—

COPPER

Copper mining ranks first in point of time, as it did until recently in importance. It may be said, however, to have commenced as recently as 1864, when the Union Mine at Tilt Cove was opened. Previous to that date, some desultory mining did take place, it is true, but I can find recorded, during the ten years preceding that time, an output of some 628 tons only.

The Tilt Cove Mine, in Notre Dame Bay, has been a constant producer since its inception to the present date. It was followed in 1875 by the opening of the Bett's Head Mine, and in 1878 by that of Little Bay. Several others of less importance, all situated in the same great bay, became small producers at later periods. Other sections of the country have more recently attracted attention owing to their promising copper deposits. The Western Copper Company's Mine at York Harbor, Bay of Islands, though not as yet vigorously worked, seems destined to become a large producer in the near future. Within the past year a new copper mine has been opened by some English capitalists, at a place called Goose Cove, in Hare Bay, near the northern extremity of the island, and up to the end of 1908, some 700 tons of ore were raised. It is expected by the spring to have at least 1200 tons ready for shipment.

Altogether the statistics of our copper mining up to date give a total output of 1,319,594 tons of ore, 78,015 tons regulus, and 5,418 tons of ingot copper, shipped from all the mines. The percentages of metallic copper contained in these ores have varied considerably, running from 3 to 4 up to 30 per cent. I cannot obtain an average, but taking it at about 10 per cent., the total yield of metallic copper should be in the vicinity of 140,366 tons.

Numerous indications of copper occur all around the coast and on some of the outlying islands, some of which may yet develop into paying properties. Very rich ores of copper glance, tetrahedrite and erubescite are found in the Huronian series, on the southern parts of the island. One of these, in the immediate vicinity of St. John's City, is just now attracting attention, and a local company is being formed to exploit it. The ore is a very beautiful erubescite, running 58 per cent. in copper. Native copper occurs both in Conception and Placentia Bays in small quantities, and at once place in the latter bay seems to offer a fair prospect for a paying proposition. It occurs on an island called Oderin, which is made up chiefly of greenstone and amygdaloidal trap, much of which is impregnated with finely disseminated scales or particles of copper. Some portions of the rock are quite rich in the metal, and at one point, where a break occurs, many lumps of copper were found amongst the debris that had tumbled down from the cliffs.

Until quite recently, it was believed that copper deposits, or for that matter, all mineral deposits, were confined to the immediate seaboard, but recently discoveries have been made by the Anglo-Nfld. Development Company (Harmsworth) of lead and zinc, on one side of Red Indian Lake, and copper on the other, showing how fallacious this idea was. Red Indian Lake is in the very heart of the interior, and as the country becomes more and more opened up, no doubt other valuable finds will be recorded. No prospecting worthy of the name has yet taken place beyond a few miles from the coast.

IRON ORES

In a report prepared for the information of the Imperial Government in 1895, on the occurrence of iron ores in Newfoundland, it was shown that deposits of this mineral of almost every known variety were found here. These include magnetite, hematite, limonite, specular and jaspery iron ores, clay iron stone, bog iron, ochreous ores, etc. So far none of these have been exploited to any extent, with the exception of the remarkable deposit of hematite on Bell Island, in Conception Bay. Perhaps nowhere in the world is there to be found a deposit paralleling this one. It is altogether of such an unique character in its extent and the interesting geological conditions under which it occurs, that a brief description of its principal features may prove of interest.

Great Bell Island is one of a group of three islands situated in Conception Bay, near its south side. It is the largest and lies furthest out from shore, is about six miles long by about two miles wide, having a surface area of twelve square miles. It forms, with the other two islands, the remnant of what was once a great trough of Cambrian rocks, which occupied the entire area of the bay. The former existence of this trough is plainly indicated by the presence of narrow fringes of its basic members, stretching along the

shores of the bay on either side. On the south side, a fringe of about one mile wide extends along shore some ten miles, facing the bay and dipping towards the water, while on the north side, on the outer headlands, isolated patches of similar rocks are met with, dipping in the opposite direction, also towards the water. The islands above mentioned form the highest portion of this former trough now visible, but the centre of the trough must still lay out beneath the water, some three or four miles north from the Great Bell Island. Numerous typical fossils of the upper Cambrian series are found on this island, the strata, which lie pretty flat, having a general inclination towards the north at an angle of 8° or 9° .

It may be readily inferred that the greater portion of this trough has been denuded, chiefly by ice action, the debris being carried out to sea. Ample evidence of this fact is everywhere apparent, by the presence of perched boulders, the rounded and grooved contour of the surface, which is polished and striated in many places, even the ore beds themselves having been subjected to this denuding agency.

Interstratified with the shales and sandstones, composing the structure of the island, there are altogether twelve bands of ore, ranging in thickness from one to ten feet. The two largest bands near the top of the section are situated on the northern slope of the island and occupy the segment of an ellipse. So accessible are these beds and so little capping of rock or debris covers their outcrops, that almost every ton of ore they contain can be recovered. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company were the first to operate a mine here. They commenced work in 1895, when they shipped their first cargo of ore. In 1899, they sold out the lower and larger bed to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, since when the work of mining has been vigorously prosecuted by both companies. Up to the end of last year they had shipped between them 7,000,000 tons of ore, and have still in reserve, on the land area alone, about 25,000,000 tons. Most of the Dominion Company's ore goes to the gigantic smelting establishment of that company in Sydney, Cape Breton, while that of the Nova Scotia Company finds its way to various markets in both Europe and America. The pig iron and steel produced at the Sydney works is finding favour in all directions. Last summer I saw carloads of steel rails from thence in transit to the upper provinces for the laying down of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Road, and more recently shiploads have been sent to India, for a similar purpose.

Both these companies are the holders of large submarine areas, covering the ore deposit under the bay. That of the Nova Scotia Company comprises thirty-three square miles, and that of the Dominion Company, five and one-half square miles. In view of the rapid diminution of the ore on the land area of the former company, they have, during the past two years, been driving out under the water, in order to reach their claim, the latter company

holding a claim for the first mile contiguous to the shore of the island. Two main parallel drifts, commencing on the land, and following the slope of the ore bands seaward, have now reached well within the company's boundary. In driving this slope the ore has been found to maintain its general character throughout, but to increase both in thickness and quality as the centre of the trough is approached.

I have taken some trouble to make an approximate estimate of the probable quantity of ore this entire trough may contain. By the aid of the dips and strikes of the strata it is possible to form a fair idea of the extent of the trough. Unless some unforeseen disturbances should occur cutting off the ore, or throwing it out altogether, and provided the ore bands maintain their thickness and regular stratified character throughout, a fairly reliable result can be arrived at. According to this mode of figuring, then, I find the trough should contain the enormous amount of 3,635,543,360 tons. Of course this estimate takes into account all the ore bands now known to exist on the island

I shall not hazard any opinion as to the amount that may be recoverable, that I should say will largely depend upon the conditions met with, the engineering skill to cope with any difficulties that may present themselves, and the adequacy of the machinery employed to keep the mine dry and fully ventilate it.

CHROMITE

This is another mineral substance of which the country is known to possess several large deposits. They are chiefly situated at a distance from the seaboard, and as yet only one attempt to mine the ore has been made, near Port au Port Bay, on the West Coast. Between the years 1895 and 1899, some 6,000 tons of a high grade ore were raised and shipped to market. Since then the industry has not been prosecuted, but several new and extensive deposits have been discovered, inland from the same bay, and again on the head waters of the Bay D'Est and Gander Rivers. Analyses of some of these ores has proven them to contain a small percentage of platinum

PYRITE

The ordinary iron pyrites (Bisulphuret of Iron) is a very abundant mineral, and occurs in association with all the copper ores around Notre Dame Bay. Pyrrhotite and Mispickel are also quite common ores, the former containing a small percentage of nickel, the latter some gold. Only the first mentioned has ever been mined to any extent, chiefly at a place called Pilley's Island, in Notre Dame Bay. There were shipped from this mine, between the years 1883 and 1907, both inclusive, 518,280 tons, all of which went to the New York market for the production of Sulphuric Acid. The ore ranged high in sulphur, averaging about 53 per cent.

NICKEL

Copper Nickel, Cloanthite and Nickel Pyrites were found in association with the Tilt Cove copper deposits, and at one time a small quantity was extracted and marketed. Some 320 tons were produced between 1869 and 1876. Small quantities of Cobalt accompanied this Nickel. Possibly some of the Pyrrhotites may be found to contain paying quantities of Nickel; they are exceedingly like the Sudbury ores in appearance.

ANTIMONY

A most promising deposit of Stibnite occurs at a place called Moreton's Harbor, on New World Island, in Notre Dame Bay. Some attempt to mine it took place at one time, several years since, when a few thousand tons were extracted. The ore was a high grade one, but I presume the low prices ruling for this material was the chief cause of the company's ceasing to operate the mine. At all events, it has been lying undeveloped for several years past.

LEAD

Ores of galena are of frequent occurrence on almost every side of the island, though but little attention has been paid to them of late. There was a time when some considerable activity in lead mining took place, especially at a place called LaManche, in Placentia Bay. This mine up to 1893 produced 18,762 tons. At two other places in this same bay, Lawn and Little Placentia, operations were carried on for a short time on similar deposits and considerable ore produced, but there are no returns available.

MANGANESE

Extensive deposits of low grade manganese are found along the south side of Conception Bay, in conjunction with the limestone near the base of the Cambrian series. A few attempts have been made to test these deposits, but no regular mining has as yet been entered upon.* Wad or bog manganese is found in many places, but no high grade Pyrolusite has so far been discovered here.

Amongst other ordinary metallic substances known to occur in the island, I shall merely mention the following—Zinc, Cadmium, Bismuth, Tin, Rutile, Molybdenite, etc. With the exception of the two last-named, the rest are only found by assay tests of other substances, such as lead and zinc ores.

PRECIOUS METALS

Gold is not mined at the present, per se, yet the country affords ample evidence of being auriferous. Nearly all our copper ores contain a small proportion of the metal, and free gold has been found on every side of the

*At the present time, June, 1909, a more effectual attempt at mining this ore is being made.

island, usually in quartz veins. Various attempts have been made to exploit these from time to time, but have not so far been attended with much success. During the years 1904-5-6, a mine was operated at a place called Mings, north of Cape St. John, which seemed to afford great promise for a while. The lode was a mixed one, composed of magnetic, pyrite, quartz and jaspery slate rock. The first trial assay of twenty-three tons of this ore yielded ten and one-half ounces of free gold, in addition to which the slimes carried a value of \$55. A shaft was sunk upon this lode to a depth of something over one hundred feet, and a drift run along its course another one hundred feet. Assays were made of sample lots of the ore taken from various depths, as this work proceeded, which gave as a result an average value of \$12.44 per ton. Two gold bricks, one of eleven and the other of thirty-seven ounces, were produced, and the prospects began to look very favourable for a time, but from want of sufficient capital or other cause the mine has been closed down. Another attempt to mine gold bearing quartz in a talcose schist was made at Sop Arm, in White Bay, during the year 1903, when about one hundred and fifty ounces of gold were obtained. A few other instances of unsuccessful gold mining took place in different sections of the country, but all ended similarly. Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe had some of these properties been carefully and economically handled, with up-to-date appliances for recovering all the values, they might have developed into paying propositions. Quartz veins are numerous all over the island, but no systematic prospecting for gold by persons well skilled in that particular business has ever taken place.

As already stated, nearly all our copper ores contain some gold. In the case of the ore from the Tilt Cove mine, it is known to carry about 1.5 dwts. per ton. This is recovered during the process of treating the ore at the Cape Copper Company's works, Breton Ferry. No actual statistics of the amount or value can be obtained, but it is known to have reached in some years from 3,000 to 5,000 ounces.

SILVER

Silver occurs in combination with both copper and galena in many places. Some of the latter ones are highly argentiferous, and have been known to run as much as four hundred ounces to the ton of metal. At Lawn, in Placentia Bay, in mining lead, a pocket or "vugh" was met, containing loose earthy chloride of silver, mixed with which was some native, and ruby silver (proustite). Some of the silver contained in the Tilt Cove copper ore was recovered along with the gold, but there are no statistics

COAL DEPOSITS

A great deal has been said and written about our coal deposits, but coming, as it did chiefly, from persons who knew nothing about the subject, was, of course, of an unreliable character. It may prove of interest to have

a plain statement of the actual facts with regard to this subject from one who has had most to do with the exploration of these coal fields.

There are in Newfoundland three distinct carboniferous areas, one in the Codroy Valley, another in the country lying to the south of Bay St. George, and the third on the upper reaches of the Humber River, in the region extending between Grand and Sandy Lakes. The first-named is of very limited extent, being a mere segment of a trough, cut off by a great fault. There are two little patches of about a mile each in longitudinal extent, but the greatest thickness of the true coal measures does not exceed 250 to 300 feet in all. Nevertheless, within these narrow limits there are six seams of coal, all standing in a vertical position. Four of the six are of small dimensions, but the remaining two are quite large. One at its outcrop showed nine and one-half feet of good clean coal, while the other at one point was 23 feet wide, consisting of layers of coal, shale and clay, and containing 15 feet of fairly good coal. They did not, however, maintain this thickness throughout, but were found to vary considerably, the first having dwindled down to five feet, with only three feet of coal, while the larger seam, which was uncovered at five different places along its strike, gave an average thickness of seven and one-half feet. The nine-foot seam was drifted upon for ninety feet, and about 100 tons taken out. Some of this coal was used by the railway company on their locomotives, with excellent results as a steam producer. It was found, however, in rinning the drift that the seam soon became pinched up to three feet, after which it widened out again at six and one-half feet, but at the end of the drift ran chiefly into shale.

The Bay St. George coal area is in the form of a narrow trough situated some eight miles inland from the south shore of the bay. It strikes generally about N. 80° E., S. 80° W., magnetic, being almost parallel with the coast line. The full extent of this trough is not yet known, but it has been traced for about five miles longitudinally. Three brooks, which have cut channels across it, afford the only available sections of the measures. On the most westerly of these, called Middle Barachois, a good section of about two miles in extent is exposed. When this was stripped with pick and shovel, twelve separate coal seams were revealed, on the north side of the trough, most of which were again uncovered on the opposite side, also, dipping towards the former. The seams ranged in thickness from a few inches up to over five feet, and the coal in several was of first class quality. On Robinson's River, two miles further east, and on a tributary of the latter, two and a half miles still further east, small exposures of the coal measures are again met with. The Robinson's River section contained three seams, one of which gave a thickness of four feet, two inches of good solid coal, and on the Northern Feeder four seams were uncovered. Only one of these latter was of any importance. Although but one foot, six inches in thickness, this coal was of an exceptionally superior quality, being clean, bright and semi-anthracitic in character.

It was found to be low in sulphur, burnt with a bright clear flame in an open grate and left but a small percentage of ash.

The coal seams so far known to occur in this trough, over one foot in thickness, are as follows:—

	Ft.	Ins.	
Murray Seam.....	5	4	} All on the Middle Barachois River.
Rocky ".....	1	5	
Clay ".....	1	8	
Slaty ".....	1	4	
18 inch ".....	1	6	
Jukes ".....	4	6	
Cleary ".....	2	2	
Howley ".....	4	2	...On Robinson's River.
Shears ".....	1	2	...On Northern Feeder.

The aggregate thickness of all these seams in this trough is 27 feet, which, should they maintain this average throughout, give as a result, for every mile of superficial area they may be found to underlay, 25,920,000 tons of coal.

In the Humber Valley, the Carboniferous series spreads over fully five hundred square miles of country, but by far the greater portion of this is occupied by the lower and unproductive members of the series. Here, again, the true coal measures are confined to a long, narrow trough, which extends along the south side of Grand Lake some four or five miles, and thence strikes north-easterly into the flat country, lying between Grand and Sandy Lakes. This trough has now been traced over eleven miles on its strike, and in all probability it terminates in Sandy Lake, some six or seven miles further on.

The country hereabout is very difficult to explore, owing to the immense accumulation of superficial debris, in the shape of sand, gravel and boulders, spread out over the surface, in all directions, effectually concealing the structure beneath. Of late years, the Calyx boring drill has been brought into requisition, to test this coal field, and we are gradually acquiring a better knowledge of its extent and possibilities.

What has been ascertained up to the present time is as follows: One small section was uncovered on Alderly Brook, south side of Grand Lake, two miles from its head. Here the trough is very narrow, and lies close up against the Laurentian Hill range. It does not exceed altogether a quarter of a mile in width, yet it contains thirty outcrops of coal, all crowded together in a nearly vertical position. Owing to the doubling up of the strata these outcrops, in reality, only represent fifteen distinct seams. They vary from a few inches up to six and a half feet in thickness. The largest seam was

drifted upon for 150 feet, and a good deal of coal of excellent quality taken out. Several of the other seams also were partly opened up, and some good coal extracted from them.

Six seams in this section exhibited at their outcrop the following dimensions:—

	feet	inches
One seam.....	2	0
“.....	1	6
“.....	1	8
“.....	6	6
“.....	3	0
“.....	2	6

One and one-half miles further east on Coal Brook, eighteen outcrops were observed, representing nine separate seams. Here the trough begins to widen out somewhat and the angle of inclination of the bedding assumes a dip of 50° or less. Six of the above seams were of the following dimensions:

	feet	inches
One seam.....	1	4
“.....	3	5*
“.....	1	0
“.....	1	6
“.....	2	4
“.....	1	0

On Kelvin Brook, two and one-half miles still further east along the strike, a small section only, on the south side of the trough, exhibited six seams, three of which showed:—

	feet	inches
One seam.....	3	8
“.....	2	6
“.....	6	2

Three and three-quarter miles eastward, where the railway crosses the trough, near Goose Brook, three seams were discovered by sinking pits through the gravel. These were all on the south side of the trough, dipping nearly north, at a much lower angle, indicating a considerable widening out of the measures. Owing to the utter impossibility of accomplishing any further effective work here with pick and shovel, recourse was next had to the boring rod. During the past few years ten holes were put down at short in-

*The Reid N.F. R.R. Company mined this seam for a while and extracted therefrom about 7,000 tons, all used on locomotives.

tervals apart, which resulted in finding several new seams. Seventeen seams were bored through during the past two years which, with the three previously mentioned, make twenty altogether so far discovered in this Goose Brook section. As in the other cases, they vary considerably, running from a few inches up to something over three feet. Nine of them ranged from one foot upwards, thus:—

	feet	inches
One seam.....	2	6
“.....	3	4*
“.....	1	6
“.....	3	0
“.....	2	6
“.....	1	0
“.....	2	4
“.....	1	0
“.....	1	6

Much still remains to be accomplished before the full extent and importance of this promising coal field is thoroughly worked out. But enough is known to warrant the assumption that here we have a possible asset of great future value to this country. I would not at present attempt even an approximate estimate of the amount of available coal within this area, but have no hesitation in pronouncing the opinion that it must mount into many millions of tons.

I append a few assays of these coals made several years ago which will give some idea of their compositions:—

FROM BAY ST. GEORGE

	Cleary Seam.	Jukes Seam.	Howley Seam	Shears Seam
Moisture	3.548	3.036	2.784	4.90
Volatile matter.....	30.897	30.344	29.784	33.12
Fixed carbon.....	55.229	60.142	50.468	not given.
Sulphur	3.946	1.963	3.047	0.44
Ash	6.380	4.515	10.430	3.16
	100.000	100.000	100.000	Coke 61.371†

*This seam was also mined to some extent by the Messrs. Reid and a few thousand tons taken out.

†The evaporative power of this coal expressed in pounds of water evaporated by one lb. of coal at 212 F. was 12.371, which considerably exceeds that of North Sydney, or the best Scotch, Walsh or English coals.

FROM ALDERY BROOK, GRAND LAKE.

	No. 2	No. 6	No. 7	No. 9	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 20
Moisture	10.22	5.80	10.77	13.71	15.78	5.82	4.30	7.41
Volatile Matter	24.39	31.44	16.55	26.83	30.30	33.62	16.84	30.73
Fixed Carbon.....	48.51	57.86	33.89	51.06	45.29	55.28	72.66	42.49
Ash	15.62	4.08	37.86	7.56	8.08	4.47	5.53	7.71
Sulphur	1.16	.82	.93	.84	.55	.79	.85	.66
	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Coke in closed vessels	65.39	62.67	72.68	59.56	33.99	60.56	78.74	61.86

Specimens from the principal seams on Coal and Kelvin Brooks gave the following results:—

FROM COAL BROOK.		FROM KELVIN BROOK.	
	No. 3	No. 4.	No. 1
Moisture.....	9.93	5.02	8.44
Volatile Matter.....	24.01	31.25	28.54
Fixed Carbon.....	49.15	54.03	50.07
Ash	16.14	8.66	11.53
Sulphur .....	.77	1.04	1.42
	100.000	100.000	100.000
Coke in closed vessels.....	66.06	63.73	63.92

I shall merely mention the occurrence of other non-metallic substances of value, few of which have received any attention up to the present time, while others have been exploited in a small way only. These comprise Asbestos, Baryte, Feldspar, Garnet, Graphite, Grind stones, Gypsum, Hone stones, Infusorial earths, Kaolin Lithographic stone, Mica, Petroleum, Salt, Slate, Talc, Steatite, etc.

In 1902-3-4, there were shipped some 6,615 tons of Barytes, and in 1904-5, 6,000 tons Talc. In 1904, the Parsons' Pond oil fields produced 700 barrels Petroleum, but a much larger quantity has been pumped from the

wells since then, of which there is no record. Last year several hundred barrels were utilized at the Gas Works in St. John's to enrich the gas production of the coal used with, I understand, most favourable results.

The Slate of this country is of superior quality, and has been pronounced fully equal to that of Carnarvonshire, Wales, by those competent to judge. It fetches in the English markets the highest price of any imported slate. It is an abundant material, and is found in large deposits on both the eastern and western sides of the island. Quite a lot of excellent slate has been produced from the quarries in Trinity Bay during a number of years past. Recently a new quarry has been opened on the Humber Arm, Bay of Islands, and the slate therefrom is, if anything, superior to that of Trinity Bay. So far no attempt has been made to utilize this material otherwise than for roofing purposes, but there is no doubt it is equally suitable for any other purpose to which slate is applied. Between the years 1865 and the present date, 153,702 squares of roofing slate have been manufactured at these quarries, a small percentage only being used locally, the remainder all going to the English markets, where it found ready sale. Most of this slate is of a dark purple colour, but some of it is reddish, and also some of an unfading pea-green color. It is said to be the best slate in America.

An infinite variety of building and ornamental stone is found here, such as granites, porphyries, sandstones, freestones, limestones, marbles of many shades of colour, including pure white statuary, serpentines, soapstone, etc.

Pipe clays, brick clays, fire clays, terra cotta clays, china clays, red and yellow ochres, and a variety of other substances likely some day to become of economic importance, go to make up the sum total of the known mineral resources of this, England's oldest colonial possession.

St. John's, N.F. March 1st, 1909.

Report of the Postmaster-General
for the year ending June
30th, 1908.

Report of the Post-Master General for the year ending June 30th, 1908.

*To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, M.D., G.C.M.G.,
C.B., Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice Admiral
over the Island and its Dependencies.*

May it please Your Excellency:—

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Post and Telegraph Department for the year ended June 30th, 1908.

The Total Receipts and Expenditure for the year in both branches of the service are as set forth in the following statement.

Revenue	1906-7	1907-8
Ordinary Postal Revenue	\$71,719.89	\$78,426.11
Postal Telegraph Revenue	50,670.13	50,542.29
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$122,390.02	\$128,968.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenditure		
Postal Expenditure	\$80,780.07	\$83,254.21
Steam Subsidies	227,551.23	232,261.19
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Postal Expenditure	\$308,331.30	\$315,515.40
Telegraph Expenditure	61,829.30	78,013.74
Marconi Subsidy	2,436.37	2,436.37
Construction	2,414.39	18,595.98
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenditure	\$375,011.68	\$414,561.49
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess of Postal Expenditure over Revenue.....		\$237,089.29
Excess of Telegraph Expenditure over Revenue.....		27,471.45

It should be observed that the decrease of \$6,571.97 in Postal Revenue of the previous year in consequence of the reduced local letter postage rate has been regained and in addition thereto an increase for the year of \$6,706.22.

This, therefore, is proof of the statement made in previous reports that the loss of revenue by the reduction of rates would soon be recovered by the increase in volume of postal matter offered at the reduced rate.

Letters—The estimated number of letters handled during the year is 2,370,000, being an increase of 250,000 over the previous year.

Registration Branch

The superintendent of this branch reports an increase of 9,409 in the number of registered articles received and despatched from the St. John's office, the total number handled being 116,861. The clerks in this branch are working under difficulties, their office space being cramped and crowded. No alteration can be made, however, until the space now occupied by the museum is placed at our disposal. In addition to those passing through the St. John's office, it is estimated there were 5,000 despatched by the travelling railway and steamer post offices direct to destination. Our records show that five registered letters posted for delivery in Newfoundland were reported as having failed to reach the addresses. The correct checking and filing of receipts for mail matter delivered through this branch of the service necessitates additional help and a salary for a third clerk will be placed in the coming year's estimates.

Money Order Branch

The following figures show the total business of this branch:—Total number of orders issued—32,850 valued at \$493,548.63; Total number of orders paid—29,363 valued at \$513,964.81; Increase over previous year in issue—4,258 valued at \$65,946.26; Increase over previous year in paid—2,286 valued at \$24,445.00; Total increase for year in number—6,544, in value \$90,391.26.

The total amount of commission accruing to the Department was \$3,712.55, being an increase of \$415.18 over the amount of commission received last year. It is evident that our people generally are recognizing the security of this mode of remitting money and are adopting it in preference to the old custom of enclosing money in ordinary letters. The total amount of business handled by the Money Order Department now exceeds a million dollars a year. Eight new Money Order Offices have been established.

It is desirable that all Post Offices should be made Money Order Offices, but the issuing and paying of money orders necessitates the keeping of a detailed account and the holding of large sums of money in the offices for lengthy periods. When the facilities for safe-keeping of such funds and the small salaries paid in many of our offices is considered, together with the fact that the officials in charge, while fully reliable and quite competent to

perform the ordinary simple post office duties, in many cases would not understand the detailed money order work, it will be understood how difficult it is to make all our offices money order accounting offices.

It would be possible to supplement the Money Order by the issue of Newfoundland Postal Notes, none to exceed a value of five dollars. They could be kept on hand for sale at all post offices in the same manner as postage stamps and handled quickly, entailing no work further than filling in the name of the purchaser. The only objection to them is the additional expense of another clerk in the Money Order Department and the small amount of commission which would not be sufficient to cover it. From the public standpoint, however, it would not doubt be regarded as a great convenience.

Postage Stamp Branch

During the year, 3,923,071 adhesive stamps and 94,635 post cards were issued by this branch, the total face value being \$75,050.16. Last year there was a decrease in value of \$6,500.00 below the previous year, in consequence of the reduced local postage letter rate from three to two cents per ounce. This year there is an increase in value of \$5,976.16.

Dead Letter Branch

Mail matter of all classes which for any reason cannot be delivered should either be sent into the Dead Letter Office or reported to that branch. To do so, however, would necessitate a large staff of clerks to examine and return such matter to the senders. The operations of this branch are, therefore, confined principally to letters and to other matter of value, such as parcels. The greater number of dead letters are those sent to the Labrador Coast, which are not called for by the owners and remain on board the mail steamer until the service is closed when they are returned to St. John's for delivery to the senders. Next in quantity is the refused taxed matter from the United States. An improved mail steam service for the Labrador, referred to elsewhere in this report, will cure the former, and the reduced letter postage rate to and from the United States, recently authorized, has already wiped out the latter.

The statistics of the Dead Letter Branch for the year are as follows—26,480 letters from all sources were received and all except 2,990 were returned to the writers direct, if living in Newfoundland, or to the Dead Letter Office of country of origin, if not for Newfoundland. The sum of \$223.35 was found in valuable dead letters, and of this amount only \$7.10 remained unclaimed and was placed in General Revenue.

Parcel Post Branch

The records of this branch show a continued increase in the number of parcels handled. 59,881 local parcels were despatched from the St. John's

office to different parts of the island for the year, being an increase of 14,752 over the previous year. 13,608 parcels were received from abroad, being an increase of 397 over the previous year. 4,133 parcels were despatched to Great Britain, Canada and the United States, being an increase of 351 over the previous year.

The sum of \$16,796.16 was collected as duty on contents of parcels received from foreign countries. This amount was levied by an official of the Customs Department at St. John's, who receives a percentage for so doing, but the actual collection of the duty has been undertaken by the postal officials in St. John's and all around the island. When it is considered that the Postal Department which forwards these parcels records same and collects the duty levied thereon, does not receive a cent for so doing, it will be readily admitted that the outport postmasters are as much entitled to a percentage on the duty they collect as the Customs official in St. John's, who simply marks the amount to be collected on these parcels in the St. John's post office.

The local parcel post branch is of only a few years' growth, but each year we have to report large increases in the number handled. The Department would be glad if better facilities were provided to convey parcels during the winter season to the northern outports, but with present despatch by dog and sled it is not practicable to forward parcels every mail in winter to the north.

Distribution of Forwarding Branch

This branch of the service performs the duty of assorting all classes of ordinary mail matter, such as newspapers and letters. The clerks come on duty daily at 7 a.m. to prepare the mail for despatch by the 8.45 a.m. train. The morning papers and street letter box and branch office collections which are brought to the city office during that time make the hour between 7 and 8.30 a.m. a very busy one in the St. John's post office. A clerk on duty in the office overnight would be of great service in assorting mail matter posted after the evening hour of closing. In some of the larger offices in Canada they have a number of clerks so employed. The facilities for working in the city office are inadequate. The ventilation is bad and the newspaper frame is altogether unsuited for present requirements. We hope to be able to replace it with a modern iron frame more suitable for the work, also to substitute a date-stamping machine for the present hand stamp during the present year. The work of the St. John's staff is also increased by the necessary rehandling of letters from the coastal steamers when untrained officials are in charge of such mails. We have endeavoured to improve this by having instruction cards, street and box lists supplied, and while it has improved matters somewhat, it is seen that the training of clerks from the

lower grades is essential for good service and the system of promotion is absolutely necessary in the interests of the department and of the public.

Travelling Post Office

This branch includes mail clerks on trains and steamers and the assorting office at North Sydney. The total number of travelling clerks so employed is nineteen. These clerks are expected to do all the general post office work similar to that performed by the city office clerks, except the issuing and paying of money orders. In no branch of the service are the better informed post office clerks so necessary as they have only themselves to rely upon when question concerning the proper disposal of mail matter require immediate action. Registered and other valuable mail matter is received and despatched by them to all parts of the island and to foreign countries which during its transmission in our service is under their sole control. The large quantity of local mail matter handled by the railway mail clerks on the foreign express trains to and from St. John's and Port aux Basques justifies the appointment of an extra clerk to each of these express trains. The proper performance of the mail work by these clerks calls for strong bodies and clear heads, together with at least two years' training in the city post office and should be by promotion from the letter carrier staff.

Overland Couriers' Service

This class of post office employees plays a very important part in the proper conduct of the mail service. After the postmaster and travelling post office clerk have finished with the assorting and recording of the mail, the bag, containing often times thousands of dollars, is placed in their sole charge to be conveyed over unfrequented and lonely roads, protected from view and handling by only a sewed canvas bag and a lead or wax seal. None but the most reliable should be given the mail to convey. The present method of calling for tenders for mail conveyance has unfortunately the great drawback that good, reliable men with proper equipment, gathered together after several seasons' experience, are replaced by new men without proper equipment, because they have offered to do the work for a dollar or more less per trip. That no loss caused by theft or carelessness on the part of our mail couriers has to be recorded for many years speaks volumes for the honesty of these generally inadequately paid public officials. That they endure many dangers is well known and the loss of three by drowning while crossing ponds and arms of the sea during the past three years is good evidence of the risks they undertake in the performance of their duty.

Outport Postmasters

A yearly visitation of outport offices as far as practicable by myself or some official of the head office is very much appreciated by those in charge of these offices, and I have been pleased to notice generally the high estima-

tion they put upon the position they hold, in many cases with a clear sense of the sacredness of the trust reposed in them and a strong desire to give satisfaction to the public. At the same time they feel keenly the inadequacy of the salaries they receive, especially when they have to provide office room, fuel and light at their own expense. The wonder is that so many are willing to hold the position under such circumstances, especially as the work is increasing every year, and unless something is done to meet their just demands we shall certainly lose some of them, and it will be those whom we would most like to retain. I would strongly urge an early revision of all salaries in the Postal Telegraph Department.

Bay and Coastal Mail Service

The bay and coastal mail service by the Reid Newfoundland Company steamers was continuously carried out, although some delays, especially in Bonavista Bay, were reported. These were incident to the strenuous work these steamers have to perform in calling at so many ports and at the same time to maintain connection with the railway. It is obvious that in the fall of the year, when more freight than usual is offering and the weather becomes broken and the days short, allowance must be made for delays. The coastal steamers Glencoe and Bruce did their work all the year round without any lengthy delays. The routes that the steamer Home and the Labrador boat have to go over seem too lengthy to be performed in the time specified, that is, weekly by the former and fortnightly by the latter. This is especially the case with respect to the Labrador service. The large interests to be served along the coast demand a quicker service and it would seem that the time has come when a second steamer should be engaged.

The coastal steamers Prospero and Portia performed their trips according to contract during the year. An attempt was made to keep up the northern service after the usual time of the closing of navigation, early in the New Year, but it was found impracticable to get into Notre Dame Bay after the slob ice formed in the bays.

Foreign Mails

Mails were despatched without interruption three times weekly to Canada and the United States by rail and steamer Bruce, the following figures showing weight of letters and papers received into the Colony from North Sydney for the quarters ending September 30th, 1907, and 1908, indicate that the weight of letters has increased 1040 lbs., whilst that of papers have decreased to the amount of 8,671 lbs.

1907—September Quarter

Letters	3926 lbs.
Papers	83629 lbs.

1908—September Quarter

Letters	4966 lbs.
Papers	74958 lbs.
Increase of Letters, 1908.....	1040 lbs.
Decrease of Papers, 1908.....	8671 lbs.

British Mails

Mails were despatched to Great Britain and Europe by the steamers of the Allan line to Glasgow and by Furness Withy Co. steamers to Liverpool from May 1st to the end of January, also by way of New York and Halifax when no direct mail steamer was available. The mails from England for Newfoundland, landed at North Sydney in the early part of the season, made close connection with the steamer Bruce, thus ensuring prompt connection with the coastal and bay steamers at terminal points, which is not always the case with the direct mails to St. John's.

Missing Mail and Enquiry Branch

Three hundred and twenty-five requests for mail matter to be traced are recorded as received during the year. The enquiries are divided into two classes, first-class—"A"—being for registered matter, that is, mail recorded and known to have come into the hands of an official of the post office department, the trace of which has been lost or part of the alleged money contents said to be missing. Five registered letters have been reported as missing while in charge of officials and the contents of each were made good to the owners by the parties responsible. Class "B" records letters reported to the Department as having been posted for delivery in Newfoundland with money contents and not to have been received by the owners. No evidence of such letters having been posted can be produced and no liability is assumed by the department for the alleged money contents, totalling in all \$80.02. Fourteen of such cases are recorded and ten of these, it is believed, may have been stolen by an assistant in an outport post office who is now in prison for his crime.

A new form of use of the Newfoundland mails for an unlawful purpose came to the surface during the latter part of the year 1907. A man calling himself Captain Gordon used Channel post office as an address for letters sent to him by persons in the United States, to whom he had previously written to the effect that they were beneficiaries of a legacy left by a deceased rich relative and requiring a certain sum to pay for the legal formalities to obtain and forward same. Judging by the large quantity of mail he received and the subsequent enquiries made for him he would have made a rich harvest. Fortunately, he was detected and was caught at the emigration office at Vanceboro, but the United States authorities refused to give him up to

the Canadian officials. As his dupes were natives of the United States, the Canadian authorities decided that the former were welcome to him. A considerable amount of mail received for him was returned to the writers by the Dead Letter Office.

Reduced Postage Rate

The rapidity with which the postage stamp sales have increased in the face of the reduction of the local postage rate has fully borne out the contention that such reductions cause abnormal increases in the number of letters posted. That a similar result may be expected in connection with the recent reduced rate to two cents between this Colony and the United States was well recognized and the consent of the United States authorities to this reduction, which dates from March 1st, 1909, is the outcome of continued requests for it on the part of this department.

Postal Telegraphs

During the year the telegraph lines were extended and the following places connected with the general postal system—Elliston, Ship Cove, T.B., Salvage, B.B., Howards and Tilting, Fogo District, Roberts Arm, Three Arms, Point Leamington and Campbellton, Notre Dame Bay, Seal Cove, Deer Lake, Western Cove and LaScie, St. Barbe District, Codroy, Robinson's Head, St. George's District, Rencontre and Pool's Cove, Fortune Bay, Epworth and Lawn, Burin District, Fox Harbor, P.B., and Bell Island, St. John's East. The old branch lines between Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands, and between Grand Lake and Notre Dame Bay have been abandoned and new lines built by a route that will make them more accessible for repairs and in the latter case connection will be made with a number of places through which the line passes. The wire was also brought down to Goose Bay, in Bonavista Bay, but was not finished. The Government purchased and passed over to the department the cable to Bell Island and it is hoped this addition will prove to be a large source of revenue to the telegraphs. The most important connection the past year is that to the White Bay peninsula, as this is now the only extensive section of the island that is practically cut off from communication in winter.

Cable Service

The steps taken to guard the cable landing at Port aux Basques by the appointment of a harbor master there have had a good effect, as we have not had since any trouble with vessels fouling their anchors with the cable in that harbor. The main land wire across country connecting the cable has been down for short periods in consequence of heavy wind storms, but no delay of business occurred, as messages were at once handed over to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. If the land lines were extended to Channel along the South Coast from Hermitage Bay connection with the

cable could then be made, even though the cross country land lines were interrupted. Arrangements have been made to conduct an all night service between St. John's, Cape Race and Port aux Basques offices, made necessary by the receipt of wireless messages at the Cape by our operators from ships at sea at all hours.

The Marconi stations along the Labrador Coast and at Cape Race and Cape Ray, under the management of the Marconi Company, continue operations, but the service on the Labrador is by no means satisfactory. It appears that messages can only be sent at certain hours in the day, causing sometimes very great delay of important business. The management of these offices not being under the control or supervision of this department, it is impossible for us to interfere. I understand, also, that there is no attempt made to transmit any information with regard to the fishery from one station to another. The wireless apparatus has been licensed to the Ss Bruce, plying between Port aux Basques and North Sydney, and it is evident that it works satisfactorily with the land stations, as messages from the ship when out of port appear from time to time in the papers.

The operation of the telegraph service during the year was on the whole satisfactory. In addition to the arrangement of the present service the staff were also kept busy with construction work. In future, new lines will, if possible, be built through settlements so that small intermediate places may, in course of time, be also connected by telegraph. The city delivery of messages by messenger boys has grown considerably and we have had to increase the number of boys from time to time. The Telegraph Act provides that we must put off any messenger boy who has reached the age of sixteen years or appoint him to some other branch of the service. It seems unfair to employ these lads and keep them from obtaining any education during their boyhood and turn them out when they reach the age limit. On the other hand, it is difficult for them to become fit for promotion if left as they are at present. Arrangements might be made to give them some spare time for self-improvement within the building and it is hoped when space is available authority to move in this matter will be granted.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

H. J. B. WOODS,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, St. John's, Nfld.

Registered Articles Received and Disposed of in the General Post Office,
St. John's, for the Year Ended June 30th, 1908

1907.	Mailed at G.P.O.	Mailed Official	Passed Through	Delivered in city.	Total for Month.	Increase Previous year.	Decrease
July	1302	1278	866	6141	9587	1293	
August	1345	906	853	6384	9488	1408	
September	1430	981	821	5695	8927		161
October	1273	1415	1015	6849	10552	636	
November	1432	925	1112	7082	10551	522	
December	1786	819	1376	8321	12293	549	
1908.							
January	1381	1113	1404	6778	10676		91
February	1007	847	1334	5612	8800	1483	
March	953	750	1172	5383	8258	1258	
April	978	1482	1111	5135	8706	597	
May	1060	1744	925	5968	9697	843	
June	1006	1063	850	6407	9326	820	
Totals	14953	13323	12830	75755	116861	9409	252

Net increase for the previous year 9157.

Statement Showing the Business of the Parcel Post Branch for Five Years
Ending June 30th, 1908

Date.	PARCELS.				PARCELS DESPATCHED.			
	From United Kingdom	From United States.	From Dom. of Canada.	Totals.	To United Kingdom	To United States.	To Dom. of Canada.	Totals.
1903-4	3980	3412	5227	12619	845	677	954	2476
1904-5	4681	3313	4186	12480	1075	846	1141	3062
1905-6	4827	4040	4677	13554	1048	1066	1340	3454
1906-7	5020	3915	4276	13211	1153	1194	1435	3782
1907-8	5479	3613	4516	13608	1208	1418	1507	4133

Customs Duties Collected on Parcels

Date.	From United Kingdom	From United States.	From Dom. of Canada.	From Letter Post Duty	Total Amount of Duty.	Increase over last year
1903-4	\$7296.62	\$2310 52	\$2706.18	\$668.64	\$12979.03	\$1491.01
1904-5	8038.41	2966 60	2921 03	755.81	14681.85	1702.81
1905-6	8483.53	3176.61	3199.72	897.31	15757.17	1075.32
1906-7	8167 63	3722.77	2703.95	718.83	15313.18	
1907-8	9260.17	3361.35	3348.22	826.42	16796.16	1482.9*

Number of Local Parcels Despatched from St. John's

1903-4	1994-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8
18106	24958	33965	45129	59881

Business of the Dead Letter Office, St. John's, Nfld., for the Year 1907-8

LETTERS OF NFLD. ORIGIN.	DISPOSED OF AS BENEATH:—
returned by British Post Offices.. 535	Returned to writers..... 4887
“ Canadian “ .. 2665	Unreturnable 1907
“ U. States “ .. 2904	————— 5804
————— 5804	
Letters and Post Cards of foreign origin returned from New- foundland Office .....14534	RETURNED TO Letters Cards
	British P O..... 377 105
	Canadian P.O..... 707 2087
	U. S. P.O .....9471 1787
	————— 14534
Letters and Post Cards of New- foundland origin returned from Newfoundland Office... 5085	Returned to writer..... 4079
	Could not be returned.....1006
	————— 5085
————— 25423	————— 25423

Six hundred and fifty-seven letters were opened and recorded in this office, containing \$233.33. Of this amount, \$7.10 is still unclaimed and has been paid into the revenue. About four hundred parcels were received and nearly all were disposed of. Total number of articles handled, papers not included, 26,480; an increase of 1,020 over last year. Many of these articles necessitate separate inquiries being made and letters written as to their disposal. Articles that could not be delivered were mostly letters with the writer's name unsigned and, from a monetary standpoint, valueless.

Total number of articles received (as above).....	26480
Total number of articles delivered.....	23490
	—————
That could not be delivered.....	2990
	—————

**Report of All Cases of Loss or Abstraction of Money From Letters Occurring
in Newfoundland Reported to the Postmaster-General
During the Year Ended June 30th, 1908:**

Class A—Registered Letters

1.—Case No. 3186. Name of writer, R. Lethridge; Mailed at Brooklyn B.B., April 10th, 1907; alleged contents, \$1.50; addressed to Archibald Tilley, Clarendville. Result of departmental enquiry—Recorded as sent to post office at Shoal Harbor, and as postmaster could not prove despatch or delivery, he paid amount of contents.

2.—Case No. 3191. Name of writer, Robert Boyd, Jr.; mailed at Tizard's Harbor, June 25th, 1907; alleged contents, \$5.00; addressed to R. K. Holden, St. John's. Result of departmental enquiry—No money said to be received. No evidence of abstraction in this service.

3.—Case No. 3297. Name of writer, Reid Newfoundland Company, mailed at St. John's, July, 1907; alleged contents, cheque for \$17.00; addressed to Archibald Drover, Bell Isle. Result of departmental enquiry—Letter delivered to man of same name, who subsequently refunded the amount to rightful owner.

4.—Case No. 3215. Name of writer, Postmistress; mailed at Trinity. July 23rd, 1907; alleged contents, \$7.75; addressed to Postmaster, Blackhead. Result of departmental enquiry—Received by mail clerk, C. B. Railway, "B," but record of despatch being faulty, he was charged with amount of contents

5.—Case No. 3255. Name of writer, Lizzie Noble; mailed at Grand Falls, September 19th, 1907; alleged contents, \$5.00; addressed to Mrs. George Noble, Amherst Cove, B.B. Result of departmental enquiry—Received without money contents. No evidence of abstraction in this service.

6.—Case No. 3279. Name of writer, Miss Gordon; mailed at Spaniard's Bay, November 1st, 1907; alleged contents, \$1.00; addressed to M. T. Jones, Harbor Grace. Result of departmental enquiry—No evidence of despatch to train. Amount of contents made good by Postmaster.

7.—Case No. 3284. Name of writer, Thomas Brown; mailed at Hare Bay, November 25th, 1907; alleged contents, \$2.00; addressed to William Sharp, Bonavista. Result to departmental enquiry—Record of despatch from Hare Bay being faulty, postmaster paid amount of contents.

8.—Case No. 3487. Name of writer, Miss M. Brown; mailed at Bay de Verde, May 30th, 1907; alleged contents, \$5.50; addressed to Miss Aggie Thomey, Harbor Grace. Result of departmental enquiry—Recorded as despatched to C. B. Railway from Ss Ethie. Amount of contents made good.

9.—Case No. 3492. Name of writer, Thomas Barnes; mailed at Trout Rover, June, 1908; alleged contents, \$3.00; addressed to Newfoundland Brewing Company, St. John's. Result of departmental enquiry—No evidence of money enclosed; no evidence of abstraction while in charge of post office officials.

Class B—Unregistered Letters

1.—Case No. 3275. Name of writer, Lionel Way; mailed at Lewisporte, July 7th, 1907; alleged contents, \$11.00; addressed to John Anderson, St.

John's. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. No trace owing to want of registration.

2.—Case No. 3236. Name of writer, George Noseworthy; mailed at St. John's, September 16th, 1907; alleged contents, \$5.00; addressed to Mrs. Emily Clements, Torbay. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. No trace owing to want of registration.

3.—Case No. 3249. Name of writer, Mr. Driscoll; mailed at St. John's, October 6th, 1907; alleged contents, \$7.00; addressed to Dr. Duncan, Lunatic Asylum. Result of departmental enquiry—\$2 only said to have been received. No evidence that abstraction occurred in postal service.

4.—Case No. 3293. Name of writer, Eugene Goss; mailed at C. B. Ry. Train, November 11th, 1907; alleged contents, \$5.00; addressed to Garland & Company, St. John's. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. No trace owing to want of registration.

5.—Case No. 3403. Name of writer, Rev. J. Lynch; mailed at Northern Bay, January 23rd, 1908; alleged contents, \$5.00; addressed to Rev. Bro. Kennedy, St. John's. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. Believed stolen by assistant in post office at Western Bay, who was arrested and pleaded guilty to having stolen specified letters and is now in prison awaiting trial.

6.—Case No. 3404. Name of writer Rev. J. Lynch; mailed at Northern Bay, January 23rd, 1908; alleged contents, \$4.00; addressed to Garland & Co., St. John's. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. Believed stolen by assistant in post office at Western Bay, who was arrested and pleaded guilty to having stolen specified letters and is now in prison awaiting trial.

7.—Case No. 3409. Name of writer, Thomas Moore; mailed at Bay de Verde, February 20th, 1907; alleged contents, \$6.00; addressed to Daniel A. Ryan, Crosbie Hotel, St. John's. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. Believed to have been stolen by assistant in post office at Western Bay, who was arrested and pleaded guilty to having stolen specified letters and is now in prison awaiting trial..

8.—Case No. 3414. Name of writer, Mrs. George Moore; mailed at Northern Bay, February 22nd, 1907; alleged contents, \$1.00; addressed to Mr. Jonathan Reed, Bay Roberts. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. Believed to have been stolen by assistant in post office at Western Bay, who was arrested and pleaded guilty to having stolen specified letters and is now in prison awaiting trial.

9.—Case No. 3402. Name of writer, Rev. J. Lynch; mailed at Northern Bay, February 25th, 1907; alleged contents, \$10.00; addressed to J. J. Tobin, St. John's. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. Believed to have been stolen by assistant in post office at Western Bay, who was arrested and pleaded guilty to having stolen specified letters and is now in prison awaiting trial.

10.—Case No. 3405. Name of writer, J. Baggs, P.M.; mailed at Broad Cove, Bay de Verde, February 27th, 1907; alleged contents, \$10.00; addressed to John Bemister, Carbonear. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. Believed to have been stolen by assistant in post office at Western Bay, who was arrested and pleaded guilty to having stolen specified letters and is now in prison awaiting trial.

11.—Case No. 3451. Name of writer, John Coombs; mailed at Old Perlican, March 28th, 1908; alleged contents, \$5.00; addressed to Ayre & Sons, St. John's. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. Believed to have been stolen by assistant in post office at Western Bay, who was arrested and pleaded guilty to having stolen specified letters and is now in prison awaiting trial.

12.—Case No. 3474. Name of writer, Miss Penny; mailed at Lower Island Cove, April 11th, 1907; alleged contents, \$72.00 cheque; addressed to Frank Penny, care Ayre & Sons, St. John's. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. Believed stolen by assistant in post office at Western Bay, who was arrested and pleaded guilty to having stolen specified letters and is now in prison awaiting trial.

13.—Case No. 3471. Name of writer, Rev. S. Matthews; mailed at Old Perlican, May 9th, 1907; alleged contents, \$10.00; addressed to Victor Matthews, Methodist College, St. John's. Report of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. Believed to have been stolen by assistant in post office at Western Bay, who was arrested and pleaded guilty to having stolen specified letters and is now in prison awaiting trial.

14.—Case No. 3491. Name of writer, Miss Penny; mailed at Lower Island Cove, June 22d, 1907; alleged contents, 30 cents in stamps; addressed to Dicks & Company, St. John's. Result of departmental enquiry—Stated not received. Believed to have been stolen by assistant in post office at Western Bay, who was arrested and pleaded guilty to having stolen specified letters and is now in prison awaiting trial.

1907-1908.

Statement of Money Orders Issued and Paid in Newfoundland, with Commission thereon, for year ended 30th June, 1908.

July 1st, 1907, to June 30th, 1908.	No. Orders Issued	Amount	Com'ission	No. Orders Paid	Amount
Total.....	32,850	\$493,548 68	\$3,712 55	29,363	\$513,964 81
1906-07.....	28,592	\$427,602 42	\$3,296 75	27,077	\$489,519 81
Increase 1907-8.....	4,258	\$65,946 72	\$415 80	2,286	\$24,445 00

Issued in Newfoundland	No. of Orders	Amount	Payable in Newfoundland	No. of Orders	Amount
PAYABLE IN			ISSUED IN		
United Kingdom.....	3,186	\$49,012 79	United Kingdom.....	280	\$5,644 48
Dominion of Canada	6,317	85,794 95	Dominion of Canada...	5,497	98,343 14
United States.....	4,502	49,579 36	United States	5,248	110,976 10
Newfoundland	18,845	309,161 58	Newfoundland	18,388	301,294 11
Total.....	32,850	\$493,548 68	Total.....	29,413	\$515,553 83

COMMISSION ACCOUNT.

To proportion paid United Kingdom	\$ 216 83	By Commission for Orders issued in Newfoundland for year 1907-08.....	\$3,712 55
To amount paid Revenue Account per Accountant Postal Department	3,495 72		
Total.....	<u>\$3,712 55</u>	Total.....	<u>\$3,712 55</u>

H. B. DRYER,
Superintendent.

Annual Report of the Department
of Marine and Fisheries, New-
foundland, for the year 1908.

Department Marine and Fisheries.

Office : CUSTOMS' BUILDING,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries ; HON. ELI DAWE.

Superintendent of Fisheries ; W. B. PAYN.

Secretary of Fisheries' Board ; D. W. PROWSE.

Inspector of Lighthouses ; R. WHITE.

Inspector of Boilers ; A. McLAUHLAN.

Inspector of Herring Fishery ; W. MAIR.

Fisheries' Board.

HON. ELI DAWE, *Minister Marine and Fisheries, Chairman.*

HON. JOHN HARVEY,

W. C. JOB, ESQ.,

W. B. GRIEVE, ESQ.,

A. McDOUGALL, ESQ.,

THOS. BONIA, ESQ.,

JOHN LEWIS, ESQ.

Department Marine and Fisheries,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

January, 1909.

*To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, G.C.M.G.,
C.B., M.D., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and
over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*

May it Please Your Excellency:—

In compliance with the provisions of Section 4 of "The Marine and Fisheries Act, of 1898," I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Legislature of Newfoundland, the eleventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the past year, 1908.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

E. DAWE,

Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Fisheries Report, 1908.

THE COD FISHERY

This fishery, which extends from Fortune Bay to Channel in the winter, is known as the winter cod fishery. In the early spring many of the bankers make their first trips on these grounds. Fishing is often hampered by want of bait and stormy weather and sometimes by ice, but this year there was a fair supply of squid bait on hand, and herrings were got in Connaigre Bay early, which enabled the fishermen to prosecute their avocation when weather was favourable. By estimates received as to the catch up to June 1st, the number of quintals caught amounted to something over 40,000, which includes the first trips of those bankers which fished there and landed their trips before the first of June.

The summer fishery may be divided into three heads—Bank fishery, Shore fishery and Labrador fishery.

The Bank fishery starts first, about the end of March in the Gulf and nearer Banks, and as the season advances it is prosecuted on the Grand Banks and some vessels make their last trip on the coast of Labrador. Bait has been plentiful during the whole season and vessels were not delayed for want of it.

The result by locally-owned vessels shows an increase from 1906-7 owing, in a large degree, to bait being plentiful and weather favourable for catching. The following statistics show the condition of the fishery:—

Newfoundland Bank Fishery

1908.			
Vessels employed.....	107	Men employed	1,433
Tonnage of Vessels.....	5,976	Codfish caught (qtls).....	120,000
Average catch per vessel	1,121	Average catch per man (qtls)	83
1907.			
Vessels employed.....	83	Men employed.....	1,261
Tonnage of Vessel.....	4,286	Codfish caught (qtls)	88,086
Average catch per vessel	1,062	Average catch per man (qtls)	69¾
1908.....		120,000 qtls.	
1907.....		88,086 "	

Increase, 1908 31,914 qtls.

Part of this surplus probably arises from the superior class of vessel now employed.

The Shore fishery from Channel north was not as good as last year. From Channel to Cape Race it was well ahead, especially on the western side of Placentia Bay, notably from St. Lawrence to Lamaline, both included,

where the catch was one-third more than last year. The catch from St. Lawrence to Cape Race was good, especially with traps. The same can be said about the East Coast, especially on parts of the north-east section where the fishery was better than that of last year. In Notre Dame Bay in particular the catch was enormous.

Although the catch has been as good, if not better than last year, the value of the voyage has been considerably lower, which has been a great discouragement to the fishermen who were expecting last year's prices, but the usual over-production has had the usual effect on the fish markets of keeping them glutted, thereby keeping prices low, which is very much to be regretted. The result of this large voyage, however, was counter-balanced by a greatly reduced value. The weather for curing, as well as catching, was all that could be desired.

The Labrador fishery was, on the whole, short of last year, and the prices paid were in sympathy with shore fish. The returns of fish exported from Labrador show that for the season of 1908 some 657 quintals less were shipped than in 1907, and the value less by \$233,368.60, which shows a great decrease in value. The quantity brought home to be cured was also considerably less than last year, in fact, many schooners returned empty.

Exports From Labrador of Codfish, Salmon and Oil for 1908

	Quintals.	Value
C. & A. Dawe	53,706½	\$145,007.60
W. Duff & Sons.....	13,869	37,446.30
P. Templeton.....	11,619½	31,372.65
Ryan Brothers.....	12,150	32,805.00
Anglo-Nfld. Fish Exporting Co.....	24,208	65,361.60
R. D. McRae & Co.....	11,000	29,700.00
Baine Johnston & Co.....	32,159	86,829.30
J. P. Jansen	12,954	34,975.60
James Ryan & Co.....	8,600	23,220.00
E. Hiscock	10,250	27,675.00
John Rourke & Sons	11,700	31,590.00
G. & M. Gosse.....	6,271½	16,933.05
E. Kennedy	6,800	18,360.00
J. F. Sheppard.....	7,295	19,696.50
F. Jerrett.....	4,118	11,118.60
J. V. O'Dea & Co	3,000	8,100.00
M. & R. O'Brien.....	3,577	9,657.90
J. M. Cron	3,825	10,327.50
N. Munn.....	3,900	10,530.00
C. A. Jerrett.....	3,714	10,027.80
A. Fequet	270	729.00
R. Fennell	3,226	8,710.20
G. Soper & Sons.....	4,000	10,800.00
T. & J. Dunn.....	2,800	7,560.00
Robert Reid.....	2,380	6,426.00
E. Penny & Sons	2,800	7,560.00
Job Brothers & Co	26,144	70,588.80
Bishop & Monroe	2,500	6,750.00
	<hr/> 288,936½	<hr/> \$779,858.40

Recapitulation for Countries

Italy	119,864 qtls.	\$323,632 65
Spain.....	98,001	264,602.70
Greece.....	34,685	93,649.50
United Kingdom.....	33,636½	90,818.55
Canada	2,650	7,155.00
	288,836½	\$779,858.40

Comparative Statement

1907.....	289,493 qtls.	\$1,013,227.00
1908.....	288,936	779,858.40
Decrease for 1908 ..	657	\$233,368.60

The Board again calls the attention of the shippers of fish, in the desire to rush off shipments to market, especially from Labrador, to the conditions of cure, coupled with the difficulty of careful cull, result in cargoes being sometimes delivered in indifferent condition, so much so that after three-fourths of the cargo is discharged, fish is refused to be taken and it has to be stored or sold at a loss. This is certainly the shipper's business, but has a bad effect on the fishermen as far as cure and price are concerned. It is to be hoped that the shipper will see, as no doubt he does see, that this shipping of fish in this condition is only a paying game for one or two cargoes, and if continued it is bound to have a prejudicial effect on this article of export.

The value of cod greatly depends on its perfect cure, and it is time that the culling of fish be placed on a fairer and more commendable basis. Certainly we have a law on our Statute Book re culling, but this wants to be remedied and made more stringent. A fish well cured (a merchantable fish) should be always a merchantable fish. A merchant can regulate the price, but he should not regulate the cull, unless the seller was satisfied. The Fishery Board will take this matter into consideration and issue certain rules re culling, which they hope will be satisfactory both to the buyer and seller, and which will be an encouragement to the fishermen to turn out a good article.

Complaints have again reached the department of the use of illegal cod-traps on some sections of the coast. The evil system of using these traps has quite an injurious effect upon the fishery, and the fisherman who has a legal trap should help the Department of Marine and Fisheries in having the law respected.

Another matter, re cod traps, which the Board will be called upon to remedy is the great number of traps now in use, which causes trouble in many

places in the setting of them eighty fathoms from each other. The sections 47, 48, 49 and 50, as to the setting of all twines, should be placed in a clearer way than they are at present.

Reference to annexed table of cod fishery products exported from the Colony during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1908, shows an increase of 86,824 quintals dry cod fish shipped, and a decrease in value of \$53,080 from the same period last year. Fresh codfish shows an increase of \$344 in value, canned codfish an increase of \$605, and pickled fish an increase of \$12,108. Other kinds of fish caught and cured in the same manner as cod fish, viz:—haddock, hake, ling and pollock, show a decrease in 1907-8 of 1,092 quintals and \$6,699 in value. Cod roes show a decrease of 1,086 barrels and \$4,818 in value. Cod oil shows an increase of 699 tuns, and a decrease of \$4,811 in value, while cod liver oil shows a decrease of 3,532 gallons and \$5,455 in value. Cod fish sounds and tongues also show an increase of \$148 in value.

On the whole, the cod fishery and its products show a decrease for 1907-8 of \$61,656 compared with 1906-7.

Returns Showing Number of Vessels Fitted Out in Newfoundland in Year 1907-1908 for Bank Fishery

Cleared From.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Qtls. Dry Fish.
Burgeo	1.....	55.....	12.....	675
Ramea	5.....	212.....	52.....	2,213
Catalina.....	4.....	343.....	71.....	6,022
Marystown	1.....	40.....	10.....	825
St. Lawrence	3.....	284.....	65.....	6,298
Heart's Content	2.....	130.....	30.....	2,227
Fortune	4.....	255.....	57.....	4,530
St. Jacques.....	4.....	274.....	68.....	5,428
Harbor Breton	32.....	981.....	269.....	16,930
Belleoram	11.....	811.....	183.....	18,660
Burin	20.....	1,072.....	275.....	25,512
Grand Bank.....	20.....	1,513.....	341.....	30,680
	107	5,976	1,433	120,000

Average catch per vessel 1,121 quintals.
Average catch per man 83 quintals.

1907-1908 120,000 qtls.
1906-1907 88,086 "

Increase—1907-1908..... 31,914 qtls.

THE SEAL FISHERY

The season of 1908 was again below the product of 1907, mostly caused by the loss of three steamers, one with 19,600 prime seals on board. It is very gratifying to record that no lives were lost and that the crews of these

vessels got on board other ships. But for those unfortunate accidents, the catch of 1908 would have equalled, if not exceeded, last year's.

The fishery for 1908 was prosecuted by twenty-one steamers, with 3,579 men. Their catch was 213,863 seals, valued at \$375,442.62, showing a decrease for 1908 of 31,188 seals and \$79,767.66 in value.

The value of the 1907 seal fishery being.....	\$455,210.28
The value of the 1908 seal fishery being.....	375,442.62
	<hr/>
Decrease, 1908	\$79,767.66

Referring to annexed table of seal products exported from the Colony during twelve months ending June 30th, 1908, shows a decrease of 1,984 tuns oil and \$138,970.00 in value. Seals dressed show an increase of 10, and \$32.00 in value, and seal skins also show a decrease of 48,619 skins and \$54,163.00 in value. Stearine shows a decrease of \$4,184.00 for same period ending June 30th, 1907.

The success of Harvey's steamer Adventure has stimulated her owners to build two more vessels of the same class, and Messrs. Bowrings and Jobs are also getting one each built. These powerful ships will be adapted for the prosecution of the seal fishery and, having a large cargo capacity, will make splendid freighters when not employed at the seal fishery.

Report of the Newfoundland Sealing Fleet—Sailed March 10th, 1908

Arrived.	Steamers.	Captain.	Nett Tons.	Men.	Total Seals	Nett Value.				Nett Value.	Men's Share.	Suppliers.
						tons	cwt.	qr.	lbs			
April 2	Adventure.....	Hy. Dawe.....	829	203	27,255	548	3	0	22	\$48,834.67	\$79.79	A. J. Harvey & Co.
9	Virginia Lake.....	Jacob Kean.....	440	203	19,685	378	12	0	24	33,784.40	55.20	Reid Nfld. Co.
12	Newfoundland.....	John Parsons.....	568	203	8,441	156	7	3	19	13,914.56	22.74	A. J. Harvey & Co.
14	Ranger.....	Edward Bishop.....	353	167	9,647	178	5	1	4	15,949.65	31.64	Bowring Bros., Ltd.
15	Bloodhound.....	W. C. Winsor.....	314	177	11,871	225	4	0	9	20,167.97	37.76	Baine Johnston & Co.
15	Erik.....	Job Kean.....	412	172	16,778	321	19	1	18	28,856.94	55.60	Job Bros. & Co.
15	Viking.....	Wm. Bartlett.....	276	189	20,439	399	1	3	24	35,530.01	62.33	Bowring Bros., Ltd.
15	Vanguard.....	D. Blandford.....	322	180	8,066	146	17	3	0	13,121.00	24.16	Baine Johnston & Co.
15	Algerine.....	S. R. Winsor.....	233	159	7,448	137	6	1	23	12,249.08	25.20	Bowring Bros., Ltd.
15	Iceland.....	D. Bragg.....	287	137	7,234	132	17	2	10	11,894.50	28.73	Baine Johnston & Co.
26	Kite.....	Bax. Barbour.....	190	89	6,159	121	18	2	2	10,857.26	40.20	Bowring Bros., Ltd.
27	Southern Cross.....	R. Fowlow.....	325	173	570	16	19	3	9	1,187.79	2.26	Baine Johnston & Co.
27	Aurora.....	D. Greene.....	386	187	13,625	269	2	2	12	23,296.72	41.30	Bowring Bros., Ltd.
May 1	Terra Nova.....	Ab. Kean.....	450	203	13,962	302	15	3	23	26,046.53	42.55	Bowring Bros., Ltd.
2	Eagle.....	Joseph Kean.....	418	203	2,787	70	2	3	12	5,271.28	8.61	Bowring Bros., Ltd.
2	Labrador.....	Geo. Hann.....	256	141	1,982	63	0	1	15	4,242.20	10.01	Baird, Gordon & Co.
4	Neptune.....	Geo. Barbour.....	465	203	23,814	522	7	0	3	43,188.19	70.16	Job Bros. & Co.
7	Diana.....	Alph. Barbour.....	290	152	14,100	349	5	1	16	27,049.87	55.67	Job Bros. & Co.
				3,141	213,863	4342	0	1	21	\$375,442.62		

Price of Seals per cwt.: Young Harps, \$4.50, Young Hoods, \$4.50; Bedlamers, \$3.70; Old Harps, \$3.30; Old Hoods, \$3.30.

	tons.	cwt.	q.	lbs.	tons.	cwt.	q.	lbs.	Nett Value	
1907--Total of Seals 245,051.	Gross Weight 5,870	19	1	14.	Nett Weight 5,649	2	0	24	\$456,210.28	
1908--Total of Seals 213,863.	Gross Weight 4,537	10	2	16.	Nett Weight 4,342	0	1	21	\$375,448.62	
	31,188	1,333	8	2	2	1,307	1	2	17	\$ 80,767.66
Manufactured by	Total Seals.			Nett Weight.						
Job Bros. & Co.	112,055.			tons--2,339			15 2 5			
Bowring Bros., Ltd.	74,067.			1,478			13 2 16			
Baine Johnston & Co.	27,741.			521			19 1 0			

NOTES.—S.S. Panther, Captain Jesse Winsor, was lost on March 22nd, 10 miles E.N.E. Funks.

S.S. Walrus, Captain Jacob Winsor, was lost on April 3rd during a heavy snow storm. The crews of both ships were taken on board the steamers Aurora, Southern Cross, Iceland, Neptune and Terra Nova. The two ships were in a good position to secure a trip of seals when they went down.

On April 4th the S.S. Grand Lake, Captain J. Knee, one of the best of the sealing fleet, went to bottom, with 19,600 prime young seals on board. The crew of 203 men barely escaped with their lives when the accident occurred, and the S.S. Vanguard being near they boarded her. The loss to the men was about \$70.00 each, and the owners stand to lose considerable, she being such a fine, strong built ship, and having on board such a valuable cargo.

Thirty-eight of the crew of the S.S. Walrus were brought home by the S. S. Erik, Captain Job Kean, also the Algerine, Captain S. R. Winsor, brought home eighty-nine men of the crew of the Walrus and Panther. This has been an exceptionally hard spring, and almost impossible for the steamers to get through the ice, they being all more or less badly damaged.

THE HERRING FISHERY

The spring fishery was a poor one all round the island. In St. George's Bay it was nearly a failure, the quantity caught being hardly enough to pay for the outfit. The cause of this failure is thought by some to be the using of deep or sixty rand nets, which prevent the herring from obtaining access to their usual spawning grounds, and others are of opinion that the using of so much fishing gear in the water, such as cod-traps, lobster pots, etc., prevent the herring also from coming to the spawning grounds. The greatest sufferers from this shortage in the herring fishery are the people of St. George's Harbor, who are some 9,000 barrels short of last year, which represents a cash shortage of \$25,000.00

In Connaigre Bay, the herring fishery is chiefly confined to bait purposes. This spring there were about one hundred and fifty men engaged in this industry, using about eighteen seines, and some 7,000 barrels went to supply the local bank fishing fleet. In the early part of the season herrings were scarce. As a result those who succeeded in getting them realized good prices—some as much as thirty dollars per dory load.

In Notre Dame Bay and vicinity, herrings have again been cured under Scotch methods, an account of which will be found in Mr Mair's (fishery expert) report in the appendix.

The autumn fishery in Bay of Islands has not been so prosperous as last year, greatly owing to unfavourable weather and scarcity of herrings in the early part of the season. Prices paid ranged from \$1.25 to \$2.25. Frozen herrings were sold from sixty to seventy-five cents per basket of about one hundred fish, a report of which, by Inspector O'Reilly, will be found in the appendix.

Reference to annexed table of herrings exported from the Colony during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1908, shows a decrease in bulk herring of 11,392 barrels, and a decrease of \$6,042 in value; an increase in frozen herring of 16,394 barrels and \$45,020 in value; a decrease of 6,194 barrels and \$41,683 in value in pickled herring; an increase of \$76 in fresh herring and \$37 in smoked herring.

Showing a total decrease in herring exports for year ending June 30th, 1908, of \$2,592 from same period ending June 30th, 1907.

THE LOBSTER FISHERY

The catch of lobsters this season in Newfoundland has been a little better than last year, showing an increase of some twelve hundred and fifty-six cases. Twenty-six hundred and four licenses were issued this year, which show 258,715 traps in use, and 6,744 men and women employed in the indus-

try. The export of lobsters for year ending June 30th, 1908, was 26,060 cases, valued at \$418,605, against 26,999 cases, valued at \$383,767 for year ending June 30th, 1907, which shows a decrease of 939 cases, and an increase of \$34,838 in value for same period. These figures represent, as they did last year, the actual amount shipped to the end of the fiscal year, and does not represent the year's catch.

Returns from factories are comparatively complete, and the following list will show what lobsters are caught in each district and the number of cases packed:—

Districts	Licenses	Persons Employed	Traps	Lobsters	Cases	Av. per can
Twillingate	238	532	11,852	296,625	1,578½	3 7-8
Fogo	71	208	6,866	143,180	872¼	3 5-12
Bonavista	115	351	8,371	205,371	1,327¾	3 1-4
Trinity	43	105	2,475	49,870	284¾	3 5-8
Bay de Verde	11	25	988	12,131	92¾	2 2-3
Garbonear	2	3	120	2,234	16	2 11-12
Harbor Grace	2	5	177	3,760	27½	2 5-6
Port de Grave	2	6	170	1,300	12¾	2 1-8
Harbor Main	18	41	743	12,930	76	3 1-2
St. John's	3	2	35	1,410	5	6
Ferryland	4	4	128	735	5¼	2 11-12
Placentia	590	1612	63,965	1,482,912	6,087	5 1-12
Burin	73	197	8,742	161,212	714¼	4 11-16
Fortune Bay	382	983	42,207	1,217,079	3,686½	6 7-8
Burgeo and LaPoile	135	262	8,962	241,543	1,082½	4 2-3
St. George's	570	1187	47,958	1,196,797	5,173½	4 5-6
St. Barbe	355	1221	54,956	1,693,591	6,180¼	5 11-16
	2604	6744	258,715	6,722,680	27,222½	5

This shows where the most lobsters are caught, and also the number it takes to fill a can; also the increase in the pack of 1,256 cases from last year, Fortune Bay, as usual, giving the smallest lobsters, and the largest are caught between Cape Race and Baccalieu.

The quality of the pack this season has fairly improved, except from the district of Fortune Bay, where smaller lobsters than is allowed by law have been packed, but, thanks to the numbering of each tin, packers have been prosecuted. The number on each tin is certainly a safeguard to the buyers, and they should give all the assistance they can to the department in carrying out the rules and regulations.

The prices for lobsters were much lower this year, mostly owing to a large quantity from last year being on the hands of the buyers unsold. Lobsters, if not getting scarcer, are certainly getting smaller, and the Board has had under consideration several ways of coping with this important fishery that they will have to carry out before it is too late.

THE WHALE FISHERY

The whale fishery this season has been prosecuted on a still diminished scale compared with last year. The factories at Bay Chaleur, Rose au Rue, Aquaforte and Beaverton being closed down. The factories, more or less in operation during the season of 1908, were:—

Factory	Whales	Quality	Oils. Gals.	Guano Tons.	Bone. Tons Cwt.	
Dublin Cove.....	46	5 Sulphur B. 4 Humpbacks 37 Finbacks	40,000	65	70	
Trinity.....	44	44 Finbacks	45,000	100	68	
St. Lawrence.....	47	33 Finbacks 4 Humpbacks 10 Sulphur B.	51,240	150	98	
Balena... ..	19	9 Sulphur B. 8 Finbacks 2 Humpbacks	26,314	75	67	10
Snook's Arm.....	81	1 Sulphur B. 77 Finbacks 3 Humpbacks	91,400	.....	67	10
Hawk's Harbor.....	100	1 Sperm 11 Humpbacks 88 Finbacks	111,400	90	150	
Cape Broyle.....	5	5 Finbacks	3,600	.....	.....	1½
Cape Charles.....	52	52 Finbacks	49,770	20	6	10
Hawk's Bay.....	2	11 Sulphur B. Finback	2,124	7½	5	
	396		420,848	507½	532	11½

The number of whales caught during the season of 1908 was 396, consisting of 26 sulphur bottoms, 24 hump backs, 345 fin backs and one sperm whale. Although the number of whales caught in 1908 was less than in 1907 by eighty-five whales, the yield of oil was thirty gallons more per whale than the preceding year. The following statement shows a decrease in the number of whales and also in products:—

Year.	Whales.	Gals. Oil.	Tons Guano.	Tons Bone.
1907	481	496,862	1,037½	1,136½
1908	396	420,848	507½	532½
	85	76,024	530	604

Referring to annexed table of whale fishery products exported from the Colony during twelve months ending June 30th, 1908, shows a decrease of

oil of 234 tuns, and an increase in value of \$1,346.00. Also, an increase of twenty tons bone, and a decrease of \$4,284.00 in value. Also, an increase of 72 tons guano and \$1,240.00 in value. Also, a decrease of \$85.00 in whale skins during the same period ending June 30th, 1907. On the whole, the whale fishery and its products shows a decrease for 1907-8 of \$783.00 on 1906-7.

THE SALMON FISHERY

The reports sent in to the department by the fishery wardens show a great decrease in the salmon net fishery on the coast. It is gradually decreasing, so much so that very few go on with the fishery. This failure is attributed to various causes—in some of the old haunts by the absence of caplin inshore, also bad weather, and again by the better protection at the mouths of rivers, which enables the salmon to go up the rivers which were generally caught in nets. Pretty well all the rivers under control were teeming with salmon this year, but very hard to catch owing to the dry season. The total catch for Bay St. George is estimated at 57,000 lbs., mostly all shipped fresh.

Our principal rivers on the West Coast, especially those from Codroy to Bay St. George, have received all the protection that was possible under existing circumstances; but the Board recognizes that the wardens are not sufficiently paid to do the duties that they are supposed to do, and will ask the Legislature to place a tax on foreign anglers (which they would not object paying) when they know by paying that tax, rivers would be better protected and enable them to get sport which they often return without, and wardens would be enabled to give their whole time to their work.

Salmon Exported Fresh

1904	.....	129,445 lbs.	.....	\$ 8,768.00
1905	.....	192,053 lbs.	.....	14,383.00
1906	.....	251,156 lbs.	.....	17,931.00
1907	.....	164,302 lbs.	.....	12,260.00
1908	.....	154,670 lbs.	.....	11,721.00

Showing a decrease of 9,632 lbs., and \$539.00 in value from year 1907.

Referring to annexed table of salmon products exported from this Colony (besides exported fresh) during twelve months ending June 30th, 1908, shows a decrease in pickled salmon of 2,332 tierces, and \$32,306.00 in value; also an increase of fifteen cases and \$86.00 in value of preserved salmon; also an increase in trout of nine barrels, and \$2,603.00 in value; also an increase of \$2,135.00 in smelts, and \$548.00 in turbot, for the same period ending June 30th, 1907.

G. Knowling and Angus McQuarrie, Little River

Major Ashburnham	2	salmon, averaging	10 lbs.
Dr. Taylor, Philadelphia,	1	" "	15
Mr. Lewis, London	3	" "	9
Mr French, New Hampshire	11	" "	15
Dr Kettridge, New Hampshire....	6	" "	15
John Jones, New York	3	" "	8
J. H. Chauncey, New York.....	3	" "	7
J. C. Force, Pittsburg, Penn.....	5	" "	9
Dr. Alyan, Pittsburg, Penn.....	2	" "	7
J. C. McQuarrie, Lynn, Mass....	2	" "	8
Mr Wordwill, Boston, Mass.....	6	" "	12
Rev. J. McGaun, Boston, Mass....	6	" "	10
Dr. Thompson, Lynn, Mass.....	12	" "	10
Dr. Fitzmaurice, Cork.....	15	" "	10
Rev. A. Woods, Newburyport....	18	" "	9
Mr. Edwin Woods, New York....	10	" "	10
Sir E. P. Morris, St. John's.....	1	" "	10
Mr. Brown, Denver.....	3	" "	7
Dr. Wortenburger, New York....	4	" "	10
Paul Van Dyke, New York.....	4	" "	8
Dr. Steel, Plainfield, N. J.....	2	" "	20
Mr. Baker	2	" "	11
Mr. Daggett, Boston	15	" "	19
Mr Campbell, New York.....	5	" "	9
Mr Priffer, Philadelphia	9	" "	14
Mrs. Priffer, Philadelphia.....	5	" "	7

And a number of grilse weighing from 3 to 6 lbs.

George A. Nichols, Upper Humber

Dr Sampson, New York.....	5	salmon, averaging	9 lbs.
Mr. Hart and party, Melrose, Mass	40	" "	10
Mr. Stewart, Halifax	1	" "	10
Mr Torrey & Sons, Scranton, Penn	26	" "	14
Mr. Patton & Son, Dartmouth.....	1	" "	10
Mr Warburton, Boston	5	" "	8
Mr. Lee, New York.....	7	" "	8
Mr. W. F. Brown and party.....	25	" "	10

And a number of grilse weighing from 3 to 6 lbs.

A. A. McIsaac, Grand River, Upper District

Major and Mrs. Ashburton.....	10	salmon, averaging	10 lbs.
C. H. Easson, St. John, N. B.....	2	" "	7
R. A. Murray	18	" "	10

George McG. Murray	5	"	"	9
J. W. Upp and Jones, Schenectady	6	"	"	3
J. Morrow, Halifax.....	4	"	"	12
George B. French, Nashua, N. H..	3	"	"	12
Mr Nutman, Pictou, Nova Scotia.	9	"	"	13
Dr. F. Keldridge, Nashua, Maine..	4	"	"	9
Dr Fitzmaurice, Ireland	5	"	"	10
Dr Parker, Brooklyn	4	"	"	14
Thomas Smythe, Halifax	4	"	"	8
Mr. Mildburgh, New York	33	"	"	12

Besides grilse averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and sea trout $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Peter Muise, Grand River, North Branch

A. Cobb, Bay of Islands.....	6	salmon, averaging	9	lbs.
Mr. R. A. Murray, Boston.....	3	"	"	9
Mr. and Mrs Chancey, Boston....	2	"	"	15
Mr. F. Wyse, Philadelphia.....	8	"	"	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Forse, Philadelphia	6	"	"	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Monro, Halifax	2	"	"	12
Mr Vanditch, Boston	9	"	"	10
Dr Allen, Philadelphia	1	"	"	10
Dr. F. Kewridge, Nashua.....	3	"	"	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. M. Gile, Hanover, U.S.A....	2	"	"	16
Dr. Thompson, Columbus, Ohio..	6	"	"	12
Captain Freeman, Boston	4	"	"	9
Dr Wustinling, Hanover, U.S.A...	3	"	"	12
M. F. Campbell, New York.....	6	"	"	16
M. A. French, Nashua	2	"	"	10
Dr. Parker, Brooklyn	2	"	"	11

George Shears, Robinson's Head

G. B. Carr, M.D., Lynn, Mass....	3	salmon, averaging	10	lbs.
D. M. Brett, Boston.....	10	"	"	7
A. D. Ingraham and party.....	19	"	"	8
Dr. Parker and party, Sydney....	5	"	"	7
C. Dudley, Boston	2	"	"	12
M. Lasell, Sydney	5	"	"	7
J. B. Baxter & Son, Boston.....	5	"	"	8
Mr. Wardwell and party, Boston..	40	"	"	9
F. W. Brown, Boston.....	10	"	"	7
C. P. Fullerton and party, Sydney	5	"	"	8

Besides grilse weighing from 2 to 4 lbs.

T. Downey, Grand River, Lower Section

Dr. Keegan, St. John's	8	salmon,	8	to 26	lbs.
J. R. Judson, Vermont	13	"	6	to 21	

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McLean, P.E.I....	5	"	9½ to 14½
Judge Sibley, Vermont.....	1	"	10 lbs.
R. D. Starweather, Troy, U.S.A.....	4	"	5 to 12
W. F. Bradford, Bington, U.S.A.....	11	"	7 to 12
Colonel Tucker, St. John, N. B.....	10	"	10 to 20
Thomas Ryan, Grand River.....	1	"	27 lbs.

Hurley and Murphy, Salmonier River

Mr. Donnelly and party....	80	salmon, averaging 2½ to 6 lbs.
Mr. Rendell and party.....	50	" " 3 to 12
Mr. Clapp and party.....	22	" " 3 to 10
Mr. Tobin and party.....	10	" " 1 to 7
Mr. Brehm and party.....	15	" " 3 to 14
Mr. Percy and party.....	12	" " 3 to 7
Mr. McBean and party....	7	" " 3 to 12
Rev. Reed and party.....	40	" " 6 to 8

EXPORT OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1908

Caplin—	Quantity	Value	
United Kingdom	17 brls.	\$17.00	
Canada	65 "	97.00	
United States	5 "	8.00	
B. W. Indies	2 "	2.00	
St. Pierre	3 "	3.00	
	<hr/>		
	92 "		\$127.00
 Cod Roes—			
United Kingdom	10 brls.	\$40.00	
Canada	46 "	123.00	
France	10 "	45.00	
	<hr/>		
	66 "		\$208.00
 Eeels—			
United States	4 brls.	\$15.00	\$15.00
 Fish, Cod (Canned)—			
Canada	233 cases	\$1,154.00	
United States	3 "	13.00	
B. W. Indies	115 "	575.00	
Austria	20 "	100.00	
South Africa	1 "	5.00	
	<hr/>		
	372 cases		\$1,847.00

Fish (Fresh)—

Canada		\$730.00	
United States		164.00	
St. Pierre		68.00	
			\$962.00

Fish (Dried Cod)—

United Kingdom	51,308	qtls	\$230,092.00	
Canada	130,276	"	659,696.00	
Colombia	279	"	1,554.00	
Costa Rica	2,271	"	13,606.00	
Greece	50,053	"	200,934.00	
Austria	20	"	110.00	
Madeira	3,525	"	19,721.00	
Malta	5,015	"	30,234.00	
Uruguay	83	"	528.00	
Panama	56	"	334.00	
A. W. Indies	15,855	"	84,803.00	
Mauritius	56	"	280.00	
Honduras	52	"	326.00	
Algeria	33	"	226.00	
B. W. Indies	75,319	"	390,608.00	
Italy	252,173	"	1,194,443.00	
Spain	274,998	"	1,174,146.00	
Portugal	292,651	"	1,724,307.00	
Brazil	341,203	"	2,017,805.00	
United States	14,038	"	76,339.00	
	1,509,269	qtls	7,820,251.00	

Fish, Cod (Pickled)—

Canada	3,188	qtls	\$12,232.00	
United States	1,766	"	6,041.00	
B. W. Indies	1	"	6.00	
	4,955	"	\$18,289.00	

Haddock—

Canada	84	qtls	\$414.00	
United States	5	"	23.00	
B. W. Indies	539	"	2,466.00	
Mauritius	28	"	112.00	
Italy	80	"	400.00	
Portugal	240	"	497.00	
	976	"	\$4,362.00	

Halibut—

Canada	19,201 lbs		\$1,048.00
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Hake—

Canada	74 qtls	\$222.00	
B. W. Indies	5 "	15.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	79 "		\$237.00

Herring (Bulk)—

Canada	9,944 brls.	\$18,511.00	
United States	42,750 "	81,962.00	
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	52,694 "		\$100,473.00

Herring (Fresh)—

Canada	61 brls.		\$118.00
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Herring (Frozen)—

Canada	11,422 brls.	\$34,741.00	
United States	27,789 "	87,130.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	39,211 "		\$121,871.00

Herring (Pickled)—

United Kingdom	3,405 brls.	\$10,495.00	
Canada	38,514 "	106,780.00	
United States	11,476 "	40,769.00	
B. W. Indies	7,085 "	22,850.00	
A. W. Indies	115 "	410.00	
Costa Rica	3 "	10.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	60,598 "		\$181,314.00

Herring (Smoked)—

Canada			\$41.00
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Ling—

B. W. Indies	608 qtls	\$3,028.00	
Italy	962 "	4,810.00	
Mauritius	12 "	48.00	
Portugal	2,005 "	8,058.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	3,587 "		\$15,944.00

Lobsters (Preserved)—

United Kingdom	7,254 cases	\$111,577.00
Canada	2,974 "	48,161.00
United States	65 "	995.00
Italy	1 "	17.00
St. Pierre	1 "	15.00
Belgium	495 "	7,955.00
Denmark	230 "	4,015.00
France	180 "	2,595.00
Holland	1,570 "	24,455.00
Germany	13,288 "	218,786.00
Portugal	2 "	34.00
	<hr/>	
	26,060 "	\$418,605.00

Oil (Cod)—

United Kingdom	1,633 tuns	\$119,319.00
Canada	276 "	19,968.00
United States	2,213 "	165,874.00
Germany	432 "	31,057.00
Austria	69 "	4,934.00
Belgium	37 "	2,776.00
Australia	113 "	8,829.00
France	16 "	1,145.00
	<hr/>	
	4,789 "	\$353,902.00

Oil (Codliver)—

United Kingdom.....	23,372 gals.	\$9,779.00
Canada	9,373 "	7,275.00
United States	9,575 "	6,200.00
France	2,500 "	1,500.00
B. West Indies.....	75 "	60.00
Germany	2,520 "	1,016.00
Australia	500 "	400.00
Spain	100 "	50.00
	<hr/>	
	48,015 gals	\$ 26,280.00

Oil (Seal)—

United Kingdom.....	2,390 tuns	\$217,805.00
Canada	201 "	19,302.00
United States.....	23 "	2,300.00
B. W. Indies.....	2 "	170.00
Germany	463 "	43,295.00

France	272	"	24,480.00	
Belgium	16	"	1,645.00	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	3,367	"		\$308,997.00
Oil (Whale)—				
United Kingdom.....	1,784	"	156,536.00	
Canada	47	"	4,771.00	
United States.....	146	"	12,668.00	
B. W. Indies.....	3	"	82.00	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1,980	"		\$174,257.00
Salmon (Fresh)—				
Canada	154,381	lbs.	\$ 11,702.00	
United States.....	284	"	18.00	
St. Pierre.....	5	"	1.00	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	154,670	"		\$11,721.00
Salmon (Pickled)—				
United Kingdom.....	1,117	trcs.	\$23,263.00	
Canada	852	"	12,346.00	
United States.....	181	"	2,798.00	
B. W. Indies.....	156	"	2,003.00	
Malta	36	"	230.00	
Italy	26	"	480.00	
Costa Rica.....	16	"	234.00	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	2,384	"		\$ 41,354.00
Salmon (Preserved)—				
United Kingdom.....	2	cases	\$11.00	
Canada	209	"	1,062.00	
United States.....	4	"	30.00	
St. Pierre	1	"	7.00	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	216	cases		\$1,110.00
Salmon (Smoked)—				
Canada	333	lbs.		\$32.00
Seals (Dressed)—				
United Kingdom.....	10	No.	\$41.00	
Canada	6	"	27.00	
United States.....	13	"	57.00	
Germany	1	"	5.00	

Sealskins—

United Kingdom.....	7,481	"	\$7,890.00	
Canada	275	"	329.00	
United States.....	108,134	"	131,918.00	
	<u>115,890</u>	"		<u>\$140,137.00</u>

Smelts—

Canada			\$496.00	
United States.....			2,466.00	
			<u>2,962.00</u>	

Sounds and Tongues (Codfish)—

Canada			\$159.00	
United States.....			70.00	
			<u>229.00</u>	

Sterine—

United Kingdom.....				\$1,873.00
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Trout—

United Kingdom.....	456	brls.	\$3,640.00	
Canada	447	"	4,139.00	
United States	316	"	2,842.00	
	<u>1,219</u>	"		<u>\$10,611.00</u>

Turbot—

B. W. Indies.....	1	"	4.00	
Canada	349	"	\$2,064.00	
			<u>2,068.00</u>	
	350	brls.		\$2,068.00

Whalebone—

United Kingdom.....	65	tons	\$6,862.00	
Canada	857	"	8,172.00	
	<u>922</u>	"		<u>\$15,034.00</u>

Whale Fertilizer—

Canada	140	tons	\$3,220.00	
United Kingdom.....	625	"	18,780.00	
	<u>765</u>	"		<u>\$22,000.00</u>

Whaleskins—

United Kingdom.....	20	No.		<u>\$100.00</u>
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Total value of products of the fishery, which were exported during the year ending June 30th, 1908.....\$8,798,350.00

Export of Codfish, Salmon, Oil, Etc., from Labrador for Season 1908

Date	Vessel's Name.	Shippers.	Cleared for	Quantity.	Cleared From	Value.
Sep 22	Nathalia	C. & A. Dawe	Greece	4,360	Domino	\$ 11,772 00
22	Svalen.....	do	Spain.....	3,310	Pack's Harbor.....	8,937 00
23	Dordogne, ss...	do	do	12,000	Domino	32,400 00
24	Rusdahe.....	do	Italy	4,000	Domino	10,800 00
24	Hans Emil	do	Spain.	3,155	Holton	8,518 50
25	Aegir.....	do	Italy	4,200	Indian Tickle.....	11,340 00
26	Hebe.....	do	do	3,200	Black Island.....	8,640 00
Oct. 5	Wm. Pritchard.	do	do	3,900	Domino	10,530 00
27	Castor.....	do	do	4,207	Occasional Harbor	11,359 00
27	Ysra.....	do	do	3,200	Little Holton	8,640 00
27	Blanche Currey	do	do	3,963	Horse Harbor.....	10,700 10
27	Johanne	do	do	4,211½	Sandy Island	11,371 00
				53,706½		\$145,007 60
Sep 10	Mystery	W. Duff & Sons	U. Kingdom	2,770	Merchantman's Hr	\$ 7,479 00
28	Inga.....	do	Spain.....	3,619	Indian Tickle.....	9,771 30
30	Cito	do	Greece	3,500	Merchantman's Hr	9,450 00
Oct. 10	Rap	do	Italy	3,980	Indian Tickle.....	10,746 00
				13,869		\$37,446 30
Sep 23	Laura	P. Templeman	Italy	3,012½	Indian Tickle.....	\$ 8,133 75
28	Noah.....	do	do	2,600	Grady	7,020 00
30	St. Clair.....	do	Spain.....	3,307	Indian Tickle	8,928 90
Oct. 10	Harold	do	Italy	2,700	Indian Tickle.....	7,290 00
				11,619½		\$31,372 65
Sep. 3	Virginia	Ryan Brothers	Malaga	3,250	Batteau	\$ 8,775 00
19	Western Lass...	do	Greece	3,000	Batteau	8,100 00
24	Rose of Toridge	do	do	3,000	Batteau	8,100 00
25	Skudenes.....	do	Spain.	2,900	Hawk's Harbor....	7,830 00
				12,150		\$32,805 00
Sep. 7	Taff, ss.....	Anglo-Nfld, Ex-	Genoa... ..	11,160	Snug Harbor	\$30,132 00
22	C. E. Spooner...	porting Co.	Liverpool ...	5,200	Shoal Bay Island...	14,040 00
23	Eliz'th Eleanor	do	Italy	3,800	Cape Harrison	10,260 00
29	Evelyn	do	do	4,048	Snug Harbor	10,929 60
				24,208		\$65,361 60
Sep 19	Clara.....	R. D. McRae &	Spain.....	3,400	Grady	\$ 9,180 00
22	Miss Morris.....	Sons	Italy	4,000	Grady	10,800 00
Oct. 6	Katie.....	do	do	3,600	Grady	9,720 00
				11,000		\$29,700 00
Sep. 5	Airmyn, ss.....	Baine, Johnston	Valencia	9,344	Battle Harbor.....	\$25,228 80
24	Vera, ss.....	& Co.	Spain.....	10,736	Battle Harbor.....	28,987 20
Oct. 10	Usk, ss.....	do	do	12,079	Battle Harbor.....	32,613 30
				32,159		\$86,829 30

Export of Codfish, Salmon, Oil, Etc., from Labrador for Season 1908

Date.	Vessel's Name	Shipper.	Cleared For	Quantity	Cleared From	Value.
Sep 19	Yrsa	J. P. Jensen	Genoa.....	4,078	Griffin's Harbor ...	\$11,010 60
30	Kammerhere Schutts.....	do	Genoa.....	4,450	Indian Tickle.....	12,015 00
Oct. 9	Urda	do	Genoa.....	4,426	Black Tickle	11,950 00
				12,954		\$34,975 60
Sep 15	Kirstine	Jas. Ryan & Co.	Italy	2,400	Webber's Harbor ..	\$6,480 00
29	Vigilant	do	Spain	3,200	Webber's Harl. o' ..	8,640 00
Oct 8	Stanley.....	do	Spain	3,000	Hawk's Harbor.....	8,100 00
				8,600		\$23,220 00
Sep 21	Hero	E. Hiscock	Plymouth ...	2,500	Black Tickle.....	\$6,750 00
29	Ellen James	do	Italy	4,450	Comfort Bight.....	12,015 00
Oct. 1	Pride of West...	do	England	3,300	Holton.....	8,910 00
				10,250		\$27,675 00
Sep 23	Fleetwing	J. Rorke & Sons	Italy	4,200	Vension Island	\$11,340 00
Oct. 1	Jno. Pritchard ..	do	Greece	3,500	Francis Harbor	9,450 00
12	Beatrice	do	Spain	4,000	Francis Harbor	10,800 00
				11,700		\$31,590 00
Sep 25	Madleine	G. & M. Gosse.	Bristol	3,208	Dark Tickle	\$,661 60
26	Leif	do	Queenstown	3,063 ½	Dark Tickle	8,271 45
				6,271 ½		\$16,933 05
Sep 23	M. A. James.....	E. Kennedy.	Greece	3,300	Frenchman's Isld.	\$8,910 00
28	Gracie	do	Italy	3,500	Dark Tickle	9,450 00
				6,800		\$18,360 00
Sep 30	Robert Morris ..	J. F. Sheppard	Greece	3,200	Long Tickle	\$8,640 00
30	Elsa	do	Exeter	4,095	Fishing Ships' Hr.	11,056 50
				7,295		\$19,696 50
Sep 18	Mary Annie.....	F. Jerrett.	Spain	4,118	Smokey Tickle.....	\$11,118 60
22	Maagen... ..	J. V. O'Dea.	Greece	3,000	Curlew	\$8,100 00
22	R. J. Owen.....	M. & R. O'Brien	Italy	3,577	Punch Bowl	\$9,657 90
24	Elizabeth.....	J. M. Cron.	Greece	3,825	Holton	\$10,327 50
26	Antoinette.. ..	N. Munn.	Liverpool.....	3,900	Long Island	\$10,530 00

Export of Codfish, Salmon, Oil, Etc., from Labrador for Season 1908

Date.	Vessel's Name	Shippers	Cleared For	Quantity	Cleared From	Value.
29	Royal Lister.....	C. A. Jerrett	Italy	3,714	Indian Harbor.....	\$10,027 80
29	Ellen F	S. Fequet	Bras D'Or ...	270	Pack's Harbor.....	\$729 00
30	John	R. Fennell	Spain	3,226	American Harbor ..	\$8,710 20
Oct 5	Theda	G. Soper & Sons	Greece	4,000	Cape Charles	\$10,800 00
27	Leif	T. J. Dunn.	England.....	2,800	Macovick.....	\$7,560 00
Aug 3	Mona.....	Robert Reid	Halifax	80	Blanc Sablon.....	\$216 00
Oct 17	Mona.....	do	do	1,400	do	3,780 00
15	Una	do	do	900	do	2,430 00
				2,380		\$6,426 00
Aug 25	Spinawry	E. Penny & Sons	Liverpool.....	2,800	Blanc Sablon.....	\$7,560 00
Aug 29	Breidablik, s.s..	Job Bros. & Co.	Spain.....	7,852	Blanc Sablon.....	\$21,200 40
Sep 15	Ely, s.s.....	do	Messina	7,065	do	19,075 50
21	Vale, s.s.....	do	Italy	8,222	do	22,199 40
26	Cardinia.....	do	Spain	3,005	Holster's Rock.....	8,113 50
				26,144		\$70,588 80
Sep 15	Sirius	Bishop & Monroe	Malaga	2,500	Red Bay.....	\$6,750 00

Exports of Codfish, Salmon, Oil, etc., from Labrador, 1908

(Continued)

SALMON

Hudson Bay Co.....	353 tierces.	London	\$7,730 70
E. Penny & Sons	3 "	Canada	36.00
E. G. Gibb.....	1 "	Scotland	12.00
	<u>357 tierces.</u>		<u>\$7,778.70</u>

Hudson Bay Co.....	7½ barrels.	London	\$82.12
S. B. Fequet.....	70 "	Canada	700.00
Robert Reid.....	75 "	Canada	750.00
	<u>152½ barrels.</u>		<u>\$9,310.12</u>

TROUT.

S. B. Fequet.....	90 barrels.	Canada	<u>\$540.00</u>
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COD OIL.

Robert Reid.....	6 tuns.	Canada	\$300.00
E. Penny & Sons.....	1 tun.	Canada	63.75
	<u>7 tuns.</u>		<u>\$363.75</u>

SEAL OIL.

Hudson Bay Co.....	19 tuns.	London	<u>\$1,725.09</u>
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HERRING.

Robert Reid.....	7 barrels	Canada	<u>\$28.00</u>
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FEATHERS.

Hudson Bay Co.....	496 lbs.	London	<u>\$89.28</u>
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WHALE BONE.

Bowring Brothers.....	85 tons.	Canada	\$850.00
Labrador W. & M. Co.....	100 "	Canada	1,009.00
	<u>185 tons</u>		<u>\$1,850.00</u>

LUMBER.

Grand R. Lumber Co.....	1,009,414 ft	England	\$12,212.95
Grand R. Lumber.....	725,000 ft	Canada	5,800.00
	<u>1,734,414 ft</u>		<u>\$18,012.95</u>

FURS.

Hudson Bay Co.....		London	\$8,900.48
S. B. Fequet.....		Canada	400.00
Robert Reid.....		Canada	100.00
			<u>\$9,400.48</u>

RECAPITULATION FOR COUNTRIES

Spain	98,001	quintals
Italy	119,864	"
United Kingdom	33,636½	"
Canada	2,650	"
Greece	34,685	"
	<hr/>	
	288,836½	
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

1907	289,493 quintals	\$1,013,227.00
1908	288,836 quintals	779,858.40
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	657 quintals	\$ 233,368.60
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RECAPITULATION, 1908

Dry Codfish.....	288,836½ quintals	\$778,858.40
Salmon	357 tierces, 152 brls		9,310.82
Trout.....	90 barrels ..	....	540.00
Cod Oil.....	7 tuns .....	....	363.75
Seal Oil.....	19 tuns .....	....	1,725.09
Herring.....	7 barrels .....	..	28.00
Feathers.....	496 lbs. ....	.....	89.28
Whale Bone.....	185 tons .....	....	1,850.00
Lumber.....	1,734,414 feet .....	..	18,012.95
Furs			9,400.48
			<hr/>
			\$821,178.77
			<hr/>

REPORTS OF WARDENS (Extracts)

ABRAHAM LILLY, Exploits River and Bay:—The codfishery in this vicinity has been fairly good, and fishermen fishing on Labrador and Treaty Coast returned with fairly good trips, but, owing to the difference in price and stricter catch, it has not turned out as good as yast year according to the catch. The lobster fishery has not been as good as last year, owing to many packers having given up catching lobsters and went codfishing, otherwise the pack would have been pretty well up to last year. The salmon fishery has been fairly good, a great many of the salmon being sold fresh in Grand Falls, Bishop Falls and other lumbering centres. Owing to the scarcity of water, salmon did not go up brooks as usual, still there was quite a number in Great Rattling Brook. The Norris' Arm people have had a crew clearing obstructions for log driving. They have blasted down about eight feet of the big fall, and fish began going up right away—they saw over thirty go up in one day. Although the catch was small there was more fish went up both Little and Great Rattling Brooks than other years, and although other years it was a strange thing to see fish later than the 10th August, this year they have been going up all through September. The few sportsmen that came on the river had fair fishing.

John Burke, Tilting:—The codfishery in this section has been fairly good, the average catch being about 45 quintals per man. Caplin struck in about the 22nd June, but did not stay much longer than three weeks, the shortest time for half a century. Caplin did not spawn on the inside ground this season, owing chiefly I think to squid being so early and plentiful. Codfish taken in traps this year was smaller than that taken last year, but what was caught with hook and line was of a much larger quality. Season ended about 20th September.

J. B. Wheeler, Musgrave Harbor:—The lobster season was very fair and rather better than last year. There were 43 packers under my supervision who packed about 570 cases. Lobsters were of a fair size with some very large ones. There are too many fishermen engaged in this fishery. If the fishery is to be preserved, licenses will have to be limited, or else a close period of two or three years. Herring fishery:—Herrings were abundant and packers got all they needed for bait during the packing season. Salmon fishery:—The salmon fishery this year was a failure on the Straight Shore, only a few tierces were taken, which were nearly all canned. Cod fishery:—The cod fishery on the Straight Shore and Wadham Island grounds has been very good. Fish caught were of the finest quality. Hook and line trawlers did very well. Traps were not so successful, the caplin not coming to the shore, which kept the fish outside. Labrador craft returned home with saving trips, although they report the fishery a poor one. The weather for making fish has been beautiful, and everything in favour of the fishermen turning out a first-class article.

JAMES POND, Greenspond to Happy Adventure:—The cod-fishery on this shore has been fully fifty per cent. ahead of last year, but the Labrador fishery turned out very poor and away below the average. Caplin bait was very

plentiful and squid could be jigged before the caplin left the shore. Salmon fishery fairly good; about 25 cases of this fish were packed. The pack of lobsters in this section amounted to 294 cases, being a little better than last year. The lobsters were just as plentiful but owing to the excellent shore codfishery, the fishermen gave up catching lobsters and turned to the codfishery.

Edward Thomas, Salvage:—The shore fishery shows an improvement on last year, owing chiefly to the abundance of caplin and squid bait the whole season, but the Labrador fleet have all returned, in most cases with very small fares; others have practically nothing. The lobster fishery this season shows an increase in the pack of 74 cases, which still shows no sign of depletion, as far as this part of the Island is concerned.

Thomas Grace, St. Mary's:—The codfishery began the first week in May, three boats arriving on the 9th with from five to fifteen quintals. Herrings were plentiful in the arms. The first codtrap was set on June 15th and the first caplin got on the 17th. Six vessels baited here that day, being the only vessels that came here this year. Traps have done fairly well. Caplin and squid in abundance. Trawl fishing not doing much, dogfish being too plentiful on fishing ground. Lobster fishery has been fairly good this summer. About twenty factories in my section, which have done fair, according to their means. There has been no breach of fishery regulations.

George Ross, Paradise to Corbin:—The lobster fishery started a great deal better than last year, but about the first of June it slackened off nearly everywhere, and remained scarce at most places until the end of the season, the total catch being a little under last year. Salmon fishery poor. Codfishery: Traps did fairly well, also trawls and hook and line. On the whole, the fishery was an average one. The rules and regulations have been fairly well carried out.

C. C. Pittman, Lamaline and vicinity:—Cod and bait fisheries: Very little was done here with fish until the arrival of caplin. This bait struck at Lories in small quantities on June 15th and on the following day plenty were to be had. The fishermen of Lamaline proper and other places procured bait there and secured good catches of fish. In a few days caplin were abundant all along the coast, also at St. Pierre and Miquelon. The total catch of fish, up to date, I estimate to be about 26,000 quintals. In 1907, the total catch for the whole fishing season was within a very few quintals of 17,500. Although the catch is, in round numbers, one-third more, it is questionable if the value of the voyage will be anything if at all more than last year. This is a great discouragement to the fishermen, who were expecting the prices of last year, which would mean a very remunerative voyage. The weather

during the summer was the finest, and the water the smoothest, in the remembrance of the oldest resident. The hot sun during the first of the summer injured quite a lot of fish, but lately this has not been the case. There were a few breaches of the fishery rules during the season—codtraps setting too close together—all of which were settled amicably, except the case of E. Kelland, for setting too near to Thomas Tuff. This case was tried before Magistrate Benning, and Mr. Kelland was adjudged to pay costs of action only. Squid struck very early in the season and have been abundant ever since. On August 3rd a heavy gale came on, with mountainous sea, and many traps were torn; in one or two cases they were almost entirely lost. Lobster fishery:—There was not much done with the lobsters during the season, the packers not attending to the business; owing to the low price prevailing they preferred catching codfish, which, as it turns out, was a bad move. Joseph Huelin and Jesse Pike operated at this place and packed thirteen and eight cases, respectively. Salmon fishery:—Salmon were very scarce on the coast this year, and very few were seen in the rivers—in fact, there was scarcely enough water in the rivers to allow them to get to the spawning grounds. General:—Several complaints were made about boats splitting on the fishing ledges, especially against Stephen Wagg, of Burin, of the schooner Elsie O. This is what the complainant understood the schooner's name was, but he knew the master and saw him throwing offal overboard where he was anchored. The complainant said the schooner was not three miles from the mainland. I wrote Wagg a note by the man who complained, and threatened him that if he did not stop this practice, action would be taken against him. I do not know if he received my letter or not. This is a pernicious practice and tends to poison the fishing grounds; but it is very hard to catch parties doing it. My opinion is that bultows should not be allowed to be used within the three mile limit after July 31st. This, in my opinion, is the only way of stopping the throwing overboard of fish offal on the fishing grounds.

B. A. Brazil, Garnish:—The lobster fishery has not been as good as last year, 540 cases being packed, against 650 last season, each tin averaging the same as last year, six and one-quarter lobsters to the tin. Salmon and trout in Garnish River have been more plentiful than ever. This river is one of the best to fish in, as the banks are clear of bushwood from the mouth of the river to the pond. It is also easy of access from Burin, either by driving from Burin to Garnish, where you take a dory with all your camping gear, and in half an hour you are on the river—no walking to get there. The other way is by Mortier Bay, and getting to Garnish Pond, where the river starts from. The easiest way is by Garnish.

E. G. Collis, Rencontre:—At the opening of the lobster fishery the weather was so rough and stormy that it was almost utterly impossible for the fishermen to get their traps in the water, and it was only after May came in

that there was any decided change in the weather for the better. Notwithstanding the backwardness of the spring—that part of the season which the fishermen always look ahead to as the best for catching lobsters—it is pleasing to note an increase in the number of cases packed, as compared with last year. In summing up the season's work, I find the number of traps in use were 12,480; number of hands employed, 397; number of lobsters caught, 412,542; number of cases packed, 1,129; number of factories, 117. The salmon fishery in this part of the bay, I regret to say, has been very poor these two years in succession. This year has been even worse than last, something like 100 cases being packed, as against 150 last year. None put up in tierces or barrels as in former years. The only cause that can be adduced for the scarceness of salmon in this part of the bay is, as the fishermen state, a scarcity of caplin in these waters during the months of June and July. Long Harbor, the home of the salmon, has been a total failure these two years. This is a great loss to the fishermen. The herring fishery in this section of the district has been of little importance as yet; none being taken of a marketable quality. It was late before herring struck to the land this spring, which made the seiners feel uneasy, and all left for Connaigre Bay. Since May came in herring have been seen in abundance all along the shore, but of a mixed quality. As stated above, the herring fishery was strictly confined to Connaigre Bay, where most of the herring taken were sold for bait purposes, realizing as much as \$30 per dory load. The codfishery in this section of the district has not been encouraging up to August 1st. Since then squid has struck in abundance and the fishermen have all done fairly well with trawls and hook and line. The bankers have all done remarkably well, also Gulf craft, so, on the whole, the fishery will be a prosperous one in this bay. One drawback with the fishermen this year is the average price paid for fish. It is hoped that the quantity caught will make up for loss in price.

Philip Cluett, Belleoram:—The catch of lobsters this season was better than last, although the backwardness of weather this spring compelled fishermen to wait until the middle of May before setting traps. The total number of lobsters caught in this section was 208,941, by 150 persons, in 6,816 traps and packed in 596 cases. Salmon fishery: The total catch for this season was about sixteen cases. Codfishery: The fishery on this shore in this part of the district was very poor owing to the scarcity of caplin, but the bank fishery has been very good, which compensates for the poor shore fishery.

Mark Way, Pass Island to Bay D'Espoir:—I visited the rivers of Bay D'Espoir, Bay D'East, Bay DuNord and Hermitage Bay. I saw no barring of these rivers by nets, logs or any other obstruction. But, in the meantime I am confident that the proximity of four saw mills to the rivers of Bay D'Espoir has a detrimental effect upon them as salmon rivers. The catch of salmon by the men netting along the seashore has fallen off considerably this year—but it was pleasing to notice that they were above the average in

size. I have distributed copies of the rules and regulations among the lobster packers, and repeatedly explained the law to them, and I now find that they understand what is required of them, especially in the matter of applying for licenses, labelling cans and sending in returns. I am glad to say that the lobster catch shows no diminution, and that the pack this year is equal, if not above, last year's. The presence of such large quantities of herring in Connaigre Bay, in the early spring, afforded such an excellent chance for the fishermen to obtain bait at the time when mostly needed by them. The supply of herring was better this year, and the appearance of squid so early as July kept the fishermen fairly well supplied with bait. Caplin are not so reliable; for instance, this year caplin were not seen in Hermitage Bay. I am glad to report that the codfishery, also, showed an improvement. It was particularly a good month of June. The fishermen will not feel very much the recent fall in price, as the bulk of their fish was sold before.

W. E. Parsons, Harbor Breton.—I beg to submit to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, my ninth annual report of the fishery in this section, under my supervision, for the year ended December, 1903. I have, as in former years, travelled up and down the Coast, visiting the different settlements and fishing stations at intervals, interviewing the fishermen on matters pertaining to the fishery, and to learn if any breach of the rules and regulations, was being committed, but no breach of rules came to my notice, with the exception of a few tins of bakeapples and salmon being sold for lobsters by mistake, caused by a mixing up of the cans before putting them in the cases, which I reported to the Department as soon as it came under my notice. The fisheries seem to have assumed a principle, owing chiefly to the fishermen fast becoming conversant with the rules regulating same, and the tendency to ignore the laws much less than in former years. Following is a general statement of the different branches of the fishery given in order of importance.

The Cod Fishery:—This is by far the most important industry, giving, as it does, employment to the greater part of the male population, and may be divided into three classes, Bank, Shore, and Straits or Gulf fishery. Although the catch was somewhat in excess last year yet, owing to the low prices being paid this year, the income derived therefrom is far below. The Straits fishery, tho good, was not equal to last year, owing to the falling off in price. The same may be said also of the Shore fishery.

The Lobster Fishery:—The lobster fishery seems to hold on to its own on the whole. The increase or decrease in catch is often due to roughness of weather. This year the season was fairly good, and the fishermen had very little loss time in the way of repairing traps. High winds are very detrimental to the lobster fishery. No very great increase in this particularly industry can be expected unless a close down for a few years, but, to do so, would greatly annoy those interested in the industry. Most of the fishermen admit that a close season would do good, but not one in ten would consent to its being done.

The Herring Fishery:—The herring fishery is chiefly confined to Connaigre Bay, particularly for bait purposes. There were about 150 engaged in this industry, using in all eighteen seines, in the months of March, April and May, and not less than 7,000 barrels went to supply the local fishing fleet. Herring in the early part of the season were very scarce, and as a result high prices were being paid, as much as \$30.00 being realized for a dory load. Those engaged for a short time who were fortunate enough to secure good hauls found it a very remunerative business. Many of the fishermen contend that if purse seines are allowed to be used it will ruin this valuable industry, as the herring will be driven from the land, and lastly disappear altogether from their old haunts. Herring are very scarce there this winter, and were so last fall, but a short time ago a haul of about 400 barrels was made, but the ice prevented them from being disposed of.

Trout and Salmon:—The salmon fishery this year was slightly better than last year. As the price is usually low, few persons engage in the business other than lobster packers, and, as a result, most of the salmon caught are tinned. This industry has fallen off considerably the past two years. The streams and ponds team with trout, but noted in my last report the sport is chiefly confined to local anglers.

Richard Furneaux, Rose Blanche:—The total number of lobster factories in operation in my section are 59; men employed, 117; traps in use, 4,726; lobsters caught, 99,230; cases packed, 457 1-2. The catch of lobsters just about equals last year's catch. The fishery the latter part of the season was very poor, and none of the packers were anxious to wait till the end of the season, and a good number had their traps ashore a fortnight or so before the time for closing. On my first visit I found all had complied with the law regarding making application for a license within a certain date. No hand traps are used on this part of the coast, and with only one exception did I find any person who was not acting in accordance with the law. One man at Rose Blanch had some of his traps made of irregular size between the two lower laths, which was adjusted without any trouble, the party pleading ignorance.

Codfishery:—There has been an increase from that of last year, and in many places, such as Rose Blanche and Harbor LeCou, some boats have done exceedingly well. The value of the staple has decreased in value about \$1.00 per quintal from the prices given the previous year, which has effected a good many of the people. The total quantity of fish caught and exported from Rose Blanche and Harbor LeCou to Portugal was 11,000 quintals.

Salmon Fishery:—This has been the worst for many years. A good many attribute the small catch to the winds, in first part of the season, blowing off the shore. Salmon being a leeward fish, when passing went outside the net limits. The salmon caught on this part of the coast are all sold fresh, and exported to Canada and the United States. The price given was only four cents per pound. Together with the small catch and price, it may be termed a very poor fishery.

Trout:—I have had occasion to visit some of the haunts of the trout and salmon, namely, at LaPoile River and Farmer's Brook. At the former place trout were fairly plentiful, and a few salmon were seen, and, on account of the brooks being so low at the time, made it bad fishing. At Farmer's Brook I was speaking to the sub-warden, Peter McDermott. He was telling me I was too late in the season for that brook. The best time for that place for salmon or grilse is about the first of July, or as near the end of the salmon fishery as possible. I fished in the brooks leading to the pond, but found I was too late; but, when I got back to the pond I saw four salmon jump out of the water, which fully convinced me that the place must be an ideal one in the proper time. We have had, so far, no tourist or sportsman in this section for trout or salmon fishing.

Bait:—So far only a few squid have made their appearance, and not in quantities sufficient for bait for present use of the shore fishery. All our fishermen depend solely on the squid supply at this time of the year for the spring and winter fishery. So far not one has been put under salt (which is the way they cure them for that purpose), which will be a great drawback, as well as an extra expense, if the fishermen had to fall back on herring bait for the winter fishery.

Thomas Gale, Sandy Point to Highlands:—The lobster fishery began very favorably, and an extra catch was expected; but, owing to a heavy storm at the end of June, which completely cleaned the shore, it would, no doubt, have beaten previous records. As the fishermen were only dependent upon what gear they fished it, it was some time before they were ready to take advantage of the good fishery, which meant a great falling off. Still the fishery closed ahead of last year, totally a catch of about 550 cases. My experience of this fishery is that Rule 6 must be carried out, without any amendments, if increase of the fishery is wanted. At the expiration of this season a great quantity of lobsters had shelled owing, no doubt, to their early advent on the coast.

Codfishery was fair, considering that not a caplin was seen on the coast this season. Herring fishery not so good as last year. Salmon fishery on the coast a little better than last year in catch and price. Fishermen have got into the fresh business, thereby adding to their profits. Only five barrels cured in pickled state. The catch on this section was as follows:

Lobsters	550 cases.
Codfish	700 qtls.
Herring	500 brls.
Salmon	37,500 lbs.

A. J. O'Reilly, Supervising Warden, Bay St. George:—I beg to submit my report as supervisor of wardens in Bay St. George and Port au Port, for the season of 1908. The summer was exceptionally dry, so much so that there was scarcely any water in the smaller streams—a great contrast to last season, when there was a continual downpour, lasting through nearly all the sporting term. The

fishery began very early on nearly all our rivers, Fischels taking the palm in this respect, and getting a great number of early visitors, who fished the tidal pools; but, when the fishing got really good on the upper portion, this stream was almost unvisited. On Robinson's fishing was fair, and a great number of visitors took part in the sport. Year by year we are getting an increasing number of undesirable visitors, who visit our Island to participate in our free fishing. They bring with them the free outfit which the law allows; they visit no hotels; they hire no guides; they spend as little as possible for food; they occupy the pools on our best streams, and turn away more profitable visitors. Their presence is one reason why it is important to no longer delay the imposition of a rod tax, unless the Government is exploiting our streams for philanthropic reasons. Amongst our visitors this year I noticed several sportsmen from the capital and other parts of Newfoundland. Guides and others who came in contact with them speak of them as being most satisfactory to deal with and more generous in money matters than the average foreigner. In conversation with one of these, he complained that our native anglers are discriminated against. A citizen of St. John's, he claimed, who comes to the West Coast to fish has a more expensive trip before him than has a resident of the nearby Canadian towns, yet the Canadian can bring his tent, rod, canoe, waders—every item of his fishing outfit—into the island free of duty. The St. John's man has to pay duty on every item—one more reason, according to this gentleman, why we should have a rod tax. Notwithstanding weather conditions, most of our visitors secured fair sport; indeed, to those who mingled health-seeking with the search for the angler's treasures, conditions were ideal. Never were there balmy breezes or more abundant sunshine; never were there greater profusions of wild flowers and fruit. When I was at Fischels, about the last of June, the whole river region was like a flower garden with blooms of wild cherry, dwarf maple, the great clustered panicles of the flowering elders and innumerable herbaceous wild flowers. The rivers have been kept in clean condition this year. The disposal of fish offal, which in other years caused considerable difficulty and some prosecutions, has at last been satisfactorily overcome. Our fishermen and mill-owners are beginning to realize that in our salmon rivers we have a great source of wealth for the future, and are becoming interested in their preservation.

I am sorry to have to record a great falling off in the herring fishery, so much so that the voyage may be counted a total failure, the quantity caught being little more than enough to pay for the outfit. After the disastrous result was known, a mass meeting of the fishermen was held in the court house, presided over by the captain of the Brilliant (H. M. ship of war), and attended by His Lordship Bishop McNeil and other leading citizens. The purpose of the meeting was to try and discover the cause of the failure of the fishery and to take steps to obtain legislation which would tend to protect it. The deep or sixty-rand net was given by some as the cause, as it was claimed to prevent the herring obtaining access to their usual spawning grounds. Others were of the opinion that cod traps, lobster pots, cod nets,

etc., did harm and should be stopped during the fishery. The owners of such fishing gear strongly objected to this course and the meeting closed without any practical outcome. St. George's harbor is the greatest sufferer from the shortage of the herring fishery. Our people are 9,096 barrels short of last year's catch, which, at \$2.75 per barrel, represents a cash shortage of \$25,014. The price, too, has a downward tendency; lobsters are \$3.00 per case less than last year; cod from \$2.00 to \$3.00 less per quintal, and, on the whole, the outlook is gloomy for our fishermen. The following particulars of the fishery are approximately correct:—

BAY ST. GEORGE

Herring

Stephenville to Cape St. George	1,100	brls.
Sandy Point to Highlands	615	"
St George's Harbor	4,274	"
	<hr/>	
	5,989	"
Total shortage compared with last year.....	13,014	"
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Lobsters

Bay St. George	1,106	cases
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Cod

Bay St. George:—

Trawls hook and line	1,380	qtls
Traps	785	"
Caught by schooners at Labrador	2,960	"
	<hr/>	
	5,125	"
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Salmon	57,000	lbs.
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The net salmon fishery this year has been much less productive than last, which was a very successful season. I estimate the total catch for Bay St. George at 57,000 lbs. Almost all the salmon caught are shipped fresh. The quantity of these fish, put up in barrels (pickled), has been dwindling year by year, and at present is not worth notice. The number of cod traps set within the harbor limits of St. George this season was twenty; number of fleets of salmon set, nineteen.

Nicholas Peters, Hall's Bay Rivers—Season began with very stormy weather and heavy east winds. Salmon did not make their appearance in the bay until June 25th. One sport arrived from Bay of Islands, but caught

no fish at the Falls, and left for Hare Bay on July 6th. Brooks were very low from July 21st to end of month. Salmon very plentiful at West Brook and other brooks, and in fact was fairly good until the end of August. Cod-fishery very good in the bay; caplin very plentiful and also squid.

Josiah Goodyear, Gander River—Salmon were very plentiful in the latter part of the season. They had been late in coming, the first salmon being caught in Salmon Brook about the 5th or 9th of July. There were very few sportsmen this summer; one was a Colonel Perry and his wife, but they came too early and left without catching any. There were some 57 salmon caught in my jurisdiction by several local sports, averaging from 3 to 12½ pounds.

Richard Briffet, Terra Nova River—The salmon and trout have been very plentiful in Terra Nova River. The few sportsmen that came on the river did fairly well. Mr. King-Harman and his friend from the old country camped there for three weeks and were delighted with the fishing and scenery; they caught salmon from 7 to 22 pounds. In the South-west and North-West Arms, sea trout were in abundance, so much so that anglers could catch them two at a time. There was no violation of the fishery rules and regulations.

F. Stairs, Port Blandford—I have the honor to submit for your information my report as river warden at Port Blandford and vicinity. Unlike the summer of 1907, the summer just ended has been so extremely dry that the rivers have been very low, but salmon and trout have been fairly plentiful in the South-west, North-west and Salmon Rivers, and some good fishing was done by local anglers and parties from St. John's. The rivers have been carefully guarded, and salmon, which had nearly all disappeared, have made their appearance again. The past summer I have seen large schools entering the above mentioned rivers. I made four trips to Breadcove River during the fishing season and put up caution boards at my first visit. This river is well stocked with salmon and trout and good fishing can be had there during the months of June, July and August. This river is about twelve miles from Port Blandford; it can be reached by small boat at most any time. Squids have been in abundance in Clode Sound this fall, and thousands of barrels have been obtained for manure. Herrings of good quality have been plentiful during the month of October, and up to date, November 10th. The game laws have been fairly complied with in this vicinity the past season.

Emmanuel Legg, Lower Fischels—The number of visitors was not as many as other years. Fischels' annual visitor, J. L. Faunce, put in an appearance on June 18th, and left again July 14th, his catch being 61 fish, weighing 473 pounds. Other gentleman tourists from across the Gulf also arrived and went again.

D. Davidson, Denver	6 fish, 58 lbs.
T. Halfyard, Philadelphia	3 fish, 21 lbs.
Wardwell party, two days	6 fish, 60 lbs.

and two hundred and fifty trout. The officers of H.M.S. Brilliant also made two visits and were well pleased with results, carrying off nine and fifteen salmon, respectively. The largest salmon caught for the season was 14 pounds, the average weight being ten pounds. A great many local sports were on the river, among them the staff of Bishop Feild College, also Dr. Keegan. It is only for want of knowing the river that it is not more frequented. In July, when Codroy rivers were filled with visitors, and no fish, this stream was literally dry with salmon. There was no illegal fishing or other breaches of fishery rules this season.

E. L. Goff, Port Saunders to St. Barbe—I beg to submit my report of the fisheries from Port Saunders to St. Barbe, for the year 1908. Herring fishery—Herring appeared in Kepple Harbor in June, and later in other places between Port au Choix and Port Saunders, but the quantity captured was not sufficient to supply lobster-fishers with bait. Salmon Fishery—The returns from net fishing were meagre, being much lower than last year's. The expectations of the sportsmen who camped on the Portland River, River of Pond's, Hawke's Bay Streams and Castor River were not so abundantly fulfilled as the supply of salmon would warrant. Large schools of salmon could be seen daily entering the rivers and, when meeting the warm, shallow waters which, owing to the unusually dry season were never lower as far as known, they immediately returned to the sea. But, considering the disadvantages, the catches were ample and furnished ground to hope for greater success next year, when the anglers referred to intend visiting the coast again. The heaviest fish taken weighed $26\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Salmon were not quite so plentiful as formerly. Foreign sportsmen maintain that the use of codtraps in the coastal waters, adjacent to the streams, is more prolific in evil consequences to the salmon fishery than anything else. Gill netting off the shore and illegal fishing on the rivers are no doubt hastening the depletion. This is deplorable, as the salmon is a more valuable asset to the Colony than appears to the casual observer. Many of our fishermen augment their usual earnings by hiring as guides and porters to visiting anglers, and the fishermen themselves improve intellectually by their association with people of culture and refinement. The perfunctory supervision of poorly paid wardens and the close season in spawning time are not sufficient to check the decline of this fishery. A rod tax on foreign anglers should afford means for adequate river protections and perhaps for the maintenance of salmon hatcheries. The tax would not deter from coming the class of sportsmen who visit this Colony for the river fishing. In fact they are keener on the subject of strict wardenry than the native fishermen. One gentleman of my acquaintance said he would gladly pay a rental of one thousand dollars a year for

ten years for either the River of Ponds or Castor River and provide protection for the stream. In order to increase this branch of the fisheries the Canadian Government erected five years ago on the Margaree River, in Cape Breton, a first class salmon hatchery, from which I understand very gratifying results have been obtained. Over forty years ago one of the wonders of the age was pisciculture, the whole philosophy of which is found in the protection that is afforded to the eggs and the young fish. If faithfully followed, the artificial system of spawning, nursing and protected growing is not speculative. It passed the experimental stage nearly a half century ago when, owing to the establishment of a suite of breeding boxes on the River Tay, in Scotland, the rental of the river was increased by nine thousand pounds. The female salmon is a very fecund animal, yielding in the aggregate a thousand eggs for every pound of her weight. But it has been calculated that, in the natural way of its wandering life, only one salmon egg out of each thousand ever arrives at the stage of reproducing its kind.

As far as salmon eggs are concerned, a salmon river is a scene of boundless destruction. While the female fish is ploughing up a spawning trough in the gravel of the river bed, two-thirds of her ova, it is said, floats down the stream without being touched by the vivifying milt, and afford a toothsome dainty to other fish and water fowl. A very large proportion of the remainder, which settle down in the trough, are carried away by the resistless April floods. Of the eggs that are left in their watery nest, the great portion, no doubt, yield fish, but before they are seized with the sea-going instinct, only a small shoal remains, and very few of these after their visit to the great deep ever return to the parental stream, so numerous are the enemies that lie in wait for them. By the plan of artificial nursing and protected growing, it is claimed the percentage of loss, either in eggs or fish, is trivial when compared with the alarming sacrifice that goes on yearly in our salmon rivers. If eggs from the parent fish may be fecundated and incubated in a hatchery more perfectly and in greater relative numbers than when left to chance in the bed of a river, surely the system is well worthy of a fair trial in this Colony.

Lobster Fishery:—The opening of this fishery was watched with more than usual interest, as it followed the first close season in the fall ever established on the North-west Coast. The large catches of early June seemed to lend support to the belief that the autumnal close season would result in the extension of this important source of food supply. For about two weeks the contributions to the local factory had a tendency to overtax its packing capacity, and the hopes of all concerned went "kiting." Unfortunately the good fishing was of short duration, the supply beginning to dwindle early in July, and before the end of the season many of the canneries closed, as the daily catch did not warrant their continuance. On my last visit of inspection, just before closing time, I found the remaining packers taking ashore their fishing gear. In some places between Port Saunders and Currant Island

the catch was below the average, and from the first-mentioned place to Cowhead, the past season was the worst for some years. I have to again report a continuance of careful packing, the result of the distinctive marking of each packer's product. This year the lobsters in general were of fair size and in good condition—a curious feature of the catch being the scarcity of males. The erratic habits of these fish were more in evidence than for some time past. In some places they cast their shells quite early, in others the reverse was the case, and spawning lobsters could be found at any time from the beginning to the end of the season. This discrepancy in their breeding is a curious but unexplained anomaly in lobster life. During the heavy westerly gale of November 16th, hundreds of small lobsters drove ashore at Gargamelle. The question of the growing scarcity of this shell fish is so serious as to demand instant attention. That it is considered serious in the neighboring republic is evidenced by the treatment it received at the Fishery Congress held at Washington, D.C., the past summer, and at the Conference of New England Governors, held at Boston in October last. In my report of 1906, I showed that when codtraps were first used on certain parts of this coast, lobsters were deemed a nuisance, and boat loads of them were destroyed in order to prevent their damaging the twine. In contrasting the abundance then with the scarcity now, one will realize that we are confronted with a very grave problem, considering that Newfoundland is essentially a fishing country. Not the least of the evils that threatens the extinction of the lobster in our waters is the pernicious use of hand traps or single traps, which capture the spawning fish and the killing of immature lobsters. Our fishery laws are sufficiently complex to remedy this; what is needed is the means of their enforcement, which the present system of wardenry does not afford. Every spawn lobster saved from destruction is an investment of value to the commercial value of the colony.

Cod Fishery—The cod fishery the past summer on the North-west Coast was poor, the result of the short catch being more keenly felt than usual, as the superabundance of cod last year incited the fishermen to outfit on a much larger scale this season. Trappers, trawlers and hand-liners shared in the general depression, the individual catch being much below the average. Point Riche and Anchor Point were about the only places on the coast where fair catches were handled. All who could crossed the Straits to the Labrador side in small schooners and open boats, where the hand-liners and trawlers did fairly, considering the short time they were engaged, and this it was that saved the situation. In the vicinity of Port au Choix very large fish were being caught on trawls until the middle of October, when the low prices offering and the very poor demand disheartened the fishermen, who abandoned the enterprise long before the weather obliged them to. A number of minor disputes over trap berths were settled without much difficulty, and one, which ended in an assault, was referred to a southern magistrate for adjudication.

A. Anthony, Bonne Bay to Port Saunders—According to instructions from your department, I proceeded on my first visit down the coast about the middle of July. I travelled one hundred and twenty miles and visited one hundred and eighty-two lobster factories or plants, from Trout River to Port Saunders. I found all packers, except one, duly licensed, and their canneries, with a few exceptions, very well conducted. The fishery opened good for the first two or three weeks, after which strong north-west winds set in and the lobsters gradually went down and the fishermen suffered greatly by loss of gear. The total catch amounted to 3,000 cases, an average of $16\frac{1}{2}$ cases per factory. I found evidence of small lobsters being packed by one factory, operated at Bonne Bay by John Hann. I advised the Deputy Minister on the matter. I haven't as yet taken any proceedings regarding it. The offender is an old man and very poor; I would advise the department not to grant him a license next season. This man has no respect for the law in any case; I have on past occasions had trouble with him. I found much diversity of opinion amongst the fishermen regarding the use of hand traps. The majority of the fishermen on this coast define the hand trap as being the ordinary lobster trap used on a single line. The use of traps in this way, they say, should be stopped. In good weather the traps are used in near the landwash, and they catch up the spawn lobster. Evidently some are packed; I have no proof of this being done, but I have suspicions of certain parties on this coast. If I get the opportunity to work out my ideas, I will drop on the offender. The codfishery on this part of the coast has been very poor, the highest cod trap secured only one hundred quintals this season, the hook and line men from one to two quintals. All the schooners from this place that went to the Labrador returned home with good trips. I visited all the principal rivers on the coast, viz:—River of Ponds, Portland Creek and Western Brook. Several sportsmen spent a few weeks on each of these rivers and did fairly well with the salmon. I got no evidence of any violation of the Inland Fishery laws.

MARINE AND FISHERIES' APPOINTMENTS, 1908.

Notre Dame Bay

Jackson's Cove to Seal Cove Head.....	John Hamilton
Seal Bay Head to North Head, Fortune Harbor.....	William Lanning
North Head of Fortune Harbor to Birchy Bay.....	F. W. Newman
Moreton's Hr to Herring Neck, including Mainland, Birchy Cove. Thos Lacey Exploits River and Bay.....	Abram Lilly
Hall's Bay Rivers.....	Nicholas Peters

Fogo

Gander (Upper)	Joseph Goodyear
Gander (Lower)	John W. Payne
Mainland, Fogo District	J. B. Wheeler
Fogo and the Islands.....	A. J. Fitzgerald
Round Head to Western Head.....	John Burke

Bonavista Bay

Cape Freels to Greenspond.....	Peter House
Greenspond to Flat Islands.....	James Pond
Salvage, including Newman's River and Alexander Bay to Newman's Sound	Edward Thomas
Clode Sound to Indian Arm	George Haines
Alexander Bay Rivers	Richard Briffett
Clode Sound Rivers.....	F. Stares
Gambo Rivers	Darius, Lane

Trinity Bay

North End of Witless Bay to Tickle Point.....	John Newhook
Shoal Harbor Rivers	Simon Gooby

Conception Bay

Harbor Grace and Vicinity.....	Henry Thomey
Clarkes Beach	H. C. Dawe
Shearstown	J. Badcock
Holyrood to Topsail	R. Hibbs

Trepassey to Burin

Biscay Bay, Trepassey	Richard Hartery
Trepassey	Samuel Kennedy
Peter's River to St Mary's.....	Thomas Connors
St. Mary's to Harticot and Colinet Island.....	Thomas Grace
Little Harbor and Harticot Rivers.....	John Daley
Rocky and North Harbor Rivers.....	William Dakin
Salmonier, Upper	Lawrence Murphy
Salmonier, Central	Patrick Hurley
Salmonier, Lower	Patrick Murphy
Branch to St Bride's Rivers.....	W. J. Collins
Barachoix Streams, Placentia	Edward Keefe
North-east and South-east Rivers, Placentia.....	Thomas Power
Long Harbor and adjacent streams.....	Patrick Griffiths
Come-by-Chance Streams, lower	Stephen Adams
Come-by-Chance Streams, upper	Thomas Dodd
North Harbor and other streams	Josiah Pafford
Placentia Bay schooner	William March
Paradise to Burin Island	George Ross
Corbin to Great Lawn	Bernard Murray
Great Lawn to Point au Gaul	Robert Bonnell
Point au Gaul to Point May	C. C. Pitman

Point May to Channel

Point May to Island Rock	W. P. Lake
Island Rock to Point Enragee	Ben Brazil

Point Enragee to Rencontre	E. G. Collis
Rencontre to Boxey Point	Philip Cluett
Boxey Point to Pass Island	W. E. Parsons
Pass Island to Great Jervis and Bay D'Espoir.....	Mark Way
Pushthrough to Cape LaHune	John Camp
Cape LaHune to Burgeo	Philip Dicks
Burgeo to Grand Bruit	Charles Matthews
Grand Bruit to Channel	R. Furneaux
Farmer's Arm River, LaPoile,	Peter McDermott
Isle au Mortes River	John Sartin
LaPoile Streams	Thomas Farrell

Channel to Cape Anguille

Little River, Codroy—Mouth	Thomas Porrier
Little River, Codroy—Lower	George Knowling
Little River, Codroy—Middle	Angus McQuarrie
Little River, Codroy—Upper	John McIsaac
Supervisor	C. Tompkins
Grand River—North and South Branch	Peter Muise
Grand River—Upper	A. A. McIsaac
Grand River—Lower	Thomas Downey
Grand River—Middle—South Branch	D. B. McIsaac

Bay St. George and Port au Port

General Supervisor	A. J. O'Reilly
Highland River	M. J. Gillis
Highland River to Flat Bay	Thomas Gale
Crabbes and Rivers	W. Harvey
Middle Barachoix	James Gillam
Robinson's Head	George Shears
Fischel's—Lower	Emmanuel Legg
Fischel's—Upper	A. Blanchard
Flat Bay and Herring Spawning Ground	Edward Benoit
Flat Bay Brook—Lower	Camel White
Flat Bay Brook—Upper	Timothy Sullivan
Little Barachoix	Joseph Delaney
Harry's, S. W. and Bottom Brooks, and Main River....	A. O'Reilly and Son
Stephenville to Cape St. George.....	A. Simon
Cape St. George to (Bar) bottom East Bay.....	Paul Ancoin
Shoal Point, East Bay to Shag Island.....	Martin Cashin
Lewis Brook and Coal River	James Leitch

Shag Island to White Bay

Humber—Lower	E. Brake and Son
Humber—Upper	George Nichols
Bear Point to Cape Gregory	T. M. Costello
Norris' Point, Bonne Bay	Duncan Laing

Main Arm and East River, Bonne Bay	W. M. Stamford
Port Saunders to St. Barbe	E. D. Goff
Castor River to Bartlett's Harbor	Andrew Humber
Forteau and Red Bay	Thomas O'Brien
Indian Harbor and vicinity	George Davis
Blanc Sablon and vicinity	Eli Mercer
Labrador to Rigoulette	John Snow

Licenses to Hunt Caribou, issued Season 1908

Elton Clark, Framingham, Mass.
 John P. Bowditch, Framingham, Mass.
 Stanley J. Horn, Brooklyn, New York.
 Sidney H. Gardner, Brooklyn, New York.
 S. P. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
 J. P. Gardiner, Hingham, Mass.
 F. A. Glasgow, St. Louis.
 R. S. Aphorp, Milton, Mass.
 F. Gwyer, New York City.
 W. A. Babson, New Jersey.
 R. P. Lincoln, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
 H. Roosevelt, New York City.
 F. D. Roosevelt, New York City.
 Gustav Geise, Brooklyn, New York.
 Theodore Bouttger, Hackensack, New Jersey.
 M. R. Brinkman, Hackensack, New Jersey.
 William C. Abeel, Texas.
 Albert E. Ward, New York City.
 E. Worcester, Boston, Mass.
 Beverly M. Robinson, Long Island, New York.
 E. L. Henion, Natterson, New Jersey.
 J. W. Atkenson, Patterson, New Jersey.
 A. J. Selignbery, New York City.
 William Bond, New York City.
 John C. Schenk, Buffalo, New York.
 E. Kruger, Niagara Falls.
 M. J. Bernhard, Buffalo, New York.
 William E. Reddington, Holyoke, Mass.
 M. F. Harden, New York City.
 Charles Scott, Ruedale, Mass.
 Edward Koontz, Union City.
 W. M. Kingand, Sydney, Ohio.
 M. F. Whitney, Leominster, Mass.
 F. H. Cook, Leominster, Mass.
 A. A. Tisdale, Leominster, Mass.
 Austin Corbin, New York City.

E. N. Litchfield, New York City.
C. A. Comstock, New York City.
Edgar Edgell, New York City.
E. E. Gilbert, Schenectady, New York.
W. L. R. Emmitt, Schenectady, New York.
George B. Clark, Boston, Mass.
H. M. Schuffal, Canton
E. E. Minklay, Canton.
A. C. Buell, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. F. Harvey, Cleveland, Ohio.
F. M. Turber, Pittsburg.
N. Holmes, Pittsburg.
James C. Rea, Pittsburg.
G. H. Ramsbottom, Cheohure, England.
Enos C. Booth, New York City.
George Conyne, New York City.
R. M. Brooke, Landy Hall, England.
B. F. Nause, Brooklyn, New York.
Joseph R. Howe, New York.
Mrs. R. B. Holmes, Florida.
Miss Kats Eyer, Florida.
Dr. J. D. Robertson, Boston.
Frank E. Simpson, Boston
Frank A. Assman, East Orange, Nova Scotia.
R. Elliott Cooper, London, England.
R. Edge, London, England.
R. Arbuthnot, London, England.
Percival Chrystie, Highbridge, New Jersey.
Sir Robert G. Harvey, Langley Park, Slough, England.
Sir Henry H. P. Leonard, Wickham Court, Kent, England.
Hon. Gerald Legge, Wolverhampton, England.
Alex Mitchell, Dumferline, Scotland.
George Russell, Lumden Links, Scotland.
John Thorpe Lewis, London, England.
A. O. Lyon, London, England.
G. G. Van Shaick, New York, U.S.A.
Mrs. G. G. Van Shaick, New York, U.S.A.
A. L. Wheeler, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
M. W. Pope, Baltimore, U.S.A.
W. S. Wheeler, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Gotthelp Greiner, London, England.
A. N. Henderson, Rugby, England.
Mrs. A. N. Henderson, Rugby, England.
Captain G. N. Lumsden, 94, Piccadilly, London, England.
E. Grant, Inverness, Scotland.

Captain Blacker, County Kildare.
 John Lugan, Brooklyn, U.S.A.
 A. D. Grange, Philadelphia.
 T. E. Barnes, Philadelphia.
 C. H. Bell, Philadelphia.

Game Wardens, 1908

D. McGuire, Wind Gap, St. John's East.
 Richard Crow, Bauline, St. John's East.
 D. Murrant, Pouch Cove, St. John's East.
 Thomas Walsh, Nagle's Hill, St. John's East.
 John Butler, Bauline, St. John's West.
 Michael Murray, Rivers, St. John's East.
 Patrick Nugent, Outer Cove, St. John's East.
 James Malone, Logy Bay, St. John's East.
 William Baird, Freshwater, St. John's West.
 John Baird, Deadman's Bay, St. John's West.
 Michael Murphy, Blackhead, St. John's West.
 John Murphy, Blackhead, St. John's West.
 Patrick Nolan, Old Placentia Road, St. John's West.
 A. Mugridge, Ruby Ground, St. John's West.
 R. Fizelle, Shoal Bay Ridge, St. John's West.
 James Keefe, Tor's Cove, Ferryland.
 John W. Chafe, Petty Harbor, St. John's West.
 Thomas Johnson, Cape Broyle, Ferryland
 James Green, Witless Bay, Ferryland
 Thomas Connors, Peter's River, Placentia and St. Mary's
 Francis Lee, St. Mary's, Placentia and St. Mary's
 Thomas Power, Placentia, Placentia and St. Mary's
 John T. Young, St. Bride's, Placentia and St. Mary's
 H. C. Dawe, Clarke's Beach, Port de Grave
 Thomas Haw, Goulds, Port de Grave
 William Rixon, Old Perlican, Bay de Verde
 Michael Colford, Redlands to Western Bay, Bay de Verde
 J. O'Neil, Holyrood, Harbor Main
 M. Taplin, Holyrood, Harbor Main
 M. Petipas, Whitbourne, Trinity
 Alex. Francois, St. George's, St. George's
 A. Kelland, Burgeo, Burgeo and LaPoile
 George Rose, Bay du Nord, Fortune Bay
 R. Stoodley, Famine, Fortune Bay
 A. Miles, Terenceville, Fortune Bay
 Joseph Riggs, Long Harbor, Fortune Bay
 Ben. Brazil, Garnish, Fortune Bay
 W. L. Haddon, Howley, Railway Line

Vessels Added to Registry During 1908

Name.	Tons.	Where Built.	Bounty.	When Built.
E. R. Annadale.....	29	Twillingate		1906
Little Jewel.....	41	Burgeo and LaPoile		1907
Millie Lake.....	49	Burin.....		1908
Myrtle Jan, L. D.....	30	Twillingate.....		1907
Zada Belle L. D.....	47	do		1907
Edna Carter	35	Fortune Bay.....		1908
Scotch Cure	58	Twillingate	\$232 00	1907
Mary Pearl.....	58	do	232 00	1907
Maggie Snow.....	19	Burin.....		1909
Alice Gordon	32	Twillingate		1907
Alexander E.....	28	do	112 00	1907
Helen Miller Gould.....	24	Placentia		1907
Lily F. B.....	16	do		1907
Barbara Dunford.....	51	Fortune Bay		1906
E. A. Woodman.....	27	Trinity Bay.....		1908
Jersey Lass	12	Burgeo and LaPoile		1906
Ferula.....	42	Fortune Bay.....		1908
Sarah Anne.....	16	Bonavista Bay		1908
Angelia Marie	38	Fortune Bay.....		1908
Constellation	19	do		1908
Chesley Lamb	40	do		1908
E. Dorado.....	25	do		1907
Elrac	43	Twillingate.....		1907
Elsie S. Smith	43	Trinity		1908
Nellie May	23	Fogo		1908
Dorris Ida	28	Bonavista		1907
New Mary.....	16	Grates Cove		1905
Clara Grant.....	37	Trinity		1908
E. Turner	29	Bonavista.....		1908
Easter Lily	39	Trinity.....		1908
Alma Grace	43	Bay de Verde.....		1908
J. W. Bridgeman.....	23	Bonavista.....		1903
Dyola	15	Fogo		1908
Mary C.....	23	Bonavista		1908
E. M. Pitman.....	21	Placentia		1906
Little Madonna	28	Bonavista		1908
Lucy and Jane.....	21	do		1908
E. P. Ryan	22	do		1908
Bessie Wilson	27	do		1908
Gertie Clarke	52	Trinity Bay.....		1908
Elsie R.....	29	do		1908
Sam and Max.....	25	do		1908
Little Jean.....	39	Placentia Bay.....		1908
Bright Rose	31	Bonavista.....		1908
Mary Russell	18	do		1906
Muriel F.....	34	Twillingate		1907
Plaindealer	51	Trinity Bay.....		1908
J. E. Greening.....	21	Musgravetown, B.B.....		1908
Maude N.....	16	Trinity		1907
Lizzie Guy	33	Bonavista.....		1908
Alice May P	36	Exploits Bay, Tg.....		1908
Tom.....	36	Twillingate.....	180 00	1908
Olive Blanche.....	33	do	132 00	1907
Ger Falcon.....	69	do	345 00	1908
Margaret Bartlett.....	28	Fortune Bay.....		1908
Stanley Taylor	32	Twillingate.....	160 00	1908
Ethel Gale	16	St. George's		1907
Mary Hearn.....	25	Fortune Bay.....		1908
Bouxie	49	Pilley's Island		1908
Primavista	65	Bonavista.....		1908
Little Plaindealer	30	Twillingate.....	120 00	1908
New Vancouver.....	39	do		1908

Vessels Added to Registry During 1908

Name.	Tons.	Where Built.	Bounty.	When Built.
Emblem of Hope.....	47	Twillingate.....		1908
Lady M. Collins.....	25	Bonavista.....		1908
Hagar.....	50	Twillingate.....		1908
Augustus N. B.....	35	Twillingate ..		1908
Little Maple Leaf.....	15	Fogo.....		1908
Carnolia.....	31	Bonavista.....		1908
Lucy S.....	34	Twillingate.....		1908
Our Lady.....	49	Trinity.....		1908
Plebiscite.....	17	Bonavista Bay.....		1902
M. Francis.....	41	St. George's.....		1908
Poppy M.....	26	Burgeo and LaPoile.....		1907
Nabob.....	45	Twillingate.....		1908
Glady Tucker.....	34	Twillingate.....		1908
Arcadian K.....	19	Fortune Bay.....		1907
N. Duncan.....	55	Twillingate.....		1908
Kathleen Burke.....	28	Fortune Bay.....		1908
Emma E. White.....	69	St. Barbe.....	345 00	1908
Hubert Mack.....	56	Fortune.....		1908
A. Conqueror.....	43	Twillingate.....	215 00	1908
Chrissie C. Thomey.....	123	Burgeo and LaPoile.....		1908
Daryl.....	39	Twillingate.....	156 00	1908
Nellie R.....	69	Pilley's Island.....		1907
Ethie L.....	31	Ferryland.....		1908
Nerett.....	57	Twillingate.....	285 00	1908
Little Hudson.....	29	Placentia.....	116 00	1908
Gertie Moore.....	69	Twillingate.....	335 00	1908
Constant.....	26	Twillingate.....		1906
Jester.....	31	Twillingate.....		1908
Vignette.....	57	Burgeo and LaPoile.....		1908
Annie Healey.....	37	Placentia.....		1900
Olive Daisy.....	24	Fortune Bay.....		1908
93 Vessels.	3338		\$2,965 00	

Report of the Fisheries' Protection of Newfoundland for the Year 1908.

by Joseph O'Reilly, Special Commissioner Ss Fiona

Hon. Eli Dawe,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have the honor to report on the work of the Fisheries' Protection Service under my charge during as the past year as follows. The vessels engaged in the service were:—

Name.	Date of Commission.	Date Paying Off.
Boat Jane	April 15, 1908.....	November 20, 1908.
Steamer Fiona.....	April 25, 1908.....	Still in Commission.
Yacht Ino	September 1st, 1908.....	

The boat Jane was in charge of William March, police constable, and during the herring baiting season cruised around the arms and harbors of Placentia Bay and gave special attention to the lobster fishery regulations. When the caplin season arrived she was moved out towards the headland and cruised principally from Paradise to Burin, making Jean de Bay her principal anchoring place, and attended to a large fleet of Canadian and local vessels that took bait in that locality. An account of her work will be found appended.

The yacht Ino was not in commission until squid baiting season, when she cruised from Pushthrough to Cape LaHune. Mr. John Camp, sub-collector, H.M.C., was in charge. An account of her work will be found elsewhere.

The steamer Fiona was commissioned on April 23rd and left St. John's for Placentia on the 25th. I joined her there on Monday, April 27th, when we left for the West Coast, calling at Burin and other places west to Channel. We cruised along the coast until May 9th, on which date we were ordered to Port au Port to make enquiry re the schooner Georges, whose captain had landed some 16 French fishermen from St Pierre. We remained there until Thursday, May 14th, and then left for St George's. We cruised up and down the coast until May 22nd, when we went to St. John's to coal. On May 28th, we called at Placentia and took on board His Excellency the Governor, Hon. Eli Dawe and Mr. James P. Howley, and brought them to Brant's Point, in Bay D'Espoir, and back again to Placentia. On June 1st, we left Repassey for Cape Rouge in connection with some matters re the captain of the barque

President, of St. Malo, France. We cruised along the coast from Crouse, and arrived back to St. John's on June 6th. We then called and refitted for protection service along the West Coast for the caplin season.

We left St. John's on June 10th and cruised along the coast as far west as Pushthrough, making Dantzic Cove, our principal anchoring place during caplin baiting season. On June 27th, we returned to St. John's for coal, and left there again on July 2nd, with the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries on board. We proceeded to Paradise, Placentia Bay, and landed some material for the erection of a lighthouse. We called at Placentia on July 6th and took Sergeant Peet and three French prisoners on board and conveyed them to Lamaline. From there we cruised along the coast to Bonne Bay, and while there we received orders to come on to St. John's, where we arrived on Tuesday, July 21st.

We left St. John's again on July 23rd, with His Excellency the Governor and party on board, to be landed at Rigoulet, Labrador. We landed His Excellency and left Rigoulet on July 29th, and called at several places between there and Domino. While at this place, Captain English received orders from the Department of Marine and Fisheries to proceed north to Indian Harbor and render assistance to people whose vessels were wrecked during the big gale of July 27th. We left Indian Harbor on Saturday morning, August 1st, with one hundred and eleven shipwrecked people on board, and landed them at their homes in Bonavista and Trinity bays, and arrived at St. John's on August 4th, when the ship went out of commission. She was again in commission for fishery service in November, and arrived at Bay of Island on Monday, the 23rd, where I joined her and continued the herring fishery protection service until December, when the ship left for St. John's and went out of commission.

Herring Bait

Herring were fairly plentiful in Placentia and Connaigre Bays. There was a plentiful supply all the time for bait purposes. The most of the banking fleet visited Connaigre Bay, where supplies of bait were obtained without delay and at reasonable prices. There was a good sign of herring in Fortune Bay this spring, which gives the hope that the herring are coming back to their old haunts. The regulation prohibiting the use of seines in the spring for taking herring except for bait purposes is proving a success. It protects the herring during spawning time. Many of the fishermen report a great improvement and found that herring were more plentiful along the coast than for some years past. While there was an abundance of herring for bait purposes, our people used them economically and there was none wasted or destroyed, nor had we any complaints for violations of any of our bait and fishery regulations during the herring season.

Caplin

There was an abundant supply of caplin along our coast. The first caplin taken was about Flat Islands and Red Harbor on June 8th. They did not strike Dantzic before the 15th, nor was there any quantity taken at Miquelon before the 22nd. Some ten or twelve American vessels secured caplin bait at Miquelon and St. Pierre. There was a large fleet of metropolitan bankers; one hundred and fifty came into St. Pierre for caplin bait. It was the largest number that came to the land for some years past. Some of the captains of the French bankers were complaining about the French bait carriers supplying the American vessels with bait before them. This was exactly what happened with us when the American vessels were allowed in our waters, and it was a continuous cause of complaint by the masters of our banking vessels. Some five or six small crafts from Fortune Bay still engage in carrying caplin bait from Miquelon to St. Pierre. The French bait carriers are jealous of their rights and do all then can to hinder the Newfoundland carriers. John Brake, of Mortier Bay, had his caplin seine cut and damaged in St. Pierre Roads by some French fishermen. The same large fleet of Canadian fishing vessels took bait licenses in our ports again this season, and secured all the caplin bait required. Some of them obtained as much as three baitings.

Squid

Squid were abundant this season, both off and in shore. They were found on the fishing grounds early in June, but not in any quantity to be of use until July. In many of our harbors and arms squids were numerous, and went on shore in the coves and beaches in large quantities, greatly annoying the inhabitants by the stench arising from the immense quantities that the receding tides left to rot on the landwash. In some places the people availed of them for fertilizing purposes.

During the past caplin season we had two complaints against two boat-owners for violation of the Bait Act—exporting caplin to St. Pierre. There were only two small lots taken there, and those were taken by men from Lamaline. They were not prosecuted at the time, as they had their traps out, and they were allowed to attend to them. Their cases are still pending. Those were the only violations that took place during the herring and caplin baiting seasons.

List of Gloucester Fishing Vessels at Ports on South Coast and at Ports
West of Ramea During Season 1908

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Tons	Men	Home Port.	Purposes Called For.
Sept. 15	Arethusa	107	22	Gloucester.	Cape Broyle for
	Bohemia	86	18	do	water
Aug. 1	Blanche	78	18	do	do
10	Lilian	95	18	do	Burgeo, bait
	Smuggler.....	91	18	do	do
13	Bohemia.....	86	18	do	do
17	H. Nickerson.....	83	18	do	do
	Orinoco	88	18	do	do
21	Georgie Campbell.....	78	18	do	do
Sept. 5	Richard	90	18	do	do
	Senator Gardner.....	94	18	do	do
	Indiana	88	18	do	do
	Yukimer..	71	18	do	do
	Vera	77	18	do	do
Feb. 22	Fanny A. Smith.....	87	18	do	Rose Blanche,
March	Arkona...	97	18	do	shelter.
	Arcadia.....	90	19	do	do
	Tacoma.....	71	18	do	do
April	Massachusetts	102	20	do	do
	Arethusa	107	22	do	do
	Georgie Campbell.....	78	18	do	do
June 17	Senator Gardiner	96	19	do	Bl. Sablon, bait
April 14	Arkona.	97	19	do	Channel, shel'r
15	Arcadia	90	18	do	do
22	Georgie Campbell.....	78	19	do	do
March 25	H. A. Nickerson	83	18	do	do
30	Arethusa	107	22	do	do
	Athlete.....	96	19	do	do
Nov. 4	Dora A. Lawson.....	93	8	do	do
Feb. 13	Virginia	95	19	do	B. Bulls, shelter
April 25	Admiral Dewey.....	78	18	do	do
May 2	H. M. Stanley.	83	18	do	do
9	Oregon.....	79	18	do	do
June 4	Monitor	100	19	do	do
Oct. 24	Aloha	100	19	do	do
Aug. 17	Judique	89	18	do	do
19	S. P. Williard	87	18	do	do
Oct. 12	Athlete.....	96	29	do	do
Sept. 9	Arkona.....	97	20	do	do
Aug. 29	Fanny Smith	87	18	do	do
22	Atlanta.....	77	18	do	do
July 6	Arcadia	98	18	do	do
Sept. 11	Oregon.....	79	18	do	do
7	Admiral Dewey.....	78	19	do	do
5	H. M. Stanley.....	83	18	do	do
		3090	835		

WINTER HERRING FISHERY

Report of Winter Herring Fishery at Bay of Islands for the Season of 1908.

In November last the Fiona was commissioned for services in connection with the herring fishery in the arms of Bay of Islands, and arrived here on Monday, November 23rd. I had been at Birchy Cove for some time previous and joined the ship on her arrival. The fishery opened about the middle of October, when there were some fair catches taken at Woods' Island, and about the middle of October herring went into Middle,

Goose and Penguin Arms Squid were very numerous in the early part of the herring season, and the fish that were taken in the early part of October showed what havoc they were doing. Nearly all the fish in the nets were bitten by the squid, so much so that the fish were not fit for sale. There was no large body of herrings in the arms this season. They seemed to be erratic in their movements. When the weather got cold the squid left the arms. Herring were scarce all the time and this made the work of procuring cargoes very slow. Up to December 10th the price paid for herring was \$1.25 per barrel out of the nets, but after that date the price ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per barrel. Frozen herring were sold for from sixty to seventy-five cents per basket of about one hundred fish. There were forty-five United States vessels took licenses at Bay of Islands to purchase and export herring cargoes for food purposes. There were no American vessels catching their own cargoes this season; they were all traders. The Gloucester vessels did not bring large outfits, nor did they bring much goods for trading purposes. The nets and gear that they did bring was sold to the fishermen. They mostly pay in cash for their herring.

List of United States Vessels That Took Licenses to Purchase and Export
Herring for Food Purposes at Bay of Islands During the
Present Year

Date.	Name.	Tons	Men.	Home Port.
Oct. 19	T. H. Nicholson	90	9	Bucksport, Maine.
20	Essex	84	8	Gloucester.
	Ingomar	103	10	"
27	Fanny A. Smith.....	87	9	"
28	Claudia.....	79	9	"
Nov. 3	Oriole ..	104	10	"
6	Lottie G. Merchant.....	78	10	"
10	J. J. Flaherty.....	124	9	"
	Dora A. Lawson.....	91	8	"
17	Arethusa	107	10	"
20	Dauntless	77	8	"
23	Arcadia.....	90	8	"
Oct. 25	H. M. Stanley.....	83	8	"
	W. Mathison.....	72	8	Bucksport, Maine
	Indiana	88	9	Gloucester
30	Veda McKeown.....	83	9	"
Nov. 5	Oregon.....	90	8	"
	Ralph L. Hall....	79	10	"
	Avalon	85	8	"
29	Alice R. Lawson	85	8	"
Nov. 5	Arthur James.....	97	8	"
	Maxime Elliott	75	9	"
	Blanche	78	12	"
13	Esperanto	91	10	"
	S. P. Willard.....	97	8	"
	Clintonia	85	8	"
	Annie M. Parker.....	100	9	"
	Harry Nickerson.....	83	8	"
	John R. Bradley ..	89	8	"
	Corona	82	8	"
	Robin Hood	85	8	"
Dec. 5	Senator Gardner	94	10	"
	Aloha	100	9	"
	Arcona	97	9	"
9	Essex	84	8	" 2 trip
	Lena and Maud.....	75	8	"
11	Veda McKeown.....	83	9	" 2 trip
	Patrician ..	93	9	"
	Fanny A. Smith.....	87	8	" 2 trip
	Hiram Lowell	94	9	"
	Ingomar.....	103	10	" 2 trip
	Tattler	135	11	"
14	Smuggler.....	91	10	"
	Saladin	89	10	"
20	Georgie Campbell.....	78	8	"
21	Bohemia	78	8	"

List of British Vessels that Took Licenses at Bay of Islands to Export
Herring for Food Purposes During the Present Season

Date.	Name.	Tons	Men.	Home Port.	
Oct. 16	Minnie M. Cook	83	5	Lunenburg	
	Colonia.....	98	9	"	
20	Lottie	76	7	Port Medway	
	Lila E. Hurtle.....	99	8	Lunenburg	
21	Palatial... ..	95	7	"	
Nov. 9	Atlantic, s.s	67	6	"	
	20	Clintonia	95	8	"
	28	Ellen Maximer.....	93	7	"
		Earl V.S	99	8	"
	Muriel M. Young.....	99	8	"	
	Coronation.....	99	8	"	
	Juinata	100	7	"	
	Torato.....	99	8	"	
	Francis Willard.....	78	8	"	
	B. G. Anderson.....	78	8	"	
	19	Cyril	99	8	"

List of United States Vessels that Took Cargoes and Part Cargoes of Herring
from Bay of Islands for the Season of 1908

Cleared.	Name	Pickled.	Bulked.	Frozen.	Cleared For
Nov. 12	Essex	150	1225	.....	Gloucester
	Fanny A. Smith	80	1400	.....	"
16	Veda McKeown.....	70	1300	.....	"
21	Ingomar.....	180	1600	.....	"
	Robin Hood	100	200	.....	100 000 lbs. codfish
Dec. 5	Claudia.....	107	1080	.....	Gloucester
7	Indiana	150	1000	.....	Boston
	T. M. Nicholson	125	1700	.....	Bucksport
	Helen M. Stanley .....	.....	1300	.....	Gloucester
	J. J. Flaherty.....	100	1800	.....	"
	Clintonia	100	.....	1200	Artificially frozen
11	Arethusa	150	1800	.....	Gloucester
	Corona	100	1300	.....	"
	Annie M. Parker.....	125	.....	1100	"
	Arthur James.....	130	1370	.....	"
	Blanche	80	1200	.....	"
14	Alice R. Lawson.....	100	1300	.....	"
22	Senator Gardner.....	75	1425	.....	"
	Oregon.....	100	1200	.....	"
	Maxmie Elliott	100	1300	.....	"
24	Esperanto .....	.....	.....	1000	"
30	John R. Bradley	83	.....	850	Artificially frozen
Jan. 1	W. Mathison	231	600	.....	Gloucester
	Arcadia	70	630	400	"
	Dauntless	100	1100	200	"
3	Ralph L. Hall	130	.....	900	"
	Lottie G. Merchant..	.....	.....	1000	"
9	Lena and Maud.....	12	.....	650	"
10	Veda McKeown.....	83	.....	700	"
	Essex .....	.....	.....	720	"
	Fanny Smith .....	.....	.....	850	"
	Ingomar.....	150	.....	850	"
	Aloha	75	.....	900	"
	Harry A. Nickerson.....	12	.....	800	"
	Oriole .....	.....	.....	900	"
	Avalon .....	.....	.....	600	"
	Bohemia.....	.....	.....	700	"
	S. P. Willard.....	140	300	300	"
11	Hiram Lowell	75	100	600	"
	Dora A. Lawson	97	.....	500	"
	Arcona	100	.....	600	"
	Patrician	90	100	500	"
	Tattler.....	100	150	500	"
	Smuggler.....	125	.....	600	"
	Saladin.....	100	150	700	"
	Georgie Campbell.....	300	70	250	"
	Total.....	4195	26700	19070	

List of Canadian Vessels that Took Cargoes and Part Cargoes of Herring
from Bay of Islands for the Season of 1908

Cleared.	Name.	Pickled.	Frozen.	Bulk.	Cleared For.
Nov. 22	S. S. Harlaw.....	744	.....	.....	Halifax
	Lottie	735	.....	.....	Lunenburg
	Colonia.....	550	.....	700	Halifax
Dec. 8	Palatial	1013	.....	.....	Lunenburg
15	S. S. Atlantic	350	.....	.....	"
	Lila B. Hurtle	1400	.....	.....	"
	Minnie M. Cook.....	800	.....	.....	Halifax
29	Torato.....	60	800	.....	"
	Harlaw.....	1300	200	.....	"
30	Ellen Maximer.....	.....	800	.....	"
Jan. 2	Earl V. S.	287	330	413	Lunenburg
3	Muriel M. Young.....	.....	900	.....	"
5	Coronation	50	900	.....	"
7	Clintonia	100	900	.....	"
	Juanita	80	820	.....	"
11	Cyril	70	600	.....	St. John, N.B.
	Total.....	7539	6250	1113	

The United States revenue cruiser Gresham, Captain Perry, arrived at St. John's on October 19th, via St. Pierre, and sailed for Bay of Islands on October 22nd. She remained at Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, until November 14th, when she left for home. Professor A. B. Alexander, of the Department of Commerce and Labor Fishery Bureau, Washington, was in charge. When the Gresham left Bay of Islands, Mr. Alexander took rooms at Dr. Webber's residence, Birchy Cove, and remained there until January 10th, 1909, when he left for home. Many of the Gloucester captains were anxious to have the ship remain, as she would be valuable to them should the ice conditions in the arms be such as would render her services necessary.

About the middle of December, all the frozen herring fleet were at Penguin and Goose Arms with scaffolds built over their vessels, which made it impossible for them to move their vessels any distance under canvas. On December 18th, some of the fishermen and masters heard that there was good fishing in North Arm, and asked us to tow their vessels over, so as to enable them to continue their fishing. We took over to North Arm some six vessels with scaffolds, a list of which I here append:—

Fanny A. Smith, Capt. Bonia,	taken from Goose Arm to North Arm.
Harry Nickerson, Capt. Hall,	" " "
Tattler, Capt. Gale,	" " "
Smuggler, Capt. Lyons,	" " "
Aloha, Capt. McInnis,	" " "
Patrician, Capt. Farmer,	" " "
Torata, Capt. Shaw,	taken from Penguin—Goose Arm
" "	" —Woman's Cove
Genesta, Capt. Penny,	" " —Up Humber
Cyril, Capt. Robinson,	" " —Summerside too Woods' Is
Maria, Capt. Allan,	" " Penguin Arm to Woods' Island.
Jane, Capt. Hunt,	" " "
Echo, Capt. Burgess,	" " "
W. Mathison, Capt. Gott,	taken from anchorage at Woods' Is. to Tibbo's Cove

Besides the vessels named, we towed some two hundred small boats and carried on deck numbers of dories from place to place in the arms. Six hundred fishermen were brought to and from their homes in and out of the arms and to Woods' Island. The weather all through the season was stormy and made it almost impossible for the fishermen to get about in boats and dories anywhere outside of the sheltered arms. This was the cause of so many being carried around by the *Fiona*. All parties, both purchasers and fishermen, were grateful to Captain English for the assistance rendered, and were loud in their praise of the Government in looking after the interests of all concerned.

Three hundred fishermen obtained licenses on board the *Fiona*, enabling them to catch and take herring. Some others got licenses at the different Customs' offices near their homes. There were forty-six Gloucester vessels obtained licenses to purchase and export herring for food purposes. Twelve Canadian and two local vessels obtained licenses for the same purposes. There were thirty local craft from ten to eighty tons, used in connection with the fishery; four hundred and seventy-four boats, forty-three dories, two thousand two hundred and fifty-nine nets, and one thousand four hundred and sixty fishermen.

The season closed at Middle Arm on January 10th, and all the vessels left there on that date. On the 12th, there was ice out to Womancove Head. There were a number of nets frozen in the ice, but they were afterwards saved by the fishermen, who had to cut them out. Some vessels remained in North Arm after the 12th. Nearly all the vessels secured full loads. The weather was stormy all through the season, but as there was sufficient frost, it was favorable for curing the fish. The frozen cargoes taken away this season were all in splendid condition. The harbor and sanitary commissioners attended carefully to their part of the work and saw that there was no rubbish, offal or ballast thrown overboard on the fishing ground. There was no destruction of herring this year, as all the fish put on the scaffolds were taken off in the best possible condition.

I would call the attention of the Government to the need of some regulation prohibiting vessels going up to the heads of the arms of Bay of Islands and anchoring on the fishing ground, as was the case this fall, when the Gloucester schooner *Indiana* went up to Goose Arm and anchored amongst the nets, whereby a fleet of nets owned by a man named Hayse were destroyed and others damaged. Mr Hayse claimed damages amounting to \$75 against the captain of the *Indiana*. The matter came up before me, as a Justice of the Peace, and I recommended a settlement, which was accepted. If there was a regulation for vessels coming to purchase cargoes of herring at Goose Arm, prohibiting them from going inside of a line drawn from the north-east point of Penguin Cove to the south-east point of Hidge's Cove,

on the south side of the said arm, such a condition of things as happened with the *Indiana* could not occur. The fishermen lost considerable by their fishery being interfered with and their gear damaged; besides the loss to the master, as he had to pay for other nets besides Hayse's, that were fouled and damaged.

There were several complaints made to me as a Justice of the Peace for the Colony. Three of them were for larceny of nets and gear, and two others for the larceny of herring from nets. In one of the cases for the larceny of nets and gear, complaint was made on oath charging two fishermen of Middle Arm with stealing a fleet of nets and the fish that were in them. A warrant was issued on the above complaint and given to the police for execution, and the two parties were brought before me and charged with the offence. As there was not sufficient evidence for a conviction, they were allowed out on their own recognizances to appear when called on.

One of the crew of the Gloucester schooner *Esperanto* made a complaint against one of the crew of John McLellan's boat, which was fishing from the schooner, charging the man with the larceny of a gold watch, chain and dress ring. The property was found in the fisherman's bag by the master of the boat and returned to the owner. This matter was not reported on board the *Fiona* until after the complainant had left for Gloucester, so the police were powerless to do anything in the matter.

The next case was a fisherman on board the Gloucester schooner *Georgie Campbell*, who made a complaint against one of the crew of this vessel, charging him with the larceny of a purse and thirty dollars in cash. A warrant was issued, but before the police could do anything the vessel had left for Gloucester.

There were three civil cases and two for compensation for gear and nets damaged. Most of those cases were settled out of court. The fishermen and traders generally find it greatly to their advantage to have some person with magisterial powers on the spot to whom they can appeal. The necessity of this is apparent when you consider that the nearest stipendiary magistrate is residing at Birchy Cove, a distance of about thirty miles from Goose to Penguin Arms, and about forty miles from the scene of operations at North Arm. There would be great difficulty and at times it would be impossible to get from those arms to Birchy Cove, and the loss of time and expense would be so great that the fishermen would sooner suffer the first loss than be compelled to go to Birchy Cove to seek redress.

I am sorry to have to record that there was considerable sickness amongst the fishermen this season. We brought several sick men in the *Humber*, and when they were not able to assist themselves, medical aid and a passage

to their homes was provided from the relieving officer. A man called Cole, who was suffering from a severe cold, was brought in by the ship; he has since died. I have also to record the loss of a boat and three men. The boat belonged to Mr. Paul Young, of Birchy Cove, and was manned by Edward Harding and two others. The boat was missing in December, but was not reported until January 6th, as the owner and those interested were under the impression that the men had gone to North Arm or to one of the other places, and were fishing there. They had no idea that a fatality had happened.

In the early part of the season, before the arrival of the Fiona, there were many complaints about persons violating the fishery regulations by Sunday fishing. We kept in the arms nearly every Sunday after the ship's arrival, and we had no complaints afterwards. The most friendly relations prevailed between our people and the masters and crews of the vessels coming to the arms for herring cargoes.

The season just closed has been a busy one. The steamer Fiona was kept going pretty well all the time. My best thanks are due to Captain English, his officers and crew, for the readiness and assistance given in performing what is sometimes disagreeable work.

I am submitting a comparative statement of the quantities of herring exported from Bay of Islands during the past three seasons, also the number of vessels taking cargoes, and the value of the fish exported.

Season 1906				
	Bulk	Pickled	Frozen	Value
65 American vessels took cargoes.....	47,957	4,132	18,260	\$268,596
41 British vessels took cargoes.....	24,005	10,982	10,900	183,548
	71,962	15,114	29,160	\$452,144
Total fishery for 1906.....	71,962 barrels bulk			
	15,114	" pickled		
	29,160	" frozen		
	<hr/>			
	116,236	" Total value...		\$452,144

Season 1907				
	Frozen	Bulk	Pickled	Value
32 British vessels took cargoes.....	12,710	12,423	10,616	\$105,442
57 American vessels took cargoes.....	38,120	53,894	14,876	251,652
	50,830	66,318	25,492	\$357,094
Total fishery for 1907.....	50,830 barrels frozen			
	66,318	" bulk		
	25,492	" pickled		
	<hr/>			
	142,640	" Total value		\$357,094

	Season 1908			Value
	Frozen	Bulk	Pickled	
16 British vessels took cargoes.....	6,250	1,113	7,539	\$51,132
46 American vessels took cargoes.....	19,070	26,700	4,195	127,390
	25,320	27,813	11,734	\$178,522
Total fishery for 1908.....	25,320	barrels frozen		
	27,813	" bulk		
	11,734	" pickled		
	<u>64,867</u>	" Total value...		\$178,522

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH O'REILLY,

Commissioner.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

July 15th, 1908.

Sir—I beg to say that, in accordance with your letter of instructions directed to me under date of June 20th, 1908, to proceed to the coast of Labrador in connection with the fishery protection service, I left St. John's on the afternoon of that date in the steamer Ingraham, which had been placed at our disposal by the Government, for the purpose of performing the said service.

When off Torbay it was found that the furnace bars were burnt out, and it was necessary to return to St. John's in order to replace them with new ones, which could not be done until Monday evening, June 22nd, when we again left at 7.30 o'clock.

Having had to call at Catalina to take on board Constable Coady who, with Sergeant Sheppard, was to accompany us on the service, and being forced to remain in Seldom-Come-Bye a day, owing to strong north-east wind and heavy sea, we reached Henley Harbor on June 26th, being the first place touched at whence telegrams had been received by your department re fishery disputes. Here I found considerable friction between native fishermen and transient fishermen from Carbonear, who have been going to Henley Harbor fishing for upwards of twenty-five years. After explaining the fishery rules and reasoning with the natives (who evidently were in the wrong), they mutually agreed to remove their traps and allow the transient fishermen to occupy the trap berths claimed by them. After leaving there, however, two of the parties complained against declined to comply with the mutual conditions agreed to, and on arriving at Battle Harbor, returning to St. John's, I received a letter from Mr. Francis Davis, requesting that we call there again on our way south, which we did on Saturday, the 11th instant, when the law had to be enforced against the parties who were acting in defiance thereof.

Leaving Henley Harbor on June 26th, we went to Battle Harbor for coal, which could not be procured here, and thence to Hawke's Harbor, with the same result, the vessel that was due there with a cargo of coal not having arrived. We then proceeded to American Tickle and settled the dispute between Messrs. David Costello and William Cole, both of Conception Harbor, who had also previously communicated with you on the matter. Being short of coal, we had to return south to Cape St. Charles, where there was none to be had, and from thence to Battle Harbor, where a limited supply was obtained.

Starting again from Battle Harbor, we went as far north as Grady and back to Seal Islands, visiting some of the principal fishing centres going and

returning. Disputes were settled in Grady, Griffin's Harbor and Sandy Island, and minor differences adjusted in some other places visited. We could not then venture further north for want of coal but, fortunately, when returning from Grady, the captain got a few tons from a reserve stock which Mr Munn was keeping on board one of his schooners at Seal Island for his own use.

From Seal Island we again started north, going as far as Holtön, and visited the principal fishing stations between there and Indian Harbor. In these places several complaints were made and cases heard in connection with disputes re trap berths. Leaving Indian Harbor on July 8th, we reached Battle Harbor on the 10th, calling at Batteau, Snug Harbor and Occasional Harbor on the way along. At Battle Harbor, two cases were before court, one for larceny and the other for indecent assault. From Battle Harbor we went to Cape St. Charles and then to Henley Harbor. Here two disputes about trap berths, previously referred to, were heard and decided by the court. The defendants, who had the law explained to them and were advised to remove their traps on the occasion of our first visit, having refused to do so, being fined \$20 and \$10 each, respectively, and remove their traps.

Returning to St. John's, I called at Croque and Grouse, on the Treaty Coast, according to instructions, and found everything quite satisfactory in both places, with the exception of two or three minor differences between floating fishermen.

The French barqu President, Captain Reveiou, is anchored in Croque prosecuting the fishery from on board his ship, and so far as I could learn, is doing so in conformity with the fishery rules and regulations of the Colony for 1908, and likewise adhering to the conditions governing French fishermen who may come to our coast for the purpose of catching fish. Since leaving the Treaty Coast on Monday last, fog was very dense at times, which prevented our arrival in St. John's until this (Wednesday) morning.

During this trip to Labrador I have necessarily come in contact with many fishermen from all the northern district who came on board seeking information re fishery matters, and I would here beg most respectfully to state for the information of your department that the concensus of opinion among fishermen is that the distance of eighty fathoms, as at present required by the fishery rules and regulations, from which one trap shall be set to the one previously set, is too great, and fishermen seem to be almost unanimous in the opinion that sixty fathoms would be quite far enough apart. Even at this defined distance I think that fishermen should be allowed the privilege of mutually agreeing among themselves (under certain circumstances at any rate) as to the distance they might set from each other, because, with the increasing number of traps, and the limited fishing grounds on some

parts of Labrador, it would be impossible for many trap owners to get berths, even should the law declare the distance to be sixty fathoms.

There is another matter that has been impressed upon me from observation, and it is this, that permanent residents or natives of the Labrador should have some preference in the choice of trap berths. Some of these fishermen are poor and have not the facilities which most of the transient or floating fishermen have of securing a voyage, and when the trap berths in the waters near their own homes are taken from them they are likely to suffer great loss and be deprived of the means for the support of their families during the winter.

Several of the disputes met with were not really violation of the fishery rules and regulations, but claims for some particular trap berth, both parties setting their gear or leader there at one and the same time; and, in order to obviate trouble of this kind in future, it will be necessary to devise some means, such as drawing lots for the disputed berths, or some other plan whereby fishermen may be able to decide for themselves.

In some of the fishery disputes brought under our notice, very bitter, hostile feelings existed between the aggrieved parties and had it not been that a reconciliation was brought about, it is more than probable that most serious consequences would have resulted from the acute tension than existed over the occupancy of several trap berths. And, in this connection, I might say that the action of the Government in sending a steamer and judiciary staff to the Labrador Coast, for the purpose of adjusting fishery disputes, appeared to be much appreciated by the fishermen.

Appended is a summary of the cases dealt with.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. B. THOMPSON,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Hon. Eli Dawe,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Cases before Court of Summary Jurisdiction on Coast of Labrador during trip of steamer Ingraham, from June 22nd to July 14th, 1908

Henley Harbor, June 26th.

John Taylor, of Carbonear, vs. Samuel Stone, of Henley Harbor. Defendant agreed to remove trap.

American Tickle, June 29th.

David Costello vs. William Cole, both of Conception Harbor, Harbor Main. Agreed to remove traps from each other.

Grady, June 31st.

Nicholas Folow, of Cupids, vs. Michael Connolly, of Goulds Road, Brigus. Judgment for complainant; defendant to remove trap.

Griffin's Harbor, July 2nd.

Albert Mercer, Bay Roberts, vs. Abraham Boone, of South River, Port de Grave District. Judgment for defendant; berth to be retained.

George A. Bishop, of Burnt Head, vs. Joseph Boone, South River. Judgment for defendant; berth to be retained.

Nathan Barrett, Old Perlican, vs. John Bishop, Burnt Head. Judgment for complainant; berth retained.

Sandy Islands, July 3rd.

Josiah Sheppard, Spaniard's Bay, vs. Richard Noseworthy, of same place. Complainant's side being heard, agreement was arrived at.

Smokey Tickle, July 6th.

James Kelly, Bay Roberts, vs. George Wilcox, Brigus. Judgment for complainant; defendant to remove trap.

Patrick Larrissey, Conception Harbor, vs. Nicholas Williams, same place. Mutual settlement made.

Indian Harbor, July 7th.

John Spracklin, Brigus, vs. Thomas Coaker, Turk's Gut, Harbor Main. Defendant fined \$5 and costs and trap to be removed.

James Mosdell vs. Moses Gushue, both of Brigus. Defendant fined \$5 and costs, and traps to be removed.

George Roberts, Brigus, vs. John Connolly, Colliers. Mutual settlement agreed to.

Charles A. Jerrett, Brigus, vs. Archibald Morgan, South River, for refusing to perform duty. Thirty days' imprisonment.

Battle Harbor, July 10th.

Sergeant Sheppard vs. Isaac Smith, of Battle Harbor, for larceny. Fined \$2 and costs.

Alice Lomond, of Battle Harbor, vs. F. Lewis, same place; indecent assault. Dismissed.

Henley Harbor, July 11th.

Francis Davis, Freshwater, Bay de Verde District, vs. John Stone, of Henley Harbor. Defendant fined \$20 and costs and trap to be removed.

Francis Davis vs. Charles and Benjamin Stone. Defendant fined \$10 each and costs, and trap to be removed.

(Signed) J. B. THOMPSON,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

November 20th, 1908.

Sir—I beg to submit my report of the fisheries protection service in Placentia Bay for 1908.

I left St John's April 20th to join the boat Max Braw, of Barron Island, James Brown, master, to engage in protection work, and immediately proceeded to Barron Island, Brewley, Harbor Buffett, Indian Harbor, Long Harbor, Haystack, Arnold's Cove, North Harbor, Sound Island and Woody Island, and all other important settlements in Placentia Bay. I visited the many lobster factories in these localities and found it necessary to compel greater cleanliness in the packing lobsters. I found in many cases the benches and tables in an unsatisfactory condition and the tubs used for washing not all that would be desired. I, therefore, insisted on the use of enamel pans instead of wooden vessel for washing the pack. I found the people ready to comply with my suggestions and I anticipate a more clean and wholesome pack in consequence. Unless the greatest care is exercised and this is done in a work where a rush is always on, wooden vessels very soon become dangerous and filthy, a condition that cannot exist when enamel or tin pans are used. I found the law regarding licenses and the use of labels in all cases complied with. The use of labels, wherein everyone's pack can be located, is in all instances approved of by the packer. It insures a better pack, as each vies with the other in the quality of the goods put up. No one will take the risk of losing his license, and the condition which I found before the rule compelling the labelling of cans, wherein carelessness and uncleanness were practised, did not come under my notice since the adoption of this very necessary regulation.

I left the bay early in June to visit Burin and regulate the licenses of the many Canadian vessels which visit that part of the coast for caplin bait. I visited in all 46 vessels, a list of which, with the names of the captains and tonnage of vessels, is attached. I endorsed the licenses of all those vessels after they had received the necessary bait supply at Jean de Bay, Hay Cove, Fox Cove and Tides Cove. Caplin having struck in about June 12th, all vessels baited and sailed before the 18th. The quantity of caplin at St. Pierre and Miquelon made it unnecessary to exercise great vigilance on our part to prevent our people supplying the French with bait. No price was offered thereto induce them to run, and the high prices paid by Canadian vessels made it more profitable for our fishermen to supply them with the necessary bait, as much as \$7 a dory load of seven or eight barrels being paid for caplin bait. This was an unusually high price, greater than has been paid for years, and more than ever paid by American vessels on this coast.

Early in June I left again for Sound Island and elsewhere in Placentia Bay, and visited the various lobster plants to prevent packing after close

season. I found all factories closed at the regular time. Some of the packers had left traps in the water, as they were busily engaged at the cod fishery, but the traps not being baited, there was no intention of their violating the law. I instructed them to haul their traps in without further help.

The cod trap fishery from Burin to Merasheen has been exceptionally good. The hook and line and trawl men have found fish very scarce; on the whole, the shore fishery will not exceed that of 1907. The lobster fishery is at least five per cent. less than last year, while it is twenty-five per cent. off that of 1906. The number of lobsters to a case is each year increasing, showing the necessity of how stringently carrying out the rule regarding size. To do this is, as far as I see, practically difficult if not impossible, unless the people themselves act from a sense of self-preservation. The only way that I could recommend would be the closing of all factories for at least three years to permit immature fish to grow.

(Signed) WILLIAM MARCH,
Constable.

Hon. Eli Dawe,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

January, 1909.

Hon. Eli Dawe,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have the honor to submit to you my report on the herring fishery in this Colony for the year 1908.

Before doing so it will be necessary to give some particulars regarding the export of Scotch-cured herring for 1907, which was not available in time for the report of that year, and which was as follows—To the United States there were sent 4,436 barrels and 388 half barrels; 750 barrels were marketed in Ireland, and 239 barrels in Germany, or a total, including half barrels, of 5,619 barrels.

The experience of last year, and for a longer period with those engaged in the industry, proves that spring caught herring, owing to their poor quality and absence of fat, are not suited either for the American or European markets, where they come into competition with herring of richer and better quality. With this knowledge, combined with the congested state of the markets, and consequent low prices prevailing in the end of 1907, on to the autumn of 1908, no spring caught herring were attempted to be put up as Scotch cure, except some 74 barrels, which were cured at Bay St. George by a local curer and by local men who had been employed by the Messrs. Flett at Bay of Islands in the previous autumn.

I was called upon to examine those herring for branding, with a view to get the bounty, and for this purpose I visited Sandy Point, Bay St. George, on July 22nd. I found the herring packed in local-made barrels, used for split cure, of 22 to 23 gallons capacity. This of itself was quite sufficient for the refusal of the brand, as the bounty following the brand is only for sufficiently strong barrels of 26½ gallons capacity. The curer knew that, as he had a copy of the branding regulations in his possession. However, I examined the herring, and found the packing and salting fairly well done, but the filling of the barrels was irregular and generally too slack, and the selection was very deficient. Taken as a whole, the cure was very creditable to workers who had such a short experience. The principal drawback was the poor, thin quality of the herrings themselves, which was more than sufficient to debar them from the brand, however well they might have been cured and selected. The brand was, of course, refused.

I may say, in passing, that it would be the worst possible policy to apply a Government brand to anything short of first-class, both in quality and cure—as such a brand is a certificate for both—and any deviation from that would discredit the brand and defeat the object it was meant to serve.

I tried some time ago to ascertain what these herring realized in the market, compared with split cure, but failed in getting the information. It would have been interesting and instructive to have known that. The spring fishery was a poor one all round the island. At Bay St. George the season's catch was only about a third of an average season's catch. Owing to want of demand and low prices for split cure, fishermen at other places round the island confined their attention chiefly to fishing for bait purposes, for which there was a sufficient supply.

It is well known that the Messrs Flett gave up their tract early in the spring, and the United States' Gorton Pew Company, who had been operating the fishery for three or four years in Green Bay and White Bay districts, under the management of Mr. Daggett, also gave up and sold all their plant early in the summer. Mr. Redman, the only other curer in those districts, and who has operated for the past four four years, was thus left to himself. Mr. Redman fitted out, crewed and wrought the fishing schooners left by Flett

These began fishing on August 17th and continued for a week in the waters of Green Bay, with poor results. The schooners were then taken north on August 26th and operated there for some weeks. The log book of the Bonanza shows that the grounds from Cape John up to and including White Bay and as far out as 18 miles E.N.E. of the Horse Islands were fished. Herring in small quantities were found all over, the shots running from seven crans downwards. The other vessel, the Victoria, had rather better success, but her log book was lost when the vessel was totally wrecked in Little Bay later in the season, to which reference is made farther on. The boats returned to Green Bay near the end of October, expecting to find herring there when they were making their way to the arms.

When the weather was favorable light fishing was got, usually a few crans per shot. The weather was frequently stormy and hindered operations. The Victoria shot her nets near the mouth of Little Bay on November 12th, and in the morning found them heavily fished. The crew, after eight hours in hauling, got their nets on board and at least one hundred and twenty crans of herring. A gale, with snowstorm, was blowing at the time and, owing to the state of the weather, the vessel was driven ashore and totally lost. This was unfortunate, as the herring were of a very good quality. The vessel was insured. The other schooner continued fishing until November 21st, after which they gave it up for a season.

Herring appeared in the arms of Green Bay about the usual time, but the fishing was spoiled by the abnormal quantity of squid on the ground. A spurt of fishing started about the middle of November, after the squid bait had left, but lasted only a short time, when a succession of south-west and westerly winds drove the herring out of the arms and scattered them, and the latter part of the season was light in consequence.

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The chief characteristic of the season was the extreme prevalence of shoals of dogfish and squid—especially the latter—on all the grounds north and south, which continued until the middle of November. Almost daily reference is made to dogfish and squid in the Bonanza's log book, such as "Squid plentiful," "dog plentiful." One entry gives a catch of "100 herring and 250 dogfish;" another, "3 crans herring, a cran eaten by squid." The following day, "1½ crans, 2 crans destroyed by squid," and another, "1½ crans, 11 crans eaten by squid."

The dogfish were met with chiefly six miles to eighteen miles off the shore, and squid on the inshore grounds. The fishing in the arms of Green Bay in the early part of the season was practically destroyed by a shoal of squid cleaning the nets up until the middle of November, when they disappeared. So much was this the case that a conservative estimate gives one barrel of herring fit for cure, to twelve barrels destroyed by squid, apart from the destruction which could not be seen or estimated.

Practical fishermen know the destructibility of squid when in such abundance as the past season, especially on herring when meshed in nets. However plentiful herring might be under conditions referred to, successful fishing would be impossible. The abnormal abundance of squid and their prolonged continuance on the fishing grounds can only be accounted for by the exceptionally warm summer and autumn with which we were favoured. Captious critics may, in their ignorance, look upon the above statements as a cloak to cover what, to them, may seem failure. They are facts, nevertheless.

The fall fishery at Bay of Islands was late in beginning and herring not so abundant as in recent years. This is an invariable accompaniment when herring are past their usual time in making their appearance. In 1907, a goodly part of the season's catch was caught in the Humber Arm, while this year none, or at least few, were caught there. In the early part of the season herring were located in Penguin and Goose Arms, branching off the bottom of Middle Arm. Later, North Arm produced the best results till the season finished. By latest accounts it was doubtful if all the buying vessels would get full cargoes. Mr. Redman, Scotch cured, got about eighty barrels at Middle Arm. Circumstances were against his curing many and the quality was indifferent. Last year, Bay of Islands cured herring were not favorably looked upon in the markets. These, however, were glutted with superior Scotch at a lower price. The few barrels this year will go to market relieved of congestion and there will be a better opportunity to learn their worth compared with others. Mr. Redman was prepared, with trained workers and stock, to put up from 6,000 to 7,000 barrels of herring at his four stations in the Green Bay district, but only managed to procure between 2,000 and 3,000 barrels. This was a disappointment, which he attributes to the prevalence of squid, aforementioned. The bulk of those herrings has been ex

ported and the remainder is expected to be got away before navigation closes. The greater part has been sent to Germany and the remainder to the United States. Up to the present account of sales has only come to hand for herring cured round, i.e., ungutted. These realized thirty marks to thirty-two marks per barrel in Germany. This is equivalent to \$7.50 to \$8 per barrel. A mark is equal to a shilling English money.

There is a large demand in Hamburg for round herring for smoking purposes, where an outlet may be found for cured round Newfoundland herring. This would be a boon, especially in this Colony, where suitable labor is hard to get and what is to be had is at an expensive rate. In any case split cure has had its day and will not be able to command any attention in competition with herring from other countries which are all cured on Scotch methods. I may mention that about 450 barrels of herring were frozen in Green Bay and taken to the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM MAIR.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

December 31st, 1908.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report on the Lighthouse Service of this Colony for the year ended December 31st, 1908:—

New Light Stations

During this year new stations have been completed at the undernamed localities:—

Cut Throat Point.....	Labrador
Pack's Harbor	Labrador
Cape North	Labrador
Little Bay Islands.....	Notre Dame Bay
Leading Tickles	Notre Dame Bay
Fortune Harbor	Notre Dame Bay
Ragg's Island	Fogo
Gastries Point	Harbor Main
Fort Amherst	St. John's
Bay Bulls Head	Ferryland District
Marticot Island	Placentia Bay
Green Island	Fortune Bay
St. Jacques Island	Fortune Bay
Long Point	Port au Port
Cow Head	St. Barbe

The undernamed stations have been repaired and in some cases necessary additions made:—

Burnt Point	Brigus
Rocky Point	Carbonear Island
Harbor Grace Island	Cape Pine
Cape St. Mary's	Brunette Island

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. WHITE,

Superintendent of Lighthouses

Hon. Eli Dawe,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

December 31st, 1908.

Sir—I have the honor to report to you for the information of the Government the result of surveys held in St. John's since July 4th, 1908, on twenty-three new vessels built in this Colony. Twelve of these vessels were found or made eligible for bounty, amounting to \$2,280, and eleven vessels were found eligible for the bounty, representing \$2,243. The gross tonnage of these twenty-three vessels amounts to 996 tons. It will be observed that rather more than half this tonnage received the bounty.

A number of sealing vessels have been placed in dry dock and repairs effected, and thirty-five vessels have been surveyed afloat or in dry dock, fourteen of which were specially surveyed on account of damage and repaired.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. BOYD,

Surveyor.

Hon. Eli Dawe,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

December 31st, 1908.

Sir—I have the honor to submit my report for 1908 of my inspection of boilers. The work undertaken and carried out by me will be found in the following paragraphs:—

Inspection Steam Boilers

Visits of Inspection	309
Internal and External Inspection	237
Hydraulic Tests Applied	32
Hydrostatic Tests Applied	22

Results of these Visits

Boilers Condemned as Unsafe	6
Boilers Found Imperfect	32
Boilers Made in the Colony	3
Notices of Inspection Served	127
Certificates Issued	227
Fees for Inspection During the Year	\$2,554.00

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALEX, McLACHLAN,

Inspection of Boilers.

Hon. Eli Dawe,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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Correspondence in Relation to
**Newfoundland's Participation in
National Conservation
Commission,**

at Washington, February, 1909, and the Report of Mr. E.
H. Outerbridge, Commissioner, Representing Colony
of Newfoundland.

Correspondence in Relation to Newfoundland's Participation
in National Conservation Commission, at Washington,
February, 1909, and the Report of Mr. S. H.
Outerbridge, Commissioner, Representing
Colony of Newfoundland.

COPY OF TELEGRAM

St. John's, Newfoundland,
February 19th, 1909.

E. H. Outerbridge, Esq.,
111 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

The Government has just received an invitation from the President of the United States to take part in the Conference now sitting in Washington on Conservation of Natural Resources. They are desirous of participating therein, regarding the question of great importance, and will feel much gratified if you will consent to act as the Colony's representative. It is not likely to occupy much time, but as the Conference opened yesterday, it is desirable that an appearance be put in at once. If you will kindly accede and cable me to that effect, I will notify the American Government at once.

(Signed) R. BOND,
Prime Minister.

COPY OF TELEGRAM

February 19th, 1909.

From New York
To Hon. Sir R. Bond,
Prime Minister—

Appreciate your invitation. Will proceed Washington this evening. To-morrow last day on Conference. If you haev any instructions please wire to New Willard Hotel, Washington.

E. H. OUTERBRIDGE.

Prime Minister's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 2nd, 1909.

Dear Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of date 19th ultimo, acknowledging receipt on that day of my cablegram intimating that the Government would be much gratified if you would represent the Colony at the Conference in Washington on the Conservation of the Natural Resources of the North American Continent.

I beg to confirm my cablegram in reply to yours and to convey to you an expression of the Government's sincere thanks for your prompt action in the matter and for your so kindly acceding to their desire in this connection.

May I ask you to be good enough to forward to the Department of the Colonial Secretary a memorandum of all expenses that you have incurred in connection with this matter?

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. BOND.

E. H. Outerbridge, Esq.,
11 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

February 24th, 1909.

Sir Robert Bond, Premier,
St. John's, Newfoundland—

Dear Sir—I have the honour to report that the British Ambassador received me with due courtesy and escorted me to the Diplomatic Room of the State Department, where the Conference on Conservation on Natural Resources was being held, and where I was introduced to the United States, Mexican and Canadian commissioners, some of whom I already knew.

The conference had completed its consideration of questions relating to the forest and held practically a continuous session on Saturday until 6 p.m., by which time it had concluded the consideration of minerals, lands and waterways.

The draft of the completed report was thus agreed upon and it was to be put into complete form for signature on Monday.

The commissioners, before my arrival, had been received and entertained at luncheon by the President, and the previous evening at dinner by Secretary of State Bacon, and on Saturday night we were entertained at dinner by Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry of the United States, who was Chairman of the Conference.

As soon as I receive the report I will forward it with a further statement in reference thereto.

In the meantime, I remain with assurances of regard,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. OUTERBRIDGE.

March 5th, 1909.

Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister,
St. John's, Newfoundland—

Sir—I have the honour to report that in accordance with telegraphic request from Sir Robert Bond, then Prime Minister, requesting me to proceed to Washington as Commissioner from Newfoundland to the North American Conservation Conference, at which the President of the United States had invited the Colony of Newfoundland to be represented, I proceeded to Washington and was introduced to the conferees by the Right Hon. James Bryce, H.B.M. Ambassador.

The Conference opened on Thursday, February 18th, but as I only received the notice at noon on Friday, the 19th, my attendance was only for the last day, Saturday, February 20th.

The commissioners from Canada and Mexico had come fully prepared with digests of their existing laws relating to the subjects under consideration and with suggestions under the several headings—Forestry, Lands, Minerals and Waterways to be considered. It was recognized that the position of the several countries represented were not identical. I pointed out that in Newfoundland the efforts of succeeding governments had been to devise ways and means to develop and make productive the natural resources of the Colony; that local environment and conditions had heretofore chiefly directed the productive energy of its people to the development of its maritime interests and that as yet the hand of man had scarcely touched the material resources of the forests, mines and the waterways with which the Colony was liberally endowed; and that Newfoundland would approach this

subject with the view of applying, as prevention, those policies which the United States found it necessary now to apply in the slower process of cure for too great prodigality of use in the past.

The Commissioners from Mexico represented that their country was to some degree in this same position.

There was, however, manifested a universal opinion that while each country should be free to promote the active development of its resources, it should nevertheless apply in timely manner the wisdom which others had only learned as the result of costly experience.

There was also manifest in the spirit in which the conferees approached the subject the underlying inspiration of that which is fast coming to be recognized as a fundamental quality in the evolution of international characteristics, namely, interdependence—the brotherhood of man.

It was believed that in the conference of representatives from the North American countries and in that larger conference to be called at The Hague, which would draw together the representatives of all civilized countries, the promotion of conservation would inevitably tend to promote brotherhood of nations. It was felt, therefore, that this work carried with it a far larger significance than the mere accomplishment of the ends which it primarily sought to achieve, in that it would set in motion one of the most protential factors in the accomplishment of that greatest of all blessings—Peace on earth, good will toward men.

As I carried with me no detailed information of the Newfoundland laws and had had no time to prepare specific suggestions, my place in the conference was chiefly and properly that of listener, in order that I might learn from the experience of others who, through force of circumstances, had been compelled to give painstaking study to these problems and whose views were founded upon experience, and to transmit these to the Government of Newfoundland, with the view that so far as possible they might be applied in a timely manner.

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the Declaration of Principles agreed upon by the representatives of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Newfoundland, and remain,

Very respectfully,

E. H. OUTERBRIDGE,

Commissioner Representing

Colony of Newfoundland.

NORTH AMERICAN CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

Declaration of Principles

We recognize the mutual interests of the nations which occupy the Continent of North America and the dependence of the welfare of each upon its natural resources. We agree that the conservation of these resources is indispensable for the continued prosperity of each nation.

We recognize that the protection of mutual interests related to natural resources by concerted action, without in any way interfering with the authority of each nation within its own sphere, will result in mutual benefits, and tend to draw still closer the bonds of existing good will, confidence and respect. Natural resources are not confined by the boundary lines that separate nations. We agree that no nation acting alone can adequately conserve them, and we recommend the adoption of concurrent measures for conserving the material foundations of the welfare of all the nations concerned, and for ascertaining their location and extent.

We recognize as natural resources all materials available for the use of man as means of life and welfare, including those on the surface of the earth, like the soil and the waters; those below the surface, like the minerals; and those above the surface, like the forests. We agree that these resources should be developed, used and conserved for the future, in the interests of mankind, whose rights and duties to guard and control the natural sources of life and welfare are inherent, perpetual and indefeasible. We agree that those resources which are necessities of life should be regarded as public utilities, that their ownership entails specific duties to the public, and that as far as possible, effective measures should be adopted to guard against monopoly.

Public Health

Believing that the conservation movement tends strongly to develop national efficiency in the highest possible degree in our respective countries, we recognize that to accomplish such an object with success, the maintenance and improvement of public health is a first essential. In all steps for the utilization of natural resources, considerations of public health should always be kept in view.

Facts which cannot be questioned demonstrate that immediate action is necessary to prevent further pollution, mainly by sewage, of the lakes, rivers and streams throughout North America. Such pollution, aside from the enormous loss in fertilizing elements entailed thereby, is an immediate and continuous danger to public health, to the health of animals, and, when caused by certain chemical agents, to agriculture. Therefore, we recommend that preventive legislation be enacted.

Forests

We recognize the forests as indispensable to civilization and public welfare. They furnish material for construction and manufacture and promote the habitability of the earth. We regard the wise use, effective protection, especially from fire, and prompt renewal of the forests on land best adapted to such use, as a public necessity and hence a public duty devolving upon all forest owners alike, whether public, corporate or individual.

We consider the creation of many and large forest reservations and their permanent maintenance under government control absolutely essential to the public welfare.

We favor the early completion of inventories of forest resources, in order to ascertain the available supply and the rate of consumption and reproduction.

We recommend the extension of technical education and practical field instruction in forest conservation, afforestation and reforestation, so as to provide efficient forest officers whose knowledge will be available for necessary public information on these subjects

Believing that excessive taxation on standing timber privately owned is a potent cause of forest destruction by increasing the cost of maintaining growing forest, we agree in the wisdom and justice of separating the taxation of timber land from the taxation of the timber growing upon it, and adjusting both in such a manner as to encourage forest conservation and forest growing.

We agree that the ownership of forest lands, either at the head waters of streams or upon areas better suited for forest growth than for other purposes, entails duties to the public, and that such lands should be protected with equal effectiveness, whether under public or private ownership.

Forests are necessary to protect the sources of streams, moderate floods and equalize the flow of waters, temper the climate, and protect the soil; and we agree that all forests necessary for these purposes should be amply safeguarded. We affirm the absolute need of holding for forests, or reforesting, all lands supplying the head waters of streams, and we therefore favor the control or acquisition of such lands for the public|

The private owners of lands unsuited to agriculture, once forested and now impoverished or denuded, should be encouraged by practical instruction, adjustment of taxation, and in other proper ways, to undertake the reforesting thereof.

Notwithstanding an increasing public interest in forestry, the calamitous and far-reaching destruction of forests by fire still continues and demands immediate and decisive action. We believe that systems of fire guardianship

and patrol afford the best means of dealing adequately with fires which occur, whether from natural causes, such as lightning, or in other ways; but we affirm that in addition thereto effective laws are urgently needed to reduce the vast damage from preventable causes.

Apart from fire, the principal cause of forest destruction is unwise and improvident cutting which, in many cases, has resulted in widespread injury to the climate and the streams. It is, therefore, of the first importance that all lumbering operations should be carried on under a system of rigid regulation.

Waters

We recognize the waters as a primary resource, and we regard their use for domestic and municipal supply, irrigation, navigation and power as interrelated public uses, and properly subject to public control. We, therefore, favor the complete and concurrent development of the streams and their sources for every useful purpose to which they may be put

The highest and most necessary use of water is for domestic and municipal purposes. We, therefore, favor the recognition of this principle in legislation and, where necessary, the subordination of other uses of water thereto.

The superior economy of water transportation over land transportation, as well as its advantages in limiting the consumption of the non-renewable resources, coal and iron, and its effectiveness in the promotion of commerce are generally acknowledged. We, therefore, favor the development of inland navigation under general plans adapted to secure the uniform progress of the work and the fullest use of the streams for all purposes. We further express our belief that all waterways so developed should be retained under exclusive public ownership and control.

We regard the monopoly of waters, and especially the monopoly of water power, as peculiarly threatening. No rights to the use of water powers in streams should hereafter be granted in perpetuity. Each grant should be conditioned upon prompt development, continued beneficial use, and the payment of proper compensation to the public for the rights enjoyed; and should be for a definite period only. Such period should be no longer than is required for reasonable safety of investment. The public authority should retain the right to re-adjust at stated periods the compensation to the public and to regulate the rates charged, to the end that undue profit or extortion may be prevented.

Where the construction of works to utilize water has been authorized by public authority and such utilization is necessary for the public welfare, provision should be made for the expropriation of any privately owned land and water rights required for such construction.

The interest of the public in the increase of the productiveness of arid lands by irrigation and of wet lands by drainage is manifest. We, therefore, favor the participation of the public to secure the complete and economical development and use of all water available for irrigation and of all lands susceptible of profitable drainage, in order to ensure the widest possible benefit. Special projects should be considered and developed in connection with a general plan for the same watershed. In the matter of irrigation, public authority should control the head waters and provide for the construction of storage reservoirs and for the equitable distribution and use of the stored water.

Lands

We recognize land as a fundamental resource, yielding the materials needed for sustaining population, and forming the basis of social organization. Increase in the productivity of the soil is a growing need, and the possession of the land by the men who live upon it not only promotes such productivity, but is also the best guarantee of good citizenship. In the interest of the home-maker, we favor regulation of grazing on public land, the disposal of public lands to actual settlers in areas each sufficient to support a family, and the sub-division of excessive holdings of agricultural or grazing land, thereby preventing monopoly.

The preservation of the productivity of the soil is dependent upon rotation of crops, fertilization by natural or artificial means, and improved methods in farm management. The quantity and quality of crops are also dependent upon the careful selection of seed. We, therefore, favor the distribution by government bureaus of scientific and practical information on these points, and we urge upon all farmers careful attention thereto.

The national importance for grazing of non-irrigable public lands too dry for cultivation, and the public loss occasioned by over-grazing, are generally acknowledged. We, therefore, favor government control of such lands in order to restore their value, promote settlement and increase the public resources.

The first requisite for forest or other covering which will conserve the rainfall and promote regularity of water flow is the retention of the soil upon watersheds. We, therefore, favor the construction of such artificial works as may effect this purpose and the encouragement thereof by remission of taxes, government co-operation or other suitable means

Minerals

We recognize the mineral resources as forming the chief basis of industrial progress, and regard their use and conservation as essential to the public welfare. The mineral fuels play an indispensable part in our modern civilization. We favor action on the part of each government looking towards reduction of the enormous waste in the exploitation of such

fuels, and we direct attention to the necessity for an inventory thereof. Such fuels should hereafter be disposed of by lease under such restrictions or regulations as will prevent waste and monopolistic or speculative holding, and supply the public at reasonable prices.

We believe that the surface rights and underground mineral rights in lands should be separately dealt with so as to permit the surface of the land to be utilized to the fullest extent, while preserving government control over the minerals.

Regulations should be adopted looking to the most economical production of coal and other mineral fuels and the prolongation of the supply to the utmost. We favor also the substitution of water power for steam or other power produced by the consumption of fuel.

Great economy in the use of fuel has resulted in the past from the application of scientific inventions and the use of improvements in machinery, and further progress can be made in the same direction. We, therefore, recommend that all possible encouragement and assistance be given in the development and perfecting of means whereby waste in the consumption of fuel can be reduced.

The loss of human life through preventable mining accidents in North America is excessive. Much needless suffering and bereavement results therefrom. Accompanying this loss there is great destruction of valuable mineral property and enhancement of the cost of production. The best method of eliminating these known and admitted evils lies in the enactment and strict enforcement of regulations which will provide the greatest possible security for mine workers and mines. We, therefore, favor the scientific investigation of the whole subject of mine accidents by the governments participating in this conference, the interchange of information and experience, and the enactment and enforcement of the best regulations that can be devised.

Mineral fertilizers should not be monopolized by private interests, but should be so controlled by public authority as to prevent waste and to promote their production in such quantity and at such price as to make them readily available for use.

Protection of Game

We recognize that game preservation and the protection of bird life are intimately associated with the conservation of natural resources. We, therefore, favor game protection under regulation, the creation of extension game preserves, and special protection for such birds as are useful to agriculture.

Conservation Commissions

The action of the President of the United States in calling this first conference to consider the conservation of the natural resources of North America was in the highest degree opportune, and the proceedings which

have followed, and the information mutually communicated by the representatives assembled have, we believe, been conducive to the best interests of the countries participating. To derive the greatest possible benefit from the work which has already been done, and to provide proper and effective machinery for future work, there should be established in each country a permanent Conservation Commission.

When such Conservation Commissions have been established, a system of intercommunication should be inaugurated whereby, at stated intervals, all discoveries, inventions, processes, inventories of natural resources, information of a new and specially important character, and seeds, seedlings, new or improved varieties, and other productions which are of value in conserving or improving any natural resource shall be transmitted by each commission to all of the others, to the end that they may be adopted and utilized as widely as possible.

World Conservation Conference

The conference of delegates, representatives of the United States, Mexico, Canada and Newfoundland, having exchanged views and considered the information supplied from the respective countries, is convinced of the importance of the movement for the conservation of natural resources on the continent of North America, and believes that it is of such a nature and of such general importance that it should become world-wide in its scope, and, therefore, suggests to the President of the United States of America that all nations should be invited to join together in conference on the subject of world resources and their inventory, conservation and wise utilization.

**GIFFORD PINCHOT,
ROBERT BACON,
JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,**

Commissioners Representing the United States

**SYDNEY FISHER,
CLIFFORD SIFTON,
HENRI S. BELAND,**

Commissioners Representing the Dominion of Canada

**ROMULO ESCOBAR,
MIGUEL A. DE QUEVEDO,
CARLOS SELLERIER,**

Commissioners Representing the Republic of Mexico

E. H. OUTERBRIDGE,

Commissioner Representing the Colony of Nfld.

Attest:—

**ROBERT E. YOUNG,
THOMAS R. SHIPP,**

Secretaries of the Conference.

Washington, D. C., February 23rd, 1909.

Prime Minister's Office,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 18th, 1909.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 5th, enclosing copy of the Declaration of Principles of the North American Conservation Conference. I have read your report with great interest, as well as the Declaration of Principles signed by you on behalf of Newfoundland, and I feel certain that, under the circumstances, all that could have been done by you in the interest of the Colony was done.

I shall take an early opportunity to bring your report before the Executive Council, and the Council will, I feel certain, look forward to such reports as you may from time to time be able to forward, embodying the views of those who, as you say, through force of circumstances have been compelled to give painstaking study to the various problems considered by the Conference.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. P. MORRIS,

E. H. Outerbridge, Esq.,

Commissioner Representing the Colony

of Newfoundland at the North American

Conservation Conference, 11 Broadway,

New York, United States of America.

Report of an Official Visit to
Labrador by the Governor of
Newfoundland, 1908.

Report of an Official Visit to Labrador by the Governor of Newfoundland, 1908.

I left St. John's on July 23rd, 1908, on the Government steamer *Fiona*, with the intention of visiting officially the coast of Labrador under the jurisdiction of this Colony.

2.—We called in at Battle Harbor on the morning of July 15th and found that Dr. Grenfell, Superintendent of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, whom I had arranged to join, had left on the preceding day in the mission steamer *Strathcona* to meet us at Rigoulette, on the Hamilton Inlet.

There seemed to be less snow than usual on the Labrador Coast, indeed, there were only a few white spots here and there in sheltered places where very large drifts had accumulated during the previous winter. There was, in the opinion of the crew of the *Fiona*, more than the average number of icebergs on this part of the coast. In the neighbourhood of Battle Harbor the hills were green and covered by a rich profusion of flowers.

The fishery there and at Domino was poor, hardly anything being caught in the trap nets, while some of those fishing with hook and line were doing fairly well. It was stated all along the coast that the nets became covered by slimy matter in a few days after they were laid down, and this was in the minds of the fishermen connected with the fact that the fish seemed to avoid the nets. This was quite an unusual phenomenon, which though interesting scientifically, and important economically, remains unexplained, as there was no fishing inspector on the coast to investigate any occurrence of this nature, which would perhaps require some little scientific knowledge.

At Domino I visited the Marconi telegraph station. It is operated by a small petroleum engine. The operator informed me that the apparatus generally works fairly well, so that he can keep up communication with the next station north and south of Domino. He sits at his instrument armed with ear receivers at six every evening, Montreal time, to receive any message that may reach him. This is the only time of day, as I understood, at which he could communicate with others stations.

There were complaints at the fishing stations here that a whaling ship had, shortly before our visit, left the carcasses of some whales in the neighbourhood of Domino, which had become very offensive to the fishermen.

3.—The weather had been very pleasant as we proceeded along the coast on the 24th. It was noticed, however, that there was a sudden fall

in the barometric pressure at Domino on the evening of the 25th, so well marked that bad weather was expected. We left Domino at an early hour in the morning of July 26th, fully expecting to meet a storm on the way. This began at 5 a.m., and we were glad to take what shelter could be obtained at Grady Harbor. The approach and progress of this storm were clearly indicated by the barometric observations taken on board, the mean of which read as shewn by these figures:—

July 24th,	3 p.m.	.. .. .	30.28; very fine.
“	25th, 10 p.m.	.. .. .	29.64; fine, then cloudy.
“	26th, 8 a.m.	.. .. .	29.53; very bad weather
“	26th, 8 p.m.	.. .. .	29.48; very bad weather
“	27th, 8 p.m.	.. .. .	29.84; weather clearing.
“	28th, 9 a.m.	.. .. .	29.90; very fine.

To one accustomed, as I have been, to the excellent and useful service on the Australian coasts, it seems very remarkable that there is no meteorological or storm signal service on any part of the coasts of this Colony. Perhaps there is no place where they are more required. Some meteorological observations are recorded in an office in St. John's, comprising readings of the barometer, thermometer and rainfall, in connection with the Canadian service; and similar records are kept at some of the Moravian stations on the northern part of the Labrador Coast. I understand that the Canadian Meteorological Department has for some time been very desirous of assisting to establish a regular service in this Colony and that arrangements in this direction have lately been made by this government. A storm signal service might have saved many vessels from being wrecked on July 26th and 27th. As such a service has never been organized here, its value is naturally not known or appreciated.

4.—On July 28th, we arrived at Rigoulette, at the “Post” of the Hudson Bay Company, where we received much kindness from the kind and hospitable Mr. and Mrs. Swaffield. The hills on both sides of the bay as far west as Rigoulette are covered by forest trees nearly to the top of their ridges. The trees are almost entirely spruce, with patches of birch; but all are too dwarfed to be of use as timber. Between Rigoulette and the open ocean the forest has not been burned, except at one spot where a mile or two has been consumed by fire. The tops of the hills are all rounded, smooth and bare, shewing unmistakable marks of glacial action.

We remained at Rigoulette till July 30th, because transport beyond that point could not be had sooner, as the Government vessel *Fiona* could not be put at my disposal any longer.

At Rigoulette careful and repeated astronomical observations were made, chiefly to determine the rate of the chronometers that were to be carried to the mouth of the Hamilton River.

5.—In the Rigoulette district there are some fifteen Esquimaux families, and a number of others of mixed blood, living partly in permanent homes, and partly in temporary abodes for the salmon fishery, situated at considerable distances from each other here and there on both sides of the inlet. Unfortunately, these settlers are not at present prosperous. Last winter was most unfavorable so far as fur, their principal source of livelihood, is concerned, so that the spring found them in debt for the winter's supplies. This failure has been followed by a disastrous salmon fishery, to which they look for support during the summer season. The result is that these poor people, however hard they have worked and struggled to earn something, will be destitute during the winter; and they are already so seriously in debt that only few of them will be able to procure further advances from traders.

The Esquimaux of the Rigoulette district speak their own language, but most of them, it appears, know English also. A young Esquimaux was engaged to accompany me to the Hamilton and proved to be very useful and trustworthy. The adults can all read and the fathers teach their children in the evenings. They have given up the kayak and use ordinary boats. They had a Moravian teacher among them till about four years ago. They make a few sealskin boots in winter, the materials of which are only dried and scraped and not tanned skin.

Rigoulette is visited personally by Dr. Grenfell twice a year; and twice in winter by the doctor stationed by the Deep Sea Mission at Battle Harbor. A Methodist missionary is the next most frequent visitor; he comes once during the winter and practically spends the summer about Rigoulette.

The winter is severe at Rigoulette, but the channel there is seldom frozen over on account of the rapid current. It appears that fog is not infrequent. The inlet west of the narrows generally becomes closed by ice in December.

Last winter a number of families went from Rigoulette to work at the pulp and lumber company's mill at Mud Lake. This enabled them to tide over the winter; but they had no money when they returned home in the spring to take up the salmon fishery.

Some of the Rigoulette residents were employed last winter by the Government to build boats in return for the charitable relief given them. But they were unskilled in this work and the boats constructed by them are there still and are quite useless. The contribution of the government to their ration consists chiefly of hard biscuit and tea. The condition of the sick and infirm, and of infants is, under these circumstances, truly pitiable. Agriculture is impossible in the district on account of the absence of soil.

They cannot keep domestic animals of any kind because of their savage dogs, and they deem these indispensable. It is very fortunate for these helpless people that they have at Rigoulette at the head of the Hudson Bay post such a kind-hearted couple as Mr. and Mrs. Swaffield.

Relief is given to the destitute by the Government through the Hudson Bay Company's agent at Rigoulette. This is, of course, a necessity that continually recurs and the results can never be satisfactory. It would probably have been more expedient to put the money that has been doled out in recent years in this way into reindeer, which if once started would have made the people comfortable and independent. This may be said of all the Government relief distributed on the Labrador coast. No doubt this question will some day receive full consideration. Praiseworthy efforts are made by Dr. Grenfell and by Mr. and Mrs. Swaffield to establish among these folks some home industries, but that is an exceedingly difficult thing to do and so far has not yielded large results for, though some of them are most willing to do their best, they possess but little aptitude in the directions taken up to now

6.—On July 30th we left Rigoulette in a small schooner chartered from the Hudson Bay Company, which is used to collect oil and salt fish. No steam vessel of any kind was procurable and therefore Mr. Swaffield very kindly let us have this schooner, the only craft that could be obtained, to take us to the mouth of the Hamilton River. During the afternoon of the same day we had a good opportunity of learning that a very rough sea may arise in an exceedingly short time in the Hamilton Inlet. A survey of that place would be very easy and would be of great use to small vessels. We had to seek shelter in the evening and to find an anchorage very much by chance. Along the eastern half of the Hamilton Inlet there is much forest land on the north side, but it is less continuous on the south side till the upper half of the inlet is reached, when the trees become larger and the forest unbroken. On the north side there have been two large forest fires, one of which was, it is said, caused by lightning. One fire that took place some fifteen years ago extended from Mulligan's River nearly to North West River and destroyed many miles of forest.

7.—On July 31st we reached North West River and anchored in front of the Hudson Bay Company's post at that place. This was formerly a very important station, but it has in recent years been visited by no Montagnais or Nascaupée Indians from the west or north, and only by about thirty families, with two or three men in each, from the south. There was a group of Indians there at the time of our visit, camped in canvas tents on the left bank of the river, near the Hudson Bay premises. They consisted of nine men with their women and children. They had come from the district of the Mingan Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from which they had travelled by canoes on water ways to North West River, in which district they had been for nearly a year. They were now preparing to retrace their steps

homeward up the North West River and down a chain of water channels to the Gulf of St Lawrence. They were in the least interesting stage of a transition people, in European clothes, some of them with watches and silver guards. A branch of the French firm of Revillon Freres is established on the right bank of North West River and trades there in competition with the Hudson Bay Company. It appears that the French firm buys furs only, and that it does not purchase oil or fish. These Indians are in debt to each establishment and seemed disposed to remain there till their credit with both was exhausted. They are Roman Catholics. Up to ten years ago many Indians were accustomed to come to North West River, because till that date a priest of their church lived there permanently.

Trade was and had been very bad at North West River on account of the failure of the previous fur season, and by reason of the exceedingly bad salmon fishery. It was estimated that last fur season yielded less than half of an average year, while the salmon fishery was hardly up to a fourth of the ordinary yield. This would be a serious position anywhere, but it is much more grave here, where tuberculosis is rife, and has already cut off entire families. There is no understanding between the two firms as to prices, and therefore trappers and Indians go from one to the other with their furs to find where they can get the best price. In this district, as at Rigoulette, there will be much hardship and want among the poor families during the coming winter. We had time to examine the North West River only as far as the southern part of the lake, which enabled one to see there is in that neighbourhood a large area of forest suitable for paper pulp manufacture.

8.—Dr. Grenfell arrived at North West River with the mission steamer *Strathcona* on the evening of July 31st, and with the assistance of this vessel, our vessel reached the mouth of the Hamilton River on August 1st. Next day being Sunday, we attended divine service, which was conducted in the school room at Mud Lake, the site of the establishment of the Grand River Pulp & Lumber Company. There were present nearly a hundred persons, men, women and children.

The Grand River Pulp & Lumber Company have a saw mill in operation at Mud Lake, on a side channel that opens into the Hamilton River about a mile from its mouth. The establishment is thus protected from the floods and ice of that great stream. The company has extensive timber concessions round Goose Bay and on the Hamilton, but has in operation at present only one saw mill, which is worked by steam power. At the time of my visit they had fifty-six men employed. There are at this place a number of substantial weather board houses, and the settlement is provided with all the usual appliances for the preparation of lumber. It is situated on level, alluvial land, a few feet above the sea. Some efforts had been made at agriculture and there was a fair appearance of forage crops and produce.

Mr. Marshall, the General Manager, was absent in Canada, but we received much kindness and assistance from Mr. Smith, the Acting Manager,

and from Mr. Worman, the Foreman, in their respective departments. The difficulties that beset this enterprise have been considerable. The power of the Hamilton River is so great that it is difficult to utilize its force in floating lumber. The company has lost an immense quantity of lumber by the breaking of the containing booms, and by such other mishaps as will eventually be overcome by experience. The timber sawn is almost entirely spruce, black and white, and "var." The last grows the fastest and gives the worst timber; the white spruce is the largest tree and yields the best lumber.

Mr. Worman informed me that what he supposed to be the oldest tree that had passed through his hands contained 171 rings, or years growth, and had a diameter of three feet. Generally speaking, trees of such great diameter as that are unsound and are not welcome at the mill. The same gentleman had also found that there may be forty rings in a tree six inches in diameter. It may be mentioned here that on August 8th I examined two logs that had been cut on the Kennimou River for the construction of Mr. Benjamin's saw mill there, which much exceeded the record of Mr. Wormaan. These two logs were white spruce and of the following dimensions:—

Length.	Circumference.	Rings.	
(1)—39 feet.....	6 feet 5½ inches...	212	} As counted by two men, respectively.
	4 feet 4½ inches...	214	
(2)—39 feet.....	7 feet 1 inch.....	235	} As counted by two men, respectively.
	4 feet 8½ inches...	240	

From counting the rings in a number of logs it appeared that in the Hamilton district, trees would be suitable for pulp from about their fortieth to their sixtieth or seventieth year, when they would be large enough to saw into timber.

These two logs, mentioned above, were perfectly sound at the core and were the largest I saw, but I was assured there are larger trees than those on the Kennimou. It was very difficult to count the very fine rings near the circumference of these trees, which were not thicker than writing paper, but as the number 240 was arrived at by the aid of a lens, it may safely be said that there are trees in that district two hundred and forty years old. At the saw mill I counted 150 rings in one log, about two and one-half feet in diameter. The smallest logs there for sawing had a diameter of about fifteen inches, and counted about sixty rings. The company had exported

some 800,000 feet of timber the previous season and had then on hand some 450,000 feet.

9.—The usual Labrador furs—bear, wolf, otter, fox, lynx, etc.—are found in this district, but in fast decreasing quantity. It is a general belief on the Hamilton Inlet that far too many traps are being set now, and that if some check is not put on this, the fur industry will continue to decay till it reaches insignificant proportions. I was informed by one young man that he and his brother will have out at one time during the fur season as many as six hundred traps. The prosperous trapper is always increasing the number of his traps in proportion to his means, and at present there is no limit by regulation to the number that each man may lay out. The settlers are in a great many cases of mixed blood, European with Indian or Esquimaux; but others are of pure Caucasian breed. The head of the Hamilton Inlet was originally Indian country. There is only one resident Esquimaux there now. Each head of a family has his own trapping ground and his claim and right thereto is respected by others. Some time recently a European stranger settled in the district and proceeded to trap on the grounds locally recognized as the exclusive hunting ground of others. The indignation this aroused was so deep and dangerous that the stay of the intruder was not prolonged. These trappers have no written title to their respective hunting areas, nor do they seem to have grants or written title for the land on which their homesteads are built.

10.—The validity of the game laws and fishery regulations is a question of some difficulty in Labrador. Many of the residents on the Hamilton Inlet, for example, believe that the Newfoundland game and fishery regulations are not in force there; others do recognize them. All agree in declaring them to be unsuitable in different respects. The latitude of St. John's is $47^{\circ} 34'$, and the latitude of the Button Islands about 60° , with a difference of climate much greater even than in proportion to the difference in latitude. It can thus be easily accepted that regulations suitable for the southern part of Newfoundland are quite inapplicable to the northern part of Labrador. So far as I know, only one Minister of the Crown in Newfoundland has visited Labrador during the many years that this territory has been under the jurisdiction of this Colony; and the residents there are still without the first and fundamental right of constitutional government, the political franchise. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that some of the Newfoundland regulations are called in question in Labrador both as to validity and suitability; nor can it surprise one that the southern residents express a decided preference for Canada, whence they have to import many articles of food, while they pay Customs' dues on them to Newfoundland and have no representation in the House of Assembly. These difficulties are further magnified by the absence of any resident judge or stipendiary magistrate on Labrador. Last summer a magistrate was about three weeks on the coast and visited a few spots on the southern part of it that were most

accessible; but he was there apparently in connection with fishery protection service only. He never reached the Hamilton Inlet and consequently did not come into contact with any case of importance on the coast, his visits being confined to places that would certainly have been visited very soon after by Dr Grenfell, on whom as a Justice of the Peace devolves the administration of law and justice on practically the whole Labrador coast, with its 3,000 or 4,000 permanent residents and its summer population exceeding 25,000 people. Put in other words, this means that the functions of Government, except the collection of taxes and the maintenance of some of the lights, are practically left in the hands of a private gentleman over a coastline that may be said to extend over ten degrees of latitude, a position that is probably unique. That such a form of administration is possible speaks volumes for the peaceful and law-abiding character of the people. During the winter, when Dr. Grenfell is absent from the coast, Labrador does not even possess a Justice of the Peace. This was naturally complained of at the pulp and lumber company's settlement, for example. Of course many cases, both civil and criminal, occur that are never dealt with, and many men are left in doubt as to what they may or may not legally do.

The Hamilton Inlet was visited last season by a fishery warden, who found that certain Newfoundland fishery regulations were not in force in Labrador, while he held that others were. As one result of these, the people in North West River complained that they were made to remove their nets from the river; some of those men that are in the service of the Grand River Pulp & Lumber Company complained of the same thing with respect to the Hamilton River, while others again were allowed to leave their nets in a neighbouring channel. In other parts of Labrador the rivers are and always have been regularly fished by nets, and I understand that Dr Grenfell thinks that this is permissible. It is, at all events, clearly necessary in practice.

The prime remedy for the present inattention to Labrador is a simple one—the political franchise. When a general election takes place in Newfoundland every hamlet is visited by contending candidates for the House of Assembly, to whom the people can make plain all their needs and wants. No such candidates will visit the coast of Labrador because the permanent residents have no votes and thus no voice whatever in legislation or administration. If the permanent residents on Labrador obtain the franchise they will naturally meet with greater consideration than they have received hitherto. It cannot but be conceded that those that pay taxes there are entitled to representation. These remarks do not apply to the Esquimaux that live under the care of the Moravian Mission, to whom the franchise could only be hurtful. Moreover, they do not pay taxes.

We were detained at the mouth of the Hamilton River till the morning of August 4th on account of very bad weather, violent wind and rain. Here

again we had an opportunity of seeing the value of the barometer to direct our signals. Readings were—

July 30—	Mean barometer,	29.92—	Fine weather
July 31—	“	“	29.68—Unsettled
August 1—	“	“	29.33—Very rough weather
August 2—	“	“	29.72—Moderating
August 3—	“	“	29.95—Evening fine

11.—On August 4th, after observations had been taken for the geographical position of the mouth of the river, we started up its channel to visit the Musk-Rat Falls, some two dozen miles up its course. We were accompanied by Mr. Smith in a small steam launch belonging to the pulp and lumber company.

The river we found to have a mean breadth of probably from 1500 to 2000 yards, and we generally had a depth of water of not less than two fathoms, with an average current of perhaps two knots. There are islands and shoals in the river channel here and there along its course. For the first half score of miles there are no stones in the bed of the river, nor on the banks, though they are sometimes twenty or thirty-three feet high. The country on both sides of the river is thickly covered with forest, chiefly black spruce, but with a mixture of white spruce and "var," with a sprinkling of balsam, fir, poplar and aspen. The proportion of birch trees is small. The trees seemed to be generally about forty to fifty feet high, but there are a great many white spruce trees taller than that, some up to seventy or eighty feet. The hills are all rounded and probably do not exceed one thousand feet in altitude anywhere.

The Musk-Rat Falls are of much interest and of considerable importance. They consist of an upper and a lower fall, with a rapid of 500 or 600 yards between them. Immediately above the upper fall the river seemed to be about half a mile wide, and it looked as if it had formerly passed on the north side of a wooded hill, perhaps three or four hundred feet high, on the left bank between the two rapids. But the river channel which above the first rapid looks as if directed on to this hill, has now to bend towards the south to get round that side of the hill, where it passes over a ledge of rock perhaps thirty feet high, where the channel is not more than about eighty or one hundred yards wide, then succeeds the long rapid, on which must be a fall of probably twenty-five or thirty feet, and at the end of this is a second fall of twenty or thirty feet about 100 to 200 yards across, where the full stream of the river plunges into a great pool two miles or more in diameter. These dimensions are only estimates by the eye, and gauging the river in that crude way, it seemed to one that the total fall of the river at Musk-Rat Falls is probably from seventy to eighty feet. The rock over which the

Hamilton flows at this point may, perhaps, be considered to be the "bed rock" of the Labrador coast, for I had my theodolite mounted on precisely similar formation at the east end of Grenfell Tickle in latitude $60^{\circ} 15'$. It is a very hard gneiss, with black, pink and white striae, and which seems to stand well the wear and tear of ice and water.

There is an area of several acres in the centre of the great pool below the second fall, in which a great mass of drift wood circles round and round, and which is probably cleared out only when masses of ice come down the river in the early spring and summer. In winter sleighs pass the Musk-Rat Falls on the south side, which is wooded and not much above the level of the river; the portege for canoes in summer is on the north side of the little hill that lies between the falls.

To at least superficial and hurried examination, it would seem that the Musk-Rat Falls would provide very valuable water power. The volume of water that descends there is probably twenty or thirty times as great as that of the Exploits River, supposed to be the largest stream in this island. The form of the river at the Musk-Rat Falls would seem to fit it most favourably for supplying power, probably best by tunnels through the little hill, or through the till deposit on the north side. It would be difficult for one to see these falls, with this immense potential power, without thinking of the extensive forests of that country which could be converted into paper pulp; and without putting to one self the question whether a line of electric railway will not one day traverse the Hamilton watershed to the Atlantic.

I understand that a lease of these falls for a score of years was granted by this Government some time ago at a small rent, presumably without adequate knowledge of the locality on the part of the lessors. The unexpired period of this lease is probably too short to justify any large expenditure under it and doubtless no further concession of these falls will be made without examination.

12.—On my return to the mouth of the Hamilton I was waited on by an interesting individual, Ambrose Mesher, who is a very good and typical example of the struggling Labrador settler. This man is now seventy-five years old and has been a cripple all his life, walking on a crutch. Up to November last he received from the Government a dole at the rate of twenty dollars a year. It was then stopped and he wished me to tell him why. I was not able to do so, but suggested that it was probably because he has four or five grown-up sons. He said that was true, but those of them that had employment were deep in debt on account of the failure of last fur season. Reduced to the brink of starvation, he himself had tried to make a few pence by brewing and selling spruce beer. He had just been brought before Dr. Grenfell's court on the charge of selling beer that contained more than two per cent. of alcohol. Of course the beer was never submitted to any chemical

analysis and no one knows, or ever can know, whether it, in point of fact, contained over two per cent. of alcohol or not; but Mr. Mesher admitted that some of those who drank it became "elevated." This, however, he explained by saying that those that took it drank "gallons" of it in one evening. The probability is that the beer actually did contain more than two per cent. of alcohol, for it would appear that it would be difficult to brew spruce beer that would not exceed that proportion when a few days old. The law lays down a maximum of two per cent. alcohol, but neither this man nor any other brewer of spruce beer in this country can have any clear idea as to the quantity of saccharine matter that might generate two per cent. of alcohol, even if there were a public analyst to examine the beverage. This cannot but be a hardship for such as this poor old man, with whom one cannot but sympathize. He was fined fifty dollars—for him an impossible fine, as it represented several times over all his worldly possessions. He admitted that the fine had not been collected, and that it probably would not be enforced. He was now at his wits' end how to keep life in his body. He bears a good character in the neighbourhood. Formerly he was a sawyer in summer, and with a snow-shoe on the end of his crutch he used to go trapping in winter. He has not, at seventy-five, the strength to do that now. His position, save for the fine suspended over him, is, I understand, no worse than will be that of several old people on that coast this winter.

A number of men complained to me of a peculiar financial arrangement that is practised by the Grand River Pulp & Lumber Company. This firm issues a token money of its own, in which its employees are paid. It consists of a coinage on the dollar basis in some silver-colored metal or alloy which, from its lightness, would appear to consist wholly or partially of aluminum. The currency of this coinage is limited to the purchase of merchandize from the company. It was stated that one result of this was that the employees of the company had to pay to the latter ten dollars a barrel for their flour last winter, when the Hudson Bay store was selling it at \$7.50, and other things were paid for more or less in the same proportion. When the holders of these tokens purchased goods from other vendors and the latter presented to the company the token money they had taken in payment, the company refused to redeem their own token coinage, as it was receivable only in exchange for their own merchandize. The employees did not consider that payment in the company's coinage was equitably and very naturally other storekeepers object to it because they cannot do business with the company's servants, and also for the further reason that the company competes with them in buying fur, for which the company pays in ordinary cash, or goods; they also give current money to men leaving their service.

On August 7th, we went from the mouth of the Hamilton to Gillisport, at the mouth of the Kennemish River, in our schooner, which was kindly towed by the steamer Ethel Jane, which was proceeding to Gillisport on business. According to Mr. MacLean, the name "Kennemish" meant, in the

Indian language, "Place of Fish." This locality was of special interest, because I had found that a judge of Newfoundland, Captain Alexander Patterson, C.B., went to this place in his judicial capacity to settle some dispute respecting the salmon fishery in 1827. He passed from the Kennemish to the North West River during the same tour of duty. Gillisport is at the narrow entrance of a sheltered basin some two miles across, on the inner side of which is the actual mouth of the Kennemish.

There is a large saw mill at Gillisport belonging to the Grand River Pulp & Lumber Company, where a lumber establishment, fully equipped, has been built on a large scale. It has not been worked for some time, the position being unsuitable. Only two shipments of lumber were made from this fine mill. The land along the course of the Kennemish is well wooded. The river is navigable to small rowing boats for over two score miles.

On the south side of the entrance at Gillisport is the residence of Mr. MacLean, a permanent resident. He was on his first arrival on Labrador in the service of the Hudson Bay Company and, like several others, married locally and settled down permanently on the coast. Mr. MacLean has had fourteen children and he says they have never gone without a meal. He is a model of industry and perseverance and is strongly of opinion that residents of that part of Labrador must look to agriculture for their living, as fur and game are fast disappearing. He cultivates a considerable area of land and had an excellent crop of potatoes, while his hay crop was undoubtedly the best I have seen in this colony. He was trying turnips, pease, beans, etc., all of which he clearly can grow successfully. He has one or two cows and has, I believe, now got a work horse. He is also trying sheep, but it is to be feared that the dogs of his neighbourhood will make sheep raising impossible. These dogs killed one of his cows and tore and mangled another one. Mr. MacLean does not keep dogs himself and does not consider them necessary. He proceeds as far as the Mealy Mountains trapping in winter, carrying his outfit on a small sleigh across two mountain ranges eighty miles from home. On this little sleigh he can take three times as much as he could carry. He visits his traps every three weeks. At Mud Lake the company has the same difficulty with dogs as Mr. MacLean has. The company keep their own dogs in summer on Rabbit Island, whence they cannot pass to the mainland. It is during summer when the dogs are idle that they are most mischievous. The district over which Mr. MacLean traps on the Mealy Mountains was formerly Indian country and was not visited by the Esquimaux. All game is becoming scarce there. Mr. MacLean gets occasionally snipe, woodcock, no pigeon, four kinds of duck, one goose, two kinds of ptarmigan and the small hare. The Arctic hare is no longer met with there.

13.—On August 8th, I ascended the Kennimou River a few miles. Mr. MacLean has a small house at the mouth of this river where his family resides for the summer, as this place is convenient for the salmon fishery.

Salmon, it appears, hardly ascends these rivers, but formerly large quantities were netted near the beach, especially near the river mouths. Mr. MacLean has had as much in one year as fifty tierce, but that was long ago. The year before last he had twenty-four tierce, last year twelve, and this year he will have less than two, of which he has to give one third to the Hudson Bay Company, which supplies the nets, etc. The salmon is practically the only fish caught there. Occasionally a large sturgeon has been captured, but this royal fish is not welcomed there either by Indians or settlers. Mr. MacLean caught one in his salmon net eight or nine feet long, but no one would eat it. The caplin is rare and the cod does not visit that district. The Kennimou opens into the bay about a mile and a quarter south of Gillisport. It is two or three times larger than the Kennemish, and North West River is in about the same proportion larger than the Kennemou. There is much forest with many large trees on the Kennemou. A mile or two on its south there lies on the right bank what appears to be the complete machinery of a fine steam saw mill. The machinery is there on the ground without protection, and no buildings have been put up nor have sites been prepared. A considerable quantity of logs has been cut, and they are stored there in the open. They are chiefly "var," and both they and the machinery have been there some two years. I was informed that the owner has a concession that extends some thirty or more miles up the river. At Gillisport there was lying a stern wheel steamer that belonged to the owner of this concession on the Kennemou.

Near the mouth of the Kennemou I saw one or two large log buildings that had been erected there two years ago by some of the men that have been sent by the Dominion Government to examine that part of the country. It seems that the party connected with these buildings were eleven in number. They were described to me as three explorers and eight laborers. They gave the settlers here and in the neighbourhood of Mud Lake to understand that the south side of the Hamilton River and of the Hamilton Inlet is under the jurisdiction of Canada. They took stock of what was being done by the pulp and lumber company. These Canadian officers and others that purported to be there on similar duty expressed themselves to the settlers as much pleased with the district, which they considered of value. It is believed that a survey of the country was made by Canada as far as the Musk-Rat Falls. There can be no doubt that Canada has given much more attention to the district than Newfoundland has done, and consequently must be much better informed as to its condition and its worth.

14.—On August 10th, we left Gillisport in the little steamboast Ethel Jean which, under subsidy from the Newfoundland Government, runs a mail service during the summer months between Rigoulette and Mud Lake, connecting with the mail steamer Virginia Lake, of the Reid Newfoundland Company, which carries the Newfoundland mail for Labrador. We went

first from Gillisport to the Hudson Bay post at North West River to pick up the mails of that place and steamed thence at 1 p.m. direct for Rigoulette where, favored by splendid weather, we arrived at 10.30 the same night.

During this voyage it was communicated to me that the steamer by which we were travelling had not been inspected nor the boiler tested for three years, that the boiler is so constructed that it cannot be cleaned out, and that it was only a question of time when it would be blown in the air, as no solvent had been used in it during the three last years. Some of those on board thought that the critical moment in the history of that boiler might arrive soon, inasmuch as the usual pressure of 80 pounds was pushed up to about 120 pounds in order to land me at Rigoulette that night. When we started from Gillisport the decks of the Ethel Jean were loaded with as much firewood as could be piled on to them and it was a matter of equal wonderment how fast the Ethel Jean devoured that wood and how nimbly she got through the water, actually steaming at the rate of about nine knots, at least twice as much as one would have expected from her appearance. Of course there are a few other boilers on that coast that have received no greater attention from the Marine Department than the boiler of the Ethel Jean, a fact that in all probability will give rise, sooner or later, to a question of some seriousness after the occurrence of the inevitable accident that is sure to be the eventual outcome of such a practice.

At Rigoulette we found the Ss Strathcona which, on her way back from the Hamilton, had seriously damaged the propeller, but this had, however, been to some extent repaired.

While detained at Rigoulette waiting for the Labrador steamer to proceed to Nain, I ascertained, amongst other things, that failure in the salmon fishery is by no means new in that district, for the statistics of the Hudson Bay Company show that it occurs periodically and that failure like that of last season is always followed by a distinct revival of this industry. Mr. Swaffield, therefore, feels confident that the present collapse will not be of long duration. It appears that the small traders of the district pay about \$10 a tierce for salmon, while the Hudson Bay Company gives \$15.

Two Newfoundland Customs' officers are stationed at Rigoulette. The Hudson Bay Company does not pay duty on the goods it passes away into the hinterland, but pays on goods for consumption on the coast.

On August 13th, we had an example of a warm day at Rigoulette, the thermometer standing for some time at 85° F. in the shade. This phenomenal heat was followed by a dense fog next morning, which ended in a day of rain.

15.—I met at Rigoulette in the afternoon of August 14th the Honourable Captain Eli Dawe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Captain R. White,

Inspector of Lighthouses. These gentlemen had come up the Labrador coast on the *Ss Louise* to place certain lights there for the benefit of navigation. I impressed on the Minister the desirability of his visiting the Hamilton district, but he was not able to do so.

As we proceeded up the coast in the mail steamer, in August 15th and 16th, we found that up to then the fishery had been unusually bad, but on arriving at Hopedale, the first Moravian mission we touched at, we found that the Esquimaux had been successful there and still more so about Double Island. The Esquimaux seen at Hopedale were all in good condition and seemed prosperous. There were still five persons there undergoing treatment for syphilis, but they were being properly treated by the Rev. Mr. Hettasch. During last winter they had suffered from an epidemic of influenza, but from this there was no death.

On the afternoon of August 17th, we arrived at Davis Inlet, a post of the Hudson Bay Company, then in charge of Mr. Guy. At this station there is neither salmon nor cod fishery. It is visited by a certain number of Indians for trade purposes.

Here we had to make astronomical observations for determining the rate of our chronometers between then and our return to the same spot on the home journey—a painful undertaking among clouds of unusually large and voracious mosquitoes and excessively numerous and venomous small black flies, certainly the worst I had ever experienced in any country.

16.—We arrived at Nain early in the afternoon of August 18th, where we found Dr. Grenfell and the mission steamer *Strathcona*. Some of the Esquimaux came on board the *Virginia Lake* to welcome me and sang the National Anthem. As Nain is the most northerly port to which the steamer proceeds, I transhipped there into the *Strathcona*.

The Nain brass band played on the wharf as I landed to inspect the town. I found Bishop Martin, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Perrett and their wives all well and, as usual, happy in their work. The men of the town had all been away at the cod and trout fisheries, but had returned for the celebration of the Sacrament the previous Sunday when, hearing of my arrival, they decided to remain at home to welcome me. On my former visit to Nain I had earnestly urged them to build better houses and improve their homes. I was certainly greatly surprised to find on this visit what progress some of them had made in that direction. One Esquimaux, Baber by name, had built a handsome weather-board house of six rooms, including a sitting room and a dining room, all sufficiently well furnished. There was another house nearly as good getting towards completion. These men had got the building material from St. John's. I visited a number of the old houses which, in most cases,

had been much improved. In every house I entered I saw soap, never less than two clocks, and generally a sewing machine, and one or more musical instruments. All seemed well provided with food and clothes. I saw very good bread baked by some of the women. Altogether they gave one the impression that they were comfortable, certainly much more so than the Micmacs on the South Coast of this island. One good proof of this comfort was the great number of young dogs, all in very good condition.

I found the mission gardens luxuriant. The potatoes were then coming into flower and looked well, there having up to then been no frost. The cabbage do not "heart," but grow leaves freely. Turnips seem to do fairly well. There was no trace of caterpillars to interfere with gardening.

Syphilis, imported as supposed by those natives that were taken away to an exhibition at Buffalo, had become diffused in this community infecting many innocent persons. I saw one case where an infected woman had given the breast to a child; that child infected its mother, and the mother communicated the disease to her husband. Those infected are all receiving treatment. I attended evening service, when I had an opportunity of congratulating the natives on the marked progress they had made and of pointing out what they should attend to more particularly in future. A pleasant feature was the loyalty to the King and the respect shown to his representative, due to the teaching of their devoted missionaries. A report of my visit, as printed in the Moravian Periodical Accounts, is attached, Appendix I.

17.—On August 19th, we left Nain early in the morning, intending to observe for geographical position at Black Island or Solomon Island, but this was not possible on account of fog, wind and rain, so that we had to proceed to Kiglapait, where we passed the night at a comfortable anchorage. There were seven fishing schooners at Black Island and fourteen at Kiglapait, but they were getting very few fish.

On August 20th, we experienced some of the difficulties met with in making astronomical observations on the Labrador coast. We had to take our instruments to the top of a hill, 400 to 500 feet high, and so steep that at some places one had to crawl upwards then, when once on the top, we found that such tremendous gusts of wind came sweeping down from the clouds of moving fog on the mountains that no instruments could be kept from vibrating, so that any position so obtained, through cloud rifts, could only be roughly approximate. They gave a latitude of $57^{\circ} 10' 13''$.

We spent the night of the 20th in the Strathcona at Cutthroat Harbor, where there were eighteen schooners at anchor and from fifty to sixty in the neighbourhood. In addition to Dr. Grenfell, Dr. Little, of the same mission, was on board the Strathcona to receive patients, prescribe for them and perform surgical operations; and, besides this, they sometimes visited patients

on their own vessels. These gentlemen were thus exceedingly busy when we were at anchor, and the *Strathcona* was very frequently intercepted by boats in quest of the doctor, and in many cases by men desirous of obtaining fishing news.

After taking solar observations on the 21st at Cutthroat, in latitude $57^{\circ} 28' 38''$, we proceeded to Mugford, where we arrived at 4 p.m. and anchored near three schooners at work there. At the south side of the Mugford Cape, in latitude $57^{\circ} 42' 44''$, a base line was measured from observation spot, near Cape Mugford, for the purpose of ascertaining the altitude of that remarkable promontory. Unfortunately the point in sight, which gave as a result a height of 2,506 feet above sea level, is not quite so high as an eminence a little further north, which may be one or two hundred feet higher.

We spent Saturday, August 22nd, and the following Sunday at Mugford. Divine service was held on the *Strathcona*, forenoon and evening, and these services were attended by those employed on all fishing schooners in that neighbourhood, for however hard pressed for time the poorest of these fishermen on the coast may be, they will always keep the Sabbath.

On August 24th, we went to Watchman Island to obtain the geographical position and anchored there on the north side in latitude $58^{\circ} 13' 10''$. There were there some half dozen fishing schooners not, however, doing much then. We spent the night at John's Island Harbor, in latitude $58^{\circ} 32' 35''$, where there were some six or eight fishing vessels. Up to this the fishery had been poor, but during the last few days had begun to improve.

We left John's Harbour at 4 p.m. for Bear Harbour, and encountered a very heavy ocean swell coming in from the east, in which the small *Strathcona* rolled so heavily that it was all but certain that our chronometers would be deranged. The tops of the mountains, visible at sea, were covered by new snow, which fell on the afternoon of August 25th. As we proceeded in a very heavy swell to Horse Harbour, August 26th, we could see that new snow covered all the mountains above 1500 feet. There were patches of old snow here and there, and there through the clouds and fog, and I estimated their altitude as extending up to 5,000 or 6,000 feet.

At Horse Harbour we landed to try and secure a litter of young foxes. As we landed, a mother fox, that seemed to be on the watch, sat and looked at us, barking like a dog, till we were within a few yards of the burrow. This was in sand, which was covered by turf, and stood some six or eight feet above the sea. The burrow covered an area, having a diameter of twenty-five to thirty yards, with some thirty to forty openings. We could easily locate the presence of the litter from the constant talk below, and tried to cut off that corner of the burrow by a trench, but the family was promptly removed by some very deep channel that passed under our trench

to some other part of the burrow, and for my part I was heartily glad that the mother fox so completely baffled us and saved herself and her progeny. Horse Harbour was apparently about the northern limit of the fishing schooners this season.

18.—On August 27th, we anchored at the eastern entrance to the Grenfell Tickle, but after setting up our instruments and finding the weather there very unfavourable for astronomical observations, we went on to the most northerly of the Moravian Mission stations, that at Killineck, Port Burwell, which we reached in the afternoon. There we found my old friends, the Rev. Mr. Waldmann and Mrs. Waldmann well, and busily occupied as usual. The resident Esquimaux at the settlement now numbered 106. During the year there had been three marriages, three births and no deaths. In the preceding year only two aged women had died. Practically all are now professing Christians at Killineck, but Mr. Waldmann thinks there are still about a score of heathens along the coast not far from the station. Tuberculosis has not invaded this community, but a number of people had been infected with syphilis. During the month of March, 1908, they had the heaviest fall of snow that any of them had ever seen. In December, 1908, the warmest day was the 8th—20° F.; the coldest was the 31st—22° F. The next eight months were as follows:—

Warmest—F.		Coldest—F.	
	o/		o
January 22nd	16	January 17th	31.5
February 29th	41.	February 1st and 23rd	25.0
March 31st	26.5	March 25th	25.0
April 29th	34.0	April 3rd	11.5
May 19th	40.0	May 21st	14.0
June 28th	55.5	June 4th	22.0
July 21st	69.0	July 2nd and 18th	32.8
August 16th	62	Aug. 2 and 25—32° F.; 24th...	33.0

They had no thunder. According to Mr. Waldmann they seldom see the sun in August, and but very little in July.

The natives had been well provided with food, having plenty of fish during the fishing season, and abundance of seal meat during the remainder of the year. They had secured many of the so-called partridges as they passed north to Resolution and Baffinland in April, and as they returned south in September they had very successful trout fishing in January south of Cape Chidley. Captain Bernier, of the Canadian service, had been at Killineck about a month in the Dominion steamer Arctic, and Mr Waldmann spoke in very grateful terms of the great kindness shown by that officer to the

Mission. Mr. Waldmann had at the time of our visit just about completed the erection of a handsome and substantial house and church and in this, he stated, he had received very valuable assistance from Captain Bernier. From the survey marks apparent on the rocks about the harbour it seemed that Captain Bernier had made a minute survey of this port. He had left a large quantity of stores at Killinek, from which Mr. Waldmann was to be allowed to help himself if the community should fall into dire distress. Up to the time of our visit they had only drawn on these Canadian supplies for one cwt. of tea. According to Mr. Waldmann, a Customs' officer of Canada had carried off the Mission invoices, saying they were the property of the Canadian Government, but he did not collect Customs' dues from the mission.

The natives were all sleek and fat, and were well clad. They are able to buy considerable quantities of biscuit, flour, molasses, etc., from the Mission, but are in debt to the store. The Mission has there a professional storekeeper, Brother Merklein, so that the Rev. Mr. Waldmann has nothing to do with the trade. The Killinek settlement was altogether in good condition, prosperous and successful, under the incessant and devoted labours of Mr. and Mrs. Waldmann.

During last winter a number of Esquimaux came from Fort Chimo to hunt Walrus at the Button Islands. They killed some fourteen of these animals. I could not ascertain that they had asked leave to do so from the Killinek people. Very few bears and no caribou had been seen on the Chidley Peninsula during the winter of 1907-08, but trout had been abundant south of the Grenfell Tickle. They had no berries except some blue ones. The Killinek natives shot a great many ducks during the breeding season on the Mettick Islands. Mrs. and Miss Lane went there in May and June to get eggs and down when the eider ducks came there in these months, and Mrs. Lane got one cwt. of down. If this destruction is not stopped promptly the next generation of Killinek natives will find nothing on those barren islands. No one has any judicial authority there at present, and in this matter it will soon be too late to provide it. There were great numbers of young dogs at Killinek. Most families there have two dog-teams for winter travel.

19.—Very pleased with all we had seen at Killinek. We left that place at 7.45 a.m. on August 28th in somewhat unpromising weather and reached the east end of the Grenfell Tickle at half past ten, when the weather cleared up and became very delightful, and continued so for several days.

There appears to be only one single shoal in the Grenfell Tickle, through which we passed on the Strathcona going and coming. It is near the middle of the passage, some three or four miles from the east end, with plenty of room for vessels on either side. It would be easy to mark its presence

by a painted rock on either or both sides of the channel. The existence of this small shoal was perfectly well known to Mr. Lane and the Esquimaux because icebergs, in passing through this great canal, became caught on this rocky knob and this is the only spot on which the icebergs are stranded, according to their observations, and they seem to be very well acquainted with the channel. We were able to make complete astronomical observations at the eastern entrance, south side, of the Grenfell Tickle in latitude $60^{\circ} 14' 32''$, and left that place early in the morning of August 29th for Ryan Bay, where we spent Sunday, the 30th. In that bay were a small fishing steamer and three schooners, the most northerly vessels we had seen. They had done fairly well there.

On the north side of this bay there is a remarkable, clearly defined old beach some twenty to thirty feet higher than the present beach.

20.—I had my theodolite mounted at the north-east end of Ryan Bay in latitude $59^{\circ} 39' 11''$ on a great projecting knob of rock jutting out from the mainland sixty or eighty feet, and about forty-five feet high. This rock was composed of a hard gneiss, but a large percentage of its mass consisted of reddish garnet crystals about the size of coarse sand, which gave to the rock its distinctive colour. The mountains near to that place on the north side showed the same sort of garnet gneiss. I noticed this very remarkable formation first, at the south-east end of the Grenfell Tickle, but whether this garnet gneiss is continuous in the mountains from the one point to the other I am unable to say. As this rock is hard and solid and presents an endless quantity, it is not improbable that it might be worked for economic purposes to some advantage. If polished it should present a brilliant appearance. At this place I had brought to my notice a concrete example of a practice to which I and some of my predecessors, especially Sir Henry McCallum, had already, but with little result, invited the attention of this Government. On one of these vessels a young, unmarried woman was engaged, without having any relative on board. She slept in a cabin which was occupied by two men. This was by no means a solitary example of the kind, for several others came under my notice on this coast in which young women were employed on fishing vessels without any protector, and for whom no suitable separate accommodation of any kind had been provided. In all or nearly all cases these young women seemed to suffer in health. I saw several of them that had come on board the *Strathcona* to consult the doctor.

Already before the end of August the near approach of winter was indicated at Ryan Bay, in latitude $59^{\circ} 39' N.$, for the men, on visiting their traps at five in the morning, had two or three times found them covered on the surface by thin ice. In this bay they not infrequently found large trout in the traps; they had also got one shark, but no salmon.

21.—It has already been mentioned that while steaming up the coast, I estimated the altitude of the highest mountain peaks at from 5,000 to

6,000 feet. This was an estimate made from partial views when the ranges were only here and there visible, and the mountains were, more or less, hidden in clouds which, in my experience, always seems to add greatly to their height when this is merely guessed by the eye. In coming down the coast we had three or four days of magnificent weather, with a pure, cloudless sky, in which all the mountains were completely exposed to view from my observing station at the north-east of Ryan Bay. (Latitude $59^{\circ} 39' 11''$.) A base line of 12,192 feet was measured by sound, which by sextant and theodolite angles gave a distance to one of the highest peaks of 58,097 feet and an altitude of 3,881 feet.

For another of the peaks a base line of 11,970 feet was measured by sound, which gave a distance of 60,567 feet, and an altitude of 3,879 feet. These are two of the four peaks marked on Dawson's map of Labrador, issued in 1896, as from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. According to the "Report of the Brown-Harvard Expedition to Nachvak, Labrador, in the year 1900" these highest elevations have been variously estimated by different authorities, as by Koch, at from 8,000 to 9,000 feet; by Bell at 6,000 feet. It is not quite certain whether the two peaks measured by us are the highest of the four, but it is certain that the others are very little if any higher. It would appear, therefore, that there are no peaks there that exceed 4,000 feet in altitude. The two peaks measured by us are easy of identification, because that of 3,879 feet has a little projecting thumb at the top, and that of 3,881 feet is bevelled like a chisel. On the data thus obtained the latitude of the thumb peaks is $59^{\circ} 29' 16''$ N., and of the chisel peak $59^{\circ} 29' 41''$ N.

22.—On August 31st, we called in at Rowsell Harbor, where we found eight fishing schooners, who reported that they were not doing well. We then proceeded to the Moravian Mission station at Ramah. Mr. and Mrs. Filshke, of the store department of the Mission, were waiting for the Mission vessel Harmony to remove them and all their belongings to some of the stations further south, it being the intention of the Mission Board to close the Ramah station. Mr. Filshke had been on duty at Ramah for several years. He had this year no fur for export, for the Esquimaux had not in the previous season obtained a single fox skin. He had nothing for the Harmony beyond 25 puncheons of oil and 45 barrels of trout. The inhabitants of Ramah numbered 65 during the previous winter. Three members of one family died of tuberculosis, and two were still suffering from syphilis. Dr. Hutton had not been able to reach Ramah during the preceding winter. All the natives, save two families, were to leave by the Harmony for Hebron and other stations, and those that remained are to follow next summer. They could get no codfish at Ramah, only a few seals and some trout, so that the people often suffered greatly from hunger there. Another serious drawback was the complete absence of fuel of any kind. In this neighbourhood neither tree nor bush was visible, but they say that at some considerable distance inland there are bushes and small trees.

It was reported here that there are about a score of heathen in the Nachvak district, and that these have decided to settle at Hebron next summer.

The neighbourhood of Ramah offers a study of the greatest interest to the geologist. The imposing bands of iron stone that traverse the steep cliffs and cross the tops of the bare hills are remarkable and invite careful examination. Climatic conditions and the complete absence of timber, however, militate against the profitable working of iron mines in that locality. No doubt these deposits will eventually be worked.

23.—After observing at Blue Bell Island, in the forenoon of September 1st, in latitude $58^{\circ} 29' 52''$, we proceeded to Hebron on the same day, where we spent the afternoon and night. The population of Hebron was about 150. There had been six deaths in 1908 up to July 1st, including two babies, a man and a woman of old age; and a girl of twelve years, of tuberculosis. There are still two cases of syphilis that were regarded as in a contagious stage, and fifteen held to be non-contagious. All were under treatment. This disease was brought in 1901 from Buffalo to Hebron by a native of this place who, with another native from Nain, had gone to Buffalo to take part in some representation at an exhibition.

There had been seven births at Hebron during the first six months of 1908. This station is well provided with food. During the previous season they had got some three hundred caribou. They had to go far inland for these and were absent about two weeks on the expedition. For export by the Harmony they had seventy puncheons of oil and 265 barrels of trout. They are confident of being able to procure sufficient wood even when joined by the natives of Ramah and Nachvak. They are able to obtain firewood from the Bay of Nepartok, some score of miles from Hebron. But they complained bitterly about the great loss and inconvenience to which they were subjected by the Newfoundland fishermen stealing their firewood. The natives of Hebron fell the trees, stack them and leave them to dry during the summer to facilitate their transport in winter. They declare that the Newfoundland fishermen steal just as much of their firewood as they choose. This was confirmed by Dr. Grenfell, whose firewood for the Strathcona was similarly stolen. Although possessing magisterial powers, Dr. Grenfell cannot very well proceed to try his own case. I understood he had brought these and other cases to the knowledge of the Government, but without the desired result. We found the Harmony at Hebron on the way to Killinek and Ramah. During the previous winter, Dr. Hutton had visited Hebron and had attended to the sick, and lectured on syphilis in such a way as to show the people what a serious danger that disease is to their race. Some time prior to our visit a native of Hebron had assaulted a member of the Mission staff. This case was tried by Dr. Grenfell, who imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars on the accused. There is no prison on the coast of Labrador. During winter, fifteen children attended school at Hebron. School

is not open in summer. The gardens looked fairly well, but did not reflect the careful, vigilant and intelligent cultivation one admires at Nain, under the care of Bishop Martin.

24.—On September 2nd we went from Hebron to Okak, passing through the Mugford Channel, and thus seeing some of the grandest and most wonderful scenery with which I am acquainted. We arrived at Okak in the evening, where I observed astronomically at latitude $57^{\circ} 33' 58''$ at the Moravian station. Here the natives had been peaceable and quiet. The population had during the year been about 330. During the previous twelve months there had been eleven deaths, including one from syphilis and five from tuberculosis. They had been well supplied with food. The seventy to eighty men of the community had captured 1500 seals, and they had killed some 300 caribou. They had not, when inland hunting, met or seen any Indians. For the caribou they estimated they had gone about 150 miles towards the interior. They use the Winchester rifle for seals and caribou. For export they had ready 400 barrels trout and 7500 gallons oil. The complete failure of the former fur season was demonstrated by the fact that at Okak the natives had only two fox skins to export. Five men were in debt to the store and two had a substantial credit. Of the 120 children under thirteen years of age, 75 were attending school. Only some eight or ten of the eldest people were unable to read. The community numbers sixty families. Each one has a sewing machine and several lamps, in which they burn petroleum, and several clocks. Lamps, clocks, sewing machines and soap were clearly the most common things seen by me in Esquimaux houses, but I cannot say how far the soap is in frequent use, and to what extent it is there for the sake of appearances. Among the books they have in the Esquimaux language are—the Bible, Bible Stories, Two Books of Sermons, a Reading Book, a Catechism, a Geography, a Book of Religious Instruction, a Hymn Book, a Liturgy Book, a Prayer Book and the Pilgrim's Progress. At Okak, we made the acquaintance of Dr. and Mrs. Nixon, the former of whom had come to take over the duties of medical officer to the Moravian Mission, with headquarters at the Mission hospital at Okak. This duty had been performed by Dr. S. K. Hutton for the previous five years, to the greatest satisfaction of all concerned. On Dr. Hutton devolved the task of making the Esquimaux acquainted with a regularly appointed European hospital. In 1906, Dr. Hutton attended 3477 out-patients at the hospital, and paid 1542 visits to home patients, and the nurse made 72 visits to patients at their homes. Since then the work has increased and I regret that I do not possess the latest figures. He had treated 54 in-patients in the hospital, 16 of these during his last year of service. Mrs. Hutton, who was a trained nurse, ably scconded her husband in his labors and there was, in addition to Dr. and Mrs. Hutton, a resident trained nurse, skilful and devoted to her work. There are also one or two very good Esquimaux nurses. In the hospital I saw the pretty little cot that was presented by the Honourable James Baird, and which is maintained by the children of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, of St. John's, for the use of Esquimaux children. It is to be hoped that this solitary ex-

ample of interest in the Okak hospital may be imitated by others. I found the hospital on inspection to be well, in fact, very well, provided with stores of every kind that seemed to be essential. These are not drawn on for any ordinary purpose, except in cases of great emergency. At first the professional medical man—"Aniasorte, the pain hunter"—was a new idea and therefore an object of suspicion to the Esquimaux, but that this feeling was fully and successfully overcome by the tact and genuine human sympathy of Dr. Hutton with the natives, is well shown by the following pathetic incident from the doctor's report on the year 1907-8:—

"In March there came a sledge from a lonely home one hundred and forty miles away, a father bringing his eldest son in a vain hope of finding cure. The poor boy was in the last stage of consumption and it was a wonder that he survived the journey, and hope of cure was long past. The father was unremitting in his care of the child, watching over him, finding little Eskimo dainties to tempt the poor flickering appetite, taking him on on his knee to show him pictures, reading to him from the Bible, filling his last days with fatherly love and comfort, and finally, when all was over, calling his dogs together for the long drive home alone."

In March, 1908, an epidemic of influenza spread along the Moravian settlements, travelling northwards. The whole of Okak was attacked, but the only deaths from it there were those of two visitors from Nain, who had travelled north suffering from the disease. Influenza appears to be now endemic on the Labrador coast.

Dr. Hutton's labours in preventive medicine have also been valuable to the Esquimaux. He has incessantly urged the natives to improve their dwellings. It is largely due to him that the old and objectionable habit of two or three married couples occupying the same small hut is fast dying out. He has also actually prevailed on some of the natives to have windows that open on hinges so as to permit of ventilation. I did see a few houses that still have windows in which the dried intestine of the seal takes the place of glass. Dr. Hutton has further been successful in helping the missionaries to suppress the brewing of strong alcoholic beers to which the natives were becoming addicted. The natives frequently show their appreciation of the doctor and the hospital by bringing to it presents of fish, seal or venison, which they hand in at the door with such simple but impressive words as "out of thankfulness." It is a great loss to the Esquimaux that Dr. Hutton, for reasons of health, has had to leave them, to seek a milder climate. His departure is deeply regretted by his colleagues and by the Esquimaux of Labrador.

25.—As Dr. Grenfell had thought of beginning his chart of the coast from Solomon Island to extend northward, we proceeded to that place from Okak on September 3rd, where I observed in latitude $56^{\circ} 51' 36''$. We had fine weather and could see many fishing schooners making their way down

the coast, homeward bound. I counted nineteen of them in sight at one time. We passed not a few icebergs, great and small. The promontory on Solomon Island, on which I observed, was bare rock, sprinkled all over with nodules of greenish or bluish Labradorite.

Leaving Solomon Island at 5 a.m. on September 4th, we arrived at the eastern horn of Ford Harbour at 8.30 a.m., where I observed in latitude $56^{\circ} 28' 58''$. This place is in the most direct route for vessels passing up and down this part of the coast. It is the home of one of the oldest, best known and most respected families on the coast, from which it derives its name. A post office is kept here and Dr. Grenfell had a small church erected there. On the face of the hill, about a quarter of a mile west of the Ford establishment, there is a good example of a phenomenon that may be observed at other places along the coast, notably at Hopedale. A crack, perhaps half a mile long, has run straight up the bare gneissic rock that forms the hill, and a sinking or dislocation downwards has left a considerable depression on the south side of the crack, so that the north side presents a clean-cut perpendicular edge from six to ten feet in depth, that is to say, the surface on the north side is six to ten feet higher than the corresponding surface on the south side, a dislocation in miniature of the kind that caused the last earthquake at San Francisco.

26.—Leaving Ford Harbour at noon on September 4th, we arrived at Davis Inlet at 6 p.m. on the same day, where I had to observe again for chronometer rate, an operation which, on account of the insect pests, required some fortitude, though they were already fewer and less savage than they were on August 18th. The strait through which we passed is about one mile and a half long and is not more than a hundred yards wide at each end. At the station or post there was camped a company of a score of Nauscopee Indians from the George River with a little fur for sale, but nothing else. In passing through the straits I had a good opportunity of seeing that the trees that grow there are too small to justify the erection of a saw mill. Lumber concession, though already given on paper, are not, therefore, likely to do much harm there.

27.—We left Davis Inlet early in the morning for Hopedale, where I transhipped from the *Strathcona* into the mail steamer *Virginia Lake*. This vessel touched at every port of call as we came down the coast. It was found that the fishing was then good at almost all points. There are many complaints that this mail steamer does not adhere to the time table. The fact is that an attempt is made to carry on, through this vessel, two quite incompatible services, that of a regular mail boat, with that of a hospital ship with a visiting medical officer. A Government medical officer is carried by the steamer, and this gentleman may have to leave the vessel at any place where she touches in order to visit patients, or the mail boat may even be intercepted at any spot, when under way, by men in search of the

doctor, who may then have to proceed several miles in a small, clumsy, rowing boat to visit some suffering patient. Meantime the mail steamer has to wait. But for the extraordinary knowledge, skill and endurance of Captain Parsons, who commands the Virginia Lake, a mail steamer so conducted could not fail to be a complete disappointment to all concerned—public, doctor and patients.

28.—From September 5th to the 8th we travelled in this mail boat from Hopedale to Hawke Harbour, where I transhipped into the Ss Fife for St. John's. The fishery had turned out well on all that part of the coast and the mail steamer picked up passengers and cargo at numerous places of call. We passed some twelve or fifteen schooners that had left the deep sea banks where the weather began to become too stormy at that fishery—at which they had done well—and had come to the Labrador coast to continue fishing there with their long trawl lines to complete their season. It appears that this is a practice of recent origin and it is a procedure to which the coast fishing schooners entertain decided objections.

29.—On September 9th, I landed at Battle Harbour and was shown over the hospital there. This institution was in excellent condition. It has seven beds for men and the same number for women, and they seem to be kept full during the fishing season. The outside drainage of the establishment leaves something to be desired, but inside all is neat and clean and in the best possible condition. The beds are good and are comfortable, and the walls are bright and airy. The kitchen arrangements are being made very complete, and many improvements and important extensions were being made which will still further increase the utility of this admirable institution for next and subsequent seasons.

In crossing the Straits of Belle Isle in fine weather on September 9th we had a most picturesque view of over fifty fishing schooners under sail in a light breeze, returning to Newfoundland from the Labrador fishery. On the evening of the same day I was able to give about an hour to inspection of the hospital, etc., at Port Anthony. This hospital also contains fourteen beds, but so great is the pressure put on the staff that they frequently have to accommodate sixteen resident patients at one time. Three patients suffering from tuberculosis were quartered in open tents outside. Naturally the air is frequently very cold there, but they all assured me that they do not ever catch cold. The hospital was internally in every sense in a very satisfactory condition. Its external surroundings had been much improved by draining, levelling and reclamation. A very interesting branch is the orphanage, which contained sixteen children, boys and girls. A good deal had been done in evening classes in teaching, reading, carpentry, etc. When one sees how busy the large staff of the Royal Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen is kept, and also the Moravian staff, one can hardly understand what the life of the fishermen must have been on this coast before these aids

were provided for them. Unfortunately, I could not detain the steamer to allow me to visit Dr. Grenfell's herd of reindeer at St. Anthony, but I was informed that they had thriven remarkably well, with a very substantial addition to their number from last calving season.

30.—The Future of the Moravian Mission.—This Mission has been at work about 138 years among the Esquimaux on the coast of Labrador. Their field now extends from Killinek, in the north, to Cape Harrison, in the south, some six hundred miles of coast line. Formerly they went as far south as the Hamilton Inlet, but as the Church of England people and the Methodists desired to provide for their own people there, the Moravians withdrew from the coast south of Cape Harrison. Their field cannot be extended. It already covers the Esquimaux coast and the means of this excellent mission are very scanty. The number of European workers is, therefore, being diminished. Each station is to have one missionary, in addition to which there will be the superintending bishop and a doctor. This will make eight European missionaries for Labrador with perhaps a ninth in reserve for reliefs. In order to meet this contraction of the staff, a step rendered obligatory by financial necessity, much more of the teaching and ministration of the mission will have to be entrusted to native Esquimaux.

According to the statistics of the mission for 1907, they had in their care 1304 souls, made up of 994 pure-blooded Esquimaux, and 310 persons of European or mixed blood. Excluding the more recent station at Killinek, it appears that the mission had on the coast:—

- In 1877—1092 converts
- In 1887—1077 converts
- In 1897—1021 converts
- In 1907— 894 converts

In thirty years, therefore, the total of their Esquimaux converts has decreased in the old field by 198, or 18 per cent. During those thirty years, sixty heathens were received into baptism. Unfortunately, the decrease in numbers is progressive, and during the six years, from 1901 to 1907, it has been at the unprecedented rate of two per cent.

The work of this mission is a real labour of love. Its members cannot but feel that they are assisting at the obsequies of a race—an ancient race—that in the struggle for existence has never had a fair chance. There is not a little that is loveable in the Esquimaux, but were it otherwise that would only increase the devotion, the unselfishness, the long-continued self-abnegation and sacrifice of their faithful missionaries. It may safely be predicted of the Moravian Mission that it will not abandon its charge on the lonely, desolate, inhospitable coast of Labrador so long as it can do good. Of the

future of the Labrador fragment of the Esquimaux race it is more difficult to speak. It cannot be in better hands than those of the Moravian Mission, to which it undoubtedly owes its survival to the present day. The more completely the Esquimaux are left to these teachers and benefactors, so much the better it will be for the race. But now and then it should be shown that the mission has authority behind it that can be employed whenever occasion for it arises. It is deplorable that so little assistance is given by the public to this most deserving mission that it has become necessary to reduce their staff below what is really required to maintain it in full vigour and efficiency. One reason for that is to be found in the unobtrusive, retiring and quiet manner in which they carry on their work, which thus remains unknown and unappreciated in such a little frequented country as the Labrador coast. In one way perhaps this isolation is an advantage, for it leaves the natives more under the control and influence of the mission than will be the case when Labrador becomes a great summer resort, which it certainly will do sooner or later.

Of the members of this mission it would be difficult to speak in terms that would sufficiently represent their unselfishness, their enduring devotion to duty which banishes them for probably ten or fifteen years at a time to Labrador, cut off for a large part of the year from all intercourse with the outside world, with no news from their children, from kith or kin, for months at a time, and without the material comforts of their own native land to help them to meet the rigours of what is certainly one of the most severe and forbidding climates in the world. Add to this that they must have often to endure the ingratitude and to put up with the waywardness of those to whom they are, in the service of the Master for whom they work, devoting their lives. The more one sees of the Moravian missionaries on Labrador, the greater is one's admiration of them and of their labours.

31.—One important duty in respect to the Esquimaux devolves on the Government of Newfoundland, a duty that it is beyond the power of the Moravian Mission to perform for the natives; that is, to protect them in their rights to their own territory. They are in danger from the concession seeker, and they are threatened by division through the action of Canadian officers in the settlement of the Labrador boundary. Applications are made to this Government for timber concessions wherever it is thought any useful timber exists. To grant any timber concessions north of Cape Harrison, the point that is recognized as the southern limit of the Moravian Mission field, would be a great injustice to the Esquimaux. Such grants would not only reduce their supplies of timber and fuel, but would most seriously diminish the available game and fur which hitherto have been of such great importance to them. The moral influence on the Esquimaux would also be very prejudicial to them as a community. On this matter of concessions there clearly can be no compromise between right and wrong. It is also undesirable that

the Esquimaux and the Mission should be separated into two divisions by an artificial and unnatural boundary line between Newfoundland and Canada. Both the natives and the mission have always in practice been under Newfoundland, and it does not appear that they have any desire for a change. Their hunting land, it now seems, extend further from the coast than I had formerly understood to be the case; this is, however, a question that admits of precise definition on the spot. But with respect to Killinek, at Port Burwell, I know of no reasonable claim that can be urged against its remaining under Newfoundland except the erroneous idea that Cape Chidley had been at some date or other authoritatively and officially declared to be the boundary of Newfoundland on Labrador.

If the Government of Newfoundland will protect the Esquimaux in their natural rights to their own coast, the Moravian Mission, with very little other assistance, will no doubt continue to watch over the natives in the future as faithfully as they have done in the past. As long ago as 1793, Chief Justice Reeve suggested as a means of saving the then existing remnant of the Beothuk race of Newfoundland, that the Moravian Mission should be invoked to establish a branch of their mission among the Beothuks. Had this suggestion been followed, there might have been survivors of that doomed and unfortunate race to-day, if one may judge from the way that the Moravians have preserved the Esquimaux. In any case such an effort honestly would have to some extent have softened the deep and dark stain that rests on the Europeans that hunted the helpless Beothuk to death. The service the Moravians have rendered in preserving the Esquimaux will be much more fully appreciated when the work written by my friend, Mr James P. Howley, on the Beothuk is published, the manuscript of which I have had the privilege of perusing.

32.—Of the great benefit conferred on the coast of Labrador and on the northern part of Newfoundland by the Royal Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, under the directing genius of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, C.M.G., it is almost superfluous to speak, because these benefits are so well known and so widely recognized. The sympathetic work of this mission is so generally distributed that it embraces all the inhabitants of the northern part of Newfoundland, whatever their calling may be or to whatever creed or denomination they may belong. And now its beneficent presence is to be felt in St. John's itself in the establishment of a sailors' home or institute on a scale that would not but for this mission have been thought of or attempted.

The moving spirit in this great work is Dr. Grenfell, who has his hands full to overflowing as spiritual and medical director, as magistrate (without stipend), as quasi-executive representative of the Government, and as general helper and relieving officer over the great extent of coast on which he cruises and employs his large and well-equipped staff.

Correspondence between His Ex-
cellency the Governor Sir Wm.
MacGregor, Sir Edward Morris
and Sir Robert Bond

In Relation to the Legislative Deadlock and the Dissolution,
1908-1909.

**Correspondence Between His Excellency the Governor Sir
Wm. MacGregor, Sir Edward Morris, and Sir Robert
Bond in Relation to the Legislative Deadlock and
the Dissolution, 1908-1909.**

(1)

Sir Edward Morris to His Excellency Sir William MacGregor, Governor

St. John's, Newfoundland,

November 12th, 1908.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,

G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—As Leader of His Majesty's Opposition in this Colony, I desire to officially draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact that the results of the general election, which took place in this Colony on November 2nd, were decisive against the Government Party, led by Sir Robert Bond, and that he has failed to secure a majority of seats in the Legislative Assembly, the Opposition Party having obtained eighteen seats out of thirty-six.

From the granting of representative government in this Colony the invariable practice has been for the Leader of the Government Party, on his return from the country, having failed to secure a majority, to tender his resignation to the Governor. This, I respectfully submit, the present Leader of the Government Party should be called upon to do. In the meantime, I respectfully submit, as the Government has failed to receive the confidence of the electorate at polls, Your Excellency would not be justified in being a party to the filling of any offices in the civil service now vacant, or the making of any contracts. In other words, the present administration, pending the assumption of office by their successors, should be limited entirely to the transaction of ordinary routine business, and to avoid all acts which would tend in any degree to embarrass the succeeding Government.

I desire also to add that a recount, under the Election Act, Sec. 106, has been asked for to a Judge of the Supreme Court, in the case of the election held in Harbor Grace when, on the final count by the Returning Officer, it appears that the Honourable Eli Dawe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was one vote over and above the votes counted for A. H. Seymour, Esquire, a candidate for the Opposition.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

(2)

Governor MacGregor to Right Honourable Sir R. Bond, Prime Minister

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
November 13th, 1908

Confidential

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,
P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I have the honour to enclose for your information copy of an official letter left with me last night by Sir Edward Morris, Leader of the Opposition. To this communication I have sent a formal acknowledgement, copy of which I enclose.

I should be glad to have an opportunity of talking over with you, on your return to town, the subject matter of the letter in question before I send an answer to it.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(3)

Premier Bond to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
November 17th, 1908.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—In compliance with Your Excellency's desire, I have taken into consideration the letter addressed to Your Excellency by Sir Edward Morris, under date 13th instant, and now have the honour to report thereon as follows:

1.—I observe that Sir Edward Morris, "as Leader of His Majesty's Opposition in this Colony, desires to officially draw Your Excellency's attention" to what he alleges to be a "fact" in respect of the general election recently held in this country, and to tender advice that it would be proper for Your Excellency to adopt under the circumstance.

The appellation "Leader of His Majesty's Opposition" is entirely unintelligible to me, unless I assume that it has been adopted by the writer as a warrant for what I cannot but regard as an impertinent intrusion. Of course, Your Excellency is fully aware that Sir Edward Morris has no locus standi whatever in tendering advice to the Crown, and that even if the position of Leader of the Opposition in Parliament could possibly be held to entitle such leader to offer advice to the Crown, Sir Edward Morris does not occupy such a position, and has not been recognized at any time by the Speaker of the House as Leader of the Opposition. His place at present in politics is that of leader of the political party that recently posed before the country as the "People's Party," the attitude of the members of which cannot be disclosed constitutionally until they take their seats in the House of Assembly. It is quite possible that there may have been in Sir Edward Morris' mind a confusion of constitutional functions when he addressed the letter under reference to Your Excellency, and I, therefore, dismiss any thought of selfish ambition, morbid cupidity or vanity that his letter is calculated to awaken.

2.—In the second paragraph of his letter, Sir Edward Morris says—"From the granting of Responsible Government in this Colony, the invariable practice has been for the Leader of the Government Party, on his return from the country, having failed to secure a majority, to tender his resignation to the Governor," and he adds—"This, I respectfully submit, the present Leader of the Government Party should be called upon to do." Your Excellency will not fail to notice that while he sets forth what he terms "the invariable practice," with a reprehensible lack of consistency, he advises or perhaps I might more correctly say, demands that the "invariable practice" be departed from and that Your Excellency dismiss your ministers or, in other words, call upon them to resign. As he did not permit **three days to elapse from the date of the declaration of the last poll** before making such demand, it would appear that he was desirous that the "invariable practice" should be departed from in order that your ministers might be subjected to the indignity of dismissal. I am free to admit that the practice under the British constitution has been when a ministry has been defeated at the polls by an overwhelming majority for the ministry to tender its resignation just as soon as the members thereof could with justice to the public service vacate their positions of trust and responsibility, but I submit that it has never been the practice under the British constitution for a ministry to be "called upon" by the Crown to vacate their positions within three days after the declaration of the poll, and in the whole range of history it would be impossible to learn of a gentleman occupying the position of a Leader in Parliament who was so forgetful of the ethics of public life as to advise such a course.

3.—I observe that Sir Edward Morris alleges as a "fact" that "the results of the general election which took place in this Colony on November

2nd were decisive against the Government Party," led by me, and that I have "failed to secure a majority of seats in the Legislative Assembly," but I further observe that in the same paragraph he refutes his own assertion, for he also alleges that "the Opposition have obtained eighteen seats out of thirty-six." A tie can scarcely be regarded as a "decisive result."

The Legislature not having met since the general election took place, I cannot so far have failed to secure a majority of seats therein, and until it does meet it is impossible for anyone to determine the relative strength of parties. Some of those who opposed the Government at the polls may support it in the House of Assembly, and there is even a probability that others will be unseated and disqualified for corrupt practices.

4.—In his letter, Sir Edward Morris displays not only a confusion of mind and a total lack of knowledge in respect of constitutional procedure, but also a disregard for local precedents, to which he himself has been a contributor. He alleges therein that "Your Excellency would not be justified in "being a party to the filling of any offices in the Civil Service now vacant, "or the making of any contracts; in other words, the present administration "pending the assumption of offices by their successors, should be limited "entirely to the transaction of ordinary routine business." Reference to our "Proceedings of Council" cannot fail to convince Your Excellency as to the little value that can be placed upon the advice which Sir Edward Morris has ventured to tender Your Excellency. It will therein be seen that in the year 1897, Sir Edward Morris was a member of the Government of Sir William Whiteway, **which consisted of but five ministers**; that in October of that year the said Government was defeated at the polls by **an overwhelming majority**; that the Leader of the Government, Sir William Whiteway, the Receiver General, Mr. Scott, and the Surveyor General, Mr. Woods—**three out of the five**—were defeated, and yet this Government, of which Sir Edward Morris was one, retained office for nearly three weeks after such signal defeat. It will further be seen that Sir Edward Morris was one of the ministers who advised the then Governor of the Colony, Sir Herbert Murray, as to the constitutionality of even that ministry, with its Prime Minister, Receiver General and Surveyor General unseated at the polls, exercising full executive powers and privileges up to the date of its resignation. It will be seen (Minute of Council, No. 11, 1897) that he was one of the ministers who advised the appointment of Mr W. B. Payn to the position of Judge of the Harbor Grace District Court; of Mr. William O'Reilly to that of Stipendiary Magistrate at Placentia; of Mr. John Fox to that of Sheriff of the Central District Court; of Mr. James P. Fox to that of Trustee under Act of Legislature for winding up and liquidating the Commercial Bank; of Mr. Thomas Jackman to that of Registrar of Notes under Act of the Legislature; of Dr. A. Stewart Pike to that of Resident Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane; and also the payment of very large sums of money and the entering of the Government into certain contracts.

It seems remarkable that Sir Edward Morris' memory should have lapsed in respect to this matter, and that he should deem it consistent and honourable to advise the Crown to-day to adopt a course of action which would be in violation of constitutional practice and directly opposite to that course which on a former occasion he, as a responsible minister, together with others, had advised the Representative of the Crown was the proper course to follow.

I beg to be permitted to observe in conclusion that the present Government appealed to the country at the recent elections on their record of eight years' service. It will be apparent from a perusal of my manifesto that there were no alluring promises held out to the constituencies; that the issue placed before them was plain and straight, viz—was the conduct of public affairs during that period such as commended itself to their judgment, and should the Government be returned to power again? The answer given at the polls was emphatic, for all your ministers who appealed to the country were returned and, with one exception, with very large majorities.

Your Excellency's ministers having submitted themselves and their policy for the approval of the people, and without one exception, having been returned at the polls, it has yet to be manifested that the Parliament elected by virtue of Your Excellency's writ will refuse its confidence to those ministers. Parliament is the only power in the British constitution which directly represents the people, and its will cannot be known until it meets for the despatch of business. The Prime Minister is only connected with the people through the medium of Parliament, and his powers and political existence are dependent upon his ability to consiliate and control it. I might, however, point to the precedents of Pitt in 1784, and Peel in 1835, to show that a government need not necessarily resign, although even defeated in the Legislature, but they would only then retain office until dismissed by the Crown or pending the result of an appeal to the constituencies. The Sovereign or his Representative can choose whom he pleases for his ministers, dismiss them when he pleases, and appoint whom he pleases to succeed them, but I respectfully submit that Your Excellency, having chosen your ministers and the people at the polls having approved of them, according to constitutional practice, they properly retain office until such time as Parliament refuses its confidence to them. I further submit that the opinion expressed by Sir Edward Morris that "Your Excellency would not be justified in being a party to the filling of any office in the Civil Service now vacant, or the making of any contracts, and that the powers and privileges of your ministers should be limited entirely to the transaction of ordinary routine business amounts to a perfect absurdity, for there can be no limitation of confidence between the Crown and its responsible advisers, and so long as ministers retain their position under the Crown they of right exercise full executive power and authority.

In the interview that I had the honour of receiving at Your Excellency's hands on Saturday last, I stated this as my opinion, and intimated that I had submitted my views for the opinion of a British constitutional expert. I am pleased to be able to state that the correctness of the views I then expressed to Your Excellency and which I now embody in this communication has been completely borne out by the reply received to-day from Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.S.I., who will be readily recognized by Your Excellency as one of the highest authorities upon British constitutional procedure. The following is a copy of the cable I transmitted to my solicitors in London and of the reply received, viz:—

Cable Transmitted

“General election has resulted in a tie. All members of the Government and all departmental officers have been elected. Please communicate with highest Parliamentary authority and advise me as to the constitutional position. Does not the Government retain office and full executive authority until defeated in the Legislature on the election of a Speaker? I can find no precedent for such a condition of affairs. You will appreciate that it may not be possible for either side to elect a Spakeer. Would not the correct procedure be, in view of such a unique situation, for Governor to convene Legislature and immediately dissolve it, so that another appeal may be made to the constituencies?”

Reply Received

“Sir Courtenay Ilbert's clear opinion is that the Government retains office and full executive authority until defeated in Legislature, which must meet in regular way. Governor will exercise his discretion as to dissolution if and when circumstances arise necessitating this course.”

I observe that in the closing paragraph of his letter, Sir Edward Morris directs Your Excellency's attention to the fact that “a recount has been asked for in the case of the election in the District of Harbor Grace, when on the final count by the Returning Officer it appeared that Hon. Eli Dawe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was one vote over and above the votes counted for Mr. A. H. Seymour,” the candidate for the party opposing the

Government, and I, therefore, venture to express the opinion that even if the recount should result against the Government Party, it can in no way affect the constitutional rights of your ministry.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

Prime Minister.

(4)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Edward Morris

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

November 19th, 1908.

Sir Edward Morris, Kt., K.C., LL.D., &c.,

St. John's—

Dear Sir Edward Morris—With reference to your letter of the 12th instant, I have now the honour to inform you that I have given close and anxious consideration to the questions of constitution practice raised by you therein; and I desire to say that I have done so in the full knowledge that it is my duty to deal with such matters solely as I believe to be best in the public interest, without favor to any political party or individual person, and at the same time with a keen sense of my responsibility to the Crown.

2.—You inform me that the elections that took place on the 2nd instant “were decisive against the Government Party, led by Sir Robert Bond;” that the party in question has failed to secure a majority of seats; and that as the Leader of the Government Party has not, under these circumstances, resigned, he should be called upon to do so.

3.—On several grounds I do not find that such a course as you suggest to me would be compatible with my duty, but it will be sufficient that I at present state two of them.

In the first place, the wishes of the people as expressed through the elections are equivocal, inasmuch as the Government Party has out of thirty-six seats secured eighteen, as against the same number obtained by the Opposition. It follows on the one hand that the Government Party has not sustained a numerical defeat, it is not in a minority, and, on the other hand, that the Opposition does not possess a majority.

In the second place, the voice of the electors being thus ambiguous, I have next to think of the attitude of the Parliament of the country. The

wishes of the representatives of the people cannot be ascertained till they meet in session in due and proper form. For this I must wait.

I notice that you state that a recount has been asked for in respect of a seat for the Harbor Grace district. I may say now that whatever may be the decision in that case, it would not, of itself, so far change the aspect of the question as to leave me to call on my ministers to tender their resignation before the Legislature meets.

4.—I have given due attention to your statement that under present conditions "I would not be justified in being a party to the filling of any offices in the civil service now vacant or the making of contracts."

I am familiar with at least many of the arguments that have at different times been used in different countries on this question.

It is tolerably clear to me that the wide diversity of opinion manifested on this subject is largely due to the varying exigencies of the public service in the judgment of men perhaps equally competent and honourable. I do not think I am called upon at this time to say more than this—that I shall feel it my duty to assent to or participate in any act in which a refusal on my part to do so would, in my opinion, be injurious or prejudicial to the public interest. I have, while not losing from sight the point of view presented by you, to remember that the administration of the country has to be carried on, and that the agents to do this are those men that with the concurrence of the people and parliament have been selected to act for them as their executive officers. It is, therefore, my duty to co-operate with my ministers so long as they, in my judgment, act in good faith, legally and constitutionally, in that capacity.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(5)

Governor MacGregor to Premier Bond

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
November 24th, 1908.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,
P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—In your letter of the 17th instant, you express your views on what you deem to be the correct procedure to be followed by the Governor in convening and dissolving the Legislature in the present

position of political parties. I deem it due to you that I should acquaint you with such opinions as I have arrived at on these very important questions, and it is because I am desirous that there should be no misunderstanding on these matters either at the present time or hereafter that I now have the honour to address you on this subject.

2.—In your letter mentioned above you inform me that you have obtained the opinion of a British constitutional expert, and add “I am pleased to be able to state that the correctness of the views I then expressed to Your Excellency and which I now embody in this communication has been correctly borne out by the reply received to-day from Sir Courtney Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.S.I.”

The view you expressed for expert opinion was conveyed in these words—“Would not the correct procedure be, in view of such a unique situation, for the Governor to convene Legislature and immediately dissolve, so that another appeal may be made to the constituencies?” And the opinion of Sir Courtney Peregrine Ilbert runs as follows—“Governor will exercise his discretion as to dissolution if and when circumstances arise necessitating this course.”

I am not able to admit that your views on this grave question are completely borne out by the expert reply; indeed, it seems to me that they are widely divergent from the views of Sir Courtney Ilbert. Your opinion as formulated above I understand to be categorical and positive, that the Governor should dissolve the Legislature as soon as it meets; while on the other hand it would appear that the opinion of Sir Courtney Ilbert is permissive, leaving dissolution entirely at the discretion of the Governor.

3.—I may here say that I do not think that I should be justified in allowing myself to be guided to a decision on such questions by the opinion of any expert, however experienced, but at the same time one would naturally carefully consider along with the opinions of other distinguished authorities that expressed on such matters by the Clerk to the House of Commons, remembering, however, that such an opinion is given on abstract principles, on very limited premises, and without full knowledge of local circumstances, which in this case deserve most careful consideration based on the fullest possible information, without which I should certainly abstain from arriving at any decision on these weighty matters.

4.—From the somewhat incomplete knowledge at my command at the present time, I should be disposed to think that in view of possible eventualities in connection with the question of supply, etc., the Legislature should

be convened at a date not later than perhaps about the mean of the last three years, which dates have been:—

1906—March 1st

1907—February 7th

1908—January 9th

5.—In regard to the question of dissolution, I am inclined to think that the Governor should retain and exercise full freedom to act as he deems best in the public interest under such circumstances as may arise, and as may seem to him to be right and proper at the time. I am not able to foresee at this date what may be the attitude of Parliament towards political parties, and for that reason alone, apart from any others, I am not able to say when or under what circumstances the Legislature may or should be dissolved.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(6)

Premier Bond to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

November 25th, 1908.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,

G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of yesterday's date, with regard to my letter of the 17th instant, in which I expressed my views as to the positions set up by Sir Edward Morris and the advice tendered by him to Your Excellency in his letter of date the 13th instant.

I think if Your Excellency will peruse my communication again you will find that I strictly confined myself therein to the subject matter of Sir Edward Morris' letter, and that I did not express any view in respect to the procedure "to be followed by the Governor in convening and dissolving the Legislature in the present position of political parties." The query that I put to Sir Courtney Ilbert in re the dissolution of Parliament was separate and apart

from any question that was raised by Sir Edward Morris or that formed a matter of discussion between us. It was entirely one for my own information.

It will also be observed by Your Excellency that when I intimated the opinion of a British constitutional expert and added that I was pleased "to be able to state that the correctness of the views expressed to Your Excellency (during my interview on the previous Saturday morning, and which I embodied in my letter of the 17th instant) had been completely borne out by the reply received from Sir Courtney Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.S.I." I was absolutely and critically correct, for the views that I expressed at that interview and which I embodied in my communication under reference were confined to the two questions, viz—

1.—The constitutional right of the present ministry to retain office until defeated in the House of Assembly; and

2.—The right of the ministry to exercise full executive authority so long as they retained the position of ministers of the Crown.

Upon these two points, then, "the views expressed by me have been completely borne out by the reply received from Sir Courtenay Ilbert." If I had eliminated from the copy of the cable that I had transmitted to London the query in respect to the dissolution of the Legislature, and from the message received from London, Sir Courtenay Ilbert's reply to that query, then nothing contained in my letter would have had any bearing whatever upon the question which forms the subject matter of Your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, but I thought in quoting Your Excellency's informant on the cable that I had transmitted and the reply received thereto, it would be undesirable for me to eliminate anything therein contained.

I have not so far formed an opinion "categorical and positive" in respect to the matter of the dissolution of the Legislature, but if circumstances should arise at a later date necessitating such I shall be glad to do so.

With regard to the question of the meeting of the Legislature, raised by Your Excellency's letter, I would respectfully observe that to take the mean of the last three years as the correct and proper time for meeting would scarcely be a right course to pursue. There were special reasons set forth in the Address from the Throne last year why the Legislature should be convened at such an unusual and early date, and I think on reflection that Your Excellency will agree with me that if a mean of the last ten years were taken it would perhaps form a more correct basis.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

Prime Minister.

(7)

Governor MacGregor to Premier Bond

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
November 27th, 1908.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,
P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 25th instant, to which I have given due attention.

2.—As the text of your telegram asking for the opinion of a British constitutional expert seemed to me to postulate a specific course for the Governor to follow with respect to the dissolution of the Legislature. I do not unnaturally regarded the last paragraph of your telegram as an expression of your views on that subject, and as consequently deserving of very careful consideration on my part.

From your letter under acknowledgment I understand that you did not intend then, and do not wish now, that either your own views expressed or implied in that telegram in regard to dissolution, or the opinion of Sir Courtenay Ilbert on the same question should be regarded as substantive parts of your letter mentioned above.

It would, therefore, seem to be unnecessary to give further consideration at this time to the subject of the dissolution of the Legislature.

3.—The important question as to when the next session of Parliament should begin is in a different position, and in my opinion deserves careful attention now.

The date of opening suggested by me in my letter of the 24th instant would fall within the first week in February. The time mentioned by you, based on an approximate mean of ten years, would place the opening of the session some three weeks later.

Obviously, there are at this time very special reasons why the Legislature should meet at a comparatively early date.

I should, therefore, be much obliged if you would be so good as to state any considerations that occur to you against calling Parliament together at a date not later than the first week in February.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(8)

Premier Bond to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

December 3rd, 1908.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—Your Excellency's letter of date 27th ultimo reached this office on the 30th.

I note Your Excellency's observations in the matter of the dissolution of the Legislature. I certainly did not intend that the reference to a dissolution contained in the transcript of cablegrams that passed between me and the solicitors in London should be regarded as a substantive part of my letter of date 17th ultimo, as the question of dissolution was not raised in Sir Edward Morris' communication to Your Excellency, upon which I was reporting.

I do not desire, however, for Your Excellency to understand from my letter of the 25th ultimo that I am unwilling at this time to enter into discussion of that question, for, on the contrary, I shall be very pleased to do so if agreeable to Your Excellency.

With regard to the question as to when the next session of Parliament shall begin, permit me to assure Your Excellency that I am most anxious that it should be convened at the earliest possible date. In suggesting that a mean of the last ten years might be taken as a more convenient period than a mean of the last three years, I had regard to the fact that owing to the recent general elections, Government business is necessarily in arrear, and that the heads of departments will consequently find it difficult to have the business of their departments ready for submission to the Legislature at as early a date as desirable, and it further appeared to me that no useful purpose would be served by simply opening the Legislature and adjourning over until a later date for the public accounts. However, if Your Excellency is still of opinion that the 7th or 8th of February would be the most desirable date for the opening, I shall, of course, arrange accordingly.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

Prime Minister.

(9)

Governor MacGregor to Premier Bond

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 9th, 1908.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,
P.C., K.C.M.G., &c., Prime Minister—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have given very full and careful consideration to the question of when the Legislature should be assembled, and that after examining the subject in all its bearings and having regard to your desire that Parliament should be convened at the earliest date possible, I am of opinion that the first week in February would be a fair and reasonable time for all concerned.

The dates suggested by you—February 7th or 8th—would be respectively a Sunday and a Monday. I would, therefore, propose that the Houses meet on Thursday, the fourth of February. But I should be quite prepared to concur with you should you prefer an earlier date.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(10)

Premier Bond to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 16th, 1908.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—With reference to Your Excellency's communication of date 9th instant, I have the honour to intimate that the necessary steps will be taken for the convening of the Legislature on Thursday, the fourth of February.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

Prime Minister.

Meeting of Legislature Postponed to February 25th

NOTE—After the Legislature had been summoned to meet on February 4th for the despatch of business, the Minister of Justice was obliged to proceed to Washington to confer with representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Canada in relation to the American Fishery Dispute, and this necessitated a further prorogation of the Legislature to February 25th.

(II)

Premier Bond to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

February 18th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,

G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William—Referring to my letter of date December 3rd, in which I intimated my willingness to discuss with you the question of a dissolution of the Legislature when it might be agreeable to you, I now beg to intimate that I have carefully considered the question in all its bearings. I have been obliged to arrive at the conclusion that my duty, as your Prime Minister, is to advise that when the Legislature meets on the 25th instant, it be immediately dissolved, so as to afford the constituencies an opportunity to establish the Government of the Colony upon a firm and proper basis. The general election in November last resulted in a unique and unprecedented situation, viz, an equal division of the members returned between the Government and the Opposition. All your ministers having been returned at the polls and the Opposition not possessing a majority of the members elected. I conceived it my duty to continue in office and complete as far as possible the several important public matters that were in course of negotiation prior to the general election, but I have all along felt that as soon as these matters were arranged satisfactorily I should be obliged to advise a dissolution of the Legislature. There can be no good object served by my attempting to have a Speaker appointed, for both parties are, as I have previously stated, equally divided, and a deadlock must ensue on the motion of either party to elect a Speaker, both parties being firm in their allegiance to their respective leaders. I am aware, of course, that you have made the question of a dissolution the subject of very careful consideration and enquiry, but I am not aware of the decision that you have arrived at in the matter. May I be permitted to observe that if you are governed by precedents established in Great Britain I may reasonably expect that my advice in this instance will be accepted? In saying this I am not unmindful of the fact that the Crown

in England and the Representative of the Crown in the Colonies has in practice a regulated discretion to grant or refuse a dissolution, but in the Mother Country the uniform practice of two centuries has been for the Crown always to grant a dissolution when the Prime Minister requests it, with the result that the refusal of such a request would be an exceptional and to that extent an unconstitutional proceeding. On the other hand, I am not unaware of the fact that in the colonies (owing partly, perhaps, to their shorter experience of party government, and partly to the fact that a Colonial Governor is responsible to the Crown for his discretionary exercise of the prerogative) different considerations have applied and different principles have obtained; that in the colonies refusals by the Governor to grant his ministers a dissolution are constitutional in theory and by no means infrequent in practice. In Canada, in 1858, Mr. Macdonald's ministry resigned upon an adverse vote in the representative chamber, and the Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head, requested Mr. Brown to form a government. Mr. Brown formed his government, but being in a minority in the chamber, found it impossible to carry on public business, and accordingly requested Sir Edmund Head to dissolve Parliament. This His Excellency refused to do, whereupon Mr. Brown resigned, and Mr. Macdonald was recalled. In Victoria, in May, 1872, the Legislative Assembly passed a vote of "No Confidence" in Mr. Duffy's ministry, and thereupon Mr. Duffy presented to Lord Canterbury, the Governor, a memorandum asking for a dissolution. Mr. Duffy's request was refused, and Mr. Francis accepted office and succeeded in carrying on the business of the Government. In New Zealand, in October, 1872, the Legislative Assembly passed a vote of "No Confidence" in the ministry of Mr. Stafford, whereupon Mr. Stafford requested the Governor, Sir G. Bowen, to dissolve Parliament. The Governor refused. I might quote a number of other instances with which doubtless you are familiar, but neither of them would form a parallel to the condition of things that appertains in this country, for in each instance of which I have been able to obtain a record, either one party or the other in the Legislature possessed a majority. It will be evident to you from the foregoing precedents that they point to one broad general principle which should guide the Representative of the Crown in the exercise of that discretion given him by the constitution to accept or reject the advice of his Prime Minister recommending a dissolution of the Legislature, viz, whether the representative house as then constituted is likely to be able to carry on effectively the public business of the country. When the Representative of the Crown is satisfied that it cannot do so, it has been the invariable practice for him to accede to the advice of his Prime Minister and at once grant a dissolution.

I can readily understand that you will be influenced in your decision, firstly, by the possibility of a coalition ministry being formed, whether by myself or by the Opposition leader, which would carry on public business without having recourse to an election, and, secondly, by the consideration that it is incumbent upon the Representative of the Crown to exhaust every

possible alternative before involving the country in the expense and inconvenience of a general election. But I deem it proper to say that I am quite certain the Leader of the Opposition will not be able to command the confidence of the House or to form a coalition ministry and that a deadlock is inevitable. It is, therefore, necessary in the public interest in order to promptly terminate the present serious condition of affairs that a general election be held as early as possible. This would also avoid the expense of a second session of the Legislature within the present year.

The calling in of a new ministry would only result in your transferring to others the duties and responsibilities that the electors confided to your present ministry three months ago, and in your accepting the advice from others, who have not been approved as ministers by the people, that you decline when proffered by your present constitutional advisers.

If a new ministry be called in an election must be held before June 30th in order to obtain supply, otherwise an anomalous position would arise after that date of a ministry, none of whom have been approved by the constituencies, and not possessing the confidence of a majority of the House of Assembly, carrying on the financial and other affairs of the Colony, solely on executive responsibility. This, it appears to me, would be an unwarranted and unjustifiable position of affairs.

I submit that an immediate dissolution and a general election at an early date is desirable, for the following reasons, viz:—

1.—Because a deadlock is inevitable when the House proceeds to the election of a Speaker;

2.—Because there is no probability of any ministry that can be formed being able to meet the House and to carry on public business;

3.—Because the SUPPLY BILL will expire on the 30th day of June next;

4.—Because of the disorganization of trade and industry that the present uncertainty in respect to public matters is occasioning;

5.—Because a second session of the Legislature within the present year may be thus avoided.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(12)

Governor MacGregor to Premier Bond

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

February 20th, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,

P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—At a late hour on the 18th instant I had the honour to receive your letter of that day's date, in which you, as my Prime Minister, advise that, when the Legislature meets on the 25th instant, it should be immediately dissolved, with a view to a general election at an early date.

2.—You are aware that for some time I have given very earnest and attentive consideration to this matter, and that I have been able to do this with the greatest freedom owing to the circumstance of being in accord with my ministers on all other questions. My sole and only endeavour is to secure the best interests of the country as a whole; and looking at the question from that point of view—the only one open to me in the discharge of my duty—I have arrived at the conclusion that I cannot become responsible to the Crown for granting a dissolution under existing circumstances without first making it clear that by no other constitutional means can a ministry be obtained which can induce Parliament to vote supply, and which will carry on the business of the country.

3.—As you have stated in your letter under acknowledgment the reasons that have induced you to advise an immediate dissolution, I deem it expedient and desirable that I put on record the considerations that deter me from acting on that advice. In doing so, however, I do not deem it necessary to discuss the principles of constitutional government touched on and exemplified in your letter because these are already sufficiently familiar to each of us to enable us to understand the general principles involved, while at the same time we cannot but recognise that no text book or historical example is likely to be found that would furnish a precise parallel to the case we have now before us in this country.

4.—In the past history of the question of a general election in the spring in this Colony it would seem that the weight of authoritative and deliberate opinion has been strongly against it, as the following examples may suffice to show:—

(Annex 1)—a.—An address was passed by the House of Assembly of Newfoundland November 27th, 1854, which strongly deprecate da general election in the Spring.

(Annex 2)—b.—A resolution was passed by the House of Assembly early in 1861 in which a Spring election is condemned in terms equally as strong as the address referred to above. This resolution was supported by the local press that favoured the majority in the House of Assembly, in language greatly more forcible and vigorous than even that employed in the resolution.

(Annex 3)—c.—I have naturally been impressed by the strong and well considered reasons urged in clear and convincing language by yourself in the House of Assembly on February 19th, 1900, against a session of the Legislature late in the Spring months, when you showed that at that season the members of the Legislature could not attend at the same time to both their public and their private affairs.

(Annex 4)—d.—You are well acquainted with the fact that in 1900 the question of a general election in the Spring was very fully and carefully considered by the Governor, who came to the conclusion that "an election in the Spring was uniformly considered as unsuited to the climatic, topographical and industrial conditions of the Colony."

The mere fact that there has been no general election in the Spring since 1861, would further seem to shew that the judgment of the country is opposed to it.

At the same time, however, that due consideration has been given by me to recorded past opinions adverse to a general election in the Spring, I desire to say that I do not hold an extreme view, but recognize that a general election in the month of May, though highly undesirable for many strong reasons, as yet, as shewn by experience, not wholly impracticable. General elections have taken place here on May 9th, 1837; May 7th and 12th, 1855; and May 2nd, 1861.

(Annex 5)—Governor Hamilton wrote to Sir G Grey on November 29th 1864, that the general election held on May 8th, 1837, "was attended with no inconvenience whatever." His Executive Council, however, gave it as their opinion that November is the proper time for holding a general election. It has also been noticed by me that though the opposition to the two last general elections that took place here in the spring, those of 1855 and of 1861 was most vehement before the event, there is little said about them in the records immediately afterwards. It would, therefore, appear from a fair review of the history of the question that if it became inevitable through

some great and absolute political necessity, such as to procure supply, for example, to have a general election in May, it would be possible to carry it out, though, as will appear later on, in an imperfect and unsatisfactory manner, and at much trouble and expense.

5.—In considering the actual facts of the political situation that now confronts us here, the first reason that presents itself to my mind against your advice to dissolve the House as soon as it meets on the 25th instant, is of a general nature, and may be expressed as follows:—

I could not, out of consideration for the electors of the Colony and their representatives, gentlemen who were in November last at considerable cost in time and money chosen to be members of the House of Assembly, proceed to dissolve that branch of the Legislature before it had ever been allowed an opportunity of dealing with the business of the country in the usual way. For this general reason alone were there no others of a specific character, I should not be prepared to accept the responsibility of acting on your advice on this matter.

In paragraph 8 of your letter to me of the 17th November last you point out that “until the House does meet it is impossible for any one to determine the relative strength of parties. Some of those who opposed the Government at the polls may support it in the House of Assembly.”

I have regarded that expression of opinion as entitled to consideration; and it seems to me to clearly imply that the House should have full and ample opportunity afforded it to elect a Speaker, and to perform such other duties as may be incumbent on its members, including the very important and necessary one of passing an appropriation bill for meeting the liabilities of the Colony and providing for its public service, a duty to the country that I should not be justified in assuming that the House of Assembly would neglect, whatever may be the party relations of its members, for the passing of supply has come to be regarded in such a light that the omission to do so prior to the prorogation or dissolution of Parliament is held to be “a constitutional irregularity.”

6.—Among the reasons that appear to me as special to the existing circumstances of this case and against dissolution are the following:—

(a)—That a general election took place as recently as November 2nd last in a contest in which an unprecedentedly large number of electors took part. And this election, it should be remembered, was carried out under the auspices of a government that had been eight years in office and appealed to the country on their record.

(b)—That there was not in November last, and there is not now, any great specific political question at issue before the country, the dividing line between parties being in fact more personal, or party, than political, a circumstance that cannot be held to be a good reason for complying with your request for an immediate dissolution.

(c)—That the difficulties of locomotion are in the spring months decidedly greater than in October and November. I am advised by experienced seamen that navigation along large parts of the coast would be dangerous, perhaps impossible, up to some time in May, and even then it is often difficult and at times attended with much risk.

(d)—That a large number of electors would be absent from their homes in May, who would consequently be disfranchised, with the result that the real opinion of the country could not be obtained on as broad a basis as was the case in November last. The average number of men that have gone to the bank fishery the last six years is 1306. These are practically all electors and they would be leaving for the fishing grounds by the end of March.

The sealing vessels would, however, have returned home by May 20th, as the last vessel has arrived in St. John's during the ten years last past between the 2nd and 11th of that month. But by the middle of May the fishermen generally are on the move, and it could hardly be possible but that large numbers of men would then be absent from their districts, or be too busy in preparing for the fishing campaign to attend to a general election.

As mentioned above, May and June are very busy months with business men, who, if candidates for election or members of the Legislature, would have to neglect either their public duty or their private affairs.

(e)—That very considerable expense, both public and private, is inseparable from a general election, and no public funds would be available for that purpose. The vote provided for the general election that took place in November last was \$40,000. Climatic conditions would certainly be less favourable in April and May than in October and November, and it is, therefore, improbable that this expenditure would be less, even if a smaller outlay is required in connection with the registration of voters.

Were I to accept your advice and dissolve the House as soon as it meets and before it had an opportunity of dealing with the questions of supply, there would be no appropriation for meeting the election and contingent expenses, and the House could with justice say that they had not been allowed to consider this question. On this point, I would venture to say that the position you took on March 13th, 1900, in writing to the Governor, was

unassailable, when you said—"I deem it my duty to point out that no provision has been made by the Legislature for a general election, that your present ministry cannot meet the Legislature to make such a provision, and that by virtue of the Audit Act they are procluded from such an expenditure upon executive responsibility. I should not ask Your Excellency to grant me a dissolution of the House of Assembly until the Legislature has made provision to defray the expense of a general election, and has voted whatever supplies may be required for the public service."

It does not appear that the provisions of the Audit Act have been modified on this matter since 1900.

(f)—That the records of this office show that attention has frequently been called to the intense feeling, the abnormal excitement, turmoil and distraction from business connected with a general election here, and the opinion has been repeatedly expressed that in the interests of the country it is highly undesirable that if possible such elections should take place oftener than once in every four years. I fully concur in the opinion that dissolutions and consequent general elections should be as rare as possible. It could, therefore, only be under the stress of real and urgent necessity that I could, on this ground alone, agree to a second general election only six months after the first.

(g)—That in addition to the preceding considerations, all tending clearly against an immediate dissolution, one cannot lose sight of the fact that a general election offers, as party matters now stand, no certain remedy. As pointed out above, the division between parties seems to be to a large extent of a personal nature, more affecting men than measures, a circumstance that seems, judging from the local newspapers of the last two days, to have become still more emphasized. It does not, therefore, appear to be improbable that an immediate dissolution, under circumstances that are politically little different from what they were in November last, would result in the return of the same members by the same constituencies, and with the same party coloring as then. Manifestly, the danger of this would be minimised with the lapse of time, which could not but affect political questions and conditions, as well as individuals.

7.—I have given careful consideration to the five reasons summarized in your letter of the 18th, in which you advise an immediate dissolution and a general election at an early date.

The first is that "a deadlock is inevitable when the House proceeds to the election of a Speaker."

I cannot but hesitate to accept at this stage such a dark view of this important point as that expressed above. It is not improbable that members

of the House may be influenced by the fact that the Speaker presides over the deliberations of the Assembly and represents the House, not a party, and this consideration, coupled with the desire to avoid a dissolution, a general election in the spring, and a second session may make the election of a Speaker possible and even easy.

The second and third reasons—That there is no probability that a ministry can be formed, able to meet the House and to carry on public business, and that the Supply Bill will expire on June 30th next are matters of the gravest importance, the seriousness of which will no doubt be most carefully considered by the members of the House, for they are concerns that lie specially within the competence of the elected representatives of the people, and I am, therefore, clearly of opinion that they should not by an immediate dissolution be deprived of the opportunity of dealing with them in the broad spirit of duty and patriotism that has struck me during the four years of my residence here, as a well-marked characteristic of the public men of this country. Holding these views, I am naturally of opinion that these questions should be left to the good sense of the House, from which it would be removed by an immediate dissolution.

The fourth reason is that the present uncertainty in respect to public matters is occasioning disorganization of trade and industry. I have pointed out above that I can see no surety that an immediate dissolution would remove this uncertainty. It is not difficult to believe that the uncertainty would be increased were the extraordinary course adopted of dissolving the House before it had shown itself unable or unwilling to enter on the discharge of the duties for which it exists.

The fifth reason is that an immediate dissolution would avoid a second session of the Legislature within the present year. I am not able to attach great intrinsic weight to this point. Most of the members of the House are, I believe, in St. John's already. If any are absent on the 25th, then the probabilities are considerable that a Speaker could be elected without difficulty. If all are then present, as you appear to expect, then in that case by the 25th instant members will practically have incurred most of the trouble and inconvenience of a session, and the only possible way to escape a second one would be to proceed to the business of the House without a dissolution.

If, therefore, a dissolution takes place, a second session, or what to a large extent amounts to the same thing, is already practically inevitable, even if the dissolution were to take place to-morrow.

So far as regards the payment of members for a second session, I understand that the amount of their remuneration for such service would be in their own hands, and there can, therefore, be no doubt that it would bear a

due proportion to the time given to the two sessions. It would, indeed, be highly desirable to relieve members of the House from the inconvenience of a second session, and to obviate the expenses connected with it, if this is possible, but the mere fact of a second session of the Legislature does not of itself appear to me to be nearly such a serious consideration as a general election in the springtime would be. And it is not apparent how it would be possible to avoid both a second session and a general election in May if the House is dissolved as soon as it meets, for I should not be prepared to bear any part in the responsibility of meeting the ordinary current public expenditure on executive, without legislative authority, after the expiration of the present Public Service Act on June 30th next. It follows from all this that the House of Assembly, in stead of being immediately dissolved should, in my opinion, have full and ample time to consider how it will deal with the public business of the country.

8.—I very much regret to have to state that after I have given the most anxious consideration to the present political situation from every point of view, I can come to no other conclusion, consistently with what I regard as my duty, than that expressed in the second paragraph of this letter, that I am not able to accept the advice you have tendered to me, advice which, it may be added, would as far as I know introduce a somewhat novel procedure in British parliamentary practice, for the only modern instance with which I am acquainted in which a chamber of elected representatives has been dissolved without being allowed to proceed to business is a foreign one and that example had a very unfavourable sequel.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

ANNEX I.

Extract From an Address Passed by the House of Assembly, November 27th, 1854

The great bulk of our fishing population are peculiarly subject to mercantile influence in the month of May, when supplies are issued to them on credit. From March 1st to November 1st our fishing population are actually engaged either in the seal or herring fishery or in preparing for carrying out the cod fishery, and that an election held between these periods would be partial and unjust and would practically disfranchise a great proportion of the industry of the Colony. This House, therefore, most distinctly and emphatically protests against the proposal of His Excellency to hold the elections in the month of May, and in deciding on this course His Excellency has lent himself to the designs of a defeated party, in violation of the views of the great majority of the House and the wishes and desires of the general public.

ANNEX 2

Extract from "The Patriot," March 11th, 1861

Resolved—That this House protests against such proceeding and hereby declares that any ministry advising His Excellency the Governor to dissolve the House at this season and in the present crisis of the country must be influenced not by a desire to promote the best interests of the people of Newfoundland, but by a determination to satisfy even for the shortest period a craving appetite for the possession of power. The general election must take place at a season when 15,000 fishermen are at sea engaged in the perilous pursuit of the seal fishery, and in a financial point of view it would be likely to lead to colonial bankruptcy, entailing upon the Colony a double sessional contingency—the expenses of a new registration of voters and of a general election

ANNEX 3

Extract From Speech of Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Bond) in Moving
Vote of Want of Confidence in the Government
February 19th, 1900

Why should the House be prorogued after the passing of that bill? Why should not the general business of the Colony be proceeded with? These are questions that the Leader of the Government will find some difficulty in answering satisfactorily. That there are good and sufficient reasons why the House should not be prorogued until general business has been disposed of I shall endeavour to show. In the first place, then, let us take into consideration the custom that has prevailed in this Colony for many years. If we go back for eighteen years we find that in 1882 the session opened for the despatch of business on February 16th; in 1883, on February 15th; in 1884, on February 14th; in 1885, on February 12th; in 1886, on February 11th; in 1887, on February 17th; in 1888, on February 16th; in 1889, on February 14th; in 1890 on March 6th; in 1891, on February 12th; in 1892, on February 25th; in 1893, on March 12th; in 1894, in February 16th; in 1895, on December 15th; in 1896, on June 11th; in 1897, on March 18th; in 1898, on January 27th; and in 1899, in the month of May. It will be noticed, then, that in eighteen years the custom of meeting in and about the middle of February was only departed from on two occasions.

The second occasion on which we had a late session was last year, when the House met in May.

* * * * *

That departure from the practice may have been justifiable from a party standpoint, but it certainly was not from a public. It occasioned very much inconvenience to every member of this house who was not a public

official, and Legislative duties were neglected because those who had personal concerns to attend to were obliged to absent themselves from this House. The practice has always prevailed, then, with the exceptions that I have already alluded to, was in the best interests of this country. The Legislature—both branches of it—is for the most part composed of gentlemen who cannot afford to give their time to public business in the months of April and May. The business of this Colony is such that those are precisely the months when commercial and professional men require to give their exclusive attention to their own private business. This they cannot do if this House is then open without serious loss to themselves—and if they do not attend here public business is neglected, and public interests are sacrificed.

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ANNEX 4

Extract from Letter of Governor Sir H. McCallum to R. Bond, Esq., M.H.A.,
March 14th, 1900

4.—His Excellency also informed you that he had occasion to consider the subject just twelve months ago when an "impasse" took place which, in his opinion, seemed at the time to be soluble only by a dissolution. He then took counsel with those who were independent of politics and most capable of giving him the information he required. He ascertained that an election in the Spring was uniformly considered as unsuited to the climatic, topographical and industrial conditions of the Colony, as injurious to trade interests, and as prejudicial to the requirements of our large fishing population who in the spring are making their preparations for an early start to their avocations. One of the most emphatic amongst those whom His Excellency consulted was the late Sir Frederick Carter, an experienced, upright, eminent public officer, to whose opinion and advice His Excellency attached much value.

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ANNEX 5

Extract from Despatch—Governor Hamilton to Sir G. Grey, Bart.,
November 29th, 1854

. On the advice and with the consent of the Council, I accordingly notified to the Assembly, in reply to their address, that the elections would be held at the earliest practicable period, namely, the first week in May.

13.—The Council, I may observe, concur in the opinion that the most convenient season of the year is the early part of November. The next most convenient season is the early part of May, after the close of the seal fishery, and before the people make their preparations for commencing the cod fishery. One general election, that of 1837, was held on May 8th and was attended with no inconvenience whatever.

(13)

Premier Bond to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

February 22nd, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,

G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William—I have before me your letter of the 20th instant in reply to mine of Thursday last, wherein, for reasons fully set forth, I advised that “when the Legislature meets on the 25th instant it be immediately dissolved so as to afford the constituencies an opportunity to establish the Government of the Colony upon a firm and proper basis.” I note with much satisfaction your assurance of “being in accord with your ministers on all other questions.” It is, therefore, to be regretted that you are unable to act upon the suggestion they have made for a solution of the impending deadlock in the House of Assembly. You say that after having given “the most anxious consideration to the present political situation from every point of view, you can come to no other conclusion consistently with what you regard as your duty than that expressed in the second paragraph of your letter.” The conclusion referred to reads as follows:—

“I have arrived at the conclusion that I cannot become responsible to the Crown for granting a dissolution under existing circumstances, without first making it clear that by no other constitutional means can a ministry be obtained which can induce Parliament to vote supply, and which will carry on the business of the country.”

By reference to my letter of the 18th instant you will observe I anticipated that this consideration would influence your decision, and hence the reason why I conceived it my duty to convey to you what in my opinion will be the result of any ministry meeting the House of Assembly under the peculiar circumstances that appertain here to-day. You will not fail to observe that my observations were primarily directed to the futility of any ministry meeting the House, to pointing the way whereby expense may be saved and supply be obtained before the present Public Act expires. If, in the light of what I have endeavoured to clearly set forth, you still desire to test the possibility of securing a ministry “which can induce Parliament to vote supply and which will carry on the business of the country, I most respectfully and willingly place my resignation in your hands to facilitate your attempt to do so. In accordance with constitutional practice, your ministers may retain office until they are defeated in Parliament, or are dismissed by the Representative of the Crown. They cannot be defeated in Parliament because the Opposition are not in a majority. Seeing, then, that they voluntarily relinquish their right under the constitution, may I be permitted to enquire if “when it is made clear that by no other constitu-

tional means can a ministry be obtained which can induce Parliament to vote supply and carry on the business of the country," you will grant your present ministers a dissolution, or if it is your intention under such circumstances to grant a dissolution to their political opponents? I think I am entitled to this information and justified in anticipating the most perfect frankness between the Representative of the Crown and his ministers. If your intentions in this particular were concealed from your ministers they might unwittingly subject themselves to the indignity and humiliation of dismissal for, I repeat, they have the absolute right under the constitution to retain office until they are defeated in Parliament or are dismissed by the Representative of the Crown.

2.—I beg to be permitted to respectfully traverse your letter under reference. In paragraph 3 you say that you "do not deem it necessary to discuss the principles of constitutional government touched on and exemplified in my letter, because they are already sufficiently familiar to each of us to enable us to understand the general principles involved, while at the same time we cannot but recognize that no text book or historical example is likely to be found that would furnish a precise parallel to the case we have now before us in this country." It was precisely an appreciation of the situation that led me to point out to you what, in my opinion, would be the best course for the Representative of the Crown to adopt under such unparalleled circumstances.

1.—You have no precedent to guide you.

2.—You have knowledge of the fact, obtained from the election writs returned, that the constituencies have given to both political parties an equal number of supporters.

3.—You are aware that so long as both parties are loyal to their respective leaders and to the principles and policies they were returned to support, the election of a Speaker in the representative branch of the Legislature is impossible.

4.—You are aware that within the past week the supporters of both parties have publicly pledged themselves over their own signatures and through the press to such party loyalty, and have thus left you in no doubt as to the attitude they will assume when the House meets on the 25th inst.

Being in possession of such knowledge, you are as fully aware to-day of the relative strength of parties and of their intentions as you can be after a deadlock has been brought about in connection with the election of a Speaker

Under ordinary circumstances the regular and proper course would be for the Representative of the Crown on the opening day to direct the

House to proceed to the election of a Speaker. We are not, however, called upon to deal with ordinary but extraordinary circumstances, with a case of which, as you have admitted in your letter "No historical example is likely to be found that would furnish a precise parallel," and it appeared to me that in view of this and of the knowledge at present possessed by the Representative of the Crown, for him to give such direction to the House as is usual and proper under ordinary circumstances would be to knowingly invite a deadlock, to occasion unnecessary inconvenience to the members of the House, for having no power of adjournment, there being no Speaker elected, they will have to sit in the House pending prorogation or dissolution, and also to incur a very considerable and useless expenditure of the public revenue. The contingent expenses of the House of Assembly for the session of 1909 were voted last year, and as soon as the members elected enter upon their duties by direction of the Representative of the Crown they become entitled to the provision that was made for them.

3.—In paragraph 4 of your letter you say:—"In the past history of the question of a general election in the Spring in this Colony it would seem that the weight of authoritative and deliberate opinion has been strongly against it," and then proceed to quote the following examples, viz:—

(a)—An address by the House of Assembly, November, 27th, 1854.

(b)—A resolution passed by the House of Assembly early in 1861.

(c)—An extract from a speech delivered by me in the House of Assembly in February, 1900.

(d)—An extract from a letter addressed to me by Sir Henry McCallum in the year 1900.

No man who is at all acquainted with the trade and business of this country and its climatic conditions will demur to the views expressed in the "examples" you have cited. It must be admitted that the most convenient period for a general election in this country is in the month of October. But we are not called upon at this time to consider which is the most convenient time to hold a general election, Spring or Autumn, but, is a general election necessary in the coming Spring and, if necessary, is it practicable? My views, or those of any other man, as to the most convenient season in which a general election can be held have no bearing whatever upon the questions of necessity and practicability. Now as to the necessity. I submit that it is made manifest by the returns on the election writs, which give eighteen members to each party in the House, and is emphasized by the public declaration of the members of the House of Assembly which, however novel, are official and cannot be ignored.

As regards the practicability. I concur in your conclusion that "if inevitable, through political necessity, it would be possible to carry it out."

That it is "inevitable" is, I submit, entirely clear:—

(a)—From the returns endorsed on the election writs, 1908.

(b)—From the declarations that have appeared in the public press over the signatures of the members elected to the House of Assembly

The only questions that can now arise in this connection are:—

1.—Shall that election be carried out under your present ministry or under a ministry selected by Your Excellency from their political opponents?

2.—Shall public expenditure, pending the result of that election, be entrusted to those who have been returned by the people at the polls as your responsible advisers, who have not been defeated in Parliament, and with whom you are in accord "on all other questions," or shall it be taken out of their hands and given to those who have not been approved by the people as your responsible advisers, and who cannot command a majority in Parliament.

4.—In paragraph 5 of your letter you say you could not, out of consideration for the electors of the Colony and their representatives in the House of Assembly, "proceed to dissolve that branch of the Legislature before it had ever been allowed an opportunity of dealing with the business of the country in the usual way," and in support of this position you quote the following from my letter to you, under date of November 13th last, viz:—"Till the House meets it is impossible for anyone to determine the relative strength of parties. Some of those who opposed the Government at the polls may support it in the House of Assembly." In case this correspondence should become public, it is necessary for me herein to say that your quotation formed part of my argument against the advice tendered you by Sir Edward Horris, Leader of the Opposition, that it was "Your Excellency's duty to call on your present ministers to resign," and to also remind you that the correctness of the advice I then had the honour to give you as to the true constitutional position, has since been fully corroborated by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Clerk of the British House of Commons, who is regarded as the highest authority in the Empire on constitutional procedure. I have assumed that this citation from my letter of November 13th was made for the purpose of supporting your position in respect to a dissolution, but it may possibly have been intended as evidence of what appeared to you an inconsistency on my part. In either case it will hardly serve the purpose, for

1.—A truism that would apply to the Legislature under ordinary circumstances and when regularly constituted could not apply to it under opposite conditions; and

2.—While my statement was critically correct at the time it was made, and would be equally applicable to-day under ordinary circumstances, it can have no relevancy to the case “we have now before us in this country,” for the whole of the members elected to serve in the House of Assembly have within the past week publicly, over their own signatures, made known their attitude in relation to parties and thereby determined the relative strength of parties in the House of Assembly

With reference to your observations as to the duties incumbent on the members of the House of Assembly, “including the very important and necessary one of passing an appropriation bill for meeting the liabilities of the Colony and providing for its public service.” I would observe that one of the reasons upon which I based my advise as to a dissolution was, as will appear on perusal of my letter of the 18th instant, that the impending deadlock in the House of Assembly might be removed by an appeal to the constituencies before the Supply Act expires on June 30th next. I had in remembrance that in the year 1894 the ministry of that day, with the co-operation of the Governor of this Colony, expended public monies without the sanction of law, and collected taxes under cover of the guns of H.M.S. Tenedos. I am glad to receive the assurance that a repetition of such proceedings is not contemplated by Your Excellency, and will not be permitted. As to the omission to pass supply prior to a dissolution, being “a constitutional irregularity,” it is only “irregular” inasmuch as it is unusual. But as Sir Thomas Erskine May, in his treatise on “Parliamentary Practice,” also remarks, “the power of giving or with-holding supply at pleasure is one of absolute supremacy. . . . In all countries the public purse is one of the main instruments of political power. . . . The exercise of the right by the Commons to with-hold supply is practically a law for the redress of grievances, and gives the Commons the chief authority in the state.” If it be the desire of the House of Assembly to afford the people of the country the earliest opportunity to place the Government on a firm and proper basis, then, their only power to enforce that desire, if the ministry’s advice in the premises is rejected by the Representative of the Crown is in the with-holding of supply, thus applying what Sir Thomas Erskine May has declared “practically a law for the redress of grievances.” I think it should be clearly understood that there is no refusal at the present time to pass supply, and even should a deadlock ensue as regards the appointment of a Speaker, the question of the granting of supply is not involved, inasmuch as it is quite competent for an election to be held between this date and June 30th, thus avoiding any complications whatever in respect to the granting of supply. It will be within your knowledge that the practice in the British House of

Parliament is to pass only a partial supply in order to carry the Government over a general election, but this necessity does not arise in this instance, inasmuch as we shall have supply up to June 30th.

3.—Referring to the closing paragraphs of your letter I shall first deal with the quotation from my communication to Governor McCallum under date of March 13th, 1900. I find it somewhat difficult to understand how, with the whole of the correspondence that took place between Sir Henry McCallum and myself before you, you can cite that quotation in the present connection, and as supporting the position you have set forth in the matter of a dissolution and the granting of supply, for it has no relevancy whatever “to the case we have now before us in this country.” The facts to which my letter of March 13th, 1900, related were, as you are aware, as follows:—

1.—Sir Henry McCallum and his ministry had been guilty of very grave irregularities. In order that this ministry might retain power, which was threatened by reasons of public indignation arising out of their transactions with R. G. Reid, he permitted his ministers to violate the law (Chapter 4, Consolidated Statutes, 1892, “Of Legislative Disabilities and Vacation of Seats in the House of Assembly”) in order to avoid an appeal to the people. For instance, we witnessed the appointment of five Receiver-Generals and three Ministers of Marine and Fisheries within two years, because ministers dared not face the public for election after they had passed the Railway Contract of 1898.

2.—When in February, 1900, I defeated his ministers upon a Vote of Want of Confidence, he still showed a disposition to retain his ministers, and declared his intention to accede to their request to retain the Government, pending the result of a general election, if an immediate election was inevitable.

It was under these circumstances, then, that I wrote him in the words you have quoted, viz:—“I deem it my duty to point out that no provision has been made by the Legislature for a general election, that your present ministry cannot meet the Legislature to make such a provision, and that by virtue of the Audit Act they are precluded from such an expenditure upon executive responsibility. I should not ask Your Excellency to grant me a dissolution of the House of Assembly until the Legislature has made provision to defray the expenses of a general election, and has voted whatever supplies may be required for the public service.” You say “that it does not appear that the provisions of the Audit Act have been modified in this matter.” They have not been, but there is a very great change or difference in the condition of the House then and now. In 1900 there was no difficulty in respect to a Speaker, and my party was in a majority. Now we have to face a condition of things for which “no historical example is likely to be

found that would furnish a precise parallel," in which both parties in the House are rendered powerless by reason of an equality of members, in which there is no Speaker, and the appointment of a Speaker cannot be anticipated because of the avowed intention of both parties in the House to maintain their respective allegiance to their leaders. I am unable to perceive, then, the slightest analogy between the House of Assembly in 1900 and the present day, or how the statement quoted from my letter strued by you as in any sense germane to the matter under discussion. This is, however, an expression of opinion contained in Sir Henry McCallum's reply to that letter to which I direct your attention; it was this—that whereas his defeated ministry had advised an immediate dissolution of the Legislature, if such were found to be inevitable, he would deem it his duty to grant such dissolution to them, as such a course would be in conformity with long established constitutional precedents. It is evident that if Governor McCallum regarded it as his constitutional duty to grant a dissolution when inevitable to his ministers after defeat on a Vote of Want of Confidence in the House of Assembly, it is all the more the duty of the Governor to grant a dissolution to Ministers who have not suffered any such adverse vote in the House, and who voluntarily offer to relinquish their constitutional right to retain office until either defeated in the House or dismissed by the Crown in order to facilitate his attempt "to obtain a ministry which can induce Parliament to vote supply and which will carry on the business of the country." When you state that "the division between parties seems to be to a large extent of a personal nature, more affecting men than measures, I must assume that your attention could not have been directed to the respective manifestos of myself and the Leader of the Opposition, issued to the electors prior to the general election last November, wherein you could not have failed to perceive a very great difference of policy. In the manifesto issued by the Leader of the Opposition there was outlined a policy requiring the making of contracts for railway construction and operation and other works involving enormous expenditures of public monies which, in my opinion, as appeared from my manifesto, if carried out would involve the Colony in financial embarrassment and disaster.

In conclusion, I would say that as the subject matter of this correspondence materially affects the public, I reserve to myself the right to publish my letters, and I trust I may be permitted by you at the same time to include in such publication the letters you have addressed to me.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(14)

Governor MacGregor to Premier Bond

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
February 24th, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,
P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I have had the honour to receive your letter of yesterday's date, which reached my hands about seven o'clock last evening, so that I have not yet had time to give it all the attention and thought it requires, nor indeed is it physically possible to do so in the few hours that intervene between now and the time fixed for the meeting of Parliament

2.—It does not appear necessary to discuss in detail those parts of your letter that deal with subjects with respect to which I have already expressed my opinion and, therefore, I shall only refer to a few salient points mentioned in, or that arise from, your letter and that seem to require special notice

2.—The first question, then, that presents itself for consideration is that which is contained in the sentence where you say:—"If, in the light of what I have endeavoured to clearly set forth, you still desire to test the possibility of securing a ministry 'which can induce Parliament to vote Supply and which will carry on the business of the country,' I most respectfully and willingly place my resignation in your hands to facilitate your attempt to do so."

In reply to this step I have to state frankly after having weighed and considered anxiously all the arguments you have advanced in advocating an immediate dissolution of the House of Assembly that, on the considerations and for the reasons I have already fully communicated to you, I still believe it to be my duty to endeavour to secure a ministry that can induce Parliament to vote supply, and which can carry on the business of the country. Such an endeavour appears to me to be the only alternative to a dissolution followed by a general election in May which, in my opinion, should in the interests of the country as a whole be avoided if possible.

Such an effort on my part will at least give to Parliament an opportunity of expressing its will as to whether it shall grant, or shall not grant, supply for a longer or shorter period, as it may determine.

4.—I infer from the context that this tender of resignation by you includes that of your colleagues—the other members of the Executive Council. I am sure that I can with confidence appeal to the public spirit of yourself and of them to carry on the routine work of the several departments of the

administration till I have had time to fully consider the position that is created by your resignation, as a consequence of which, I presume, it is understood that though you have not tendered such advice, I should communicate with the Leader of the Opposition, with a view to ascertaining whether he is in a position to form a ministry with a reasonable prospect of being able to induce Parliament to vote supply, and of carrying on the business of the country, but before doing this I shall wait for your reply to the suggestion contained in the next paragraph of this letter.

5.—In the face of this situation I would point out that it has to be considered that Parliament, in accordance with a proclamation now in force, is to assemble to-morrow and that it does not appear possible to deal with the grave and serious questions that are raised by your resignation in the short interval of time between now and then; and I would therefore suggest for your consideration the expediency of at once issuing a new proclamation to convene Parliament say on Thursday, March 4th. And perhaps the undated commission for administering the oaths to members and which I signed yesterday should for the present be withheld.

6.—I notice that with respect to a dissolution of the House of Assembly you write:—"Seeing that they (my ministers) relinquish their right under the constitution (of retaining office until defeated in Parliament or are dismissed by the Representative of the Crown) may I be permitted to inquire if 'when it is made clear that by no other constitutional means can a ministry be obtained which can induce Parliament to vote supply and carry on the business of the country you will grant your present ministers a dissolution or, if it is your intention under such circumstances, to grant a dissolution to their political opponents?'"

I am not sure that I fully understand the question that is thus stated. But my own view of the position of the Governor with respect to dissolution was conveyed to you in paragraph 5 of my letter to yourself of November 24th last. I am still of opinion that the prerogative of dissolution should not be committed to hypothetical cases, but be left free to meet events when they actually present themselves. That view, it may be observed, is fully in harmony with the "clear opinion" of Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, as stated in your letter to me of November 17th last in these words:—"Governor will exercise his discretion as to dissolution if and when circumstances arise necessitating this course."

7.—It seems desirable that I should notice the paragraph 4 of the fourth page of your letter, to the subject of which it would appear you attach much weight, as it is repeated under (b) on page 6, and again in paragraph 2 of page 7. The first of these paragraphs reads:—"You are aware that within the past week the supporters of both parties have publicly pledged them-

selves over their own signatures and through the press to such party loyalty, and have thus left you in no doubt as to the attitude they will assume when the House meets on the 25th instant."

The paragraphs to which I presume you refer have not been communicated to me either officially or privately, but even if they were brought to my knowledge as Governor, I should no doubt attach great weight to the opinion you expressed in your letters to me of December 17th, that the attitude of the members of "the People's Party" (and presumably of their colleagues also) cannot be disclosed constitutionally until they take their seats in the House of Assembly. Hitherto I have been much influenced by that opinion, and it would seem to follow very clearly from it that I should not be justified constitutionally in going so far as to exercise the prerogative of the Crown to dissolve Parliament on two newspaper insertions that do not bear the impress of being printed and published "by authority," and that have not been communicated to me either officially or privately, and which I cannot regard as being in any way addressed to me. But even if they were brought to my knowledge as Governor, I should be unable for obvious reasons to assume the responsibility of establishing such a precedent as to exercise the prerogative to dissolve Parliament on the intentions or the opinions of members of the House of Assembly or of their friends expressed in the news columns of the press.

8.—With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter under acknowledgement, I have to say that so far as I am personally concerned, I can have no objection to your publishing your letters to me, and such letters as I have addressed to you, on this subject. But as copies of those letters have been or will be communicated to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and as they are of a confidential nature, you will no doubt defer publication until His Lordship's permission has been obtained. I shall have much pleasure in asking for that permission when the letters in question have been received by the Secretary of State, if you so desire.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(15)

Premier Bond to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

February 24th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, accepting my resignation as your Prime Minister. As a matter of course, that resignation carries with it the resignation of my colleagues in the ministry. I beg to assure you, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, that we shall deem it our duty to carry on the routine work of the several departments of the administration until such date as you may signify that we can be relieved of that responsibility.

In accordance with what I understand to be your pleasure, I shall cause a proclamation to be prepared at once, postponing the meeting of Parliament until Thursday, the fourth day of March, and defer the transmission of a commission in respect to the swearing in of members of the House of Assembly until Wednesday, the third proximo.

I understand from your letter now before me that you desire my advice as to whom you should communicate with, having in view the "ascertaining whether he is in a position to form a ministry with a reasonable prospect of being able to induce Parliament to vote supply and to carry on the business of the country." As I have already expressed the opinion that it will not be possible for "any ministry" to be formed "with a reasonable prospect of being able to induce Parliament to vote Supply and carry on the business of the country." I regret that I cannot do more than present the assumption that having accepted the resignation of your present ministry, you will send for the gentleman who led the Opposition Party at the recent general election.

It is with great regret that I notice your refusal to give your confidence to your ministers in the matter of a dissolution "should such be found inevitable after the House meets," and I am constrained to observe that I cannot possibly read into the opinion "of Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert as stated in my letter to you of November 17th last" any warrant whatever for such a refusal.

In paragraph 6 of your letter under reference you say that "the opinions of members of the House of Assembly expressed in the news columns of

the press have not been communicated to you either officially or privately." I venture to remind you that I communicated the same to you and that you wrote me under date 18th instant thanking me for my "courtesy in conveying to you the intimation contained in my note of the previous evening."

With regard to your observations in respect to the publication of the correspondence that has passed between us on the subject of a dissolution, I cannot admit that my right in this particular, so far as my own letters are concerned, can be limited in any way by the views of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for it relates to my personal attitude in respect to a matter of purely local concern, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies could have no possible right to interfere in any way therewith. Affairs may so shape themselves as to do away with the necessity for any publication. I hope they may, but should it be otherwise, I shall deem it entirely proper to publish my letters to you, which are matters of public concern, and were not marked confidential or intended to be such. I have no objection to your conveying an intimation of my intention to the Secretary of State.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(16)

Governor MacGregor to Premier Bond

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

February 25th, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,

P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I had the honour to receive last night your letter of yesterday's date.

I hasten to point out that it has been written under a misapprehension, and to express my regret that I have not in my letter of yesterday made it unmistakably clear that I have **not** yet accepted the resignation of yourself and your colleagues, a matter of grave concern in the public interests, and which is still under my consideration.

Lest you may have been misled by the inquiry in paragraph 4 of my letter of yesterday as to whether the resignation you have offered and which I am now considering, includes your colleagues, let me explain that I put that question so that the position should be perfectly clear before I entered

into communication with any other gentleman with respect to forming another ministry, which I have not yet done.

2.—I shall, however, at once enter into communication with the Leader of the People's Party and will acquaint you in due course with the result.

3.—I beg to thank you for pointing out to me that you had on the 17th instant conveyed to me an intimation that some of the members of the House of Assembly had signed the pledge referred to in recent correspondence. I presume that it must have been by a note from yourself which may have been erroneously regarded as personal, as it has not been entered in the correspondence, and has not been kept. I have had no communication on the subject either official or private from any of these gentlemen whose names have been published as having signed the pledges in question; and your note of the 17th could not have referred to the pledge that purports to have been signed by the People's Party as that is dated two days later. This I state merely in explanation, as the result would have been the same even if I had received the pledges officially.

4.—I note your views with regard to the publication of your letters, which I shall have much pleasure in making known to the Secretary of State. I had already noticed that you had in 1900 made a similar request of the Governor with reference to a correspondence of the same nature, and that the Governor had caused you to be informed that he had no objection. I would remind you, however, that when Sir James Winter moved an address for a copy of correspondence between the Governor and the Premier (29th. March, 1900) relating to the assumption of Government by the latter, the answer was that the correspondence was confidential and could not be laid on the table. My own feeling in the matter is that which I expressed in paragraph 8 of my letter of yesterday, and I feel sure it would be only with the greatest reluctance that you would in such a matter adopt a course, the strict propriety of which could be open to question.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(17)

Governor MacGregor to Premier Bond

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

February 25th, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,

P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—With reference to paragraph 3 of my letter of this morning to yourself, I have the honour to inform you that I have found

the intimation you were kind enough to make to me that the members of your party had signed a pledge of loyalty

It is dated February 17th and is marked "personal," the word underlined. My reply is dated February 18th and is also marked "personal." That is manifestly the reason why this paper was not included in the correspondence. As it has now been mentioned officially, I shall put it in the archives of this office with the proper correspondence.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(18)

Premier Bond to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

February 25th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William—I have before me your letter of this morning's date, intimating that my communication to you of last evening was evidently written under a misapprehension, as you have not yet accepted the resignation of myself and colleagues. I should regret very much if this has occasioned you any embarrassment and I am very pleased to accept your correction of my view of the matter.

I note your observation in respect to the publication of correspondence. I think if you will kindly have reference to my letter to Sir Henry McCallum you will notice that I therein reserved the right to make it public, precisely as I have done in the present instance. When Sir James S. Winter moved an address for a copy of the correspondence between the Governor and myself, under the date of March 29th, 1900, I refused to table it. Matters therein dealt with having been adjusted to my satisfaction, I elected to regard my letters as confidential, and in the present instance I would not think of giving publicity to the correspondence unless I considered that my honour and the public good would be likely to suffer by the withholding of the same.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(19)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Edward Morris

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

February 25th, 1909.

Sir Edward Morris, Kt., K.C., LL.D., &c.,

St. John's—

Dear Sir Edward Morris—I have the honour to inform you that my Prime Minister has advised me to dissolve Parliament as soon as it meets with a view to a general election date possible. I am in accord with my ministers on all other pending questions, but I feel that a general election in the Spring months is so undesirable in the interests of the country as a whole that it should be avoided if any ministry can be formed with a reasonable prospect of being able to induce Parliament to grant Supply and to carry on the business of the country.

To facilitate my endeavours in that direction, my Prime Minister has tendered me his resignation, which I now have under consideration.

I now turn to you as the member of the House of Assembly that has principally been the means of depriving my present ministry of a majority in that House, and I should be glad if you would kindly inform me in writing whether you could, if so commissioned form a ministry that would meet the House at an early date, with a reasonable prospect of being able to induce Parliament to pass supply and to carry on the business of the country.

I wish it to be clearly understood that the object I desire to attain is a ministry that can obtain supply and carry on business so as to render a dissolution of Parliament and a general election in the Spring unnecessary.

If you think that this question can be expedited by a personal interview, I shall be glad to receive you at any convenient time here.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(20)

Sir Edward Morris to Governor MacGregor

Rennie's Mill Road,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

February 25th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William MacGregor—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day's date, which was delivered to me at 11.30 a.m., acquainting me that your Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond, for reasons set forth in Your Excellency's communication, had tendered his resignation, and desiring to be informed whether, if commissioned, I could form a ministry that could meet the House at an early date with a reasonable prospect of being able to induce Parliament to pass supply and carry on the business of the country. Whilst deeply sensible of the importance of the commission which Your Excellency has graciously asked me to undertake, I desire to say in reply that I am prepared, if commissioned by Your Excellency, to undertake the formation of a ministry to meet the House at an early date and with reasonable prospect of passing supply and carrying on the business of the country.

Your Excellency has been good enough to suggest that a personal interview with you might expedite the consideration of this question. In this view I readily concur and shall avail of Your Excellency's permission to wait on you this afternoon at five o'clock, which hour, I trust, may suit the convenience of Your Excellency.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

(21)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Edward Morris

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

February 26th, 1909.

Sir Edward Morris, Kt., K.C., LL.D., &c.,
St. John's—

' Dear Sir Edward Morris—I have duly received and have considered your letter of yesterday's date, in which you inform me that if commissioned by

me to do so, you are prepared to undertake the formation of a ministry to meet the House at an early date, and with reasonable prospect of passing supply and carrying on the business of the country.

2.—Since I received your letter under reference, I have had the advantage of a personal interview with you, and I have explained to you that I recognize that in order to enable yourself and your colleagues to acquaint yourselves with the position of public business and to prepare to meet Parliament, you should have as much time as may be compatible with an attempt to form, in the event of your failing to obtain supply, a coalition ministry, and to allow of a general election, should that become inevitable, being held about May 10.

3.—Last night I handed you for perusal a brief memorandum on some points with regard to which I am anxious that there should be no present or future misunderstanding. To that memorandum you offered no objection, and requested me to furnish you with a copy, and I now attach a copy to this accordingly.

4.—If I have made all the points mentioned in our correspondence on this subject quite clear to you, and if they are satisfactory to you, will you be so good as to intimate the same to me, and to proceed without delay, as time is pressing, in the formation of your ministry.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

Points to be Shown to Sir Edward Morris, February 25th, 1909

1.—It should be clearly understood that what I desire to have is a ministry that can procure at least six months' supply and thus avoid, for at least this Spring a dissolution of the House, a general election, and a second session of the Legislature.

2.—It should be made perfectly clear that I am at liberty, and that it is my intention, to use any and all proper constitutional means to arrive at that object, so that should the Leader of the People's Party undertake this task and fail, the Governor may then endeavour to obtain a coalition ministry, led by any member of the Legislature that could form a ministry with the fair hope and prospect of being able to give effect to my wishes as above.

3.—It must be perfectly well understood that the Governor will not, in any way, pledge, promise or hamper the exercise of the prerogative of dissolution, but will strictly and jealously reserve full freedom to use it, or not to use it, in the manner he deems advisable in the face of actual facts before him. The Governor will not give any promise whatever as to the exercise of the prerogative on any hypothetical case.

February 25th, 1909.

(22)

Sir Edward Morris to Governor MacGregor

St. John's, Newfoundland,

February 26th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,

G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William MacGregor—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day's date, which was received by me a little after 11 a.m., enclosing me a copy of a memorandum which I had the honour of perusing when I had an interview with you on yesterday.

All the points mentioned in our correspondence on the subject matter of the same have been made quite clear to me and are perfectly satisfactory.

In accordance with Your Excellency's desire, as expressed in your communication, I am proceeding without delay for the formation of a ministry, which I hope to be able to submit to Your Excellency at an early date.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

(23)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Edward Morris

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 1st, 1909.

Sir Edward Morris, Kt., K.C., LL.D., &c.,

St. John's—

Dear Sir Edward Morris—On the evening of the 28th ultimo, in a personal interview with myself, you proposed that Mr. Gibbs should be appointed a member of the Executive Council, without portfolio, and I had the honour to point out that this proposal requires some consideration before a decision can be arrived at as to whether such an appointment should be made.

2.—I may say at once that the position of a minister, that is, of a member of the Executive Council without a seat in the Legislature is, in my opinion,

somewhat anomalous under modern constitutional usage, though clearly not illegal, and perhaps admissible as a temporary expedient.

3.—You cited as a precedent the case of Mr. A. B. Morine in this Colony in 1897.

It would appear that Mr Morine failed to secure a seat in the House of Assembly in the general election of 1897, but that he was appointed Receiver-General and a member of the Executive Council on November 17th, though without a seat in the Legislature. A vacancy was created by the appointment of an elected colleague to the Legislative Council. Mr. Morine stood for the vacancy thus brought about, and as there was no contest, he was declared elected for Bonavista on November 29th. The House met on January 27th. Mr. Morine was thus Receiver-General during twelve days without a seat, but was a member of the House when it met.

4.—I am, of course, familiar with the last case of the kind in British practice, that of Mr Gladstone, in 1846, who was for six months a minister of the Crown without a seat in Parliament. (Morley's Life of Gladstone, Vol. I., p. 288).

I wish you to understand that my desire is to give effect to your proposal if this is found to be consistent with the more recent constitutional practice and I should, therefore, be much obliged if you could furnish me with any other precedents, especially with local ones.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(24)

Sir Edward Morris to Governor MacGregor

St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 1st, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William MacGregor—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day's date dealing with the question of the appointment of a member of the proposed ministry who, at the time of his appointment, will not hold a seat in the Legislature. I notice Your Excellency draws attention to the case cited by me to Your Excellency on Saturday last, namely, that of Mr. Morine having only been a member for twelve days without a

seat in either branch. Permit me to remind Your Excellency that during those twelve days Mr Morine was also Finance Minister.

I notice Your Excellency desires me to furnish you with any other precedents, especially local ones, in support of this position. There must be many cases similar to that of Mr. Morine's and it may be for a longer period, but to cite them would necessitate a search of the records in the public offices or the Royal Gazettes, which, I regret, are not available to me. The only other case which I can recall, and that from memory, is that of certain members of the Executive Council which was sworn in on February 8th, 1895. The late Sir William Whiteway, Sir Robert Bond, Mr. Justice Emerson and myself were members of that Executive Council and when sworn in no one of the four had seats in the Legislature. On February 27th, nineteen days after, Sir William Whiteway and myself found seats in the House of Assembly and on the nineteenth of the following month Sir Robert Bond and Mr. Emerson (now Judge Emerson) were personally appointed to the Legislative Council, but were members of the Executive Council for thirty-nine days without seats in the Legislature.

I have always understood the constitutional practice to be that members appointed to the Executive Council are required to find seats in either branch of the Legislature within a reasonable time. What a reasonable time would be must depend on the surrounding circumstances of each particular case. Six months, as in the case of Mr. Gladstone would, I should consider, be within that definition.

It has been the practice since the granting of Responsible Government for members of the Executive Council, being members of the House of Assembly, to hold their seats from the date of the proclamation dissolving the Legislature until the election of the new House. In many cases this has resulted in there being no members of the House of Assembly in the Executive Council with a seat in either branch of the Legislature for three months. Take the recent case of the general election of 1900, when the dissolution took place on August 7th. The new House of Assembly was elected on November 8th, when the present Premier, myself and others in the Executive had no seats from August 7th until November 8th, although continuously members of the Executive Council. Then there is the more recent case of the present Attorney-General, Hon Mr. Kent. Mr. Kent, I think, was appointed Attorney-General in the month of February, 1908, when he vacated his seat for St John's East. The Legislature was sitting at the time. No election took place and Mr. Kent was unable to take his seat during the portion of the session which followed on his appointment, and he held a seat in the Executive Council for nine months without a seat in either branch.

I have not by me where I write from any constitutional or other work referring to similar cases, either in England or Canada, but I think there

must be many cases in both countries and, indeed, in the whole Empire, where men have held seats in the various cabinets, for over a year in some cases, without any seat in their Legislatures. I take from a scrap book a cutting which I enclose—I think it is from the *Mail and Empire*—the Government organ of the Dominion of Canada, published in Toronto. If Your Excellency will be good enough to refer to this you will find quite a number of cases cited, both English and Canadian.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

POSITION OF DEFEATED MINISTERS

(Clipping From Canadian Paper Referred to Above)

In the case of a Minister of the Crown who has been defeated at the polls there is no constitutional rule or precept requiring immediate or early resignation of his office providing, of course, that the Government of which he is a member is sustained by the country. How long he may remain without a seat is a question of convenience. Ordinarily it is advisable under our system of government that when the Legislature meets the minister should be a member of it, so that he may explain or defend his conduct if an attack be made. But so long as a full measure of responsibility for every official word and act of a minister is borne and shared by his colleagues, his temporary absence is not a subject for serious criticism. The loss of his seat may have been due to no fault of his own; it may have been won from him by unfair and illegal means, and he may be seeking to recover it in the way the law provides. Under these circumstances he is entitled to a reasonable time to secure election if he desires to continue in office, and if the Premier and his parliamentary party desire to retain his service. This has been the practice in the British Parliament for the last seventy years, and numerous instances of it are to be found in both England and Canada during that period.

In 1827, during Canning's administration, Lord Frederick Montagu held the office of Postmaster-General without a seat in Parliament.

In the following year, in Wellington's administration, Vesey Fitzgerald was made President of the Board of Trade, but was defeated by O'Connell when he offered for re-election, and from July, 1828, until March, 1829, he remained in the Government without a seat in Parliament.

In Earl Grey's administration, the Attorney-General, Sir John Campbell, was defeated in February, 1834, and remained out of Parliament until the following June.

In Peel's first administration (1834-5) Sir George Murray, Master-General of Ordnance, was defeated in seeking re-election and he retained office until the ministry resigned in 1835.

In Melbourne's second administration, Palmerston was defeated on seeking re-election, and when the attention of the House was called to his absence by Lord Darlington, Lord John Russell replied:—"I can only say if the state of things of which the noble lord complains had continued for any length of time there might be very proper questions, but as the absence of Lord Palmerston is merely a temporary one, I must decline giving any other answer." Soon after Palmerston got a seat.

In Peel's second administration, Mr. Gladstone was appointed Colonial Secretary. He was defeated in December, 1845, but continued to hold office without a seat in Parliament until the overthrow of the ministry in June of the next year. The Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General for Ireland were also defeated, and Sir Robert Peel said in defence of the situation:—"I have such confidence in the policy and wisdom of the measures proposed by the Government and such confidence in the calm deliberation and ultimate just decision of the House of Commons that I am willing to forego the advantage which in ordinary times the Crown possesses."

Again, in Palmerston's second administration, in 1862, the Attorney-General for Ireland was raised to the bench and Mr O'Hagan was appointed to succeed him. But the new Attorney-General did not find a seat until May, 1863.

In 1866, there was another important instance when, in July of that year, Mr. Patton was appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland in Derby's third administration. He was beaten at the polls, but continued to hold office until March, 1867, when he was elevated to the bench. His successor, Mr. Gordon, was beaten likewise and remained out of Parliament until December, when he secured election for an English borough. When attention was called by Spencer Walpole to the "great inconvenience of not having the Lord Advocate in the House," Disraeli made answer—"I have felt very much the great inconvenience arising from that circumstance." It was wholly a question of convenience in the business affairs of Parliament and not at all a violation of constitutional practice. But they are very practical in England and waste little time upon theories of the constitution.

In April, 1886, Gladstone's second administration was formed, in which John McLaren was Lord Advocate for Scotland. He was defeated in the Wigtown burghs when he went back for re-election, and defeated again when he ran for Berwick. Parliament met in January of the following year, and the Lord Advocate was still without a seat. On the 20th of the month, Duncan McLaren, "the member for Scotland," as he was called, resigned

the representation of Edinburgh, and John McLaren was forthwith elected in his stead and took his seat on the 28th.

In Canada, also, there are numerous instances of ministers temporarily being without seats in Parliament, but they are so well known as to require only the briefest reference—

In September, 1842, Robert Baldwin was appointed Attorney-General, but he did not win a seat until January, 1843.

William Cayley held office from August, 1845, to the end of February, 1846, and again from December, 1857, to March, 1858, without a seat in Parliament.

So, also, did Philip Vankoughnet, who became Minister of Agriculture in May, 1856, and was not elected until the following October.

(25)

Sir Edward Morris to Governor MacGregor

St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 2nd, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William MacGregor—Since writing you last evening I have recalled two other cases bearing on the question of the right of a member of the ministry to be such without a seat in the Legislature. One is a local case. I have not the records by me to verify dates and I quote from memory. It is the case of Mr. Charles W. H. Tessier, who in the autumn of 1894 was appointed Surveyor-General. He had no seat in the Legislature, was defeated in November, 1894, when he stood for the District of St. John's West, and went out of office when the Goodridge Government resigned in December, 1894. He must have held office for some months without a seat in the Legislature. The other is a Canadian case, and here also I quote from memory, having seen it in a Canadian newspaper. I have not the paper by me, but if you regard it as important it can be easily verified by a cable to Earl Grey. At the general election on October 24th, 1908, Hon. Mr. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue in the Laurier Cabinet, was defeated in Victoria, British Columbia. He continued to hold office as Minister of Inland Revenue and as a member of the ministry, but without a seat in either house, for nearly four months, until William Sloane, MP. for Comox, British Col-

umbia, resigned and took a Senatorship to give Templeman a seat. Parliament met on January 20th, Sloane resigned some time later, and Templeman was nominated and returned unopposed.

I had a few moments to spare last evening and I looked up Gladstone's "Gleanings of Past Years," Todd's "Parliamentary Practice in England," and Macaulay's "History of England," and they all lay down the principle that it is in strict harmony with the constitution, not alone for members of the ministry, but for heads of departments to hold seats in the cabinet without a seat in either branch of the Legislature, provided they intend procuring seats in the Legislature within a reasonable time.

I shall call to see Your Excellency about 12.30 to-day.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

(26)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Edward Morris

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 2nd, 1909.

Sir Edward Morris, Kt., K.C., LL.D., &c.,

St. John's—

Dear Sir Edward Morris—I have to thank you for your communication of last evening and of this morning with reference to the question as a matter of principle of appointing to the Executive Council a gentleman not a member of either branch of the Legislature.

2.—I may state that looking at such an appointment from the historical point of view, I have not from the first supposed that such a step would be unconstitutional, though in my opinion in doubtful harmony with the present trend of practice under Responsible Government.

I am aware, of course, that in the time of William III. the absolute exclusion of all servants of the Crown from the House of Commons was—no doubt in view of former encroachments on the privileges of that House—a very popular reform, to which for some time the law gave force. But the tendency seems to me to be all in the opposite direction since the reign of

Anne, until the ability of ministers to lead and control Parliament has in our times become a necessary function of their existence as advisers of the Crown. I have to consider that ministers constitute the only medium through which the Crown can intimate or explain its policy to Parliament, and through which Parliament can communicate its wishes and its advice to the Crown. Clearly, a minister that is not a member of the Legislature is not in a position to discharge or to participate in these important public duties, nor can he defend or explain to Parliament any act of the Executive Government or any advice he may tender to the Crown though, of course, his colleagues, on the joint solidarity of ministers, may to some extent assume such responsibility on his behalf.

In this case, however, having due regard to the fact that Mr Gibbs is not to have a port folio, and bearing also in mind that you concur with me in thinking that such an appointment should be only of a temporary nature, I am of opinion, after examining the precedents cited by you, that my duty permits me to approve of such an acting appointment as that suggested, which I am all the more prepared to do as I know that Mr. Gibbs is a gentleman of good business capacity and of excellent standing in the community.

3.—If you have now completed the list of names you wish to submit for approval as members of your ministry, I should be glad to have it for consideration as, in view of Parliament being summoned to meet on the 4th instant it would be desirable that the new ministry should, if convenient, be sworn in to-morrow.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(27)

Sir Edward Morris to Governor MacGregor

St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 2nd, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William MacGregor—I have to thank you for your communication this afternoon with reference to the question of appointing Mr. Gibbs to the Executive Council. I note with pleasure, for the reasons so clearly and interestingly stated by Your Excellency in your communication, that you propose to approve of Mr. Gibbs being appointed in the manner indicated by you.

In accordance with Your Excellency's desire, I herewith submit for your consideration and approval the members which I propose to recommend to Your Excellency to form a ministry, or the Executive Council of this Colony. I shall hold myself in readiness, on to-morrow to notify these gentlemen, so that they may attend on Your Excellency at such place and hour as will be indicated by Your Excellency to me. The following are the names—

D. Morison, Esq., K.C., C. H. Emerson, Esq., K.C., M. P. Cashin, Esq., Hon. R. K. Bishop, R. Watson, Esq., M. P. Gibbs, Esq., J. C. Crosbie, Esq., and S. D. Blandford, Esq.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

(28)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert Bond

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 2nd, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,

P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform you that Sir Edward Morris has reported to me that he has formed a ministry, and that he and his colleagues will be prepared to assume office to-morrow, the third instant.

I should, therefore, be glad if you would arrange for a meeting of the Executive Council at Government House at eleven o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, when I shall officially receive and accept the resignation of yourself and colleagues.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(29)

Premier Bond to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 2nd, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of this day's date intimating that Sir Edward Morris has reported to you that he has formed a ministry, and that he and his colleagues will be prepared to assume office on to-morrow, the third instant.

I shall have pleasure in convening a meeting of the Executive Council at Government House at eleven o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of finalizing the work of the present ministry and carrying into effect the resignation which I had the honour to tender to Your Excellency on the 22nd ultimo.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.
Prime Minister.

(30)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Edward Morris

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 3rd, 1909.

Sir Edward Morris, Kt., K.C., LL.D., &c.,
St. John's—

Dear Sir Edward Morris—I have the honour to inform you that I am prepared to accept as members of the Executive Council the gentlemen named in your letter of yesterday, and I should be glad if you would attend with them at Government House at 2.30 p.m. to-day—Wednesday—in order to take the usual oaths.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(31)

Sir Robert Bond to Governor MacGregor

St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 4th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—I noticed by last night's Royal Gazette (Extraordinary) Your Excellency's proclamation of date the third instant, cancelling your previous proclamation of date the 24th ultimo and ordering "for the information of all whom it may concern that the members of the General Assembly shall not assemble and meet for the despatch of business until such time at you shall by future proclamation summon and call them together for that purpose."

The indefinite character of this proclamation is a very serious embarrassment to several outport members of my party who are now in the city under considerable expense and who would return to their homes if they could be certain of the date when their services will be required in the House of Assembly.

I am sure Your Excellency will not consider it unreasonable that these outport gentlemen should desire to know at least approximately when the House of Assembly will be convened by Your Excellency for the despatch of business. On their behalf, I beg to ask you to be good enough to cause me to be furnished with the desired information. In view of the correspondence that has passed between Your Excellency and myself, in which you repeatedly emphasized the necessity for an early meeting of the Legislature and the passing of an Appropriation Act, I must conclude that Your Excellency will not permit a protracted delay.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(32)

Premier Morris to Governor MacGregor

St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 5th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William MacGregor—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, enclosing me copy of a letter from the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond, and desiring that I should advise you as to the reply to be sent to that gentleman.

I note Sir Robert Bond draws attention to the indefinite character of the proclamation published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 3rd instant

to the date when the Legislature is to meet for the despatch of business. Your Excellency will remember that the first matter considered by your present ministry after having been sworn into office on Wednesday last was the postponement of the meeting of the Legislature, which was then summoned to meet on March 4th. You will also remember that the very objection taken by Sir Robert Bond was at once pointed out by Your Excellency, and that my answer on that occasion to the objection was that at present it was not convenient to fix a date for the opening of the Legislature. Your late ministry, for reasons which no doubt appeared sufficient to them, did not tender their resignation until within a few hours of the date when the Legislature was summoned to meet. I was only commissioned by Your Excellency on February 26th to form a ministry, which was submitted to Your Excellency informally on March 2nd. The new ministry found it necessary to advise Your Excellency to still further postpone the meeting of the Legislature, as Sir Robert Bond puts it, indefinitely, for the reason put forward at the time by me, namely, that until your new ministry had had an opportunity of at least cursorily examining into the public accounts and taking up and examining the various public questions that may require to be brought before the Legislature, they could not definitely agree to a date for the meeting of the same. It was, however, fully understood by your present ministry that the period which would be permitted to elapse between the date of the present postponement and the opening of the House must be as brief as possible and within the limit named by me to Your Excellency. I regret exceedingly if the delay should cause any inconvenience to the gentlemen named by Sir Robert Bond, but I feel that Sir Robert Bond will see that no other course was open to your present advisers, and that the regrettable inconvenience was not their making. Sir Robert Bond will also remember that although the Legislature was called together for the despatch of business to meet on February 4th by proclamation bearing date January 19th, it was on the latter date still further adjourned indefinitely, and it was only on February 9th that another proclamation was issued calling the Legislature to meet on the 25th of the same month, and I must assume that there was good and sufficient reason for this indefinite postponement.

In view of these facts I would respectfully suggest that the reply which should be sent to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond should be that the Legislature has been adjourned indefinitely in order to give your ministers an opportunity of fully acquainting themselves with the condition of the public accounts, and taking up and examining the various public questions which may be required to be brought before the Legislature when that body meets; and that at the very earliest date a proclamation will issue fixing the date for the opening of the Legislature.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

(33)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert Bond

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 5th, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,

P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I, in common with my ministers, regret exceedingly that inconvenience should be caused to members of the House of Assembly by the postponement of the opening of Parliament to a date that my ministers have not at present been able to fix. I regret this all the more because it is the second time that under the force of circumstances this has taken place in the present year.

In this instance the date of convening the Legislature has been postponed indefinitely in order that my ministers should have an opportunity of fully acquainting themselves with the condition of the public accounts, and of taking up and examining the various public questions which it may be required to bring before the Legislature when that body meets.

At the very earliest date practicable a proclamation will issue fixing a date for the opening of Parliament.

2.—I note what you say in the last paragraph of your letter under reference as to my having emphasized the necessity for an early meeting of the Legislature, and the passing of an Appropriation Act. These views are not, in my judgment, incompatible in practice with my ministers giving, before meeting Parliament, a fair and reasonable amount of time to the important tasks mentioned above. I am clearly of opinion that such a course is in the best interests of the public service, and that it is only fair and just to my ministers that they should have as much time as possible to devote exclusively to these responsible duties and to prepare themselves for the fair trial that modern Parliaments generally allow to a new ministry.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(34)

Premier Morris to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 31st, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William MacGregor—I have the honour to subject for Your Excellency's information a report of yesterday's proceedings in relation to the opening of the Legislature.

1.—His Excellency's Commissioners, the Honourable Sir E. D. Shea, Hon. J. S. Pitts, C.M.G., and Hon. George Skelton, came between the hours of 11.30 and 12.30 o'clock on the thirtieth day of March into the Council Chamber. Patrick T. McGrath, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly, attended. The names of the gentlemen returned for the different districts were called over by the Clerk. They all appeared, took the oath of allegiance, and subscribed the roll.

2.—At three o'clock the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Bar of the House of Assembly and said:—

“Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—His Excellency the Governor requests your immediate attendance in the Council Chamber.”

Accordingly, the members of the Assembly proceeded to the Council Chamber, where His Excellency the Governor addressed them as follows:—

“Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—

“Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly—

“I have deemed it expedient that the First Session of the Twenty-First General Assembly should be opened for the despatch of business on this day, of which I have given notice in my Proclamation, dated the sixteenth day of the present month.

“Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly—

“It is not convenient that I should declare the reasons of calling this General Assembly together to-day, and it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Assembly should be first chosen from amongst your body;

therefore, it is my pleasure that you gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly do now repair to the place—where you are to sit and there proceed to the choice of some proper person to be your Speaker and present such person whom you shall so choose here to-morrow at three o'clock of the afternoon for my approval.”

And the members having returned to the Assembly Room, I addressed the Clerk and moved that William R. Warren, Esq., Member elected for the District of Port de Grave, do take the Chair as Speaker of this House, which motion was seconded by the Honourable the Acting Minister of Justice.

The Right Honourable the Leader of the Opposition then proposed that William J. Ellis, Esq., one of the Members elected for the District of Ferryland, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker, which motion was seconded by James M. Kent, Esq., one of the Members elected for the District of St. John's East.

Mr. Warren now submitted himself to the House as being prepared to accept election at their hands, but stated that if Mr. Ellis was prepared to accept the position he would withdraw in his favor, which he accordingly did.

Mr. Ellis immediately afterwards withdrew also.

I then requested Mr. Warren to reconsider his withdrawal and to accept a second nomination, to which Mr. Warren agreed, and it was once more proposed by me, and seconded by the Honourable the Acting Minister of Justice that Mr. Warren, Member elected for the District of Port de Grave, “do take the Chair of this House as Speaker.”

Whereupon the Right Honourable the Leader of the Opposition proposed, seconded by James M. Kent, Esq., one of the Members elected for the District of St. John's East, that William J. Ellis, Esq., one of the Members elected for the District of Ferryland, “do take the Chair of this House as Speaker.”

The Clerk now put the first motion, in accordance with Rule Seven of the Rules of the House of Assembly, viz:—That William R. Warren, Esq., Member elected for the District of Port de Grave, “do take the Chair of this House as Speaker,” and on the division there appeared—

For the Motion:—The Premier, the Acting Minister of Justice, the Acting Minister of Finance and Customs, the Acting Minister of Agriculture and Mines, the Acting Colonial Secretary, Messrs. Emerson and Crosbie, the Acting Minister of Public Works, the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Messrs. Bennett, Downey, Kennedy, Moulton, Murphy, Par-

sons, Whiteway and Winsor—17—Mr. Warren intimating that he did not vote for himself; and

Against the Motion:—Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond, and Messrs. Clapp, Clift, Davey, Davis, Dawe, Dwyer, Earle, Ellis, Gear, Gushue, Jackman, Kent, Maddock, Miller, Roberts, Shea and Sullivan—18.

So the Clerk declared this motion negatived.

The Clerk now, according to Rule Eight, put the second motion, viz:—That William J. Ellis, Esq., one of the Members elected for the District of Ferryland, “do take the Chair of this House as Speaker,” whereupon there appeared—

For the Motion:—The Premier, the Acting Minister of Justice, the Acting Minister of Finance and Customs, the Acting Minister of Agriculture and Mines, the Acting Colonial Secretary, Messrs. Emerson and Crosbie, the Acting Minister of Public Works, the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Messrs. Bennett, Downey, Kennedy, Moulton, Murphy, Parsons, Warren, Whiteway and Winsor—18.

Against the Motion:—Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond, and Messrs. Clapp, Clift, Davey, Davis, Dawe, Dwyer, Earle, Ellis, Gear, Gushue, Jackman, Kent, Maddock, Miller, Roberts, Shea and Sullivan—18.

So the Clerk declared this motion also negatived.

Your Excellency will notice that the Leader of the Opposition, as well as the seconder of the motion that Mr. Ellis by Speaker, voted against their own motion on the division, and Mr. Ellis, who had submitted to the House in that he had allowed himself to be proposed and seconded and voted for, also voted against his being elected Speaker. It being then quite evident that the policy and understanding of the Opposition was to prevent the election of a Speaker, I notified Your Excellency of the same.

At half past five o'clock the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Bar of the House and said:—

“Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—His Excellency the Governor requests your immediate attendance in the Council Chamber.”

Accordingly, the members of the Assembly proceeded to the Council Chamber, where His Excellency the Governor addressed them as follows:—

“Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—

“Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly—

“I signified to you gentlemen who are members of the Honourable House of Assembly my pleasure that you should proceed to the choice of some proper person to be your Speaker; and

“Whereas I have been informed by my Prime Minister that you have been unable to agree on the choice of a Speaker, it is my will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Tuesday, the sixth day of April, then and here to be holden; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.”

3.—The foregoing report is almost verbatim of the official report made by the Clerk. I myself made a report of the proceedings and had one made by one of the members as well, and I have compared all the notes and am satisfied that the foregoing is a correct report of what occurred. There were no reporters present.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

(35)

Premier Morris to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

March 31st, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,

G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William MacGregor—When Your Excellency's late ministry, on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature in February last, voluntarily tendered their resignation and I, in response to Your Excellency's invitation, intimated my willingness to form a ministry and expressed the belief that there was a reasonable possibility of my being able to meet the Legislature, pass supply and carry on the business of the country, I was moved to this course by a consideration of the fact that in the circumstances of this Colony and of its people, an appeal to the country at this season of the year would be most inconvenient and most injurious in its effects upon the trade and business of the country—apart from the physical difficulties to be encountered.

I felt that the late Prime Minister in refusing to ask a Legislature elected under his auspices to grant the usual supplies was that such Legislature would be actuated by considerations of party rather than of public interests, for in my opinion no Minister was justified in such an assumption, or in believing that the Legislature would adopt such a course except on the authority of a clear expression of such an intention by the votes of its members in legislative session convened. Believing, therefore, that if the Legislature were asked for supplies they would be granted, I formed the present ministry and met the Legislature.

Yesterday, after the members returned from the Council Chamber, under the direction of Your Excellency to appoint a Speaker, I moved in the House of Assembly that Mr. W. R. Warren, the member for Port-de-Grave and one of the Government Party, be appointed Speaker; this motion was seconded by the Acting Minister of Justice. The Leader of the Opposition, Sir Robert Bond, moved in amendment that Mr. W. J. Ellis, one of his supporters in the House, do take the Chair of the House as Speaker; this motion was seconded by Mr. Kent, the late Minister of Justice. On this motion being made and seconded by the Opposition, and with a desire to make it absolutely clear that our only object was to elect a Speaker, open the Legislature and pass supply, Mr. Warren immediately withdrew in favour for Mr. Ellis. No sooner had he done this than Mr. Ellis got up and announced that he would retire also. This made it quite apparent that Sir Robert Bond had no intention of having Mr. Ellis appointed Speaker, and that he was merely put forward for the purpose of obstruction. I then desired Mr. Warren to re-consider his withdrawal, seeing that Mr. Ellis had withdrawn and Mr. Warren accordingly again submitted himself to the House, and was proposed and seconded in the same manner by myself and Mr. Morison. No sooner had this been done than Sir Robert Bond again proposed Mr. Ellis and Mr. Kent seconded the motion. In accordance with the rules and practice of Parliament, the Clerk then put the motion that Mr. Warren do take the chair as Speaker, when there appeared for the motion seventeen, namely, myself and party, except Mr. Warren, who intimated, in accordance with the usual custom in such cases, that he was not voting for himself; against the motion there were eighteen. Mr. Warren's abstention from voting made no difference, as had he voted it would have been a tie. The Clerk now put the second motion, that Mr. Ellis do now take the chair of the House as Speaker. In support of this motion there were eighteen votes cast, that is, myself and party, including Mr. Warren; against this motion there were eighteen votes also, that is, Sir Robert Bond's entire party, including himself and Mr. Kent, the proposer and seconder, and Mr. Ellis, who had agreed to go into nomination. It was then quite obvious to me that no Speaker could be elected, and a short recess was taken in order that I might communicate that fact to Your Excellency, which I did. Shortly after the House was prorogued.

I agree with the opinion of Your Excellency that a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country at this season ought not be had until all possible means of avoiding it has been tried, and I have given the matter of possible alternatives the most exhaustive consideration, so that I might advise Your Excellency.

The late Prime Minister made no effort to obtain supplies. The two parties in the House of Assembly are so evenly divided, the lines of party difference so tightly drawn, and the divergencies of opinion so clearly irreconcilable, that it seems hopeless to look for a coalition even of such temporary character as to continue the public business so long as to postpone the appeal to the constituencies until the usual period of election in the autumn season. Your Excellency is aware that in a small community such as this the names alone of individual public men express their political convictions to the country without further specific declaration, so that though to outward seeming the question is one merely of confidence in one set of men or another, yet the real issue is one of policy which is as clearly understood by the electors as the desires, inclinations and preferences of the individual members are well known and appreciated.

If I believed that any man in either branch of the Legislature could form a ministry to carry on the business of the country I would immediately tender my resignation to Your Excellency, with the advice that Your Excellency should seek his assistants, but I am regretfully compelled to admit that no ministry can be formed to accomplish that which I have failed to do and which the late Prime Minister did not attempt to try.

I and my colleagues are unanimously of opinion that the only solution to the present difficulties is in a dissolution of the Legislature and an appeal to the country. I am of the opinion that such an appeal will result in the election of a House in which I will have a substantial majority of supporters. The late Government held office for more than nine years, and when elected in 1904 had a majority of twenty-four in a House of Assembly of thirty-six members. The late general election was held in the autumn of 1908 under their direction, and at a time fixed by them, and yet in the present House they only count eighteen votes out of a House of thirty-six; and there is no reason at all to suppose that even if a dissolution now took place at their request and another election were now held under their auspices they could by any possibility return with a larger or as large a number of supporters, which might result in a continuance of the present deadlock.

Though I led the Opposition at the last general election, yet the country has never had an opportunity of making a pronouncement upon a Government headed or led by me, and I submit to Your Excellency that it is only reasonable for me to feel confident, if not absolutely certain, that if a disso-

lution is now granted and an appeal to the constituencies made under the auspices of my party, I will be supported in the House by a substantial majority. When the last House was dissolved Sir Robert Bond had twenty-seven followers, I had only nine. He has eighteen now, and I have the same number.

Referring to the constitutional aspect of the situation, it seems to me that in view of the failure of the House of Assembly to elect a Speaker yesterday, there is now but one solution of the problem, namely, a dissolution and a consequent general election.

I would, therefore, respectfully advise Your Excellency to dissolve the present Legislature in the usual form and issue writs for a new general election to take place at the earliest convenient date to admit of the new Parliament meeting and passing supply before June 30th. I tender Your Excellency this advice for the reasons already assigned in this communication and for the following reasons which were set out by the Gavin-Duffy Ministry in Victoria in May, 1872, referred to in Todd's Parliamentary Government of the British Colonies, 1894 edition, page 771:—

That ministry submitted that a dissolution of Parliament was justifiable under any of the following circumstances:—

(1)—When a vote of no confidence is carried against a Government which has not already appealed to the country.

(2)—When there are reasonable grounds to believe that an adverse vote against the Government does not represent the opinions and wishes of the country and would be reversed by a new Parliament.

(3)—When the existing Parliament was elected under the auspices of the opponents of the Government.

(4)—When the majority against the Government is so small as to make it improbable that a strong Government can be formed from the Opposition.

I would respectfully point out to Your Excellency that the position of your present ministers is even a stronger one than that put forward in the memorandum under reference in the following aspect:—

(a)—With respect to paragraph 1, no vote of confidence has been carried against your ministry. Your ministry commands the support of one-half of the House of Assembly, though it has not already appealed to the country.

(b)—With respect to paragraph 2, there has not even been an adverse vote against your ministry, but all the evidence points to the probability of their being sustained with a large working majority if an appeal to the country is granted.

(c)—With respect to paragraph 3, the existing Parliament was elected under the auspices of the opponents of your present ministry and the Leader of the Government which went to the country resigned their offices rather than meet the Legislature, elect a Speaker and carry on public business.

(d)—With respect to paragraph 4, there is no legislative majority against your present ministry, and the Opposition Party in the Assembly have already admitted, by their resignation, their inability to carry on the Government.

Although in the case of the Gavin-Duff Ministry a dissolution was not granted, Your Excellency will observe from the review of the case given by Todd that this decision would not have been arrived at but, on the contrary, a dissolution would have been granted that administration had the conditions in Victoria been similar to those now existing in this Colony

Embodied in the chapter "Discretion in the Dissolution of Parliament," in the edition of Todd already quoted, will be found by analogy many other cases which support the claim of your present ministry that a dissolution be granted to them, but to quote them in detail seems to be unnecessary as Your Excellency, no doubt, has already fully considered those cases.

To summarise, then, the whole situation, it seems to me the position stands thus—Sir Robert Bond went to the country last autumn on his record of nine years, and appealed to the constituencies for a renewal of their confidence on that record, but failed to obtain that renewal. In view of the immense advantage which the possession of the Government always affords a party in appealing to the electorate, especially in a country like Newfoundland where, outside St. John's, we possess no municipal government, and where the control of the election, the distribution of the patronage, and the providing of all its machinery are in the hands of the administration of the day, the candidates of the Government having even the control of the public monies granted by the Legislature for the various districts, as well as the recommendation of all appointments to the public service, particularly the road boards and commissioners, who have the expenditure of money for roads and marine works, it cannot fairly be disputed that practically the policy of Sir Robert Bond was negatived by the electorate, and his retention of office for four months after his virtual defeat was without parallel even in the Colonies; but after he had so held on to office he elected not to meet the House, and on the eve of its assembling tendered to Your Excellency

the advice he knew four months previously he inevitably would have to tender, namely, to dissolve the Legislature. Sir Robert Bond knew, or ought to have known, that no Governor desiring to act constitutionally could accept that advice at that date, any more than he could have accepted it the day after the result of the election was known in November last. Upon his advice not being accepted he voluntarily resigned, which, I respectfully submit, he should have done in November as soon as he knew the result of the election did not leave him with a majority. Sir Robert Bond having resigned, Your Excellency called upon me, as Leader of the Opposition, to form a ministry, and I have done so, and the Legislature having been summoned, I found myself unable to elect a Speaker for the reasons already assigned.

I am, therefore, compelled to advise Your Excellency that I see no way out of the impasse other than a dissolution and a general election.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

(36)

Governor MacGregor to Premier Morris

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
March 31st, 1909.

The Honourable Sir E. P. Morris, K.C., LL.D., &c.,
Prime Minister—

Dear Sir Edward Morris—I have the honour to enclose for your information copy of a letter I am addressing to Sir Robert Bond to ascertain whether that gentleman would entertain the idea of some compromise between political parties here to secure supply and carry on administration for at least six months and thus save the country from what I could not but regard as a misfortune—a general election in May next.

2.—I should be glad to learn from you whether from your side you would be prepared to entertain this appeal, and to consider some compromise the kind indicated above.

3.—I am communicating to Sir Robert Bond copy of this letter, the motive of which I am sure you will not misunderstand.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(37)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert Bond

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
March 31st, 1909.The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,
P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I am informed by my Prime Minister that the House of Assembly has not been able to elect a Speaker, and I infer from this that consequently no supply can be obtained under existing circumstances for the continuance of the public administration of the Colony when the present Public Service Act expires, and I, therefore, have the honour to ask you whether, as leader of one of the two political parties, you would be prepared to agree with the leader of the other political party, under which the administration could be carried on and the necessary supplies voted until next autumn? Some such arrangement, it seems to me, would be creditable to the public men of this Colony, and it would avoid the great inconvenience of a dissolution following immediately upon the general election at an unsuitable time of the year.

2.—I make this appeal to you, I need hardly say, solely and purely in what I believe to be in the general interests of the country at the present time, and I would venture to express the hope that you may not find the above suggestion irreconcilable with what you deem to be your duty as a party leader.

3.—I enclose for your information copy of a letter I am addressing to Sir Edward Morris on this subject, to whom I am communicating a copy of this letter.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(38)

Premier Morris to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
April 1st, 1909.His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William MacGregor—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, enclosing a copy of a communication addresser by you to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond, with a view

of ascertaining from that gentleman whether he would entertain the idea of some compromise between the political parties to secure supply and carry on the administration for at least six months and desiring to know from me whether I would be prepared to entertain such an appeal and to consider some compromise of the kind indicated. In reply, I desire to say that I shall be glad to consider and adopt any reasonable proposal which might be effective in saving the Colony from a Spring election, regarded by Your Excellency as a misfortune.

Whilst I would be prepared to consider such proposals in the best of faith, it would seem to me almost a sine qua non that they should be conducted upon neutral territory, such as in the presence of Your Excellency, so that neither party would incur any risk of having their action misconstrued by the public should the negotiations fail and a general election ensue.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

(39)

Sir Robert Bond to Governor MacGregor

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 1st, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date enquiring "whether, as the leader of one of the two political parties, I would be prepared to agree to some compromise with the leader of the other political party, under which the administration could be carried on and the necessary supplies voted until next autumn." I would most respectfully observe that more than four weeks have elapsed since your former ministers voluntarily resigned their positions as Your Excellency's constitutional advisers, in order to facilitate Your Excellency in testing the possibility of the election of a Speaker and the carrying on of the general business of the Legislature under another ministry. That test, delayed until two days ago, resulted in the defeat of your present advisers. Your Excellency intimates in your letter under reference that you have been informed by your Prime Minister of the result of the test. In the light of what has occurred, the decisive pronouncement of the House of Assembly, I trust Your

Excellency will regard it as entirely proper and reasonable if I refrain from making any suggestions or expressing any opinion in respect of the present political situation while your present advisers continue in the conduct of public affairs.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(40)

Governor MacGregor to Premier Morris

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 1st, 1909.

The Honourable Sir E. P. Morris, K.C., LL.D., &c.,
Prime Minister—

Dear Sir Edward Morris—As political matters stand at present it seems to me that the Governor should now have settled the question of how the public expenditure connected with a general election in May could be met, should such a contingency arise.

You are aware that there are no funds available by legislative authority for this purpose. For the Governor to sanction such an expenditure would, in my opinion, be unsound in principle and be an invasion of the rights and privileges of the House of Assembly. Nevertheless, the Governor may feel it his duty to approve of this expenditure in the public interest, in order to avoid greater evils. Under such a necessity I should be prepared to give my sanction to the necessary disbursements, and to trust to the good sense of the members of the Legislature to pass an act of indemnity for such a proceeding.

I, therefore, have now the honour to ask you as a party leader whether, should the necessity arise, you will be prepared to bring in or to support, as the case may be, a bill of indemnity as above. I am putting the same question to the leader of the other political party.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(41)

Premier Morris to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 1st, 1909

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William MacGregor—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of this day's date, in relation to the question of how the public expenditure connected with a general election in May could be met, should such a contingency arise. I note that Your Excellency desires to know whether I, as a party leader, would be prepared, should the necessity arise, to bring in or support, as the case may be, a bill of indemnity to cover the payment by you of the costs of the election.

In reply, I beg to say that I unhesitatingly pledge myself to bring in or support such a measure, in no matter what capacity I may be, should I have a seat in the Legislature.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

(42)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert Bond

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland

April 1st, 1909

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,
P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—From the present aspect of political matters here it appears to me that the Governor should, as far as he is concerned, be prepared to meet a dissolution of the present Parliament, to be followed by a general election, should such a course unfortunately become inevitable.

I, therefore, desire at this stage to settle the question of how the necessary expenditure from the public treasury for a general election could be made, as this consideration is a factor in the solution of the present position

which should be at once made clear. You are aware that no funds are legally available for this purpose, and you have already expressed the opinion that the Audit Act prohibits such an expenditure without legislative authority. I understand that the Auditor-General holds the same view. I concur with your opinion. At the same time it seems not improbable that the Governor may feel that in the public interest it may be his duty to sanction the expenditure in question without legislative authority. To do this is, in my opinion, wrong in principle—an invasion of the rights and privileges of the House of Assembly, but if the necessity for this expenditure really arise, I should be prepared to trust to the good sense of Parliament to pass an act of indemnity with respect to it. I now, therefore, have the honour to ask you as the leader of one of the two political parties here whether you will bring in or support, as the case may be, a bill for such an indemnity, should this become necessary. I am putting the same question to the leader of the other political party. I should be glad to have an answer to this as soon as convenient to you.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(43)

Sir Robert Bond to Governor MacGregor

Balsam Place,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
April 1st, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—I have your communication of this day's date in which you say you "desire at this stage to settle the question of how the necessary expenditure from the public treasury for a general election could be made," and that I am aware no funds are legally available for the purpose, that I "have already expressed the opinion that the Audit Act prohibits such an expenditure without legislative authority," and in which you also ask me "as the leader of one of the two political parties here whether I will bring in or support, as the case may be, a bill for such an indemnity, should this be necessary." I would respectfully observe—

1.—That when a dissolution of the Legislature takes place I must assume that it will be upon the advice of responsible advisers who are solely responsible under any and every circumstance that may arise.

2.—That while I do not feel myself in any sense bound as a member of the Legislature to offer advice to the Representative of the Crown when not of his Executive Council, or to furnish him with any guarantee as to what course of action I may take in Parliament in respect to legislation, my respect for Your Excellency and my earnest desire to relieve you from what you evidently regard as an embarrassing position impels me to point out that Your Excellency is in error in stating that I have “alreaedy expressed the opinion that the Audit Act prohibits such an expenditure (election expeneses) without legislative authority.”

In a letter that I had the honour to receive from Your Excellency under date the 20th February last you quoted from a letter written by me to Sir Henry McCallum, March 13th, 1900, the following sentence, namely:—“I deem it my duty to point out that no provision has been made by the Legislature for a general election, that your present ministry cannot meet the Legislature to make such provision, and that by virtue of the Audit Act they are precluded from such an expenditure upon executive responsibility.” This quotation was made by Your Excellency in order to support a position that you then advanced, but if Your Excellency will have reference to my letter in reply, under date February 22nd, you will see that I then found it “somewhat difficult to understand how, with the whole of the correspondence that took place between Sir Henry McCallum and myself before you, you could cite that quotation as supporting the position you set forth in the matter of a dissolution and the granting of supply, for it has no relevancy whatever to the case we have now before us in this country.” I then went on to recite in full the facts to which my letter to Sir Henry McCallum related, and concluded by observing that “there is a very great difference in the condition of the House then and now; in 1900 there was no difficulty in respect to a Speaker, and my party was in a majority.” The Legislature being in session and a majority in control thereof there could have been no possible justification for an expenditure upon executive responsibility, as I then pointed out, but I have never stated “that the Audit Act prohibits such an expenditure without legislative authority.” Such a statement would be an absurdity of which I trust I would not be guilty. The Audit Act specially provides for expenditures “without legislative authority” under certain circumstances, and the present deadlock and inevitable general election is one of those circumstances of emergency for which, in my opinion, the Audit Act distinctly provides.

A bill of indemnity will, of course, be necessary when the Legislature meets again and, provided the expenditure is properly made, no reputable body of men would refuse their support to the same.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(44)

Governor MacGregor to Premier MorrisGovernment House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 2nd, 1909.

The Honourable Sir E. P. Morris, K.C., LL.D., &c.,
Prime Minister—

Dear Sir Edward Morris—With reference to my letter to you of the 31st ultimo, in which I raised the question of some compromise between the leaders of parties to ameliorate the present political situation, in the general public interest, I have now the honour to enclose for your information copy of a letter I have received from the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond on that subject.

I regret very greatly that the communication in question is not more encouraging.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(45)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert BondGovernment House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 3rd, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,
P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 1st instant. On considering it very carefully I am inclined to regard it as showing that you do not entertain the idea of any compromise of the kind mentioned in my letter to you of the 31st ultimo. If I am in error, however, in arriving at this conclusion, I hope you will put me right, as the matter is one of importance in the public interest.

2.—I notice that in your letter under reference you state that "my former ministers voluntarily resigned their positions" as my constitutional

advisers in order to facilitate the Governor "in testing the possibility of the election of a Speaker and the carrying on of the general business of the Legislature under another ministry."

On this point I desire to say that, so far as the Governor was concerned, the resignation of my former ministry was certainly voluntary. But I wish to add to this that in paragraph six of my letter to you of February 24th, I made it clear that no pledge or promise of any kind was given by me as to the exercise of the prerogative in the matter of a dissolution. And that this was quite understood by you is shown by paragraph four of your letter to me of February 24th, in which you expressed great regret that I refused to give my confidence to my ministers in the matter of a dissolution, should such be found to be inevitable.

I do not put this on record now to call in question what you inform me were the motives that brought about your resignation, but to remind you that no pledge or promise of any kind has been given by me with respect to the exercise of the prerogative.

3.—You inform me in the same communication that the test has resulted in the defeat of my ministers. I have given much attention to that point, and I should not like to leave you under the impression that I have so far been able to accept it without some qualification.

The official record of the proceedings furnished to me by the Clerk of the House of Assembly, would seem to show that the two political parties began and ended the sitting of March 30th evenly balanced, without any majority or minority on either side.

And I cannot overlook the fact that I was advised by yourself, as my Prime Minister, when speaking of yourself and your colleagues, in your letter to me of February 22nd, that "they cannot be defeated in Parliament, because the Opposition are not in a majority."

The political position of parties is now the converse of what it was on February 22nd, but the principle laid down by you, then, must remain the same, and I feel that I am bound to consider it, for I cannot but infer from your view of the question on February 22nd that you were of opinion then that no "decisive pronouncement of the House of Assembly," no "defeat" of a party in the ordinary parliamentary sense of the term could be sustained so long as the Opposition are not in a majority.

4.—It is not to be inferred from what precedes that I have been able so far to arrive at any decision with respect to a dissolution, though I have given and am giving now the most anxious consideration to the whole subject.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(46)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert Bond

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
April 3rd, 1909.The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,
P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I have carefully considered your letter to me of the 1st instant with respect to a bill of indemnity in connection with a general election, and I now do myself the honour to offer some observations thereon.

2.—I have given due attention to what you state, with respect to your letter of March 13th, 1900, addressed to Sir Henry McCallum, and I still attach much importance to the principle stated therein by you, which I have believed to be sound, that by virtue of the Audit Act, ministers are precluded from such an expenditure upon executive responsibility.

I am, however, obliged to you for the opinion that expenditure upon a general election now would be a case of emergency of such a kind as that provided for by the Audit Act, and I notice that you add that a bill of indemnity would, of course, be necessary.

The construction I put on this is that you would, if the case arose, support such a measure.

3.—Perhaps I should make my position with regard to Section 33 (b) of the Audit Act more clear by pointing out that I have felt that there may be difference of opinion how far such an expenditure is "for the public good," as contemplated by the Act, and also as to how it can be regarded as "not foreseen" by a Legislature already convened, especially when regard is had to the practice of parliaments to grant required supply before a dissolution takes place. In this case Parliament has been assembled, it has not been its pleasure to pass any supply and I am thus left in some doubt as to how far it has foreseen a general election, and in the face of what is the practice of Parliament in respect to the granting of supply in view of a general election, it may well be open to some question that the Legislature, when it passed the Audit Act, contemplated such a case as this as one of emergency under the section quoted above.

In any case I have deemed it right in respect of the rights and privileges of the House that I should have some assurance of a bill of indemnity before I approve, as Governor, of such an expenditure.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(47)

Sir Robert Bond to Governor MacGregor

Balsam Place,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
April 6th, 1909.His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—I had the honour to receive Your Excellency's letter of date the 3rd instant yesterday afternoon, while I was at Whitbourne, and I immediately telegraphed to you as follows, viz—"If official record of proceedings House of Assembly show that the two political parties began and ended the sitting of March 30th evenly balanced without any majority or minority on either side it is a falsification of the journal, for when vote was taken on motion that Warren take the chair as Speaker the vote stood seventeen for and eighteen against, and the Government were thus defeated. That is my record." Your Excellency's reply came to hand at five o'clock and read as follows—"Am sorry my letter has not made my meaning clear. I mean that the Government and Opposition began the sitting each eighteen strong and ended the sitting each eighteen strong. The record gives the division on Warren as given by you."

Permit me to say that your letter under reference made your meaning perfectly clear, for the third paragraph of the same recited the fact that I had informed Your Excellency that the test of the power of your new ministry to elect a Speaker had resulted in the defeat of your ministers, and Your Excellency added that you had given "much attention to that point and should not like to leave me under the impression that you had so far been able to accept it without some qualification." Then following the words quoted in my telegram respecting "the official record of proceedings furnished to you by the Clerk of the House of Assembly."

I feel sure that on reflection Your Excellency will be prepared to admit without any "qualification" that upon "the test of the selection of a Speaker your ministers according to "the official record of proceedings" were defeated by a majority of one.

If Your Excellency will permit me to observe, most respectfully the concluding sentences of paragraph 3 of your letter seem to take the form of special pleas in support of the "qualification" that Your Excellency so far attaches to "the defeat of your ministers." I did not lay down a "principle" in my letter of February 22nd, but merely set forth a fact, namely, that unless the ministry placed themselves in a minority by naming one of their own party as Speaker "they could not be defeated in Parliament, because the

Opposition were not in a majority." But your new ministry placed their party in a minority and were outvoted. Suppose the Opposition had permitted the election of Mr. Warren as Speaker. Immediately upon his taking the chair the two parties would have stood thus—Ministerial Party 17, Opposition Party 18, and on a motion of want of confidence the ministry must have been defeated. I chose to hasten the process by defeating them on the motion for a Speaker, as the opportunity was afforded me to do so, and as I conceived it to be in the best interest of the public that an appeal should be made to the constituencies without unnecessary delay.

Your Excellency is quite right in concluding that there can be no compromise with your present ministry so far as my party is concerned, for their conduct since assuming office has rendered it entirely impossible for any political opponent possessing self-respect to have any association whatever with them.

While I recognize that a general election at this season will occasion some inconvenience to all parties concerned, a much more important consideration weighs with me, namely, the material injury that must accrue to the trade and general interests of the country from a continuance of the abuse and misrepresentation that has characterized the political conflict during the past twelve months. No man who has the welfare of his country at heart would aid in any way a continuance of such an evil for another six or eight months.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(48)

Sir Robert Bond to Governor MacGregor

Balsam Place,
St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 6th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—With reference to Your Excellency's letter of date the 3rd instant, relating to expenditure in connection with a general election, I have only to add to what I have already set forth in my communication on the 1st instant and in reply to paragraph 3 of your letter that while it is correct that "Parliament has been assembled," it has not been properly constituted

for a Speaker has not been elected. The fact that the House has declined to elect a Speaker indicates, I submit, most clearly that it demands an immediate dissolution and appeal to the people. It has exercised its right to withhold supply in order to force its demand, and having taken that course of action it is hardly conceivable that it will stultify itself by refusing indemnity, provided the money is properly expended by responsible Ministers of the Crown.

It may not be amiss, however, to emphasize that your present ministers have been defeated in the House of Assembly upon a test question, that they have not the confidence of the House, that they have not been approved by the people as Ministers of the Crown and consequently a new Parliament might mark its sense of this, and in order to assert a constitutional principle repudiate their acts.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(49)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert Bond

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 8, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,
P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 6th, having reference to proceedings in the House of Assembly on the 30th ultimo.

2.—I understand the Government proposed Mr. Warren, a member of their own party, as Speaker; that Mr. Warren did not vote for himself, with the result that the division was seventeen for the Government, and eighteen for the Opposition.

Mr. Ellis was proposed by the Government as Speaker, though that gentleman is a member of the Opposition, and Mr. Warren recorded his vote in favour of Mr. Ellis. It would thus appear that the course followed by Mr. Warren was in accordance with parliamentary usage. Mr. Ellis not only did not vote for Mr. Warren, but actually voted against him, and against himself. Mr. Ellis, therefore, did not follow parliamentary usage and the result was that a division was recorded against the Government by a majority of

one. Had the ordinary usage been followed, a usage that is presumably founded on parliamentary courtesy, and had Mr. Ellis voted for Mr. Warren, the division would have been eighteen to eighteen.

It, therefore, appears to me that a division with a majority of **one** was recorded against the Government, but that it was arrived at by departure from usage.

3.—It remains to consider what value should be attached to the mere point of inability to elect a Speaker. On this matter the case of Sir Robert Peel, in 1835, is of much interest. Sir Robert Peel not only was not able to have the gentleman he proposed as Speaker appointed by the House, but even had to accept the nominee of the Opposition, who was elected by a majority of ten against the Government. Yet Sir Robert Peel did not tender his resignation, and was not invited to do so, and judging from Thursfield's "Life of Peel," and from Grenville's "Memoirs," no one appears to have expected that he would on account of the divisions on the question of Speaker, cease to be the First Minister of the Crown. Indeed, Sir Robert Peel did not resign until some half dozen defeats had been sustained by him, one with a majority of 110 and another of 33.

4.—Along with the preceding considerations, I have to remember that the relative strength of parties remained unaffected by the divisions on the question of Speaker.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(50)

Governor MacGregor to Premier Morris

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 9th, 1909

The Honourable Sir E. P. Morris, K.C., LL.D., &c.,

Prime Minister—

Dear Sir Edward Morris—In your letter of March 31st, I had the honour to receive your advice to dissolve the present Parliament and order a new general election. I have delayed to the latest date I could before accepting that advice, because it seemed possible that on mature reflection the members of the House of Assembly might take into serious consideration the grave evils that are inseparable from a general election in the Spring, and thus see

their way clear to some compromise by which supply for at least six months could be passed, which would have made such an election unnecessary.

2.—I have further been desirous of making it perfectly clear that the Governor should not in any way be responsible for such a public misfortune as an election in the Spring, and with that purpose in view I have insisted on the assembling of Parliament in due form, and have put off dissolution as long as I possibly could, and have left to the House the longest time practicable for reflection and compromise in the interests of the country

3.—You now inform me orally that there is no change in the political position, and advise that a dissolution take place on the 16th instant, to be followed by a general election on May 8th. As I see no hope of being able to avert a general election this Spring, I therefore accept your advice, and now ask you to be good enough to prepare the necessary proclamation accordingly.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(51)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert Bond

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 10th, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,

P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 6th instant with reference to the question of a bill of indemnity.

There are a few points in that letter with respect to which I desire to make some observations.

2.—You state that “while it is correct that Parliament has been assembled, it has not been properly constituted, for a Speaker has not been elected.” On that point I have to say that Parliament has been duly invited by the Representative of the Crown to elect a Speaker. Parliament is, however, entirely the judge of its own actions, and, that it has not been its pleasure to elect a Speaker, to pass supply, etc., is a matter the responsibility for which cannot now be put on the Governor.

You further emphasize that my present ministers have been defeated in the House of Assembly upon a test question, I would point out that, on your own showing, this defeat was in a Parliament not properly constituted. Opinions might surely differ as to the value of such a defeat. In my humble opinion it is not decisive.

3.—I concur with you that my ministers have not been approved by the people as Ministers of the Crown. They became such by the resignation of their predecessors. The question of the expression of such an approval by the people is to my mind certainly one of the simplest elements in the constitution. The people, by which I presume you mean the electors, show their approval in one way, and in no other way—by giving a majority to those of whom they approve. As neither political party received this majority, it would be idle to contend that either was approved by the people as their ministers. I understand that in thus determining who are to be their ministers, all constituencies have equal rights.

It has been to my very great regret that the people did not indicate who their ministers should be. When the people make their wish in this respect clear to me it will be my bounden duty to give effect to their wish, but I dare not attempt to anticipate it.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(52)

Sir Robert Bond to Governor MacGregor

Whitbourne, Newfoundland,

April 10th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, having reference to proceedings in the House of Assembly on the 30th ultimo.

In the first place, I would respectfully observe that Your Excellency's information regarding the proceedings of the House, from whatever source it may have been received, is not quite correct, and in the next place that your remarks regarding its proceedings are not quite relevant to the circumstances under which the House was called upon last week to elect a Speaker.

If Your Excellency will have reference to the official records you will find that Mr. Ellis was not proposed by the Government as Speaker, as stated in your letter under acknowledgement. Mr. Warren was proposed as Speaker by the Leader of the Government, and upon that motion the Government was defeated by a majority of one—the vote standing seventeen for and eighteen against the Government. If the parliamentary usage for which Your Excellency contends had been admitted and acted upon by the Government on that occasion, Mr. Warren would have voted against himself, in which event the vote would have stood nineteen against and seventeen for the Government, and the division would have been recorded against the Government by a majority of two. There is no parliamentary usage or courtesy, as far as I can gather, which, under any circumstances, requires a member when he has been proposed as a candidate for the Speakership to vote for a particular rival. The practice that has been established in ordinary cases is that a member, when he is proposed as one of two or more candidates for the Speakership, is to take part in the division by recording his vote against himself, and if there are no countervailing reasons in favour of one of his rivals. Mr. Ellis followed this practice strictly when he voted against himself, and in view of the fact that the motion for the election of a Speaker was made a test division as to whether the Government possessed the confidence of the House. Mr. Ellis, in the exercise of what he regarded as his duty to his constituents and to the country, voted against Mr Warren's election, as an expression of his want of confidence as a member of the House in Your Excellency's present advisers. Under these circumstances Your Excellency will no doubt appreciate that the division was intended to be a declaration by the House of want of confidence in the Government.

In the third paragraph of Your Excellency's letter under reference you proceed to discuss "the value to be attached to the mere point of inability to elect a Speaker." To state the issue upon which the House was called to decide in this narrow manner is to ignore the real question which the House admittedly had to settle by the division on the motion to appoint a Speaker, namely, whether Your Excellency's present advisers had the confidence of the House or not, and the result of the division was a decisive manifestation of the fact that they had not.

I am familiar with the case of Sir Robert Peel, cited by you, and which occurred in 1835. It can afford no parallel or precedent in the present instance. In that case the House of Commons did not intend to vote on that division to express its want of confidence in the Peel Ministry. The House did not elect a Speaker, and did not proceed to transact its usual business. The case is, however, of interest as it shows that when a question or motion is made a test as to whether the ministry of the day possesses the confidence of the House, and if the ministry is defeated on that motion the minister should "cease to be the First Minister of the Crown." On the occasion referred to, the Peel Ministry was defeated upon a motion of Lord John

Russell, in regard to the appropriation of the temporalities of the Irish Church and the Irish tithe question. This motion was made a test of the feeling of the House and the minister being defeated thereon at once "ceased to be the First Minister of the Crown." Had the House chosen to take the question of the election of a Speaker and not that relating to the temporalities of the Irish Church, upon which, to express its want of confidence in Sir Robert Peel, the defeat upon that motion and its consequences would have had the same constitutional effect as it had upon the motion actually selected for this test. In the case of Your Excellency's present advisers, I chose to take the motion to elect a Speaker the very first occasion that offered to test the confidence of the House in the present Government, in order to have a speedy termination of the present situation and to give the constituencies an early opportunity to establish the Government of the Colony on a firm and satisfactory basis.

I may, perhaps, be permitted in this connection to again respectfully emphasize that a new Parliament may, in order to assert a constitutional principle and in vindication of its own decision, refuse to ratify the acts of a ministry which had not only not been approved of by the electorate, but had been defeated in the House on a test question.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(53)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert Bond

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 12th, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,

P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 10th instant.

As regards the proceedings of the House of Assembly on the 30th ultimo, the cardinal points on which my opinion depends are perfectly clear:—

(a)—Two members, Mr. Warren, a Government supporter, and Mr. Ellis, an Opposition supporter, were proposed for the Speakership;

(b)—Mr. Warren did not vote for himself but he voted for Mr. Ellis;

(c)—Mr. Ellis voted against Mr. Warren, and voted against himself;

2.—The cardinal points in the case of Peel are equally clear:—

(a)—Peel proposed Manners Sutton as Speaker;

(b)—The Opposition appointed Abercrombie;

(c)—Peel continued the Government.

3.—I am afraid I may have failed to grasp the meaning of the last paragraph of your letter under reference, but if it relates to the question of a bill of indemnity I may say that I have reason to be satisfied that this matter may safely be left to the good sense of the members of the House of Assembly.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(54)

Governor MacGregor to Premier Morris

Confidential

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 13th, 1909.

The Honourable Sir E. P. Morris, K.C., LL.D., &c.,

Prime Minister—

Dear Sir Edward Morris—I have the honour to invite the attention of ministers to an article that appeared in the Evening Telegram of the 10th instant, under the heading "The Dissolution."

2.—In that article there appears the following statement:—"Mr. W. D. Reid had a lengthy interview with the Governor on Sunday last, just before he left for Montreal, and was evidently satisfied with the result."

On the day named I had no interview with Mr. Reid, but I saw that gentleman a few minutes in the hall at Government House, in the presence of two other persons, in conversation on matters that did not directly refer to Newfoundland, and had no reference whatever to Newfoundland politics.

Mr. Reid did not then and has never at any other time put to me a question on local politics, and he has never had from me any information on such a subject.

3.—The article refers to Sir James Winter having been consulted by me. It was with your knowledge and concurrence that I saw Sir James Winter and the Honourable D. J. Greene, two former Prime Ministers, on the question of how far, in accordance with previous practice here, I could, without incurring the risk of being charged with using the authority of the Crown to break the ranks of a party, see any of its subaltern members to urge a compromise to avoid a general election in the Spring. As to who may be the clients of Sir James Winter, I have no knowledge whatever.

4.—The article in questions constrains me to ask ministers whether they should not consider whether anything can be done to secure to any and every person in the Colony, from the highest to the lowest, free access to the Governor at all times without being watched.

5.—I shall be much obliged if you will be so good as to cause this communication to be registered as a permanent record at your office.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(55)

Sir Robert Bond to Governor MacGregor

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 13th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—The Gazette Extraordinary issued by order of Your Excellency on Saturday last calls for an election on the 8th proximo for members to serve in the General Assembly of this Colony. On behalf of the political party that I have the honour to lead, I beg most respectfully to ask Your Excellency to reconsider the date that has been fixed for polling and to extend the same till May 20th. In support of this request I would submit:—

(1)—That it will be absolutely impossible for candidates to canvass the districts of Twillingate and St Barbe in the time allowed in the proclamation.

(2)—That hundreds of electors belonging to northern districts who are now in the lumber camps will not have returned to their homes by the 8th proximo.

(3)—That these will be practically' disfranchised.

(4)—That it will be exceedingly difficult if not impossible to get around the extreme northern districts by the 8th proximo as the bay steamers will not have taken up the mail and passenger service before the first, and at the present time no steamer could possibly force her way into the inlets of Twillingate, St. Barbe and Fogo districts.

(5)—It cannot be justly contended that there is any necessity so far as public business is concerned for fixing so early a date as the 8th proximo, or that by substituting the 20th, inconvenience will be occasioned in any direction.

— Possibly it may be alleged that the difficulties I have mentioned will be experienced by both political parties, and that any party, therefore, has no reason to complain, but I am sure that Your Excellency will not fail to appreciate that it is right and proper that the electors should be considered and afforded the fullest opportunity to weigh well the issue that will be placed before them

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(56)

Premier Morris to Governor MacGregor

Prime Minister's Office,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 14th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,

G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Dear Sir William MacGregor—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of date 13th instant, forwarding me a letter from the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond, and desiring to know what answer ministers consider Your Excellency should give to the request contained there.

Knowing the matter was urgent, I this afternoon convened a special meeting of Committee of Council to consider the same, and I am now requested by Council to communicate with Your Excellency as follows:—

As to the first point in Sir Robert Bond's letter—That it will be absolutely impossible for candidates to canvas the districts of Twillingate and St. Barbe in the time allowed in the proclamation, I may point out that a full month will elapse, or a week longer than called for by law, between the issue of the proclamation on Saturday last and polling day, May 8th. That there is nothing in this objection is best answered by the fact that none of the candidates of either side have yet left for the districts referred to by Sir Robert Bond, with the exception of one, who left yesterday, although the whole of them have been in town since the issue of the proclamation on Saturday last.

As to the second and third point—That hundred of electors belonging to northern district, who are now in the lumber camps, will not have returned to their homes by the 8th proximo, and that these men will be practically disfranchised. Ministers cannot understand how Sir Robert Bond could have made such a statement. There are no men in the lumber camps to-day. This will appear plain from a perusal of the enclosed twenty-five telegrams received by me from the magistrates throughout the Colony, in reply to a message sent to them this morning, a copy of which I enclose. For Your Excellency's convenience, I also send a precis of the messages. By it Your Excellency will notice that all logging has been discontinued throughout the country. The only places not heard from are St. George's and Botwoodville, and these are covered by messages from other magistrates, and I know myself personally that there are no logging camps in that portion of the country before the first of May, and that the men then return to their homes. If, however, Sir Robert Bond is aware of the existence of any logging camps, the Government will be pleased, on receipt of the location of same from him, to gazette booths for such camps, in order that the voters there may not be disfranchised. I also requested the Minister of Agriculture and Mines to communicate with a number of persons and companies who have to do with the logging camps, and the reports which I enclose, obtained to-day, also bear out the statements of the magistrates

As to the fourth point of Sir Robert Bond's letter—That it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to get around the extreme northern districts by the 8th proximo, I may say that I have taken the opinions of experienced master mariners like Captain Bartlett, of the Ss Strathcona, Captain A. Kean, of the Ss Florizel, (recently returned from the seal fishery), and Captain William Winsor, and they all say that there is nothing to prevent the getting around to the extreme northern districts by May 8th. The bay steamers will be running on the first of May, and there is nothing to

prevent smaller steamers even now from getting sufficiently close to the inlets in Twillingate, St. Barbe and Fogo districts.

As to the fifth point in the letter under reference—That it cannot be justly contended that there is any necessity so far as public business is concerned for fixing so early a date at the 8th proximo, or that by substituting the 20th inconvenience will be occasioned in any direction, I have to point out that in the fixing of May 8th regard only was had to the convenience of the electors of the Colony. The election could not conveniently take place before May 8th, as numbers of voters would be at the seal fishery, and as the first of May is the last day on which under the law seals are permitted to be taken, a week beyond that was considered sufficient for all sealers to have returned and reached their homes. Any later date than May 8th would, in the opinion of the Council, have disfranchised thousands of our people. Even as far back as 1837, the Spring election was held on May 9th; in 1855, on the 7th; and in 1861, on the 2nd of May. In those days there were no bay steamers, no trains, and no facilities whatever for getting around. Nearly all our people are employed about the first of May getting ready for the fishery. They generally spend a month in getting ready, and from May 8th they begin to move. From the 10th to the 20th the bulk of the fishermen are in town, but on May 8th there are more men in their homes throughout the Colony than at any other period of the year.

I beg to return to Your Excellency the letter from Sir Robert Bond.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS.

COPY OF TELEGRAMS SENT

April 14th, 1909.

“ Can you let me know the number of lumber camps
“ in your district and the number of men engaged at
“ work to-day as near as you can go to it? Also, when
“ the men are likely to return home to get ready for fish-
“ ery? Also, when their agreements for logging usually
“ terminate? I want this information by three o'clock
“ to-day. Reply.

“ E. P. MORRIS.”

The foregoing telegram was sent to the Stipendiary Magistrates at the following places, viz:—Little Bay, Twillingate, Fogo, Greenspond, Bonavista, Trinity, Ferryland, Trepassey, St. Mary's, Presque, Burin, Harbor Breton, St. George's, Channel, Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, Placentia, Harbor Main, Grand Bank, Brigus, Bell Island, Carbonear, Old Perlican, LaScie, Western Cove, Lawn, Burgeo and Botwoodville.

Precis of Telegrams From Magistrates, Dated April 14th, in Reference to
Logging Camps

FOGO—All lumber camps broken up, men home; agreement up April 10.

TRINITY—No lumber camps

TWILLINGATE—Logging ends first of April, all men home

TREPASSEY—No lumber camps

WESTERN COVE, WHITE BAY—No logging camps, men always
home

BONAVISTA—No lumber camps; contracts terminate April 15

LITTLE BAY, District of Twillingate—All camps broken up; lumbering
over for season

CHANNEL—Logging over, men home at sawmill

PLACENTIA—No logging or lumber camps in this district

BURIN—All men home from lumber camps, getting ready for fishery

BIRCHY COVE, BAY OF ISLANDS—All logging discontinued

GRAND BANK—No lumbering operations

LAWN—No lumber camps; all men home

OLD PERLICAN—No lumber camps

BONNE BAY (via Deer Lake)—Camps and lumbering operations soon
to be abandoned

HARBOR MAIN—Lumber camps closed, men home

HARBOR BRETON—All men home, lumber camps closed

BROAD COVE, BAY DE VERDE—No lumber camps

BRIGUS—No men away in lumber camps; all men home before May 1st

BELL ISLAND—No lumber camps

BURGEO—Men in lumber camps now home

CARBONEAR—No lumber camps; some men at Grand Falls, half of whom will return by first of May for fishery.

LA SCIE—Logging camps broken up; men all home May 1st

GREENSPOND—All lumbering camps broken up; all men home May 1st; Agreements up April 15th

ST. JOSEPH'S and ST MARY'S—All logging over; men all home.

(57)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert Bond

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 14th, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,

P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—On receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, I immediately referred it to my ministers, and this evening I have received a reply, unfortunately at too late an hour to enable me to communicate with you before to-morrow forenoon. I have the honour to enclose copy of the reply I have received from my ministers, from which it will be gathered that no reason has been shown why the date of the election should be changed from that now fixed—the 8th of May.

2.—I may say that I gave much attention to that point, and some time ago had the opinions of men like the two Captains English, Captains Bartlett, Kean and other seamen, and the opinion of residents of various parts of the coast, and there has been a clear concensus of opinion that about the date fixed is the least inconvenient time for a general election. It is an opinion in which some of the members of your own party certainly expressed concurrence when talking over the subject with me personally.

I fully concur, therefore, with the advice tendered me by my ministers, and regret that I am unable to meet your wishes, as expressed in your letter under reference.

3.—I enclose resume of replies received with respect to lumber camps, the originals of which are before me.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(58)

Sir Robert Bond to Governor MacGregor

Balsam Place,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
April 15th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of this date in reply to mine of the 15th instant. I can only express my regret that the request contained in my letter has not commended itself to your judgment as being in the best interests of the country.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(59)

Sir Robert Bond to Governor MacGregor

Balsam Place,
April 15th, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communications of date the 10th and 12th instants, the former in reply to my letter of the 6th and the latter to that of the 10th instant.

1.—With regard to the former, I find it difficult to determine what Your Excellency means by paragraph 2 thereof, inasmuch as nothing contained in my letter of the 6th instant can possibly be construed into an attempt on my part to "put on the Governor" the responsibility of the House not passing supply. My statement that Parliament has not been "properly constituted" I had supposed would have been readily understood by one so well informed in parliamentary law and usage as Your Excellency. It was made in connection with the following observations contained in Your Excellency's letters of the 3rd instant, namely, "I have felt that there may be differences of opinion how far such an expenditure (election expenses) is for the public good, as contemplated by the Audit Act; and also as to how far it can be

regarded as 'not foreseen' by a Legislature already convened, especially when regard is had to the practice of parliaments to grant required supply before a dissolution takes place. In this case Parliament has been assembled, it has not been its pleasure to pass any supply, and I am thus left in some doubt as to how far it has foreseen a general election."

My answer to the foregoing was "while it is correct that 'Parliament has been assembled,' it has not been properly constituted, for a Speaker has not been elected. The fact that the House has declined to elect a Speaker indicates, I submit, most clearly that it demands an immediate dissolution and appeal to the people. It has exercised its rights to withhold supply in order to force its demands." I herein clearly indicated that the House was wholly responsible for not passing supply and there was no attempt on my part to "put on the Governor the responsibility."

2.—You say that "on my own showing your ministers were defeated in a Parliament not properly constituted." In this Your Excellency has also fallen into error by failing to observe the difference between a Parliament "properly constituted" for passing supply and other legislation, and one "properly constituted" for the election of a Speaker, the Rules of Parliament having provided that the Clerk of the House shall take the place of a Speaker until one is elected.

3.—You say that in your opinion "the defeat of your ministers was not decisive." I submit that Parliament could not have defeated them more decisively than by preventing them from conducting public business.

4.—You say that you "concur with me that your ministers have not been approved by the people as Ministers of the Crown, but you consider the question of the expression of such an approval by the people as certainly one of the simplest elements in the constitution, and that the people show their approval in one way and in no other, by giving a majority to those of whom they approve." Permit me to remind Your Excellency that while the approval of the people may be "one of the simplest elements in the constitution," the law of the Colony requires that each minister holding office shall be specially approved by the people after his appointment, **even though they may have a majority behind them in Parliament.** Your late ministers as such submitted themselves to the people under the law referred to and were thus specially approved.

5.—You say "it has been to your very great regret that the people did not indicate who their ministers should be." If this observation has reference to the late general election, then I submit that in November last the people did indicate who "their ministers should be" by returning every one of your late ministers who appealed to them a third time, and also that Your Excellency was made aware of this by the return on the Election Writs.

6.—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I have only to add that in the case of Peel, Parliament did not render it impossible for him to conduct public business, while in the case of your present ministers, Parliament did make it impossible, and that this is the predominant point as respects your ministers.

As regards Messrs. Warren and Ellis and what their action may have been in the House of Assembly, I think, on reflection, that Your Excellency will agree with me that neither Your Excellency or the Crown itself has any right to question the propriety of their conduct in Parliament.

The last paragraph of my letter of the 10th instant not only referred to the question of a bill of indemnity for election expenses, but to expenditures and obligations of every kind entered into by your present ministers.

As Your Excellency, by proclamation, has now determined the matter under reference, I do not see that any good purpose can be served by prolonging the discussion, and I shall now allow the public to judge from the correspondence that has taken place as to the correctness of my position.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(60)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert Bond

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 21st, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,

P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I have had the honour to receive, and I have duly considered, your letter of the 15th instant. In its concluding paragraph you express the opinion that no good purpose can be served by prolonging the discussion. While I am distinctly averse to unnecessary correspondence, I nevertheless feel that I should make my position more clear with respect to certain subjects dealt with in your letter, and that I should endeavour to remove some misconception contained therein, more especially as this correspondence is being published in the newspapers of the Colony.

1.—With regard to the responsibility for not passing supply, I desire to leave it perfectly clear what my attitude has been with respect to that

very important question. It seemed to me from the first that a general election in the Spring was so undesirable in the interests of the country that only the absence of supply would justify me in accepting advice to issue a proclamation for such a purpose. I, therefore, deemed it my duty to bring about the assembling of Parliament in the ordinary way, so that the members should have the opportunity of deliberating in their places on the course they should take with regard to the public business of the country. What I meant in my letter to you of the 10th instant was that, had the House been dissolved as advised by you in your letter to me of February 18th last, without its being put into the position of exercising its pleasure with regard to the election of a Speaker and the discharge of further business, it could with some show of reason have been said hereafter that, as the House had not been allowed to deliberate, I had, therefore, assumed the responsibility of a dissolution and a general election in the Spring.

As matters stand now, the historical facts are that Parliament was assembled, that the House of Assembly did not elect a Speaker, and that it was the will and pleasure of Parliament to not follow the usual course in a political crisis of granting supply for a longer or shorter period.

On March 31st, my Prime Minister informed me by letter of his inability to procure supply, and he at the same time advised a dissolution, to be followed by a general election. Being still unwilling to accept the grave responsibility of giving effect to such advice, I then appealed in writing to the leaders of the two political parties to consider whether in the interests of the country some compromise could not be effected under which supply for six months could be secured in order to avoid the misfortune of a general election in May. This suggestion you unfortunately felt yourself unable to entertain, and consequently no compromise could be reached in that way.

This seemed to me to leave no other expedient open save that of discussing with other members of the House than the party leaders the possibility of forming a coalition ministry under some other leader. Owing to the attitude of parties, I could not but entertain grave doubts as to the propriety of entering into communication with subaltern members of either party, fearing that if I did so it might be represented that the authority of the Crown was being used to break the party ranks. As it was by no means clear to me how far it would be in conformity or in conflict with previous practice in this Colony for the Governor, under such circumstances, to consult with members of the House other than the recognized party leaders, I, on April 3rd, with the knowledge and concurrence of my Prime Minister, requested Sir James Winter and the Honourable D. J. Greene, two former Prime Ministers of the Colony, to give me what information they could as to previous practice on that point.

After mature deliberation, I decided that I should not consult any member of the House not a minister, and that while the question of a dissolution

was pending I should not see any other member of the House in private audience, but that I should leave the longest time possible to members of the House for reflection, in the hope that they may spontaneously evolve some compromise to render a dissolution unnecessary.

The above will, I hope, suffice to show that I did not leave untried any means open to me in the endeavour to avert an election in the Spring, and will, I trust, make clear to you why I desire to make it perfectly manifest that the responsibility for a general election this Spring cannot hereafter be attributed to me as Governor.

2.—In reference to your remarks on the constitution of the House of Assembly on March 30th, I wish to observe that it is self-evident that I did not fall into the error you impute to me of not recognizing that the House was regularly constituted to elect a Speaker. I went to the Legislative Chamber personally to direct the election of a Speaker. Surely it would have been a senseless absurdity for me to do this if I did not recognize that the House could elect its Speaker in the ordinary and regular manner. I regret that I have failed to make my meaning clear to you, namely, that until a Speaker was elected the House was not regularly constituted for the discharge of other business than to make that election.

3.—On the question of a ministry approved by the people or by their representatives, I must still adhere to the principle that this approval can be expressed in no other language than by the fact of giving such a ministry a majority. In this case one half of the people and one-half of their representatives, each with equal right, give conflicting advice. When they give a decision I shall doubtless willingly accept it on the principle that determines the question—the possession of a majority.

4.—In the last paragraph save one of your letters you say—“As regards Messrs. Warren and Ellis and what their action may have been in the House of Assembly, I think, on reflection, that Your Excellency will agree with me that neither Your Excellency nor the Crown itself has any right to question the propriety of their conduct in Parliament.”

One not acquainted with the facts of the case might infer from that *petitio principii* that I had in some way encroached on the privileges of the House of Assembly, and I cannot, therefore, allow expressions capable of being so misinterpreted to pass uncorrected, for I have always been guided by the opinion that “a member of Parliament, for example, cannot be called in question for anything said by him in Parliament;” that “by the law and custom of Parliament, the King cannot take notice of anything said or done in the House, but by the report of the House itself;” and “that the King is not supposed to take any official notice of anything that occurs in Parliament until a formal communication is made to him.”

In this case what transpired in the House was formally communicated to me by my Prime Minister in writing on March 31st. The same day it was formally intimated to me by the Clerk of the House in the usual manner. And it was formally brought to my notice by yourself, as Leader of the Opposition, when, on April 1st, you incidentally informed me that my present advisers had been defeated by a decisive pronouncement of the House. And again, on April 6th, in stating a hypothetical case, you adverted to the part taken by Mr. Warren. Out of respect for yourself, I could not but carefully consider your argument and express my own view of the case after full consideration of the value to be attached to what you considered to be a "decisive pronouncement" by the House against my ministers. The question of the election of a Speaker was no longer pending, the divisions recorded had already become part of the parliamentary past history of the country, and I only referred to incidents that had been formally communicated to me. I do not call in question the propriety of the conduct of any members of the House, but when I was informed that the House had given a decisive pronouncement against my responsible advisers, I certainly felt it my duty to see how far that was borne out by the official details reported to me by yourself and others. You are aware that, "according to usage, the two members who are proposed for the chair take part in the division, each member giving his vote in favour of his rival." The facts of the case show that this usage was not followed in this case. I do not contend that the usages of the British Parliament are of necessity binding on the Parliament of Newfoundland but, at the same time, in having to come to a decision in respect of matters supposed to be dealt with as nearly as possible on British practice, I cannot forget that "the law and custom of Parliament form an essential part of our political system."

In estimating the value and significance of the divisions recorded in the House of Assembly and formally and officially communicated to me, I have been guided accordingly.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

(61)

Sir Robert Bond to Governor MacGregor

Balsam Place,
St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 23rd, 1909.

His Excellency Sir William MacGregor,
G. C. M. G., C. B., Governor—

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of date the 21st instant, in which you review the correspondence which has passed between us on the subject of the recent dissolution

of the Legislature, and the pending general election. I note that Your Excellency, in regard to the responsibility for the non-passing of Supply, expresses a desire "to leave it perfectly clear what my attitude has been with respect to that very important question."

A perusal of the correspondence that has passed between us must, I think, convince every thoughtful person who is aware of the law and customs of the constitution that a most unusual departure from established practice has taken place in the present instance. It certainly appears to me that Your Excellency has unnecessarily and without sufficient reason assumed to yourself a personal responsibility which constitutionally should rest upon your advisers. It is an established principle of the constitution that there is one great and critical act, the responsibility for which falls upon the Governor. It is the refusal to accept the advice of responsible Ministers of the Crown when such refusal is persisted in and results in the resignation or dismissal of his advisers. In this case it rests with the Governor to justify before Parliament the course which he has taken, and unless Parliament is prepared to ratify the action of the Governor in changing his ministers the responsibility for the course he has chosen to pursue rests solely with him. It cannot, therefore, in the light of subsequent events, be denied that whatever responsibility attaches because of the rejection of the advice tendered by me, as Prime Minister, to Your Excellency in my letter of date February 18th, it must be constitutionally assumed by Your Excellency, while on the other hand had you acted upon that advice and dissolved the Legislature, the responsibility therefor would have rested entirely upon your late ministers. It has now been demonstrated by the logic of events that the advice I had the honour to tender on that occasion was absolutely sound, and Your Excellency by your refusal to act upon it assumed responsibility for the resignation of your former ministers, the formation of a new government, and the acceptance of exactly the same advice when tendered by such new ministry, although it had in the interval been defeated in the House of Assembly.

It must have been apparent to Your Excellency from the correspondence, and from the even balance of political parties, that the only effect of such action on your part would be to transfer the control of the Government to my political opponents, and to entrust to them the carrying into execution of that advice, unless you had previously made up your mind to some alternative course to test the possibility of the election of a Speaker and the passing of supply. But judging from your letter under reference, you had not previously made up your mind to any alternative course, for it was not until your new ministry was defeated that you deemed it proper to seek information from Sir James Winter and the Honourable D. J. Greene "as to previous practice on that point." I think that I might have reasonably expected that if you contemplated an alternative course that I, as the Prime Minister, tendering advice in respect to the dissolution, would have been permitted by Your Excellency to express an

opinion as to such "previous practice" and who should be consulted thereanent, and it is with some surprise that I have learnt from Your Excellency that this confidence on your part was reserved for my successor in office who, according to Your Excellency's statement, recommended two gentlemen who for years have been politically opposed to me and my party.

2.—In reply to paragraph 2 of your letter, I would beg to observe that Your Excellency repeats the error that I corrected in my letter under date the 15th instant. In your letter of date the 10th instant, you alleged that on my own showing the defeat of your new ministry was in a Parliament not properly constituted, and in reply thereto, under date 15th instant, I had hoped that I had made it clear that your statement was in error, for I never conended that it was not properly constituted for the election of a Speaker, but only that it was not properly constituted for the passing of supply. It was evident to me that at the time of the writing of your letter of the 10th instant Your Excellency had confused the difference between a House properly constituted for the election of a Speaker and one properly constituted for ordinary legislative business.

3.—On the question of a ministry approved by the people or their representatives, it is perfectly correct that **this approval can be expressed in the House only by giving such a ministry a majority**, but is equally correct that **disapproval can only be expressed in the House by placing a ministry in a minority**. Your new ministry was placed in a minority on a test question, and they should have resigned or been dismissed, and in view of the fact that your former ministers had resigned in order to obtain such test, upon the failure of the same, I submit, according to precedent, they should have been recalled.

Your Excellency is quite correct in observing that you did not encroach upon the privileges of the House to the full extent of the maxims cited in your letter under reference. These maxims are based upon the freedom of members in the House, but they also involve the right of the House to decide upon what part of the proceedings should be communicated officially to the Crown or its Representative. The criticism which Your Excellency directed to the action of Messrs. Ellis and Warren in the House on March 30th was based on information received without the authorization of the House. The House was in privilege, and neither the Prime Minister nor the Clerk of the House had any right to disclose to Your Excellency any more than the vote on division, and not how any particular member voted or conducted himself in the matter of the business before the House. Any information received from me or stated in my letters to Your Excellency was only given to correct errors of fact in Your Excellency's letters and to remove misimpressions which had apparently been created in Your Excellency's mind.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. BOND.

(62)

Governor MacGregor to Sir Robert Bond

Government House,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 24th, 1909.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond,
P. C., K. C. M. G., &c.—

Dear Sir Robert Bond—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 23rd instant.

2.—You inform me, if I understand you right, that I accepted from my present ministers exactly the same advice that you tendered to me in your letter of February 18th.

Your advice to me was that the extraordinary course should be followed of dissolving Parliament before it had any opportunity of deliberating whether it should proceed to transact the business of the country.

The advice of my present ministers was that the ordinary course should be followed, that they should meet the House and endeavour to procure supply, etc., and when this failed then their advice was to dissolve Parliament.

The advice tendered to me and the procedure adopted by my late ministers were thus in point of fact essentially different from the advice and procedure of my present ministers.

3.—I am afraid I cannot appreciate your argument that I should have asked your advice in the middle of February on a position that presented itself at the end of March. I understand you to take exception to Sir James Winter and the Honourable D. J. Greene on account of alleged party leanings. I have little or no knowledge of their politics, nor do I think I should have been influenced by such a consideration, for I have complete confidence in the honour and integrity of both gentlemen.

4.—You tell me that my ministers should have resigned or been dismissed, and that, according to precedent, my late ministers should have been recalled. This opinion seems to be based, at least in part, on what you inform me were the motives of my late ministers in tendering me their resignation.

I have not attempted to analyze the subjective motives either of my late ministers in resigning, or of my present ministers in accepting office,

but I have been guided by the actual objective facts—(1) That my late ministers voluntarily tendered their resignation; (2) that my present ministers have not offered me their resignation; (3) That before I could reach the question of the recall of my late ministers I had to consider whether there existed proper and reasonable grounds for dismissing my present ministers I had to examine your own dictum of February 22nd, that my ministers “cannot be defeated in Parliament, because the Opposition are not in a majority.” And I had to remember that the two parties still stood before me even in numbers and without a vote of want of confidence been recorded against either.

I did not forget that in your letter to me of February 22nd you refer to the dismissal of ministers as an “indignity and humiliation.” That being your view of the subject you can fully understand that I could not proceed to dismiss my ministers without having before me clear justification for such action. I desire to assure you that the question as to whether there existed such a justification has been carefully, impartially and anxiously examined, with the result of which you are aware. I notice that you do not cite the precedent to which you refer your opinion, and I would remind you that on February 22nd you wrote to me “you have no precedent to guide you,” and your statement then was consistent with what you had written on the 18th of the same month—“I might quote a number of other instances with which you are familiar, but neither of them would form a parallel to the condition of things that appertains in this country to-day, for in each instance of which I have been able to obtain a record, either one party or the other in the Legislature possessed a majority.”

I have etc.,

(Sgd.) WM. MacGREGOR.

Agreement with the United States
for Submitting to Arbitration the
Question of the North Atlantic
Fisheries,

Signed at Washington, January 27, 1909, and Notes Re-
specting the same.

United States. No. 1. (1909.)

Special Agreement for the Submission of Questions relating
to Fisheries on the North Atlantic Coast under the
General Convention of Arbitration concluded
between Great Britain and the United
States on April 4, 1908.

ARTICLE I.

WHEREAS by Article I. of the Convention signed at London on the twentieth day of October, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed as follows:—

Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbours and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle Isle and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above-mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

And whereas differences have arisen as to the scope and meaning of the said Article, and of the liberties therein referred to, and otherwise in respect of the rights and liberties which the inhabitants of the United States have or claim to have in the waters or on the shores therein referred to:

It is agreed that the following questions shall be submitted for decision to a Tribunal of Arbitration constituted as hereinafter provided:—

Question 1—To what extent are the following contentions or either of them justified?

It is contended on the part of Great Britain that the exercise of the liberty to take fish referred to in the said Article, which the inhabitants of the United States have forever in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, is subject, without the consent of the United States, to reasonable regulation by Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland in the form of municipal laws, ordinances or rules, as, for example, to regulations in respect of (1) the hours, days or seasons when fish may be taken on the Treaty Coasts; (2) the method, means and implements to be used in the taking of fish or in the carrying on of fishing operations on such coasts; (3) any other matters of a similar character relating to fishing; such regulations being reasonable as being, for instance—

(a)—Appropriate or necessary for the protection and preservation of such fisheries and the exercise of the rights of British subjects therein and of the liberty which by the said Article I. the inhabitants of the United States have therein in common with British subjects;

(b)—Desirable on grounds of public order and morals;

(c)—Equitable and fair as between local fishermen and the inhabitants of the United States exercising the said Treaty liberty and not so framed as to give unfairly an advantage to the former over the latter class.

It is contended on the part of the United States that the exercise of such liberty is not subject to limitations or restraints by Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland in the form of municipal laws, ordinances or regulations in respect of (1) the hours, days or seasons when the inhabitants of the United States may take fish on the Treaty coasts; or (2) the method, means and implements used by them in taking fish or in carrying on fishing operations on such coasts; or (3) any other limitations or restraints of similar character—

(a)—Unless they are appropriate and necessary for the protection and preservation of the common rights in such fisheries and the exercise thereof; and

(b)—Unless they are reasonable in themselves and fair as between local fishermen and fishermen coming from the United States, and not so framed as to give an advantage to the former over the latter class; and

(c)—Unless their appropriateness, necessity, reasonableness and fairness be determined by the United States and Great Britain by common accord and the United States concurs in their enforcement.

Question 2—Have the inhabitants of the United States, while exercising the liberties referred to in said Article, a right to employ as members of the fishing crews of their vessels persons not inhabitants of the United States?

Question 3—Can the exercise by the inhabitants of the United States of the liberties referred to in the said Article be subjected, without the consent of the United States, to the requirements of entry or report at custom houses or the payment of light or harbour or other dues, or to any other similar requirement or condition or exaction?

Question 4—Under the provision of the said Article that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter certain bays or harbours for shelter, repairs, wood or water, and for no other purpose whatever, but that they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges thereby reserved to them, is it permissible to impose restrictions making the exercise of such privileges conditional upon the payment of light or harbour or other dues, or entering or reporting at custom houses or any similar conditions?

Question 5—From where must be measured the “three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours” referred to in the said Article?

Question 6—Have the inhabitants of the United States the liberty under the said Article or otherwise to take fish in the bays, harbours and creeks on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to Rameau Islands, or on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to Quirpon Islands, or on the Magdalen Islands?

Question 7—Are the inhabitants of the United States whose vessels resort to the Treaty Coasts for the purpose of exercising the liberties referred to in Article 1 of the Treaty of 1818 entitled to have for those vessels, when duly authorized by the United States in that behalf, the commercial privileges on the Treaty Coasts accorded by agreement or otherwise to United States trading vessels generally?

ARTICLE II.

Either party may call the attention of the Tribunal to any legislative or executive act of the other party, specified within three months of the exchange of notes enforcing this agreement, and which is claimed to be inconsistent with the true interpretation of the Treaty of 1818; and may call upon the Tribunal to express in its award its opinion upon such acts, and to point out in what respects, if any, they are inconsistent with the principles laid down in the award in reply to the preceding questions; and each party agrees to conform to such opinion.

ARTICLE III.

If any question arises in the arbitration regarding the reasonableness of any regulation or otherwise which requires an examination of the practical effect of any provisions in relation to the conditions surrounding the exercise of the liberty of fishery enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States, or which requires expert information about the fisheries themselves, the Tribunal may, in that case, refer such question to a commission of three expert specialists in such matters, one to be designated by each of the parties hereto, and the third, who shall not be a national of either party, to be designated by the Tribunal. This commission shall examine into and report their conclusions on any question or questions so referred to it by the Tribunal and such report shall be considered by the Tribunal and shall, if incorporated by them in the award, be accepted as a part thereof.

Pending the report of the commission upon the question or questions so referred and without awaiting such report, the Tribunal may make a separate award upon all or any other questions before it, and such separate award, if made, shall become immediately effective, provided that the report aforesaid shall not be incorporated in the award until it has been considered by the Tribunal. The expenses of such commission shall be borne in equal moieties by the parties hereto.

ARTICLE IV.

The Tribunal shall recommend for the consideration of the High Contracting Parties rules and a method of procedure under which all questions which may arise in the future regarding the exercise of the liberties above referred to may be determined in accordance with the principles laid down in the award. If the High Contracting Parties shall not adopt the rules and method of procedure so recommended, or if they shall not, subsequently to the delivery of the award, agree upon such rules and methods, then any differences which may arise in the future between the High Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818 or to the effect and application of the award of the Tribunal shall be referred informally to the Permanent Court at The Hague for decision by the summary procedure provided in Chapter IV. of The Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907.

ARTICLE V.

The Tribunal of Arbitration provided for herein shall be chosen from the general list of members of the Permanent Court at The Hague, in accordance with the provisions of Article 45 of the Convention for the Settlement of International Disputes, concluded at the Second Peace Conference at The Hague on October 18th, 1907. The provisions of said convention, so far as applicable and not inconsistent herewith, and excepting Articles 53 and 54, shall govern the proceedings under the submission herein provided for.

The time allowed for the direct agreement of His Britannic Majesty and the President of the United States on the composition of such Tribunal shall be three months.

ARTICLE VI.

The pleadings shall be communicated in the order and within the time following:—

As soon as may be, and within a period not exceeding seven months from the date of the exchange of notes making this agreement binding, the printed case of each of the parties hereto, accompanied by printed copies of the documents, the official correspondence, and all other evidence on which each party relies, shall be delivered in duplicate (with such additional copies as may be agreed upon) to the agent of the other party. It shall be sufficient for this purpose if such case is delivered at the British Embassy at Washington or at the American Embassy at London, as the case may be, for transmission to the agent for its Government.

Within fifteen days thereafter such printed case and accompanying evidence of each of the parties shall be delivered in duplicate to each member of the Tribunal, and such delivery may be made by depositing within the stated period the necessary number of copies with the International Bureau at The Hague for transmission to the arbitrators.

After the delivery on both sides of such printed case, either party may, in like manner and within four months after the expiration of the period above fixed for the delivery to the agents of the case, deliver to the agent of the other party (with such additional copies as may be agreed upon), a printed counter-case accompanied by printed copies of additional documents, correspondence and other evidence, in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and other evidence so presented by the other party, and within fifteen days thereafter such party shall, in like manner as above provided, deliver in duplicate such counter-case and accompanying evidence to each of the arbitrators.

The foregoing provisions shall not prevent the Tribunal from permitting either party to rely at the hearing upon documentary or other evidence which is shown to have become open to its investigations or examination or available for use too late to be submitted within the period hereinbefore fixed for the delivery of copies of evidence, but in case any such evidence is to be presented, printed copies of it, as soon as possible after it is secured, must be delivered, in like manner as provided for the delivery of copies of other evidence, to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party. The admission of any such additional evidence, however, shall be subject to such conditions as the Tribunal may impose, and the other party shall have a reasonable opportunity to offer additional evidence in rebuttal.

The Tribunal shall take into consideration all evidence which is offered by either party.

ARTICLE VII.

If in the case or counter-case (exclusive of the accompanying evidence) either party shall have specified or referred to any documents, correspondence or other evidence in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party shall demand it, within thirty days after the delivery of the case or counter-case respectively, to furnish to the party applying for it a copy thereof; and either party may, within the like time, demand that the other shall furnish certified copies or produce for inspection the originals of any documentary evidence adduced by the party upon whom the demand is made. It shall be the duty of the party upon whom any such demand is made to comply with it as soon as may be, and within a period not exceeding fifteen days after the demand has been received. The production for inspection or the furnishing to the other party of official governmental publications, publishing, as authentic, copies of the documentary evidence referred to, shall be a sufficient compliance with such demand, if such governmental publications shall have been published prior to the first day of January, 1908. If the demand is not complied with, the reasons for the failure to comply must be stated to the Tribunal.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Tribunal shall meet within six months after the expiration of the period above fixed for the delivery to the agents of the case, and upon the assembling of the Tribunal at its first session each party, through its agent or counsel, shall deliver in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent and counsel of the other party (with such additional copies as may be agreed upon) a printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which it relies.

The time fixed by this agreement for the delivery of the case, counter-case or argument and for the meeting of the Tribunal may be extended by mutual consent of the parties.

ARTICLE IX.

The decision of the Tribunal shall, if possible, be made within two months from the close of the arguments on both sides, unless on the request of the Tribunal the parties shall agree to extend the period.

It shall be made in writing, and dated and signed by each member of the Tribunal, and shall be accompanied by a statement of reasons.

A member who may dissent from the decision may record his dissent when signing.

The language to be used throughout the proceedings shall be English.

ARTICLE X.

Each party reserves to itself the right to demand a revision of the award. Such demand shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made and shall be made within five days of the promulgation of the award, and shall be heard by the Tribunal within ten days thereafter. The party making the demand shall serve a copy of the same on the opposite party, and both parties shall be heard in argument by the Tribunal on said demand. The demand can only be made on the discovery of some new fact or circumstance calculated to exercise a decisive influence upon the award and which was unknown to the Tribunal and to the party demanding the revision at the time the discussion was closed, or upon the ground that the said award does not fully and sufficiently, within the meaning of this agreement, determine any question or questions submitted. If the Tribunal shall allow the demand for a revision' it shall afford such opportunity for further hearings and arguments as it shall deem necessary.

ARTICLE XI.

The present agreement shall be deemed to be binding only when confirmed by the two Governments by an exchange of notes.

In witness whereof this agreement has been signed and sealed by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, the Right Honourable James Bryce, O.M., on behalf of Great Britain, and by the Secretary of State of the United States, Elihu Root, on behalf of the United States.

Done at Washington on the 27th day of January, 1909.

(L.S.) JAMES BRYCE

(L.S.) ELIHU ROOT

MR. BRYCE TO MR. BACON

Washington, February 6th, 1909.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that I am now in a position to complete the formalities incident to the conclusion of the special agreement for submission to arbitration of questions concerning the fisheries on the North Atlantic Coast. I accordingly transmit herewith the signed copy of the agreement in my possession which, when signed on the 27th ultimo, was for the time to be held in suspense, and I have to request you to be so good as to acknowledge its receipt on a note forwarding to me the copy now in your possession, and to take note of the fact that formal delivery of the document has now been duly effected by our action on behalf of our respective Governments.

As you will recall, the General Arbitration Convention of 1908 provided that an agreement such as this should take final effect upon an exchange of notes ad hoc, and only that proceeding now remains. Before the time for it arrives, it will be necessary that we should come to a definite understanding as to the composition of the Tribunal, and I hope that you will agree with me in desiring that this should soon take place, in order that the exchange of notes may be promptly effected and steps taken to set the machinery of arbitration in motion.

I have great pleasure in taking this opportunity of acknowledging for myself, and on behalf of those who aided me in the negotiations preceding this agreement, the friendly and courteous expressions used by your predecessor in office, Mr. Root, in regard to these negotiations in his note of the 26th ultimo. A negotiation for the purpose of putting into effect a policy so large in its scope and so beneficent in its aim as that recorded by Mr. Root and yourself in the General Arbitration Convention of last year, and carried out in this its first application to the removal of an ancient dispute which has often troubled the relations of our two countries, could not but correspond in its methods to the spirit of equity and conciliation which, as I gladly recognize, has inspired its authors and has constantly animated the President of the United States in the attitude of his administration towards Great Britain.

I have etc.,

(Signed) JAMES BRYCE.

MR. BACON TO MR. BRYCE

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 6th, 1909.

Excellency—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day's date, by which you inform me, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that you are now in a position to complete the formalities incident to the conclusion of the special agreement for submission to arbitration of questions concerning the fisheries on the North Atlantic Coast. You accordingly transmit the signed copy of the agreement in your possession which, as you state, when signed on the 27th ultimo, was for the time to be held in suspense.

Acknowledging the receipt thereof, I have the honour in turn to transmit herewith the signed copy of the agreement which was retained in my possession, and to make of record the fact that formal delivery of the document has been duly effected by our action in behalf of our respective Governments.

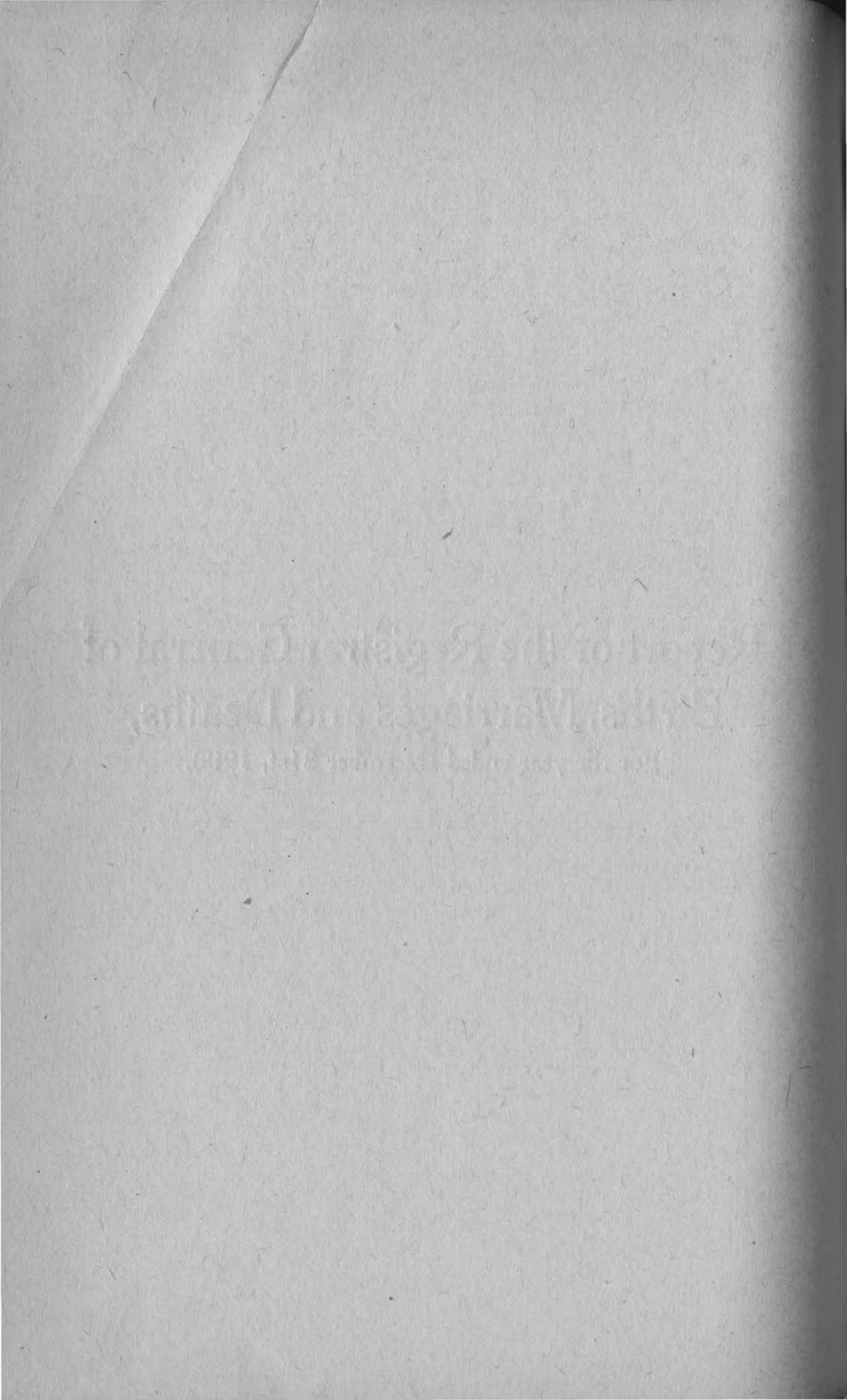
I shall be glad to take up with you at any time the matter of the composition of the Tribunal, and I entirely agree with you that this should be done promptly, in order that the exchange of notes provided for in the General Arbitration Convention of 1908 may be effected and steps taken to set the machinery of arbitration in motion.

I would be remiss and do injustice to my feelings were I to close this note without the expression of my high appreciation of your courteous recognition of the friendly spirit towards Great Britain which animated the President and the members of his administration who had the pleasure to have a part in these negotiations, and who, I beg Your Excellency to believe, share in the acknowledgment of the courtesy, consideration and fairness displayed by you and your assistants in the negotiation which Mr. Root was moved to express in his note of the 26th ultimo.

I have etc.,

(Signed) ROBERT BACON.

**Report of the Registrar General of
Births, Marriages and Deaths,
For the year ended December 31st, 1908.**



Report of the Registrar General of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year ended December 31st, 1908.

Registrar General's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
March 16th, 1909.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ended December 31st, 1908.

The Registrations made during the year were classified as follows:—Births 6,699, Marriages 1,762, Deaths 4,142. The total number, 12,603, being 271 less than the registrations of the preceding year, while the variations in each of the three groups as compared with the preceding year were: A decrease of 209 Births and 82 Marriages; the Deaths increasing by 20.

Complete returns were received from all the Districts except two, viz., Twillingate and Placentia and St. Mary's.

In the table headed, "Comparative figures of the principal causes of Death," page 4, I desire to make special reference to the large increase of deaths from "Infantile Debility" for the past year. In the District of St. John's East and West, combined, the increase has been from 84 in 1907 to 228 in 1908. An increase from this cause has occurred in other districts also, but not to the same extent.

In the absence of a certificate from a Medical Practitioner stating definite cause of death, all the deaths placed under "Infantile Debility" were reported by the Registering Officers as either "Infantile," "Inanition," "Dentition," "Marasmus," or "Weakly from Birth." It will therefore be seen that these deaths would not have been so classed could a Medical Certificate stating the specific cause of death have been procured; and this points to the necessity of an amendment to the present Registration Act requiring a Medical Certificate of cause of death.

The Government having recently approved of the adoption for Registration purposes of the International Classification of causes of Death, all the Medical Practitioners and Registering Officers in the Colony will be invited to co-operate in carrying it out with the hope of procuring more definite and reliable statistics relating to causes of death in future.

The figures for the Electoral Districts of St. John's—divided into the City proper and Suburbs, with extern Settlements—are here given:—

	POPULATION.		DEATH RATE PER 1,000.						
	Census, 1901.	Estim'd, 1908.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Districts	39,995	42,994	22.73	21.92	23.45	21.23	25.25	21.07	22.95
City	29,594	31,813	26.08	24.09	25.78	23.35	27.00	22.92	27.06
Suburbs	10,401	11,181	13.17	15.76	16.82	15.19	20.00	15.80	11.26

The natural growth of the population in the Districts and City of St. John's for the past seven years has been added to the population as given in the census of 1901, and therefore the population on December 31st, 1908, was estimated to be as shown in the above table.

The Death Rates by Districts

District.	Popula- tion.	RATE PER 1,000.						
		1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
1. St. John's, E. and W.....	39,995	22.73	21.92	23.45	21.23	25.25	21.07	22.95
2. Harbor Main	9,500	16.11	17.26	14.42	16.52	23.47	16.42	12.73
3. Port de Grave	7,445	20.82	20.28	24.04	23.37	26.73	17.86	20.55
4. Harbor Grace.....	12,671	18.78	18.23	16.73	21.62	24.30	20.36	20.20
5. Carbonear	5,024	19.70	16.12	15.52	19.90	23.68	18.31	17.31
6. Bay de Verde.....	9,827	18.62	22.28	21.88	21.06	26.25	21.47	24.83
7. Trinity	20,695	15.75	16.86	19.23	16.81	22.37	19.81	21.11
8. Bonavista	20,557	14.00	17.17	14.74	18.19	20.38	18.00	19.55
9. Fogo.....	7,570	12.02	17.30	12.42	19.81	18.89	17.17	16.51
10. Twillingate.....	19,453	17.32	14.23	14.65	13.62	14.85	16.09	13.62
11. St. Barbe.....	8,134	14.87	16.22	12.29	12.04	15.98	15.00	16.59
12. St. George.....	9,100	13.74	13.62	11.98	14.83	18.02	13.08	11.86
13. Burgeo and LaPoile.....	7,011	16.12	16.40	14.40	17.25	14.83	16.55	16.26
14. Fortune Bay.....	8,762	13.12	12.21	13.35	11.98	15.18	12.67	13.12
15. Burin	10,402	13.84	19.80	15.38	19.80	22.59	22.98	17.59
16. Placentia and St. Mary's.....	15,194	12.83	14.28	12.83	13.29	16.91	15.99	13.29
17. Ferryland	5,697	21.06	21.06	17.20	18.60	16.15	17.03	14.57
18. Labrador	3,947	8.88	18.74	20.52	13.68	16.72	26.60	19.00

Comparative Figures of the Principal Causes of Death for Past Ten Years

Cause.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Tuberculosis	655	636	654	710	769	698	804	933	801	802
Infantile Convulsions.....	231	219	219	285	277	280	309	333	265	126
Infantile Debility.....	210	217	359	398	572	566	529	472	458	808
Old Age	364	337	362	392	491	460	442	461	408	443
Measles.....	45	6	23	97	1	1	1	177	3	15
LaGrippe	284	72	103	78	136	52	131	65	71	114
Whooping Cough.....	2	280	198	11	7	44	41	127	145	7
Diphtheria	34	59	35	61	52	30	19	9	12	4
Croup.....	32	50	105	102	89	60	42	30	27	10
Pneumonitis	81	52	69	77	104	116	116	261	166	169
Bronchitis... ..	85	67	99	98	97	122	93	129	104	83
Cancer	64	77	85	70	80	42	101	115	110	127
Paralysis, Apoplexy, Fits.	116	112	106	105	142	130	127	146	135	138

The Rates Per 1,000 for the Past Ten Years

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Births	28.00	31.42	30.91	31.55	31.21	30.58	31.73	29.62	29.50	28.26
Marriages	7.36	8.63	7.85	8.04	7.75	8.13	7.78	8.01	7.88	7.43
Deaths.....	16.95	16.78	17.54	17.03	17.64	16.70	17.03	20.13	17.60	17.47

Population, Newfoundland and Labrador, December 31st, 1907, 234,163
 Add difference between Births and Deaths for the year ended
 December 31st, 1908..... 2,557
 Add gain by Immigration, one year December 31st, 1908..... 328
 Population, Newfoundland and Labrador, December 31st, 1908, 237,048

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DOYLE,

Registrar General of Births,
 Marriages and Deaths

The Honorable Robert Watson,
 Colonial Secretary.

TABLE I.—Denominational Returns of Births, Marriages

DISTRICTS.	CHURCH OF ENGLAND.						ROMAN CATHOLIC.						METHO					
	Births.			No. of Persons Married.	Deaths.			Births.			No. of Persons Married.	Deaths.			Births.			No. of Persons Married.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
St. John's, E, W	165	143	308	199	109	95	204	441	340	781	344	293	261	554	151	120	271	179
Harbor Main...	51	38	89	38	21	22	43	111	75	186	99	41	32	73	1	2	3	4
Port-de-Grave.	43	38	81	19	26	38	64	41	37	78	32	17	22	39	41	38	79	34
Harbor Grace..	117	77	194	123	85	78	163	39	44	83	30	41	22	63	20	27	47	34
Carbonear	13	13	26	16	10	9	19	17	10	27	14	11	8	19	46	41	87	40
Bay-de-Verde..	10	6	16	6	8	3	11	38	40	78	18	17	15	32	96	91	187	78
Trinity	145	133	278	172	129	105	234	13	14	27	14	11	6	17	134	97	231	136
Bonavista.....	130	99	229	106	96	77	173	34	15	49	50	39	23	62	130	98	228	145
Fogo	53	29	82	49	37	24	61	13	8	21	24	14	7	21	39	37	76	42
Twillingate....	36	32	68	44	31	17	48	17	21	38	4	4	7	11	202	182	384	234
St. Barbe.....	87	84	171	60	38	42	80	30	31	61	30	9	12	21	47	32	79	53
St. George.....	47	38	85	39	18	7	25	130	103	233	60	49	30	79	6	12	18	11
Burg. & LaPoile	116	112	228	138	55	39	94	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	20	16	36	26	.....
Fortune Bay...	83	62	145	112	37	39	76	30	28	58	20	13	10	23	4	2	6	9
Burin	42	27	69	40	14	15	29	73	79	152	60	50	34	84	42	37	79	69
Pla. St. Mary's	44	29	73	31	11	8	19	162	146	308	152	98	73	171	17	6	23	7
Ferryland	13	29	42	.....	.....	1	1	63	41	104	74	48	34	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labrador	13	14	27	12	7	8	15	7	.....	7	4	.....	2	2	13	9	22	13
Totals.....	1208	1003	2211	1204	732	627	1359	1259	1032	2291	1031	755	598	1353	1009	847	1856	1114

and Deaths for the Year Ended December 31st, 1908.

DIST.			PRESBYTERIAN.						CONGREGATIONAL.						SALVATION ARMY.			OTHER DENOM.													
Deaths.			Births			Deaths			Births.			Deaths			Births.			Deaths			Births.			Deaths.							
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	No. of Persons Married.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. of Persons Married.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. Per. Mar'd	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No of Persons Married.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
106	85	191	9	11	20	14	7	11	18	10	4	14	7	1	6	7	5	9	14	9	10	3	13	...	1	1	6	...	...	...
3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	25	49
21	11	32	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	3	6	1	7	3	1	4	...	...	...
27	18	45	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	103	201
90	71	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	34	4	12	12	24	...	...	...	...	1	1
83	59	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	44	12	15	10	25	...	...	1	...	...	...
28	13	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	87	179	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	35	23	58	32	13	12	25	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
29	23	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	4	5	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	4	19	1	...	1
3	...	3	10	2	12	10	4	3	7	8	4	12	3	3	3	6
32	29	61	2	7	9	16	6	6	3	9
5	2	7	1	...	1	2	5	7	4	2	2	4
3	6	9
660	514	1201	16	15	31	18	8	12	20	20	6	26	22	7	9	16	130	97	227	85	73	50	123	25	32	57	50	31	39	70	

*These Births, Marriages and Deaths were reported by the Moravian Missionaries.

TABLE II.—Registration Returns of Births, Marriages

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.			No. of Persons Married.	DEATHS.			DEATHS ARRAN. AS							
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth to 1 Year.	1 Year to 5 Year.	5 Years to 10 Years.	10 Years to 15 Years.	15 Years to 20 Years.	20 Years to 30 Years.	30 Years to 40 Years.	40 Years to 50 Years.
St. John's E. & W.....	781	628	1409	758	526	461	987	301	94	34	22	27	79	54	43
Harbour Main	163	116	279	144	65	56	121	34	10	2	3	8	17	5	4
Port-de-Grave	128	113	241	86	68	85	153	47	7	4	5	7	7	4	5
Harbor Grace.....	185	154	339	190	153	113	266	50	29	7	12	13	28	11	14
Carbonear	77	68	145	76	50	37	87	26	10	.....	1	3	9	4	5
Bay-de-Verde	144	137	381	102	123	121	244	53	47	14	6	11	21	5	8
Trinity	312	258	570	326	242	195	437	102	59	20	17	21	44	30	24
Bonavista	321	229	550	313	233	169	402	102	42	12	13	25	44	22	15
Fogo.....	118	78	196	120	80	45	125	34	8	6	4	8	21	6	3
Twillingate.....	292	259	551	316	142	123	265	74	21	9	10	17	32	16	10
St. Barbe.....	168	150	318	144	77	78	155	44	9	5	7	15	16	13	9
St. George.....	188	156	344	114	68	40	108	32	11	5	3	6	10	8	4
Burgeo & LaPoile.....	136	128	264	166	70	44	114	23	16	7	2	4	13	6	7
Fortune Bay.....	135	98	233	154	60	55	115	22	10	10	8	4	5	6	14
Burin	164	152	316	177	102	81	183	46	11	7	9	6	25	4	10
Placentia & St. Mary's.....	225	186	411	194	117	85	202	34	10	6	5	18	24	21	16
Ferryland	76	70	146	74	48	35	83	9	3	.....	2	3	6	7	2
Labrador	54	52	106	70	41	54	95	29	12	8	.....	2	12	7	3
Totals.....	3667	3032	6699	3524	2265	1877	4142	1062	409	156	129	198	413	229	196

and Deaths for the Year Ended December 31st, 1908

REGARDS AGE.

50 Years to 60 Years.	60 Years to 70 Years.	70 Years to 80 Years.	80 Years to 90 Years.	90 Years to 100 Years.	100 Upwards.	Not Given.	TOTAL.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Triplets.
62	97	101	60	13	.....	.....	987	19	13	.....
6	16	9	7	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	1	.....
10	15	21	13	3	.....	5	153	2	3	.....
12	32	35	20	3	.....	.....	266	3	.....	.....
3	4	13	9	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	3	.....
7	21	29	15	4	.....	3	244	5	1	2
20	40	41	16	2	.....	1	437	8	5	.....
24	31	43	26	2	.....	1	402	6	12	.....
9	11	6	7	2	.....	.....	125	4	1	.....
13	16	29	14	4	.....	.....	265	13	3	.....
11	17	6	3	.....	.....	.....	155	6	3	1
5	3	14	7	.....	.....	.....	108	9	3	.....
7	12	5	11	.....	1	.....	114	6	1	.....
11	12	6	5	1	.....	1	115	4	2	.....
12	16	17	14	.....	.....	6	183	2	4	.....
11	21	18	12	9	.....	.....	202	3	3	.....
10	13	14	9	5	.....	.....	83	2	.....	.....
4	4	7	5	.....	.....	2	95	2	.....	.....
237	381	414	253	45	1	19	4142	94	58	3

Table III.

Totals and Rates.

Births	Per 1,000 of 237,000 Population	28.26
Marriages.....	do	7.43
Deaths	do	17.47
Male.	3667	1877
Female.	3032	1762
Total.	6699	4142

TABLE IV.—Causes of Death for the Year Ended December 31st, 1908

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DISTRICTS.															TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.			
	St. John's, E.&W	Harbor Main.	Port de Grave.	Harbor Grace.	Carbonear.	Bay de Verde.	Trinity.	Bonavista.	Fogo.	Twillingate.	St. Barbe.	St. George.	Burgeo & LaPoile	Fortune Bay.	Burin.			Plac. & St. Mary's	Ferryland.	Labrador.
<i>Heart and Circulat'n</i>																				
Endocarditis	7			3	1	2													13	
Myocarditis	2																		2	
Pericarditis	4																		4	
Angina Pectoris.....							2	1											3	
Cancer														1					1	
Other	60	2	7	8	1	8	12	10	2	13	4	3	5	3	7	8	4	157	180	
<i>Blood and Vessels :</i>																				
Pernicious Anæmia	5			2				1						1					9	
Other	7	1		5	1		2	1	2			1	1		1	2	1	25	34	
<i>Lungs & Respirat'n:</i>																				
Pneumonia.....	43	4	3	11	2	11	18	13	6	11	11	6	4	10	4	7	2	3	169	
Congest'n of Lungs	2			2	1						1								6	
Hemorrhage.....				2			3	1						1		1			8	
Bronchitis.....	29	1	2	5	5	5	13	5	2	7					2	2	5	83		
Asthma.....	4		1	1			1					1							8	
Pleurisy.....	5			2			1	1		3		1			3	3	1	20		
Croup.....	2			1		2	1	1	1			1	1					10		
Cancer.....					1														1	
Other	3		2	1					1								1	8	313	
<i>Stomach and Intestines :</i>																				
Gastritis	1							1	1							1			4	
Enteritis.....	7															1			8	
Gastro Enteritis...	1																		1	
Indigestion	2								1			1	1			2			7	
Inflamat'n Bowels	1	1	1	2		4	5	3		5		1	2	1	1	3			30	
Tumor.....	1												2						3	
Cholera Infantum.	6	2		3			1	4	5				1				3		25	
Cancer.....	4	1	2	1		3	1	8	1	1	1		1	1		2			27	
Ulcer.....	1												1						2	
Appendicitis.....	1							1		2						1			5	
Other.....	3	4	3	1			2	2	2	2					1	1	2	23	135	
<i>Liver Diseases :</i>																				
Cancer.....	2												1				2		5	
Other	9													1		1	2	1	14	19
<i>Genito-Urinary System :</i>																				
Nephritis	8	1			1	1	4	2											17	
Bright's Disease ...	7			2		1	1		2		1			1	3	3	2		23	
Tumor.....	1		1																2	
Other	3	1		1	1	2	1	4	1			2							15	57
<i>Disease, Nervous System :</i>																				
Meningitis.....	15		1	3	3	8	13	1		3		3		1	2	4		2	59	
Brain Affections...	12	1	1	3		3	8	9	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	1		3	57	
Paralysis, Apoplexy, Fits	37	3	6	11	4	10	9	11	4	11	7	2	5	9		4	2	2	138	
Infantile Conv'l'ns	39	4	5	12	2	12	17	7	3	3	4	6	4	2		3	1	2	126	380
<i>Fevers :</i>																				
Typhoid.....	6			4		3	1	10		3		2	1		3			2	35	
Scarlet (Scarlatina)	7			7		12	7	9		2	8	5	7	7			1	1	73	
Puerperal.....	3							3		1	1			1	1		1		11	
Other	7	3		3		5	3	2		3				1		1			28	147

TABLE IV.—Causes of Death for the Year Ended December 31st, 1908

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DISTRICTS.															GRAND TOTAL.			
	St. John's, E. & W.	Harbor Main.	Port de Grave.	Harbor Grace.	Carbonear.	Bay de Verde.	Trinity.	Bonavista.	Fogo	Twillingate.	St. Barbe.	St. George	Burgeo & LaPoile	Fortune Bay.	Burin.		Plac. & St. Mary's	Ferryland.	Labrador.	TOTAL.
<i>Specific and Infectious Diseases:</i>																			
Diphtheria.....	1						1			1			1						4
Whooping Cough..	4														3				7
Measles.....	3					5	4	2									1		15
Infl. and LaGrippe	16		1		2	6	14	22	1	10	4	4	4	11	8	9	2	114	
Erysipelas.....	1			1			1									1		4	
Tubercu- losis	67	12	9	27	7	23	45	39	17	23	24	8	10	8	24	28	9	9	389
{ Male ...	83	16	13	27	9	29	56	39	11	24	12	9	8	10	24	23	10	10	413
{ Female	150	28	22	54	16	52	101	78	28	47	36	17	18	18	48	51	19	19	802
{ Total....																			
" Meningitis	6	1			2	1								1					11
Dysentery.....	1		1		1		3	10									1		18
Other.....	4																		4
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>																			
Alcoholism.....	1																		1
Diabetes.....	5					1	1						1				1		9
Syphilis.....																		8	9
Peritonitis.....	5			1	2		2			1		1		1				1	14
Ricketts.....	1									1									2
Rupture.....	1									1	1	1							4
*Tumor.....	1	1				1								1					4
Childbirth.....	7				1		6	3	4	9	1		3	4		1		1	40
Premature Birth...	21	1	2	2		4	3			2		2			1	1		2	41
Still Birth.....	2	4	1	2		1	4	1	4			6		1	1	5			32
Infantile Debility..	228	29	39	38	21	32	80	87	22	61	37	18	21	16	37	29	8	5	808
Old Age.....	84	13	34	35	11	26	37	42	15	27	7	12	9	7	29	28	15	12	443
Natural Causes.....	3			2		1	3			1							1	1	12
*Hemorrhage.....	3					1				1							1	1	8
Dropsy.....	6		1	4			3	4		4	2	1	2	2	3	4	3		39
Mumps.....																		1	1
Asphyxia.....	1										1								2
Drowning.....	2	2	2	5		4	4	6	3	1	3		5	1	6	4		1	49
Accident.....	8	2	1	2		4	2	3	2	2	1		4		1		1	2	35
*Abscess.....	1																		1
Fire and Scald.....	3				1		1	3	1	3		1					1		14
Poisoning.....	2										1								3
*Inflammation.....	2							1		3	2		1	1					10
Sun Stroke.....							1	1						1					3
Insanity.....	7	1					1				1					1			11
Suicide.....	1						1												2
Scorbutus.....																		3	3
Other (various)....	19	4	2	7	2	5	14	5	1	5	4	3	3	1	1	4	2	4	86
Undescribed.....	9	5	6	7	2	6	16	9	3	7	7	4		2	14	7	5	6	115
*Cancer.....	19		4	9	1	2	7	11		5	5		3	1	2	5	2	1	77
" of Throat		1			1		1												3
" of Face.....	1			1		1	1		1			1				1	1		8
" of Head.....					1									1					2
" of Breast...	1		2				3	1	1										8
Totals.....	987	121	153	266	87	244	437	402	125	265	155	108	114	115	183	202	83	95	4142

*The parts of the body affected by this disease were not stated by the Registering Officers who reported the deaths.



The Civil Service Viewed from
a Denominational Standpoint,
at 30th Sept., 1908.

The Civil Service Viewed From a Denominational Stand- point, at 30th September, 1908.

The following pages give the result of a careful enquiry into the standing of the various denominations with respect to the appointments in the Civil Service as they appeared on the 30th of September, 1908. It will be noticed that the Auditor General has certified the Tables as having been examined by him and found to be correct. The only available basis for the present purpose is the census of 1901, by which it is found that the various denominations stand as follows, viz:—

Roman Catholic	75,989, or	34.4 p.c. of total population
Church of England.....	73,008 or	33. p.c. “
Methodist	61,388 or	27.8 p.c. “
Other denominations (Presbyterian, Salvation Army, etc.)	10,599 or	4.8 p.c. “
	220,984	100.0

From Table I. it will be seen that there is a total of 1,872 positions in the Civil Service, the salaries attaching to the same showing a total of \$482,743.78. It is a matter of simple calculation to find out the number of positions and the amount of salaries due each denomination on the basis of its percentage of the total population. The first Table shows the result of such calculation for each denomination, both as regards positions and salaries, the columns “Over” and “Under” setting forth that certain denominations have more than their due proportion, while others have less.

Part II. is an extension in detail of Part I., the various figures showing the standing under the summary heads of expenditure as set forth in the Estimates.

Part III. is an extension in still greater detail of Part I., and shows the salaries received and the positions held by the various denominations under the several sub-heads of expenditure as set out in the Estimates.

Part IV. gives all details in full.

Part I.

Recapitulation—Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$190,254.58	\$166,063.88	\$24,190.70	.....
Church of England	160,963.38	159,305.45	1,657.93	.....
Methodist	115,310.82	134,202.76	.....	\$18,891.94
Other Denominations	16,215.00	23,171.69	.....	6,956.69
	<u>\$482,743.78</u>	<u>\$482,743.78</u>	.....	.....

Recapitulation—Positions

Roman Catholic	754	643.99	110.01	.....
Church of England	617	617.79	.....	.79
Methodist	456	520.40	.....	64.40
Other Denominations	45	89.82	.....	44.82
	<u>1,872</u>	<u>1,872.</u>	.....	.....

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Part II.

A.

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of the Different Religious Denominations, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Summary Heads of Expenditure.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

SALARIES.

Service.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
II.—Civil Government	\$21,238.00	\$20,230.22	\$1,007.78	.....
IV.—Adminis. of Justice..	53,047.25	39,849.48	13,197.77	.....
V.—Legislation	1,400.00	1,400.08	.....	.08
VI.—Education	3,240.00	3,290.02	.....	\$50.02
VII.—Public Charities	15,839.58	10,448.32	5,391.26	.....
VIII.—Lighthouses, etc. . .	17,529.00	16,770.69	758.31	.....
XI.—Ferries, etc.	3,538.00	3,196.79	341.21	.....
XII.—Post Offices & Tel..	35,531.00	34,350.13	1,180.87	.....
XIII.—Customs	36,771.75	34,801.27	1,970.48	.....
Savings Bank	2,120.00	1,726.88	393.12	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$190,254.58	\$166,063.88	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

II.—Civil Government	\$21,920.80	\$19,406.90	\$2,513.90	.....
IV.—Adminis. of Justice..	39,031.25	38,227.70	803.55	.....
V.—Legislation	1,600.00	1,343.10	256.90	.....
VI.—Education	2,720.00	3,156.12	.....	\$436.12
VII.—Public Charities	6,356.33	10,023.08	.....	3,666.75
VIII.—Lighthouses, etc. . .	15,403.00	16,088.16	.....	685.16
XI.—Ferries, etc.	3,785.00	3,066.69	718.31	.....
XII.—Post Offices & Tel..	34,772.00	32,952.15	1,819.85	.....
XIII.—Customs	34,375.00	33,384.95	990.05
Savings Bank	1,000.00	1,656.60	656.60
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$160,963.38	\$159,305.45
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B.

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of the Different Religious Denominations, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Summary Heads of Expenditure.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

POSITIONS.

Services.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
II.—Civil Government	42	31.98	10.02	.....
IV.—Adminis. of Justice ..	122	84.64	37.36	.....
V.—Legislation	3	2.75	.25	.....
VI.—Education	2	3.10	.....	1.10
VII.—Public Charities	80	62.97	17.03	.....
VIII.—Lighthouses, etc. ..	87	76.03	10.97	.....
XI.—Ferries, etc.	45	34.74	10.26	.....
XII.—Post Offices & Tel..	274	262.47	11.53	.....
XIII.—Customs	97	83.59	13.41	.....
Savings Bank	2	1.72	.28	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	754	643.99	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

II.—Civil Government	29	30.70	.....	1.70
IV.—Adminis. of Justice ..	71	81.19	.....	10.19
V.—Legislation	3	2.64	.36	.....
VI.—Education	3	2.97	.03	.....
VII.—Public Charities	59	60.39	.....	1.39
VIII.—Lighthouses, etc. ..	74	72.93	1.07	.....
XI.—Ferries, etc.	36	33.33	2.67	.....
XII.—Post Offices & Tel..	265	251.79	13.21	.....
XIII.—Customs	76	80.20	.....	4.20
Savings Bank	1	1.65	.....	.65
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	617	617.79	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

C.

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of the Different Religious Denominations, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Summary Heads of Expenditure.

METHODIST

SALARIES.

Service.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
II.—Civil Government	\$11,722.00	\$16,348.85	.....	\$4,626.85
IV.—Adminis. of Justice..	21,543.25	32,203.95	.....	10,660.70
V.—Legislation	1,070.00	1,131.46	.....	61.46
VI.—Education	2,404.00	2,658.79	.....	254.79
VII.—Public Charities	6,370.82	8,443.68	.....	2,072.86
VIII.—Lighthouses, etc. . .	15,100.00	13,553.05	\$1,546.95	.....
XI.—Ferries, etc.	1,970.00	2,583.45	.....	613.45
XII.—Post Offices & Tel..	24,461.00	27,759.68	.....	3,298.68
XIII.—Customs	28,769.75	28,124.29	645.46	.....
Savings Bank	1,900.00	1,395.56	504.44	.....
	<u>\$115,310.82</u>	<u>\$134,202.76</u>	.....	.....

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

II.—Civil Government	\$3,928.00	\$2,822.83	\$1,105.17	.....
IV.—Adminis. of Justice..	2,219.75	5,560.37	.....	\$3,340.62
V.—Legislation . . . . .	.....	195.36	.....	195.36
VI.—Education	1,200.00	459.07	740.93	.....
VII.—Public Charities	1,806.25	1,457.90	348.35	.....
VIII.—Lighthouses, etc. . .	720.00	2,340.10	.....	1,620.10
XI.—Ferries, etc. . . . .	.....	446.07	.....	446.07
XII.—Post Offices & Tel..	5,091.00	4,793.04	297.96	.....
XIII.—Customs	1,250.00	4,855.99	.....	3,605.99
Savings Bank . . . . .	.....	240.96	.....	240.96
	<u>\$16,215.00</u>	<u>\$23,171.69</u>	.....	.....

D.

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of the Different Religious Denominations, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Summary Heads of Expenditure.

METHODIST

POSITIONS.

Service.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
II.—Civil Government	16	25.85	.....	9.85
IV.—Adminis. of Justice ..	49	68.38	.....	19.38
V.—Legislation	2	2.23	.....	.23
VI.—Education	3	2.50	.50	.....
VII.—Public Charities	36	50.85	.....	14.85
VIII.—Lighthouses, etc. ..	58	61.44	.....	3.44
XI.—Ferries, etc.	20	28.08	.....	8.08
XII.—Post Offices & Tel... .	201	212.12	.....	11.12
XIII.—Customs	69	67.56	1.44	.....
Savings Bank	2	1.39	.61	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	456	520.40	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

II.—Civil Government	6	4.47	1.53	.....
IV.—Adminis. of Justice ..	4	11.79	.....	7.79
V.—Legislation . . . . .	.....	.38	.....	.38
VI.—Education	1	.43	.57	.....
VII.—Public Charities	8	8.79	.....	.79
VIII.—Lighthouses, etc. ..	2	10.60	.....	8.60
XI.—Ferries, etc. . . . .	.....	4.85	.....	4.85
XII.—Post Offices & Tel... .	23	36.62	.....	13.62
XIII.—Customs	1	11.65	.....	10.65
Savings Bank . . . . .	.....	.24	.....	.24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	45	89.82	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Part III.

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Roman Catholics, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

SALARIES.

Service.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
II.—Civil Government—				
Government House	\$1,160.00	\$880.64	\$279.36	.....
Colonial Secretary's Office.	1,440.00	2,281.41	.....	\$841.41
Dept. of Justice	600.00	1,169.60	.....	569.60
“ Finance	2,650.00	1,221.20	1,428.80	.....
“ Agric. & Mines..	4,205.00	4,249.08	.....	43.08
“ Marine & Fish...	1,600.00	3,443.78	.....	1,843.78
“ Public Works ...	6,282.00	3,780.84	2,501.16	.....
“ Auditor-General .	2,400.00	1,530.80	869.20	.....
“ Govt. Engineer..	900.00	1,672.87	.....	772.87
	<u>\$21,238.00</u>	<u>\$20,230.22</u>	.....	.....
IV.—Administration of Justice—				
Supreme Court	\$7,322.00	\$8,015.89	.....	\$693.89
District Courts	4,750.00	2,132.80	\$2,617.20	.....
Deputy Sheriffs	100.00	151.36	.....	51.36
Court House Attendants..	520.00	418.30	101.70	.....
Magistracy	4,641.00	6,402.18	.....	1,761.18
Police Department	23,328.75	15,676.51	7,652.24	.....
Fire Department	9,437.50	4,379.95	5,066.55	.....
Penitentiary	1,966.00	1,849.35	116.65	.....
Court House and Gaols...	380.00	444.79	.....	64.79
Local Constables	602.00	387.35	214.65	.....
	<u>\$53,047.25</u>	<u>\$39,849.48</u>	.....	.....
V.—Legislation	<u>\$1,400.00</u>	<u>\$1,400.08</u>	.....	<u>\$00.08</u>
VI.—Education—				
Inspection and Council of Higher	<u>\$3,240.00</u>	<u>\$3,290.02</u>	.....	<u>\$50.02</u>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Roman Catholics, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

Service.	POSITIONS.			
	Have	Should Have	Over.	Under
II.—Civil Government—				
Government House	3	1.72	1.28	.....
Colonial Secretary's Office.	5	4.13	.87	.....
Dept. of Justice	2	1.72	.28	.....
“ Finance	4	1.72	2.28	.....
“ Agric. & Mines..	6	6.19	.....	.19
“ Marine & Fish...	3	4.47	.....	1.47
“ Public Works ...	15	8.94	6.06	.....
“ Auditor-General .	3	1.72	1.28	.....
“ Govt. Engineer..	1	1.37	.....	.37
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	42	31.98	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
IV.—Administration of Justice—				
Supreme Court	8	5.50	2.50	.....
District Courts	5	2.75	2.25	.....
Deputy Sheriffs	6	8.26	.....	2.26
Court House Attendants..	6	2.76	3.24	.....
Magistracy	9	9.98	.....	.98
Police Department	51	34.06	16.94	.....
Fire Department	20	8.94	11.06	.....
Penitentiary	5	3.44	1.56	.....
Court Houses and Gaols..	3	2.41	.59	.....
Local Constables	9	6.54	2.46	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	122	84.64	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
V.—Legislation	3	2.75	.25	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
VI.—Education—				
Inspection and Council of Higher	2	3 10	.....	1.10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Roman Catholics, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

SALARIES.

Service.	Have.	Should Have	Over	Under
VII.—Charities—				
Public Charities	\$5,851.58	\$3,853.14	\$1,998.44	.....
Lunatic Asylum	4,430.00	3,185.44	1,244.56	.....
General Hospital	3,916.00	2,153.44	1,762.56	.....
Poor Asylum	978.00	778.82	199.18	.....
Lazaretto and New Fever Hospital	664.00	477.48	186.52	.....
	<u>\$15,839.58</u>	<u>\$10,448.32</u>	<u>\$5,391.26</u>	.....
VIII.—Lighthouses, &c.—				
Lighthouses	\$11,318.00	\$11,890.36	.....	\$572.36
Wardens	2,615.00	1,810.13	\$804.87	.....
Fiona, etc.	3,536.00	2,985.92	550.08	.....
Wharfingers	60.00	84.28	.....	24.28
	<u>\$17,529.00</u>	<u>\$16,770.69</u>	.....	.....
XI.—Roads, Ferries, &c.—				
Half-Way Houses	\$402.00	\$241.49	\$160.51	.....
Ferries	3,136.00	2,955.30	180.70	.....
	<u>\$3,538.00</u>	<u>\$3,196.79</u>	<u>\$341.21</u>	.....
XII.—Postal and Telegraphs—				
Post Offices, St. John's	\$8,870.00	\$7,832.88	\$1,037.12	.....
Post Offices, Outports	9,071.00	8,506.78	564.22	.....
Telegraphs, St. John's	4,652.00	4,565.57	86.43	.....
Telegraphs, Outports	12,938.00	13,444.90	.....	\$506.90
	<u>\$35,531.00</u>	<u>\$34,350.13</u>	.....	.....

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Roman Catholics, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

Service.	POSITIONS.			
	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
VII.—Charities—				
Public Charities	30	29.93	.07	.....
Lunatic Asylum	21	12.39	8.61	.....
General Hospital	17	12.39	4.61	.....
Poor Asylum	8	5.51	2.49	.....
Lazaretto and New Fever Hospital	4	2.75	1.25	.....
	<hr/> 80	<hr/> 62.97	<hr/> 17.03	<hr/>
VIII.—Lighthouses, &c.—				
Lighthouses	31	34.74	.....	3.74
Wardens	45	30.27	14.73	.....
Fiona, &c.,	9	8.26	.74	.....
Wharfingers	2	2.76	.....	.76
	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 76.03	<hr/>	<hr/>
XI.—Roads, Ferries, &c.—				
Half-Way Houses	3	1.72	1.28	.....
Ferries	42	33.02	8.98	.....
	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 34.74	<hr/> 10.26	<hr/>
XII.—Postal and Telegraphs—				
Post Offices, St. John's....	15	13.76	1.24	.....
Post Offices, Outports	190	181.29	8.71	.....
Telegraphs, St. John's ...	13	12.38	.62	.....
Telegraphs, Outports	56	55.04	.96	.....
	<hr/> 274	<hr/> 262.47	<hr/> 11.53	<hr/>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Roman Catholics, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

Service.	SALARIES.			
	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
XIII.—Customs—				
St. John's Officials.....	\$17,484.00	\$14,741.78	\$2,742.22	.....
Sub-Collectors, Preventive Officers, &c,	10,992.25	13,206.50	.....	\$2,214.25
Outport Tidewaiters	4,115.00	3,869.31	245.69	.....
Supernumerary Tidewaiters	4,180.50	2,983.68	1,196.82	.....
	<u>\$36,771.75</u>	<u>\$34,801.27</u>	.....	.....
 Savings Bank	 \$2,120.00	 \$1,726.88	 \$393.12	.....

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Roman Catholics, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

Service	POSITIONS.			
	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
XIII.—Customs—				
St. John's Officials.....	32	25.46	6.54	.....
Sub-Collectors, Preventive Officers, &c.	31	30.27	.73	.....
Outport Tidewaiters	13	13.42	.....	.42
Supernumerary Tidewaiters	21	14.44	6.56	.....
	97	83.59	.....	.....
Savings Bank	2	1.72	.28	.....

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of the Church of England, and the Amounts and Positions They are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

SALARIES.

Service.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
II.—Civil Government—				
Government House	\$800.00	\$844.80	.....	\$44.80
Colonial Secretary's Office.	2,442.00	2,188.56	\$253.44	.....
Dept. of Justice	700.00	1,122.00	.....	422.00
“ Finance	900.00	1,171.50	.....	271.50
“ Agric. & Mines ..	4,346.00	4,076.16	269.84	.....
“ Marine & Fish....	4,173.00	3,303.63	869.37	.....
“ Public Works ...	2,846.80	3,626.96	.....	780.16
“ Auditor-General .	2,050.00	1,468.50	581.50	.....
“ Govt. Engineer ..	3,663.00	1,604.79	2,058.21	.....
	<u>\$21,920.80</u>	<u>\$19,406.90</u>	.....	.....
IV.—Administration of Justice—				
Supreme Court	\$14,970.00	\$7,689.66	\$7,280.34	.....
District Courts	1,400.00	2,046.00	.....	\$646.00
Deputy Sheriffs	190.00	145.20	44.80	.....
Court House Attendants..	.....	401.28	.....	401.28
Magistracy	5,965.00	6,141.63	.....	176.63
Police Department	11,550.50	15,038.51	.....	3,488.01
Fire Department	3,268.75	4,193.06	.....	924.31
Penitentiary	1,110.00	1,774.08	.....	664.08
Court House and Gaols...	209.00	426.69	.....	217.69
Local Constables	368.00	371.59	.....	3.59
	<u>\$39,031.25</u>	<u>\$38,227.70</u>	.....	.....
V.—Legislation	<u>\$1,600.00</u>	<u>\$1,343.10</u>	<u>\$256.90</u>	.....
VI.—Education—				
Inspection and Council of Higher	<u>\$2,720.00</u>	<u>\$3,156.12</u>	.....	<u>\$436.12</u>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of the Church of England, and the Amounts and Positions They are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

POSITIONS.

Services.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
II.—Civil Government—				
Government House	1	1.65		.65
Colonial Secretary Office..	4	3.96	.04	
Dept. of Justice	1	1.65		.65
“ Finance	1	1.65		.65
“ Agric. & Mines..	6	5.95	.05	
“ Marine & Fish...	5	4.29	.71	
“ Public Works ...	7	8.58		1.58
“ Auditor-General .	2	1.65	.35	
“ Govt. Engineer ..	2	1.32	.68	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	29	30.70		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
IV.—Administration of Justice—				
Supreme Court	6	5.28	.72	
District Courts	2	2.65		.65
Deputy Sheriffs	12	7.92	4.08	
Court House Attendants..		2.64		2.64
Magistracy	9	9.57		.57
Police Department	25	32.67		7.67
Fire Department	6	8.58		2.58
Penitentiary	2	3.30		1.30
Court Houses and Gaols..	2	2.31		.31
Local Constables	7	6.27	.73	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	71	81.19		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
V.—Legislation	3	2.64	.36	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
VI.—Education—				
Inspection and Council of Higher	3	2.97	.03	
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Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of the Church of England, and the Amounts and Positions They are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

SALARIES.

Service.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
VII.—Charities—				
Public Charities	\$2,256.33	\$3,696.32	.....	\$1,439.99
Lunatic Asylum	1,972.00	3,055.80	.....	1,083.80
General Hospital	1,828.00	2,065.80	.....	237.80
Poor Asylum	216.00	747.12	.....	531.12
Lazaretto and New Fever Hospital	84.00	458.04	.....	374.04
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$6,356.33	\$10,023.08	.....	\$3,666.75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
VIII.—Lighthouses, &c.—				
Lighthouses	\$11,548.00	\$11,406.45	\$141.55	.....
Wardens	1,700.00	1,736.46	.....	\$36.46
Fiona, etc.	2,060.00	2,864.40	.....	804.40
Wharfingers	95.00	80.85	14.15	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$15,403.00	\$16,088.16	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
XI.—Roads, Ferries, &c.—				
Half-Way Houses	\$280.00	\$231.66	\$48.34	.....
Ferries	3,505.00	2,835.03	669.97	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,785.00	\$3,066.69	\$718.31	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
XII.—Postal and Telegraphs—				
Post Offices, St. John's....	\$7,050.00	\$7,514.10	.....	\$464.10
Post Offices, Outports	8,166.00	8,160.57	\$5.43	.....
Telegraphs, St. John's	2,870.00	4,379.76	.....	1,509.76
Telegraphs, Outports	16,686.00	12,897.72	3,788.28	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$34,772.00	\$32,952.15	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of the Church of England, and the Amounts and Positions They are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

Service.	POSITIONS.			
	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
VII.—Charities—				
Public Charities	31	28.71	2.29	.....
Lunatic Asylum	10	11.88	.....	1.88
General Hospital	14	11.88	2.12	.....
Poor Asylum	3	5.28	.....	2.28
Lazaretto and New Fever Hospital	1	2.64	.....	1.64
	59	60.39	.....	.....
VIII.—Lighthouses, &c.—				
Lighthouses	37	33.33	3.67	.....
Wardens	28	29.04	.....	1.04
Fiona, etc.	6	7.92	.....	1.92
Wharfingers	3	2.64	.36	.....
	74	72.93	.....	.....
XI.—Roads, Ferries, &c.—				
Half-Way Houses	1	1.65	.....	.05
Ferries	35	31.68	3.32	.....
	36	33.33	.....	.....
XII.—Postal and Telegraphs—				
Post Offices, St. John's....	13	13.20	.....	.20
Post Offices, Outports	179	173.91	5.09	.....
Telegraphs, St. John's ...	11	11.88	.....	.88
Telegraphs, Outports	62	52.80	9.20	.....
	265	251.79	.....	.....

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of the Church of England, and the Amounts and Positions They are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

SALARIES.

Service.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
XIII.—Customs—				
St. John's Officials	\$13,220.00	\$14,141.82	.....	921.82
Sub-Collectors, Preventive Officers, &c.	14,736.00	12,669.03	\$2,066.97	.....
Outport Tidewaiters	4,053.00	3,711.84	341.16	.....
Supernumerary Tidewaiters	2,366.00	3,862.26	.....	496.26
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$34,375.00	\$33,384.95	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
 Savings Bank	 \$1,000.00	 \$1,656.60	.....	\$656.60
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of the Church of England, and the Amounts and Positions They are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

Services.	POSITIONS.			
	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
XIII.—Customs—				
St. John's Officials	22	24.42		2.42
Sub-Collectors, Preventive Officers, &c.	29	29.04 .....		.04
Outport Tidewaiters	16	12.87	3.13	
Supernumerary Tidewaiters	9	13.87		4.87
	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 80.20		<hr/>
 Savings Bank	 1	 1.65 .....		.65
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Methodists, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

SALAIRFS.

Service.	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
II.—Civil Government—				
Government House		\$711.68		\$711.68
Colonial Secretary's Office.	\$2,750.00	1,843.69	\$906.31	
Dept. of Justice	2,100.00	945.20	1,154.80	
“ Finance		986.90		986.90
“ Agric. & Mines ..	3,400.00	3,433.86		33.86
“ Marine & Fish....	1,460.00	2,783.06		1,323.06
“ Public Works ...	1,712.00	3,055.44		1,343.44
“ Auditor-General ..		1,237.10		1,237.10
“ Govt. Engineer ..	300.00	1,351.92		1,051.92
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$11,722.00	\$16,348.85		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
IV.—Administration of Justice—				
Supreme Court	\$1,010.00	\$6,477.96		\$5,467.96
District Courts	50.00	1,723.60		1,673.60
Deputy Sheriffs	150.00	122.32	27.68	
Court House Attendants..	96.00	338.05		242.05
Magistracy	6,805.00	5,173.86	1,631.14	
Police Department	10,272.25	12,668.81		2,396.56
Fire Department		3,532.34		3,532.34
Penitentiary	2,300.00	1,494.53	805.47	
Court House and Gaols...	704.00	359.46	344.54	
Local Constables	156.00	313.02		157.02
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$21,543.25	\$32,203.95		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
V.—Legislation	\$1,070.00	\$1,131.46		\$61.46
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
VI.—Education—				
Inspection and Council of Higher	\$2,404.00	\$2,658.79		\$254.79
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Methodists, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

Service.	POSITIONS.			
	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
II.—Civil Government—				
Government House		1.39		1.39
Colonial Secretary's Office.	3	3.34		.34
Dept. of Justice	2	1.39	.61	
“ Finance		1.39		1.39
“ Agric. & Mines..	5	5.00		
“ Marine & Fish...	2	3.61		1.61
“ Public Works ...	3	7.23		4.23
“ Auditor-General ..		1.39		1.39
“ Govt. Engineer ..	1	1.11		.11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16	25.85		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
IV.—Administration of Justice—				
Supreme Court	2	4.45		2.45
District Courts	1	2.22		1.22
Deputy Sheriffs	6	6.67		.67
Court House Attendants..	1	2.22		1.22
Magistracy	9	8.06	.94	
Police Department	22	27.52		5.52
Fire Department		7.23		7.23
Penitentiary	3	2.78	.22	
Court House and Gaols..	2	1.95	.05	
Local Constables	3	5.28		2.28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	49	68.38		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
V.—Legislation	2	2.23		.23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
VI.—Education—				
Inspection and Council of Higher	3	2.50	.50	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Methodists, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

SALARIES.

Service.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
VII.—Charities—				
Public Charities	\$2,544.82	\$3,113.87	.....	\$569.05
Lunatic Asylum	2,300.00	2,574.28	.....	274.28
General Hospital	516.00	1,740.28	.....	1,224.28
Poor Asylum	370.00	629.39	.....	259.39
Lazaretto and New Fever Hospital	640.00	385.86	\$254.14	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$6,370.82	\$8,443.68	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
VIII.—Lighthouses, &c.—				
Lighthouses	\$11,399.00	\$9,609.07	\$1,789.93	.....
Wardens	947.00	1,462.83	.....	\$515.83
Fiona, etc.	2,664.00	2,413.04	250.96	.....
Wharfingers	90.00	68.11	21.89	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$15,100.00	\$13,553.05	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
XI.—Roads, Ferries, &c.—				
Half-Way Houses	\$20.00	\$195.15	.....	\$175.15
Ferries	1,950.00	2,388.30	.....	438.30
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$1,970.00	\$2,583.45	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
XII.—Postal and Telegraphs—				
Post Offices, St. John's	\$5,950.00	\$6,330.06	.....	\$380.06
Post Offices, Outports	6,461.00	6,874.66	.....	413.66
Telegraphs, St. John's	3,230.00	3,689.61	.....	459.61
Telegraphs, Outports	8,820.00	10,865.35	.....	2,045.35
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$24,461.00	\$27,759.68	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Methodists, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

Service.	POSITIONS.			
	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
VII.—Charities—				
Public Charities	22	24.19	.....	2.19
Lunatic Asylum	3	10.00	.....	7.00
General /Hospital	5	10.00	.....	5.00
Poor Asylum	3	4.44	.....	1.44
Lazaretto and New Fever Hospital	3	2.22	.78	.....
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 50.85	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
VIII.—Lighthouses, &c.—				
Lighthouses	32	28.08	3.92	.....
Wardens	15	24.47	.....	9.47
Fiona, &c.	8	6.67	1.33	.....
Wharfingers	3	2.22	.78	.....
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 61.44	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
XI.—Roads, Ferries, &c.—				
Half-Way Houses	1	1.39	.....	.39
Ferries	19	26.69	.....	7.69
	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 28.08	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
XII.—Postal and Telegraphs—				
Post Offices, St. John's....	10	11.12	.....	1.12
Post Offices, Outports	143	146.51	.....	3.51
Telegraphs, St. John's ...	8	10.01	.....	2.01
Telegraphs, Outports	40	44.48	.....	4.48
	<hr/> 201	<hr/> 212.12	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Methodists, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

SALARIES.

Service.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
XIII.—Customs—				
St. John's Officials.....	\$10,900.00	\$11,913.41	.....	\$1,013.41
Sub-Collectors, Preventive Officers, &c.	12,662.75	10,672.70	\$1,990.05	.....
Outport Tidewaiters	3,080.00	3,126.95	.....	46.95
Supernumary Tidewaiters	2,127.00	2,411.23	.....	284.23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$28,769.75	\$28,124.29	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Savings Bank	\$1,900.00	\$1,395.56	\$504.44	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Methodists, and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

Service.	POSITIONS.			
	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
XIII.—Customs—				
St. John's Officials.....	19	20.57	.....	1.57
Sub-Collectors, Preventive Officers, &c.,	28	24.47	3.53	.....
Port Tidewaiters	10	10.84	.....	.84
Supernumerary Tidewaiters	12	11.68	.32	.....
	69	67.56	.....	.....
Savings Bank	2	1.39	.61	.....

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of Other Denominations (Salvation Army, Presbyterian, Congregational, etc.) and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

Service.	SALARIES.			
	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
II.—Civil Government—				
Government House	\$600.00	\$122.88	\$477.12	.....
Colonial Secretary's Office		318.34	.....	318.34
Dept. of Justice		163.20	.....	163.20
“ Finance		170.40	.....	170.40
“ Agric. & Mines ..	400.00	592.90	.....	192.90
“ Marine & Fish....	2,778.00	480.53	2,297.47	.....
“ Public Works ...	150.00	527.56	.....	377.56
“ Auditor-General .	.....	213.60	.....	213.60
“ Govt. Engineer ..	.....	233.42	.....	233.42
	<u>\$3,928.00</u>	<u>\$2,822.83</u>	.....	.....
IV.—Administration of Justice—				
Supreme Court .....	.....	\$1,118.49	.....	\$1,118.49
District Courts .....	.....	297.60	.....	297.60
Deputy Sheriffs .....	.....	21.12	.....	21.12
Court House Attendants...	\$600.00	58.37	\$541.63	.....
Magistracy	1,200.00	893.33	306.67	.....
Police Department	419.75	2,187.42	.....	1,767.67
Fire Department .....	.....	609.90	.....	609.90
Penitentiary .....	.....	258.04	.....	258.04
Court Houses and Gaols..	.....	62.06	.....	62.06
Local Constables .....	.....	54.04	.....	54.04
	<u>\$2,219.75</u>	<u>\$5,560.37</u>	.....	.....
V.—Legislation .....	.....	<u>\$195.36</u>	.....	<u>\$195.36</u>
VI.—Education—				
Inspection and Council of Higher	\$1,200.00	\$459.07	\$740.93	.....

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of Other Denominations (Salvation Army, Presbyterian, Congregational, etc.) and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

POSITIONS.

Service.	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
II.—Civil Government—				
Government House	I	.24	.76	.....
Colonial Secretary's Office. ....		.57		.57
Dept. of Justice .....		.24		.24
“ Finance .....		.24		.24
“ Agric. & Mines..	I	.86	.14	.....
“ Marine & Fish...	3	.63	2.37	.....
“ Public Works ...	I	1.25		.25
“ Auditor-General .		.24		.24
“ Govt. Engineer ..		.20		.20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	4.47	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
IV.—Administration of Justice—				
Supreme Court .....		.77		.77
District Courts .....		.38		.38
Deputy Sheriffs		1.15		1.15
Court House Attendants..	I	.38	.62	.....
Magistracy	2	1.39	.61	.....
Police Department	I	4.75		3.75
Fire Department		1.25		1.25
Penitentiary .....		.48		.48
Court Houses and Gaols..		.33		.33
Local Constables .....		.91		.91
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	11.79	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
V.—Legislation .....		.38		.38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
VI.—Education—				
Inspection and Council of Higher	I	.43	.57	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of Other Denominations (Salvation Army, Presbyterian, Congregational, etc.) and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

SALARIES.

Service.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
VII.—Charities—				
Public Charities	\$548.25	\$537.65	\$10.60	.....
Lunatic Asylum	558.00	444.48	113.52	.....
General Hospital .....	.....	300.48	.....	\$300.48
Poor Asylum	700.00	108.67	591.33	.....
Lazaretto and New Fever Hospital .....	.....	66.62	.....	66.62
	<u>\$1,806.25</u>	<u>\$1,457.90</u>	.....	.....
VIII.—Lighthouses, &c.—				
Lighthouses	\$300.00	\$1,659.12	.....	\$1,359.12
Wardens .....	.....	252.58	.....	252.58
Fiona, etc.	420.00	416.64	\$3.36	.....
Wharfingers .....	.....	11.76	.....	11.76
	<u>\$720.00</u>	<u>\$2,340.10</u>	.....	.....
XI.—Roads, Ferries, &c.—				
Half-Way Houses .....	.....	\$33.70	.....	\$33.70
Ferries .....	.....	412.37	.....	412.37
	.....	<u>\$446.07</u>	.....	.....
XII.—Postal and Telegraphs—				
Post Offices, St. John's....	\$900.00	\$1,092.96	.....	\$192.96
Post Offices, Outports	1,031.00	1,186.99	.....	155.99
Telegraphs, St. John's	2,520.00	637.06	\$1,882.94	.....
Telegraphs, Outports	640.00	1,876.03	.....	1,236.03
	<u>\$5,091.00</u>	<u>\$4,793.04</u>	.....	.....

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of Other Denominations (Salvation Army, Presbyterian, Congregational, etc.) and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

POSITIONS.

Service	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
VII.—Charities—				
Public Charities	4	4.17	.....	.17
Luanic Asylum	2	1.73	.27	.....
General Hospital .....	.....	1.73	.....	1.73
Poor Asylum	2	.77	1.23	.....
Lazaretto and New Fever Hospital .....	.....	.39	.....	.39
	8	8.79	.....	.....
VIII.—Lighthouses, &c.—				
Lighthouses	1	4.85	.....	3.85
Wardens .....	.....	4.22	.....	4.22
Fiona, &c.,	1	1.15	.....	.15
Wharfingers .....	.....	.38	.....	.38
	2	10.60	.....	8.60
XI.—Roads, Ferries, &c.—				
Half-Way Houses .....	.....	.24	.....	.24
Ferries .....	.....	4.61	.....	4.61
	.....	4.85	.....	4.85
XII.—Postal and Telegraphs—				
Post Offices, St. John's....	2	1.92	.08	.....
Post Offices, Outports	15	25.29	.....	10.29
Telegraphs, St. John's	4	1.73	2.27	.....
Telegraphs, Outports	2	7.68	.....	5.68
	23	36.62	.....	.....

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of Other Denominations (Salvation Army, Presbyterian, Congregational, etc.) and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

Service.	SALAIRES.			
	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
XIII.—Customs—				
St. John's Officials.....	\$1,250.00	\$2,056.99	.....	\$806.99
Sub-Collectors, Preventive Officers, &c. ....	.....	1,842.77	.....	1,842.77
Outport Tidewaiters .....	.....	539.90	.....	539.90
Supernumerary Tidewaiters ....	.....	416.33	.....	416.33
	<u>\$1,250.00</u>	<u>\$4,855.99</u>	.....	.....
 Savings Bank .....	.....	\$240.96	.....	\$240.96

Statement Shewing Salaries Received and Positions Held by Members of Other Denominations (Salvation Army, Presbyterian, Congregational, etc.) and the Amounts and Number of Positions They Are Entitled to on a Per Capita Basis Under the Several Sub-heads of Expenditure.

POSITIONS.

Service.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
XIII.—Customs—				
St. John's Officials.....	I	3.55	.....	2.55
Sub-Collectors, Preventive Officers, &c. ....	.....	4.22	.....	4.22
Outport Tidewaiters .....	.....	1.87	.....	1.87
Supernumerary Tidewaiters .....	.....	2.01	.....	2.01
	I	11.65	.....	10.65
Savings Bank .....	.....	.24	.....	.24

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Part IV,
Government House

Position	Name	Salary
Private Secretary—	Miss MacGregor (Pres).....	\$600.00
Clerk—	G. R. Cake (C. E.).....	800.00
Orderly—	James Carter (R. C.).....	400.00
Orderly—	P. McDermott (R. C.).....	360.00
Gardener—	S. Ellis (R. C.)	400.00
		\$2,560.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$1,160.00	\$880.64	\$279.36	.....
Church of England	800.00	844.80	.....	\$44.80
Methodist .....	.....	711.68	.....	711.68
Others	600.00	122.88	477.12	.....
	\$2,560.00	\$2,560.00	.....	.....

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	3	1.72	1.28	.....
Church of England	1	1.65	.....	.65
Methodist .....	.....	1.39	.....	1.39
Others	1	.24	.76	.....
	5	5.00	.....	.....

Department of the Colonial Secretary

Position	Name	Salary
Deputy Colonial Secretary—	Arthur Mews (Meth.)	\$1,600.00
First Clerk—	F. M. Stirling (C. E.)	1,100.00
Second Clerk—	W. G. Currie (Meth.)	850.00
Third Clerk		
Stenographer—	A. E. Hawkins (C. E.)	500.00
Stenographer—	M. Godden (Meth.)	300.00
Messenger—	C. F. Brocklehurst (R. C.)	430.00
Messenger—	F. Brocklehurst (R. C.)	300.00
Registrar Vital Statistics—	E. Doyle (C. E.)	800.00
Clerk to Registrar—	Thos. Murphy (R. C.)	450.00
Messenger to Registrar—	J. Luscombe (C. E.)	42.00
Inspector Weights and Measures—	Thomas Brien (R. C.)	100.00
Keeper of Observatory—	Miss M. Delaney (R. C.)	160.00
		<u>\$6,632.00</u>

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	\$1,440.00	\$2,281.41		\$841.41
Church of England	2,442.00	2,188.56	\$253.44	
Methodist	2,750.00	1,843.69	906.31	
Others		318.34		318.34
	<u>\$6,632.00</u>	<u>\$6,632.00</u>		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	5	4.13	.87	
Church of England	4	3.96	.04	
Methodist	3	3.34		.34
Others		.57		.57
	<u>12</u>	<u>12.00</u>		

Department of Justice

Position	Name	Salary
Deputy Minister—C. H. Hutchings (Meth.)		\$1,800.00
Secretary and Accountant—W. Smith (C. E.)		700.00
Messenger—R. Andrews (Meth.)		300.00
Typewriter—R. T. McGrath (R. C.)		300.00
Typewriter—Miss Kelly (R. C.)		300.00
		\$3,400.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$600.00	\$1,169.60		\$569.60
Church of England	700.00	1,122.00		422.00
Methodist	2,100.00	945.20	\$1,154.80	
Others		163.20		163.20
	\$3,400.00	\$3,400.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	2	1.72	.28	
Church of England	1	1.65		.65
Methodist	2	1.39	.61	
Others		.24		.24
	5	5.00		

Department of Finance

Position	Name	Salary
Deputy Minister—	J. S. Keating (R. C.)	\$1,500.00
First Clerk—	George Bursell (C. E.)	900.00
Second Clerk—	C. H. Renouf (R. C.)	750.00
Management Public Debt—	Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly (R. C.)	200.00
Typewriter—	Miss May Cooke (R. C.)	200.00
		\$3,550.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$2,650.00	\$1,221.20	\$1,428.80	
Church of England	900.00	1,171.50		\$271.50
Methodist		986.90		986.90
Others		170.40		170.40
	\$3,550.00	\$3,550.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	4	1.72	2.28	
Church of England	1	1.65		.65
Methodist		1.39		1.39
Others		.24		.24
	5	5.00		

Department of Agriculture and Mines

Position	Name	Salary
Deputy Minister—	Thomas Long (C. E.)	\$1,200.00
First Clerk—	G. E. Turner (Meth.)	1,000.00
Second Clerk—	T. Thorburn (R. C.)	750.00
Third Clerk—	W. McNeily (Meth.)	550.00
Office Surveyor—	F. H. Balfour (C. E.)	850.00
Accountant—	J. L. Haddon (Meth.)	800.00
Typewriter—	L. C. Murphy (R. C.)	300.00
Director Geological Survey—	J. P. Howley (R. C.)	1,800.00
First Surveyor—	W. Noel (C. E.)	900.00
Second Surveyor—	H. J. Duder (Meth.)	700.00
Fire Warden—	Thomas Howe (C. E.)	600.00
Assistant Inspector Timber Limits—	J. A. S. Payton (C. E.)	400.00
Messenger—	J. Garland (Meth.)	350.00
Museum Messenger—	R. Toucher (R. C.)	300.00
Secretary Agricultural Stables—	J. B. Sclater (Pres.)	400.00
Keeper Stables—	Thomas Ryan (R. C.)	600.00
Assistant Keeper Stables—	T. O'Brien (R. C.)	456.00
Farm Laborer—	W. Field (C. E.)	396.00
		\$12,352.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$4,206.00	\$4,249.08		\$43.08
Church of England	4,346.00	4,076.16	\$269.84	
Methodist	3,400.00	3,433.86		33.86
Others	400.00	592.90		192.90
	\$12,352.00	\$12,352.00		

Positions

Religions Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	6	6.19		.19
Church of England	6	5.95	.05	
Methodist	5	5.00		
Others	1	.86	.14	
	18	18.00		

Department of Marine and Fisheries

Position	Name	Salary
Fishery Expert—	W. Mair (Pres.)	\$1,703.00
Superintendent Fisheries—	W. B. Payn (C. E.)	1,200.00
Secretary—	D. W. Prowse (C. E.)	400.00
Accountant—	H. Hutchings (C. E.)	700.00
Inspector Marine Works—	R. White (Meth.)	1,100.00
Mechanician—	T. Cornick (C. E.)	900.00
Assistant Accountant and Typewriter—	T. Devine (R. C.)	400.00
Inspector Boilers—	A. McLachlan (Pres.)	1,100.00
Messenger—	W. Shaw (Meth.)	360.00
Lloyd's Surveyor—	A. Boyd (C. E.)	973.00
Chief Examiner Masters and Mates—	E. English (R. C.)	500.00
Quarantine Officer—	N. S. Fraser (Pres.)	75.00
Harbor Master and Ship's Husband—	E. English (R. C.)	700.00
		\$10,011.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$1,600.00	\$3,443.78		\$1,843.78
Church of England	4,173.00	3,303.63	\$869.37	
Methodist	1,460.00	2,783.06		1,323.06
Others	2,778.00	480.53	2,297.47	
	\$10,011.00	\$10,011.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	3	4.47		1.47
Church of England	5	4.29	.71	
Methodist	2	3.61		1.61
Others	3	.63	2.37	
	13	13.00		

Department of Public Works					
Name	Salary	R. C	C. of E.	Meth.	Others
II.—Civil Government					
<i>Salaries, Dept. of Public Works.</i>					
M. T. Knight, Secy. . .	\$1,200.00	.....	.....	\$1,200.00	.....
J. Harris, First Clerk..	1,200.00	\$1,200.00	.....	.....	.....
T. Morris, Second Clerk	700.00	700.00	.....	.....	.....
W. Pearce, Bookkeeper	800.00	.....	\$800.00	.....	.....
W. Churchill, S.P.W..	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
S. Churchill, Asst. do..	600.00	.....	600.00	.....	.....
T. Bonia, Opt. R. Insp.	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
G. Parsons, Road Insp.	700.00	700.00	.....	.....	.....
P. Murphy, Road Insp	700.00	700.00	.....	.....	.....
M. Boland, Mess.	400.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....
R. Burnham, Typewtr.	300.00	300.00	.....	.....	.....
Hon. J. A'son, M. B.W.	150.00	.....	.....	.....	\$150.00
A. H. Martin, M. B. W.	150.00	.....	150.00	.....	.....
<i>Fuel & Light, Gov. House</i>					
M. Keefe, Fireman....	438.00	438.00	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ins. & Keepers, Cus. Buildings.</i>					
W. Pippy, F'n K.C. Bg	312.00	.....	.....	312.00	.....
M. Power, F. K.W. Bg	104.00	104.00	.....	.....	.....
B. McGregor Cng. C. B	208.00	.....	208.00	.....	.....
— Skiffington, N. Wtch	60.00	.....	60.00	.....	.....
<i>Ins. & Keepers, Deptl. Buildings.</i>					
J. English, Keeper....	350.00	350.00	.....	.....	.....
K. Ronan, Att. Gd. Flrs	120.00	120.00	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Oliver, do. 1st Frs.	60.00	60.00	.....	.....	.....
Mrs Carew, do. 2nd Frs	70.00	70.00	.....	.....	.....
J. McCarthy, Wchmn.	28.80	.....	28.80	.....	.....
<i>Ins. & Keepers, Deptl. Buildings Carbonear</i>					
J. McCarthy, J. & Fmn.	120.00	120.00	.....	.....	.....
T. Stamp, Caretaker ..	20.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....
<i>Repairs & Attendance to Clocks.</i>					
J. Roper, Attendant...	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	.....
	<u>\$10,990.80</u>	<u>\$6,282.00</u>	<u>\$2,846.80</u>	<u>\$1,712.00</u>	<u>\$150.00</u>

Department of Public Works (Concluded).

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$6,282.00	\$3,780.84	\$2,501.16	.....
Church of England	2,846.80	3,626.96	.....	\$780.16
Methodist	1,712.00	3,055.44	.....	1,343.44
Others	150.00	527.56	.....	377.56
	<u>\$10,990.80</u>	<u>\$10,990.80</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	15	8.94	6.06	.....
Church of England	7	8.58	.....	1.58
Methodist	3	7.23	.....	4.23
Others	1	1.25	.....	.25
	<u>26</u>	<u>26.00</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

Department of the Auditor General

Position	Name	Salary
Auditor General—	F. C. Berteau, (C. E.)	\$2,000.00
First Clerk—	W. L. Donnelly (R. C.)	1,000.00
Second Clerk—	E. M. White (R. C.)	1,000.00
Messenger—	J. Luscombe (C. E.)	50.00
Clerk and Typist—	F. Brien (R. C.)	400.00
		\$4,450.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$2,400.00	\$1,530.80	\$869.20	
Church of England	2,050.00	1,468.50	581.50	
Methodist		1,237.10		\$1,237.10
Others		213.60		213.60
	\$4,450.00	\$4,450.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	3	1.72	1.28	
Church of England	2	1.65	.35	
Methodist		1.39		1.39
Others		.24		.24
	5	5.00		

Department of the Government Engineer

Position	Name	Salary
Engineer—	T. A. Hall (C. E.)	\$3,163.00
Clerk—	C. B. Dicks (C. E.)	500.00
Typist—	F. White (Meth.)	300.00
Inspector—	C. Petrie (R. C.)	900.00
		\$4,863.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$900.00	\$1,672.87		\$772.87
Church of England	3,663.00	1,604.79	\$2,058.21	
Methodist	300.00	1,351.92		1,051.92
Others		233.42		233.42
	\$4,863.00	\$4,863.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	1	1.37		.37
Church of England	2	1.32	.68	
Methodist	1	1.11		.11
Others		.20		.20
	4	4.00		

Supreme Court

Position	Name	Salary
Chief Justice—	Sir W. H. Horwood (C. E.)	\$5,000.00
Puisne Judge—	Hon. Geo. H. Emerson (R. C.)	4,000.00
Puisne Judge—	Hon. Geo. M. Johnson (C. E.)	4,000.00
Sheriff—	James Carter (C. E.)	1,500.00
Chief Clerk and Registrar—	D. M. Browning (C. E.)	2,600.00
Registrar Deeds and Cos—	Geo. J. Adams (C. E.)	1,500.00
First Clerk—	D. F. Kent (R. C.)	700.00
Second Clerk—	S. Butler (Meth.)	700.00
Sub-Sheriff—	W. J. Carroll (R. C.)	800.00
Crier and Tipstaff—	R. Alsop (R. C.)	500.00
Stenographer—	C. J. Fox (R. C.)	300.00
Typewriter for Deeds—	Miss Nurse (R. C.)	400.00
Messenger—	W. Cochrane (R. C.)	312.00
Bailiff—	J. Roil (C. E.)	370.00
Bailiff—	J. K. Burke (R. C.)	310.00
Bailiff—	R. Cross (Meth.)	310.00
		\$23,302.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$7,322.00	\$8,015.89		\$693.89
Church of England	14,970.00	7,689.66	\$7,280.34	
Methodist	1,010.00	6,477.96		5,467.96
Others		1,118.49		1,118.49
	\$23,302.00	\$23,302.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	8	5.50	2.50	
Church of England	6	5.28	.72	
Methodist	2	4.45		2.45
Others		.77		.77
	16	16.00		

District Courts

Position	Name	Salary
Judge Central District Court—	J. G. Conroy (R. C.)	\$2,400.00
Clerk Central District Court—	J. J. Flannery (R. C.)	1,000.00
Bailiff Central District Court—	J. English (R. C.)	400.00
Stenographer Central District Court—	Gerald Byrne (R. C.)	250.00
Judge Harbor Grace Court—	A. H. Seymour (C. E.)	1,200.00
Clerk Harbor Grace Court—	J. Casey (R. C.)	700.00
Bailiff Harbor Grace Court—	Ex-Constable Fox (C. E.)	200.00
Keeper Harbor Grace Court—	John Trapnell (Meth.)	50.00
		\$6,200.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	\$4,750.00	\$2,132.80	\$2,617.20	
Church of England	1,400.00	2,046.00		646.00
Methodist	50.00	1,723.60		1,673.60
Others		297.60		297.60
	\$6,200.00	\$6,200.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	5	2.75	2.25	
Church of England	2	2.65		.65
Methodist	1	2.22		1.22
Others		.38		.38
	8	8.00		

Deputy Sheriffs

Place	Name	Salary
St. Mary's—	James J. Bishop (R. C.)	\$10.00
Placentia—	Joseph Collins (R. C.)	10.00
Grand Bank—	Eli Harris (Meth.)	20.00
Harbor Breton—	B. Chapman (C. E.)	20.00
Burgeo—	A. Kelland (C. E.)	10.00
Rose Blanche—	Prosper A. Garcin (C. E.)	10.00
Channel—	James H. Wilcox (C. E.)	20.00
St. George's—	M. E. Messervey (C. E.)	20.00
Bay of Islands—	D. J. Gilker (C. E.)	20.00
Bonne Bay—	James Tapper (C. E.)	10.00
Little Bay—	P. J. Leary (R. C.)	20.00
Twillingate—	W. Baird (C. E.)	20.00
Fogo—	A. Fitzgerald (R. C.)	20.00
Greenspond—	Thomas Wornell (Meth.)	20.00
Bonavista—	Noah Burge (Meth.)	20.00
Catalina—	Isaac Manuel (C. E.)	20.00
Trinity—	John W. James (C. E.)	10.00
Carbonear—	E. Forward (Meth.)	20.00
Ferryland—	G. Geary (R. C.)	20.00
Harbor Grace—	J. Trapnell (Meth.)	50.00
Brigus—	John Lemon (Meth.)	20.00
Burin—	S. White (R. C.)	20.00
Tilt Cove—	Andrew Gullan (C. E.)	10.00
Harbor Grace—	E. Verge (C. E.)	20.00
		<hr/>
		\$440.00

Deputy Sheriffs (Concluded).

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$100.00	\$151.36		\$51.36
Church of England	190.00	145.20	\$44.80	
Methodist	150.00	122.32	27.68	
Others		21.12		21.12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$440.00	\$440.00		
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Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	6	8.26		2.26
Church of England	12	7.92	4.08	
Methodist	6	6.6767
Others		1.15		1.15
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	24	24.00		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Court House Attendants

Name	Salary	R C	C of E	Meth	Others
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IV.—Administration of Justice

Supreme Court, Fuel, Light and Supplies.

G. Buchanan Eng.....	\$600.00	\$600.00
Mary Parrel, S. C. Att.	96.00	\$96.00	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Ann Baird, do...	96.00	96.00	.....	.....	.....
My. Murphy, Att. R. O.	36.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....
Eliz. Janes, Att. Dis. C.	72.00	72.00	.....	.....	.....
My. Walsh, Mat. Pol. S	120.00	120.00	.....	.....	.....
S. Critch, Att. C.S. Dt.	96.00	.....	.....	\$96.00	.....
F. Brocklehurst, do....	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....
	<u>\$1,216.00</u>	<u>\$520.00</u>	.....	<u>\$96.00</u>	<u>\$600.00</u>

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$520.00	\$418.30	\$101.70	.....
Church of England .....	.....	401.28	.....	\$401.28
Methodist	96.00	338.05	.....	242.05
Others	600.00	58.37	541.63	.....
	<u>\$1,216.00</u>	<u>\$1,216.00</u>	.....	.....

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	6	2.76	3.24	.....
Church of England .....	.....	2.64	.....	2.64
Methodist	1	2.22	.....	1.22
Others	1	.38	.62	.....
	<u>8</u>	<u>8.00</u>	.....	.....

Stipendiary Magistrates

Position	Name	Salary
Western Cove—	George H. Pearce (C. E.)	\$400.00
LaScie—	D. P. Duggan (R. C.)	300.00
Little Bay and Pilley's Island—	T. E. Wells (C. E.)	750.00
Twillingate—	J. B. Blandford (C. E.)	750.00
Fogo—	A. Cook (Meth.)	300.00
Greenspond—	I. J. Miffen (C. E.)	750.00
Bonavista—	J. Roper (Meth.)	875.00
Trinity—	G. R. Lilly (C. E.)	875.00
Old Perlican—	G. Tuff (Meth.)	630.00
Carbonear—	A. Penney (Meth.)	1,000.00
Brigus—	J. P. Thompson (Meth.)	750.00
Harbor Main—	E. Murray (R. C.)	300.00
Bell Island—	T. P. O'Donnell (R. C.)	750.00
Ferryland—	R. J. Freebairn (Pres.)	750.00
Trepassey—	L. J. Giovannetti (R. C.)	540.00
St. Mary's—	W. Hogan (R. C.)	450.00
Placentia—	W. F. O'Reilly (R. C.)	750.00
Presque—	T. P. Sullivan (R. C.)	450.00
Oderin—	J. W. McCulloch (Pres.)	450.00
Lawn—	J. Benning (R. C.)	500.00
Burin—	S. Avery (Meth.)	750.00
Grand Bank—	G. R. Forsey (Meth.)	750.00
Harbor Breton—	C. Way (C. E.)	416.00
Burgeo—	J. Small (C. E.)	500.00
Channel—	R. T. Squarey (C. E.)	750.00
St. George's—	R. Macdonnel (R. C.)	875.00
Bay of Islands—	L. March (Meth.)	875.00
Botwood—	H. Burt (C. E.)	500.00
Bonne Bay—	T. C. Duder (Meth.)	875.00

\$18,611.00

Stipendiary Magistrates (Concluded).

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	\$4,641.00	\$6,402.18	.....	\$1,761.18
Church of England	5,965.00	6,141.63	.....	176.63
Methodist	6,805.00	5,173.86	\$1,631.14
Others	1,200.00	893.33	306.67
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$18,611.00	\$18,611.00
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Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	9	9.9898
Church of England	9	9.5757
Methodist	9	8.06	.94
Others	2	1.39	.61
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	29	29.00
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Constabulary

(Police)

Position	Name.	Salary.
Superintendent—	J. Sullivan (R. C.)	\$1,000.00
Secretary and Accountant—	George J. Coughlan (R. C.)	500.00
District Inspector—	William Grimes (Meth.)	800.00
Head Constable—	Samuel Dawe (R. C.)	600.00
Head Constable—	William Collins (R. C.)	600.00
Sergeant—	Robert Sparrow (R. C.)	500.00
Sergeant—	George Oliphant (R. C.)	500.00
Sergeant—	James Peet (Meth.)	500.00
Sergeant—	Josiah Sheppard (C. E.)	500.00
Sergeant—	Jacob Cox (Meth.)	500.00
Sergeant—	S. Noseworthy (C. E.)	500.00
Sergeant—	John Courtney (R. C.)	500.00
Constable—	Joseph Corbett (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Edward Furlong (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	James Carew (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	William O'Farrell (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Michael Mackay (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	James Mackay (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Michael Savage (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Edward Lawlor (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	William March (Meth.)	456.25
Constable—	John Byrne (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	John Nugent (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Richard Barter (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Patrick Hanrahan (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Richard Keefe (R. C.)	438.00
Constable—	John Simmons (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	James Tobin (R. C.)	419.75
Constable—	Matthew Grouchy (R. C.)	419.75
Constable—	John Gladney (R. C.)	419.75
Constable—	A. R. Stapleton (R. C.)	419.75
Constable—	Thomas Stamp (R. C.)	419.75
Constable—	Patrick O'Neill (R. C.)	401.50
Constable—	Thomas Walters (R. C.)	401.50
Constable—	Rodger Quinlan (R. C.)	401.50
Constable—	Michael Coady (R. C.)	401.50
Constable—	Walter Dawe (C. E.)	401.50
Constable—	John Morrissey (R. C.)	401.50
Constable—	Patrick Devine (R. C.)	401.50
Constable—	Alton Hann (C. E.)	401.50
District Inspector—	William Bailey (C. E.)	800.00

Constabulary

Police (Continued).

Position	Name.	Salary.
Constable—	John Power (R. C.)	\$456.25
Constable—	Richard Spracklin (Meth.)	456.25
Constable—	William Dooley (R. C.)	456.25
Sergeant—	Albert Newhook (Meth.)	500.00
Constable—	Gideon Benson (Meth.)	456.25
Constable—	James Fardy (R. C.)	456.25
District Inspector—	Isaac Bartlett (Meth.)	800.00
Head Constable—	Nath. Petten (C. E.)	600.00
Sergeant—	Richard Cleary (R. C.)	500.00
Sergeant—	James Kent (R. C.)	500.00
Sergeant—	Ed. Loughlin (R. C.)	500.00
Constable—	James Brennan (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	George Goodland (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	Andrew Fahey (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Thomas Forsey (Meth.)	456.25
Constable—	John Ryan (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	William Shave (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	Thomas Greene (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	William Long (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	John Ryan (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	William Chafe (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Stephen White (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	James Fitzgerald (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	R. J. Wells (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	L. Sheppard (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	Thomas Walsh (Meth.)	456.25
Constable—	Arch Gardiner (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	John Crane (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	Alex. Dwyer (Meth.)	456.25
Constable—	Thomas Wells (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	D. Flynn (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Alex. March (Meth.)	456.25
Constable—	George Bennett (Meth.)	456.25
Constable—	Thomas Murphy (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	George Bartlett (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	Benjamin Bishop (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	Thomas Lynch (R. C.)	438.00
Constable—	Arch. Anthony (Meth.)	438.00
Constable—	Arch. Greene (Meth.)	419.75

Constabulary
Police (Concluded).

Position	Name	Salary
Constable—	Jacob Cramm (Meth.)	\$419.75
Constable—	William Martin (C. E.)	419.75
Constable—	Fred. Churchill (Meth.)	419.75
Constable—	Ed. Quinlan (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Albert Fagan (C. E.)	401.50
Constable—	Andrew Humber (Meth.)	365.00
Constable—	William Keough (R. C.)	365.00
Constable—	Robert Anthony (C. E.)	365.00
Constable—	Bart King (Meth.)	365.00
Constable—	Peter Lee (R. C.)	365.00
Constable—	John Dewling (C. E.)	365.00
Constable—	J. Nugent (R. C.)	365.00
Constable—	J. Humber (Meth.)	365.00
Constable—	J. Rogers (Meth.)	365.00
Constable—	W. Pride (Meth.)	365.00
Constable—	W. H. Parsons (C. E.)	365.00
Constable—	William McKeon (Pres.)	419.75
Messenger—	William Coughlan (R. C.)	200.00
Physician—	Doctor Rendell (C. E.)	500.00
		\$45,571.25

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$23,328.75	\$15,676.51	\$7,652.24	
Church of England	11,550.50	15,038.51		\$3,488.01
Methodist	10,272.25	12,668.81		2,396.56
Others	419.75	2,187.42		1,767.67
	\$45,571.25	\$45,571.25		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	51	34.06	16.94	
Church of England	25	32.67		7.67
Methodist	22	27.52		5.52
Others	1	4.75		3.75
	99	99.00		

Constabulary

(Fire)

Position	Name	Salary
Chief Officer—	Vacant	
Superintendent—	Michael Dunn (R. C.)	\$800.00
District Chief—	Ford Winsor (C. E.)	800.00
District Chief—	James Trebble (C. E.)	600.00
District Chief—	Patrick Kane (R. C.)	600.00
Sergeant—	James Horwood (R. C.)	500.00
Sergeant—	Levi Caines (C. E.)	500.00
Engineer—	William Byrne (R. C.)	475.00
Engineer—	C. Kavanagh (R. C.)	475.00
Constable—	Michael Organ (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Nicholas Neary (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Michael Murphy (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Patrick McGinn (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	John Reardon (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	B. Hagerty (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	P. Foley (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Thomas Benson (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	John Ryan (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	John Reardigan (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	Edward McGinn (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	John Clarke (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	John Hemens (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	Michael Codner (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	William Chapman (C. E.)	456.25
Constable—	John Galway (R. C.)	456.25
Constable—	John Whitty (R. C.)	456.25
Typewriter—	George J. Coughlan (R. C.)	200.00
		\$12,706.25

Fire (Concluded).

Salaries

Religions Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$9,437.50	\$4,370.95	\$5,066.55	.....
Church of England	3,268.75	4,193.06	.....	\$924.31
Methodist .....	.....	3,532.34	.....	3,532.34
Others .....	.....	609.90	.....	609.90
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$12,706.25	\$12,706.25	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	20	8.94	11.06	.....
Church of England	6	8.58	.....	2.58
Methodist .....	.....	7.23	.....	7.23
Others .....	.....	1.25	.....	1.25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26	26.00	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Penitentiary

Position	Name	Salary
Superintendent—	A. Al Parsons (Meth.)	\$1,500.00
Deputy Superintendent, &c.—	T. F. Thompson (C. E.)	850.00
Chief Warden—	Michael Manning (R. C.)	500.00
Second Warden—	George Hudson (Meth.)	400.00
First Turnkey—	D. Crotty (R. C.)	400.00
Second Turnkey—	J. Oakley (R. C.)	400.00
Orderly and Third Turnkey—	R. Hammond (C. E.)	260.00
Matron—	Mrs. A. Walsh (R. C.)	300.00
Watchman—	J. Duggan (R. C.)	366.00
Instructor—	L. Rose (Meth.)	400.00
		\$5,376.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$1,966.00	\$1,849.35	\$116.65	
Church of England	1,110.00	1,774.08		\$664.08
Methodist	2,300.00	1,494.53	805.47	
Others		258.04		258.04
	\$5,376.00	\$5,376.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	5	3.44	1.56	
Church of England	2	3.30		1.30
Methodist	3	2.78	.22	
Others		.48		.48
	10	10.00		

Outport Gaolers

Position	Name	Salary
Little Bay—	William Foran (R. C.)	\$40.00
Greenspond—	K. Carter (C. E.)	84.00
Harbor Grace—	John Trapnell (Meth.)	450.00
Ferryland—	George Geary (R. C.)	200.00
Placentia—	A. Collins (R. C.)	140.00
Harbor Grace Surgeon—	Dr. William M. Allan (C. E.)	125.00
Harbor Grace Turnkey—	L. Parsons (Meth.)	254.00
		\$1,293.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$380.00	\$444.79		\$64.79
Church of England	209.00	426.69		217.69
Methodist	704.00	359.46	\$344.54	
Others		62.06		62.06
	\$1,293.00	\$1,293.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	3	2.41	.59	
Church of England	2	2.31		.31
Methodist	2	1.95	.05	
Others		.33		.33
	7	7.00		

Local Constables

Position	Name	Salary
Lower Island Cove—H. Garland (Meth.)		\$56.00
Harbor Main—James Murphy (R. C.)		90.00
Tickle Cove—Adam Skiffington (C. E.)		56.00
Salvage—Andrew Oldford (C. E.)		56.00
Ferryland—J. Sullivan, Sr., (R. C.)		116.00
Fermeuse—D. Trainor (R. C.)		56.00
Trepassey—George Sutton (R. C.)		90.00
Lamaline—W. G. Pitman (C. E.)		56.00
Renews—Ed. Johnson (R. C.)		50.00
St. Lawrence—E. Pike (C. E.)		50.00
Red Island—D. McCarthy (R. C.)		50.00
Rose Blanche—James LeMoine (C. E.)		50.00
Portugal Cove—William Hibbs (Meth.)		50.00
Blackhead—R. Curtis (Meth.)		50.00
Spaniard's Bay—S. Gosse (C. E.)		50.00
Pouch Cove—H. Baldwin (C. E.)		50.00
Torbay—D. McGuire (R. C.)		50.00
Little Bay—W. Foran (R. C.)		50.00
Riverhead, Harbor Grace—James Moran (R. C.)		50.00
		\$1,126.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$602.00	\$387.35	\$214.65	
Church of England	368.00	371.59		\$3.59
Methodist	156.00	313.02		157.02
Others		54.04		54.04
	\$1,126.00	\$1,126.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	9	6.54	2.46	
Church of England	7	6.27	.73	
Methodist	3	5.28		2.28
Others		.91		.91
	19	19.00		

Legislation

Position	Name.	Salary.
Clerk of Legislative Council—	H. H. Carter (C. E.)	\$600.00
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—	C. S. Pinsent (C. E.)	600.00
Clerk of House of Assembly—	A. J. Herder (Meth.)	750.00
Sergeant-at-Arms—	M. J. Hawker (C. E.)	400.00
Law Clerk—	M. W. Furlong (R. C.)	750.00
Engrossing Clerk—	Mrs. A. Earle (Meth.)	320.00
Librarian—	Miss Morris (R. C.)	300.00
Keeper of Building—	Mrs. Ryall (R. C.)	350.00
		\$4,070.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.08		\$00.08
Church of England	1,600.00	1,343.10	\$256.90	
Methodist	1,070.00	1,131.46		61.46
Others		195.36		195.36
	\$4,070.00	\$4,070.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	3	2.75	.25	
Church of England	3	2.64	.36	
Methodist	2	2.23		.23
Others		.38		.38
	8	8.00		

Education—Inspectors and C. H. Education

Position	Name	Salary
R. C. Superintendent, St. John's—V. P. Burke (R. C.)		\$1,620.00
R. C. Superintendent, Hr. Grace—Thomas Hanrahan (R. C.)		1,620.00
C. E. Superintendent—W. W. Blackall (C. E.)		1,620.00
C. E. Assistant Superintendent—S. C. Thompson (C. E.)		700.00
Methodist Superintendent—Rev L. Curtis (Meth.)		1,620.00
Methodist Assistant Superintendent—E. Lodge (Meth.)		700.00
Salvation Army Superintendent—Rev. Canon Pilot (C. E.)		400.00
Secretary and Registrar C. H. E.—A. Wilson (Pres.)		1,200.00
Caretaker and Messenger C. H. E.—William Milley (Meth.)		84.00
		\$9,564.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$3,240.00	\$3,290.02		\$50.02
Church of England	2,720.00	3,156.12		436.12
Methodist	2,404.00	2,658.79		254.79
Others	1,200.00	459.07	\$740.93	
	\$9,564.00	\$9,564.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	2	3.10		1.10
Church of England	3	2.97	.03	
Methodist	3	2.50	.50	
Others	1	.43	.57	
	9	9.00		

Public Charities

Name	R. C	C. of E.	Meth.	Others
R. H. O'Dwyer, Commissioner....	\$1,800.00	.....	.....	.....
W. S. Dunphy, Inspector.....	900.00	.....	.....	.....
P. W. Jordan, Book-keeper	600.00	.....	.....	.....
E. J. Rawlins, Cashier	600.00	.....	.....	.....
Alex, Squires, R. Officer Hr. Grace .....	.....	.....	\$375.00	.....
Jos. Mackey, R.O. Carbonear.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....
F. F. Furneaux, R.O. Kelligrews..	.....	\$40.00	.....	.....
Ed. Murray, R.O. Hr. Main.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Burke, R.O. Conception Hr...	40.00	.....	.....	.....
J. W. Lemon, R.O. Brigus.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....
H. Andrews, R.O. Port de Grave..	.....	60.00	.....	.....
Robt. Kekoe, R.O. North River...	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Jos. Snow, R.O. Bay Roberts.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....
T. B. LeGrow, R.O. Broad Cove..	.....	.....	22.25	.....
James Noel, R.O. Freshwater.....	.....	.....	11.08	.....
Eli Crummy, R.O. Western Bay...	.....	.....	33.33	.....
A. G. Hudson, R.O. Northern Bay.	.....	.....	33.33	.....
Dan. O'Neil, R.O. Bay de Verde..	33.33	.....	.....	.....
W. H. Meadus, R.O. Grates Cove..	.....	33.33	.....	.....
Wm. Beckett, R.O. Old Perlican..	.....	.....	33.33	.....
Esau Goss, R.O. Spaniard's Bay...	.....	75.00	.....	.....
John Sheehan, R.O. Hant's Hr.....	60.00	.....	.....	.....
G. Charlton, R.O. Heart's Content .....	.....	50.00	.....	.....
G. R. Lilly, R.O. Trinity.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....
Moses Parsons, R.O. New Hr.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....
R. Currie, R.O. Britannia Cove....	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Isaac Manuel, R.O. Catalina.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....
Rev. S. Dawson, R.O. King's Cove .....	.....	60.00	.....	.....
Kenneth Burden, R.O. Salvage...	.....	40.00	.....	.....
F. Hogan, R.O. St. Brendan's.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....
John E. Long, R.O. Openhall.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Wicks, R.O. Wesleyville....	.....	.....	60.00	.....
John Roper, R.O. Bonavista.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Geo. Haines, R.O. James Cove....	.....	40.00	.....	.....
I. J. Miffen, R.O. Greenspond.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....
J. B. Wheeler, R.O. Musgrave Hr.	.....	.....	20.00	.....
A. J. Fitzgerald, R.O. Fogo.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....
John White, R.O. Twillingate....	.....	120.00	.....	.....
George Lilly, R.O. Exploits.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....
J. H. Biles, R.O. St. Anthony....	.....	40.00	.....	.....
Benj. Parsons, R.O. Blanc Sablon..	.....	.....	20.00	.....
Daniel Duggan, R.O. LaScie.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....
W. Green, R.O. Labrador.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....

Public Charities (Continued).

Name	R C	C of E	Meth	Others
S. B. Pike, R.O. Flower's Cove.....			20.00	
Benj. Carey, R.O. Conche.....	20.00			
F. G. Cox, R.O. Bonne Bay.....		40.00		
G. H. Pearce, R.O. Western Cove..		20.00		
A. McEchren, R.O. Bay of Islands.	40.00			
R. Maedonnel, R.O. Bay. St. G'ge.	60.00			
R. T. Squary, R.O. Channel.....		40.00		
R. Furneaux, R.O. Rose Blanche..		40.00		
G. F. Read, R.O. LaPoile.....		40.00		
G. K. White, R.O. Burgeo		60.00		
J. Wormald, R.O. Rencontre W....		40.00		
Wm. Camp, R.O. Pushthrough.....		40.00		
H. R. Clinton, R.O. St. Jacques....	40.00			
Chas. Way, R.O. Harbor Breton..		40.00		
Geo. Bell, R.O. Grand Bank.....			20.00	
Em. Pike, R.O. St. Lawrence.....		30.00		
Thos. Healey, R.O. Lamaline.....	40.00			
W. P. Lake, R.O. Fortune.....			20.00	
S. Avery, R.O. Burin			50.00	
John, Walsh, R.O. Mortier Bay....	30.00			
J. W. Bishop, R.O. Flat Islands....		12.00		
C. D. Bailey, R.O. Oderin.....	20.00			
T. P. Sullivan, R.O. Presque.....	20.00			
C. M. Chambers, R.O. Hr. Buffett ..		40.00		
John O'Reilly, R.O. Placentia	60.00			
P. J. Power, R.O. St. Mary's.....	60.00			
Dr. L. G. Giovanetti, R.O. Trp'y..	40.00			
M. J. White, R.O. Ferryland.....	40.00			
Wm. O'Driscoll, R.O. Mobile	40.00			
James Burke, R.O. Witless Bay...	40.00			
Dr. N. S. Fraser, Dist. Sur. St. J. W				\$208.25
Dr. H. Cowperthwaite, ditto			208.25	
Dr. H. Chaplin, ditto E.			208.25	
Dr. T. M. Mitchell, ditto	208.25			
Dr. W. M. Allan, do. Hr. Grace ..		416.00		
Dr. T. McLeod, do. Bay Roberts ..				240.00
Dr. N. McKendrick, do Placentia ..				60.00
Dr. F. McDonald, do Burgeo		60.00		
Dr. Wm. Grant, do. Channel				40.00
Dr. R. A. Brehm, Med. Health O.			1,000.00	
W. O'Brien, Inspector	580.00			
A. W. Blackler, Typist, P.H. Office ..		300.00		

Public Charities (Concluded)

Name	R. C.	C. E.	Meth.	Others
Wm. Cook, Inspector of Meats.....		250.00	.....	.....
S. Roberts, Kpr. Tw'gte. Hospital .....		.....	40.00	.....
	<u>\$5,851.58</u>	<u>\$2,256.33</u>	<u>\$2,544.82</u>	<u>\$548.25</u>

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$5,851.58	\$3,853.14	\$1,998.44	.....
Church of England	2,256.33	3,696.32	.....	\$1,439.99
Methodist	2,544.82	3,113.87	.....	569.05
Others	548.25	537.65	10.60	.....
	<u>\$11,200.98</u>	<u>\$11,200.98</u>	.....	.....

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	30	29.93	.07	.....
Church of England	31	28.71	2.29	.....
Methodist	22	24.19	.....	2.19
Others	4	4.17	.....	.17
	<u>87</u>	<u>87.00</u>

Department of Public Works

Lunatic Asylum

Name.	R. C.	C. E.	Meth.	Others.
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VII.—Public Charities—

Lunatic Asylum—Salaries

J. G. Duncan, Resident Physician...			\$1,700.00	
C. H. Hutchings, Commissioner...			200.00	
Dr. Skelton, Commissioner		\$200.00		
Dr. Scully, Commissioner	\$200.00			
S. Butler, Chief Attendant			400.00	
M. Holden, Steward and Clerk...	360.00			
Wm. Whitten, Engineer	312.00			
Ed. Kelly, Carpenter	312.00			
John Barnes, Farmer		310.00		
Wm. Spurrel, Chief Industrial Dept		270.00		
Charles Barnes, Coachman		200.00		
T. McNamara, 2nd Attendant	325.00			
James Denief, 3rd Attendant	300.00			
Francis Densmore, 4th Attendant.	300.00			
William Ring, 5th Attendant	365.00			
William Barnes, 6th Attendant		290.00		
Andrew Ryan, 7th Attendant	290.00			
Edward O'Neill, 8th Attendant	290.00			
George Morris, 9th Attendant		270.00		
Francis Fanning, 10th Attendant	260.00			
Sarah E. Armstrong, Matron				\$438.00
Kate Stowe, Seamstress				120.00
Henrietta Carew, 1st Laundress	120.00			
Eliza Kennedy, 2nd Laundress...		108.00		
Martha Tavernor, 3rd Laundress		96.00		
Sarah Power, Housemaid	96.00			
Mary Grant, Night Attendant...		120.00		
Bride Kinsella, Head Attendant	144.00			
Bridget Walsh, Attendant	108.00			
Naomi Butler, Attendant		108.00		
Annie Walsh, Attendant	108.00			
Maggie Kavanagh, Attendant	108.00			
Mary Gunther, Attendant	108.00			
Bridget McKenna, Attendant	108.00			
Winnifred Lawrie, Attendant	108.00			
Margaret DeWolfe, Attendant	108.00			
	<u>\$4,430.00</u>	<u>\$1,972.00</u>	<u>\$2,300.00</u>	<u>\$558.00</u>

Lunatic Asylum (Concluded).

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$4,430.00	\$3,185.44	\$1,244.56	.....
Church of England	1,972.00	3,055.80	\$1,083.80
Methodist	2,300.00	2,574.28	274.28
Others	558.00	444.48	113.52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$9,260.00	\$9,260.00
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Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	21	12.39	8.61
Church of England	10	11.88	.....	1.88
Methodist	3	10.00	.....	7.00
Others	2	1.73	.27	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36	36.00	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Department of Public Works

General Hospital

Name.	R. C.	C. E.	Meth.	Others.
VII.—Public Charities—				
<i>General Hospital—Salaries.</i>				
Henry Shea, Resident Physician ..	\$1,700.00	.....	.....	.....
Henry Shea, Cabhire Allowance..	200.00	.....	.....	.....
T. Anderson, Assistant Physician..	.....	\$180.00	.....	.....
Herb. Rendell, Assistant Physician ..	.....	180.00	.....	.....
C. Macpherson, Elec. Therapeutics ..	.....	.....	\$300.00	.....
Miss Lucy Hannaford, Matron	480.00	.....	.....	.....
Miss Mary Southcott, Supt. Nurses ..	.....	480.00	.....	.....
Edward Taaffe, Attendant	320.00	.....	.....	.....
Henry Tucker, Messenger .....	.....	300.00	.....	.....
Lizzie Morgan, Seamstress .....	.....	80.00	.....	.....
M. Condon, Laundress	72.00	.....	.....	.....
J. Morrissey, Laundress	72.00	.....	.....	.....
Anne Whelan, Housemaid	72.00	.....	.....	.....
Clara Maher, Cook	120.00	.....	.....	.....
Mary Dobbin, General Attendant..	72.00	.....	.....	.....
Minnie Doody, Dining Room Att.	72.00	.....	.....	.....
Agnes Hearn, Kitchen Attendant..	72.00	.....	.....	.....
Lizzie Redmond, Night Supt.	144.00	.....	.....	.....
Madge Cullian, Probation Nurse ..	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Ethel, Pittman, Probation Nurse ..	.....	.....	72.00	.....
Bridget Hayes, Probation Nurse ..	72.00	.....	.....	.....
Lillian Reid, Probation Nurse .....	.....	72.00	.....	.....
Gert. Taylor, Probation Nurse....	.....	.....	48.00	.....
Myra Taylor, Probation Nurse....	.....	48.00	.....	.....
Alice Carew, Probation Nurse	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Ada Hubley, Probation Nurse....	.....	.....	48.00	.....
Annie Cashin, Probation Nurse ..	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Grace Gardner, Probation Nurse..	.....	48.00	.....	.....
Bessie Rowsell, Probation Nurse..	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Marg. Hackett, Probation Nurse..	100.00	.....	.....	.....
M. McDonald, Probation Nurse ..	.....	48.00	.....	.....
Clarissa Edgar, Probation Nurse ..	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Mabel Moulton, Probation Nurse..	.....	.....	48.00	.....
Bertha Forsey, Probation Nurse ..	.....	48.00	.....	.....
Bertha Woodman, Probation Nurse ..	.....	72.00	.....	.....
Estella Badcock, Probation Nurse ..	48.00
Fanny Morey, Probation Nurse	72.00
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	\$3,916.00	\$1,828.00	\$516.00
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General Hospital (Concluded)

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	\$3,916.00	\$2,153.44	\$1,762.56	.....
Church of England	1,828.00	2,065.80	\$237.80
Methodist	516.00	1,740.28	1,224.28
Others	300.48	300.48
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$6,260.00	\$6,260.00
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Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	17	12.39	4.61
Church of England	14	11.88	2.12	.....
Methodist	5	10.00	.....	5.00
Others .....	.....	1.73	.....	1.73
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36	36.00	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Department of Public Works

Poor Asylum

Name.	R. C.	C. E.	Meth.	All Others.
VII.—Public Charities—				
<i>Poor Asylum—Salaries.</i>				
Wm. Prideaux, Superintendent.....				\$500.00
Wm. Prideaux, Cabhire Allowance				50.00
Julia Down, Matron				150.00
J. G. Duncan, Attendant Surgeon.. ..			\$50.00	
M. Stapleton, Watchman	\$360.00			
Thos. Haynes, Head Attendant.....			280.00	
Kate Skanes, Attendant	114.00			
Mary Cummins, Attendant	108.00			
Eliza Perrin, Attendant		\$72.00		
Ellen King, Attendant	72.00			
Julia McLaughlan, Attendant	84.00			
Kate Greene, Attendant	84.00			
Mary Brien, Attendant	72.00			
Kate Drake, Attendant	84.00			
Sarah Churchill, Attendant		72.00		
Ascenath Green, Attendant		72.00		
Francis Fudge, Attendant			40.00	
	<u>\$978.00</u>	<u>\$216.00</u>	<u>\$370.00</u>	<u>\$700.00</u>

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$978.00	\$778.82	\$199.18	
Church of England	216.00	747.12		\$531.12
Methodist	370.00	629.39		259.39
Others	700.00	108.67	591.33	
	<u>\$2,264.00</u>	<u>\$2,264.00</u>		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	8	5.51	2.49	
Church of England	3	5.28		2.28
Methodist	3	4.44		1.44
Others	2	.77	1.23	
	<u>16</u>	<u>16.00</u>		

Department of Public Works

Name.	R. C.	C. E.	Meth.	All Others.
VII.—Public Charities—				
<i>Lazaretto</i>				
Michael Winslow, Messenger, etc..	\$180.00	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Ida Winslow, Matron.....	.....	.....	\$120.00	.....
<i>New Fever Hospital.</i>				
W. T. Scully, Att. Physician.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Miss T. Duñcan, Matron .....	.....	.....	400.00	.....
Francis Walsh, Male Attendant ..	300.00	.....	.....	.....
Miss Flora Parsons, Nurse.....	.....	.....	120.00	.....
E. Healy, Attendant	84.00	.....	.....	.....
S. Harnum, Attendant .....	.....	\$84.00	.....	.....
	<u>664.00</u>	<u>84.00</u>	<u>640.00</u>	<u>.....</u>

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$664.00	\$477.48	\$186.52	.....
Church of England	84.00	458.04	.....	\$374.04
Methodist	640.00	385.86	254.14	.....
Others .....	.....	66.62	.....	66.62
	<u>\$1,388.00</u>	<u>\$1,388.00</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	4	2.75	1.25	.....
Church of England	1	2.64	.....	1.64
Methodist	3	2.22	.78	.....
Others .....	.....	.39	.....	.39
	<u>8</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

Department of Marine and Fisheries

Lighthouses

Name.	C. E.	R. C.	Meth.	Others.
J. C. Bartlett				\$300.00
Michael Cantwell		\$300.00		
M. Cantwell		48.00		
J. Yetman		60.00		
H. G. Robinson	\$50.00			
George Head			\$50.00	
J. Jacobs	50.00			
J. Pearce	50.00			
J. Patey		50.00		
George Rideout			444.00	
George Morey			348.00	
J. H. Grey	60.00			
T. Starks	300.00			
R. LeDrew			225.00	
Sam Short			444.00	
Philip Upwards			348.00	
R. S. Roberts			462.00	
J. H. Preston			348.00	
Robert Moss	100.00			
E. Hussey	528.00			
M. Waterman	204.00			
T. Elliott			300.00	
Alfred Randall			528.00	
Enos Penny			450.00	
Nathaniel Brett	360.00			
Peter Broaders		100.00		
Stephen Abbott			582.00	
Esau Gillingham			582.00	
John Sainsbury			582.00	
J. Sainsbury			60.00	
Walter Jennings			360.00	
Henry Squires			528.00	
P. Batterton		252.00		
Thomas Abbott			204.00	
Fred. White		462.00		
S. Mifflin	348.00			
Abel Stone	444.00			
J. House			348.00	
William Rowe	150.00			
Henry Cooper			528.00	
Robert Piercey	252.00			

Lighthouses (Continued)

Name	C.E.	R.C.	Meth.	Others
William Soper			\$150.00	
Frank Ryan		1,328.00		
Edmund Butt			528.00	
Henry Forward			360.00	
T. Sheppard	360.00			
George Parsons			240.00	
R. Lear			204.00	
S. S. Wilcox	360.00			
J. Soper			462.00	
W. Kennedy		204.00		
T. Hudson			420.00	
A. Sheppard	700.00			
John Cleary		320.00		
D. Cantwell		462.00		
J. Cantwell		420.00		
W. Cantwell		348.00		
F. J. Williams		528.00		
J. W. Costello		600.00		
J. Devereux		408.00		
J. Waddleton		384.00		
George Hewitt		650.00		
John Mooney		252.00		
P. Houlihan		462.00		
T. English		348.00		
L. Loung		20.00		
T. Croucher	360.00			
Francis Foran		252.00		
Philip Power		528.00		
J. Kielly		60.00		
E. Francis	300.00			
William Day	444.00			
John Darby			348.00	
W. Corcoran		150.00		
M. Sparrow		666.00		
John Forsey			150.00	
W. Reeves	150.00			
Robert Jansen	150.00			
Thomas Jansen	150.00			
M. Bungay	60.00			
T. Gaulton	360.00			
P. O. Burke		528.00		
John House	150.00			
John Cheffey		528.00		

Lighthouses (Concluded)				
Name	C.E.	R.C.	Meth.	Others
Hy. Dicks	360.00	.....	.....	.....
Francis Reid	560.00	.....	.....	.....
John Garcin	528.00	.....	.....	.....
Bruce Cook .....	.....	.....	408.00	.....
John Sartin	150.00	.....	.....	.....
Edward Pike	810.00	.....	.....	.....
M. Vardy	360.00	.....	.....	.....
M. C. Messervey	204.00	.....	.....	.....
Hy. Brockaway .....	.....	300.00	.....	.....
W. Young	528.00	.....	.....	.....
J. C. Pike	300.00	.....	.....	.....
J. T. Colbourne	528.00	.....	.....	.....
W. Bradbury	528.00	.....	.....	.....
E. Budden .....	.....	.....	204.00	.....
M. Lyver .....	.....	300.00	.....	.....
Hy. Andrews	252.00	.....	.....	.....
E. Paddock .....	.....	.....	204.00	.....
	<u>\$11,548.00</u>	<u>\$11,318.00</u>	<u>\$11,399.00</u>	<u>\$300.00</u>

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$11,318.00	\$11,890.36	.....	\$572.36
Church of England	11,548.00	11,406.45	\$141.55	.....
Methodist	11,399.00	9,609.07	1,789.93	.....
Others	300.00	1,659.12	.....	1,359.12
	<u>\$34,565.00</u>	<u>\$34,565.00</u>	.....	.....

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	31	34.74	.....	3.74
Church of England	37	33.33	3.67	.....
Methodist	32	28.08	3.92	.....
Others	1	4.85	.....	3.85
	<u>101</u>	<u>101.00</u>	.....	.....

Department of Marine and Fisheries

Wardens

Name	C.E.	R.C.	Meth.	Others
John Hamilton		\$60.00		
William Lanning		80.00		
F. W. Newman			\$100.00	
Thomas Lacey			100.00	
Abram Lilly	\$100.00			
N. Peters			100.00	
A. J. Fitzgerald		40.00		
John Burke		50.00		
J. B. Wheeler			70.00	
Josiah Goodyear			150.00	
Peter House	70.00			
James Pond	80.00			
George Haines	50.00			
Edward Thomas	50.00			
Richard Briffett			50.00	
F. Stares	50.00			
Darius Lane		50.00		
John Newhook	50.00			
S. Gooby			50.00	
Henry Thomey		50.00		
H. C. Dawe	10.00			
J. Badcock			12.00	
R. Hibbs	30.00			
M. Murray		25.00		
S. Kennedy		30.00		
Thomas Connors		50.00		
Thomas Grace		40.00		
Richard Hartery		20.00		
W. J. Collins		50.00		
W. Dakin		60.00		
John Daley		50.00		
L. Murphy		30.00		
Patrick Hurley		90.00		
Thomas Power		150.00		
Edward Keefe		30.00		
Stephen Adams			40.00	
T. Dodd			20.00	
Josiah Pafford			40.00	
Patrick Griffiths		20.00		
Patrick Murphy		60.00		
George Ross	100.00			

Wardens (Continued).

Name	C.E.	R.C.	Meth.	Others
B Murry		\$40.00		
R. Bonnell	30.00			
C. C. Pitman	50.00			
W. P. Lake			80.00	
B. Brazil	30.00			
E. G. Collis	60.00			
Philip Cluett	60.00			
W. E. Parsons	60.00			
Mark Way	130.00			
John Camp			60.00	
Philip Dicks	100.00			
R. Furneaux	100.00			
C. Matthews			50.00	
Peter McDermott			25.00	
John Sartin	20.00			
Thomas Gale	80.00			
A. Simon		80.00		
Paul AuCoin		50.00		
Martin Cashin		80.00		
T. M. Costello		80.00		
E. D. Goff		70.00		
A. J. O'Reilly		80.00		
John McIsaac		50.00		
Angus McQuarry		50.00		
G. Knowling	50.00			
Thomas Porrier		50.00		
Peter Muire		50.00		
A. A. McIsaac		50.00		
Thomas Downey		50.00		
M. J. Gillis		50.00		
W. Harvey	60.00			
J. Gillam		30.00		
George Shears	60.00			
Emmanuel Legge	60.00			
A. Blanchard		50.00		
Joseph Delaney		50.00		
Edward Benoit		50.00		
Camel White		50.00		
Timothy Sullivan		50.00		
Ambrose O'Reilly		120.00		
E. Brake		100.00		
Thomas O'Brien		150.00		
Duncan Laing	20.00			

Wardens (Concluded).

Name	C.E.	R.C.	Meth.	Others
— Mercer	\$80.00	.....	.....	.....
W. M. Stanford	60.00	.....	.....	.....
D. D. McIsaac .....	.....	50.00	.....	.....
G. Nichols .....	.....	50.00	.....	.....
	<u>\$1,700.00</u>	<u>\$2,615.00</u>	<u>\$947.00</u>	<u>.....</u>

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$2,615.00	\$1,810.13	\$804.87	.....
Church of England	1,700.00	1,736.46	.....	36.46
Methodist	947.00	1,462.83	.....	515.83
Others .....	.....	252.58	.....	252.58
	<u>\$5,262.00</u>	<u>\$5,262.00</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	45	30.27	14.73	.....
Church of England	28	29.04	.....	1.04
Methodist	15	24.47	.....	9.47
Others .....	.....	4.22	.....	4.22
	<u>88</u>	<u>88.00</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

Department of Marine and Fisheries

Ss Fiona, &c.

Name	C.E.	R.C.	Meth.	Others
E. English		\$1,200.00		
P. Christopher		600.00		
J. Coffey		420.00		
W. Roberts			\$276.00	
A. Penney	\$276.00			
F. Curtis			276.00	
H. Wiseman			276.00	
F. Brennock		276.00		
F. Dick				\$420.00
H. Pike	240.00			
J. Compton			240.00	
J. Erley	360.00			
J. Gear	840.00			
G. Coffin			636.00	
E. Larkin		300.00		
J. Mercer			300.00	
W. Ashman		300.00		
J. Burt	264.00			
<i>Instructors, Masters and Mates and Engineers</i>				
F. J. Doyle		240.00		
A. E. Coffin	80.00			
J. W. Nichols			300.00	
<i>Harbor Master and Boatman</i>				
E. English		100.00		
T. Dewling			360.00	
<i>Enforcement Bait Laws</i>				
J. O'Reilly		100.00		
	<u>\$2,060.00</u>	<u>\$3,536.00</u>	<u>\$2,664.00</u>	<u>\$420.00</u>

Fiona, &c. (Concluded)

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	\$3,536.00	\$2,985.92	\$550.08	.....
Church of England	2,060.00	2,864.40	\$804.40
Methodist	2,664.00	2,413.04	250.96
Others	420.00	416.64	3.36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$8,680.00	\$8,680.00
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Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	9	8.26	.74
Church of England	6	7.92	.....	1.92
Methodist	8	6.67	1.33	.....
Others	1	1.15	.....	.15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24	24.00	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Department of Marine and Fisheries

Wharfingers

Position	Name	Salary
M. C. Messervey—Sandy Point (C. E.)		\$25.00
A. Noble—Nipper's Harbor (Meth.)		40.00
W. Foran—Little Bay Mines (R. C.)		40.00
George Anstey—Little Bay Islands (Meth.)		20.00
E. Fifield—Wesleyville (Meth.)		30.00
James Brown—King's Cove (R. C.)		20.00
W. T. Jeans—Catalina (C. E.)		40.00
L. Locke—Trinity (C. E.)		30.00
		\$245.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$60.00	\$84.28		\$24.28
Church of England	95.00	80.85	\$14.15	
Methodist	90.00	68.11	21.89	
Others		11.76		11.76
	\$245.00	\$245.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	2	2.76		.76
Church of England	3	2.64	.36	
Methodist	3	2.22	.78	
Others		.38		.38
	8	8.00		

Roads, Bridges, Etc.				
Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
Charles Mackey, Trinity-Catalina .	\$200.00	.....	.....
C. Wright, Ht's Content-Carbonear		\$280.00	.....
John Lawlor, Renews-Trepassey..	40.00	.....	.....
Lawrence Murphy, Salmonier	162.00	.....	.....
Mrs. Peddle—New Hr.-Tilton ....	.....	.....	\$20.00	
	<u>\$402.00</u>	<u>\$280.00</u>	<u>\$20.00</u>	

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$402.00	\$241.49	\$160.51	.....
Church of England	280.00	231.66	48.34	.....
Methodist	20.00	195.15	.....	\$175.15
Others .....	.....	33.70	.....	33.70
	<u>\$702.00</u>	<u>\$702.00</u>	.....	.....

Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	3	1.72	1.28	.....
Church of England	1	1.65	.....	.65
Methodist	1	1.39	.....	.39
Others .....	.....	.24	.....	.24
	<u>5</u>	<u>5.00</u>	.....	.....

Department of Public Works

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
XI.—Roads, Bridges, &c.				
<i>Ferries—Salaries</i>				
Charles Kennedy, Woody Point ..	\$160.00	.....	.....
John Gilliard, Gillard's Cove .....	.....	.....	\$130.00	
Zacharias Webber, Three Arms..	20.00	.....	.....
Solomon Warr, Jones' Cove.....	.....	.....	120.00	
James Power, Fortune Harbor.....	80.00	.....	.....
Ed. Blackwood, Loo Cove .....	.....	.....	60.00	
H. J. Peckford, Gander Bay.....	.....	.....	120.00	
N. Peckford, Raggéd Harbor.....	.....	.....	80.00	
Sam. Brinston, Sr., Rocky Bay.....	.....	.....	80.00	
A. Chalk, Deadman's Bay .....	.....	.....	80.00	
Abraham Grudger, Windmill Brook .....	.....	.....	80.00	
George Hart, Change Islands.....	.....	\$110.00	.....
Edward Hefferton, Newtown .....	.....	110.00	.....
Moses Hoskins, Greenspond .....	.....	140.00	.....
John Critchley, Greenspond .....	.....	80.00	.....
John Winters, Tinker's Island.....	.....	80.00	.....
Benj. Spurrell, Badger Quay .....	.....	200.00	.....
Thomas Ford, Amherst Cove .....	.....	116.00	.....
James Ryan, Sweet Bay	80.00	.....	.....
John Brenton, Wesleyville .....	.....	.....	120.00	
Fred Pope, Pool's Island .....	.....	80.00	.....
Ben. Hayward, Gooseberry Island .....	.....	.....	80.00	
Jonas Pickett, Fair Island.....	.....	40.00	.....
William Hancock, Salvage .....	.....	70.00	.....
Thomas Late, Trinity East .....	.....	160.00	.....
John Christian, Trinity .....	.....	.....	140.00	
Allan Smith, Elliott's Cove.....	.....	.....	150.00	
George Duffit, Britannia Cove.....	.....	80.00	.....
John Pittman, Hickman's Harbor. ....	.....	.....	30.00	
John Baker, Snook's Harbor .....	.....	90.00	.....
Edgar Noseworthy, Hr. Grace.....	.....	180.00	.....
Samuel Dawe, Bay Roberts .....	.....	120.00	.....
Patrick Duff, Holyrood	90.00	.....	.....
Thomas Myres, Jr., Chapel's Cove	75.00	.....	.....
Philip Haley, Holyrood	50.00	.....	.....
Thomas Penney, Holyrood Arm..	20.00	.....	.....
D. Kenny, Conception Harbor.....	50.00	.....	.....
James Cose, Aquaforte	94.00	.....	.....
Edward Doran, Trepassey	60.00	.....	.....
Michael Stamp, Holyrood	80.00	.....	.....

Department of Public Works (Continued)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
XI.—Roads, Bridges, &c.				
<i>Ferries—Salaries (Continued).</i>				
Wm. Lundrigan, Peter's River	40.00	.....	.....
Ml. Fagan, Riverhead, St. Mary's..	50.00	.....	.....
Michael Meaney, Salmonier	100.00	.....	.....
Richard Gregory, Admiral's Cove	120.00	.....	.....
James Butland, Mussel Pond	36.00	.....	.....
Peter Ryan, North Harbor	20.00	.....	.....
Matthew Nolan, Rocky Harbor..	40.00	.....	.....
Ambrose Power, Branch	60.00	.....	.....
Lawrence Mooney, Placentia	240.00	.....	.....
Patrick, Mansfield, Placentia	300.00	.....	.....
J. McGrath, Beckfords	20.00	.....	.....
Timothy Connors, Clatice Cove...	20.00	.....	.....
James Foley, Placentia Sound....	40.00	.....	.....
Edward Bartlett, Coomb's Cove..		110.00	.....
Abraham Rose, Little Bay		100.00	.....
Wilson White, Harbor Breton, ..		140.00	.....
Robert Rideout, Harbor Breton ..		120.00	.....
Andrew Harris, Connaigre Bay ...		139.00	.....
Richard Hanrahan, Bay du Nord..	40.00	.....	.....
Joseph Hackett, English Hr. East	60.00	.....	.....
Edward Hayward, LaPoile . . . . .		.....	140.00	
William Barnes, Sr., Bay D'Espoir	40.00	.....	.....
James Lemoine, Rose Blanche		100.00	.....
John Hardy, Rose Blanch		100.00	.....
Joseph Henwood		100.00	.....
Mrs. William Kettle, Grand Bay..		120.00	.....
Miss Jane Mager, LaPoile		60.00	.....
George Francis, LaPlant . . . . .		.....	40.00	
Eli Stroud, Baker's Tickle		30.00	.....
Angus McGinnis, Highland's	40.00	.....	.....
S. McEhren, Crabbe's Brook		60.00	.....
J. Morris, Robinson's Head		60.00	.....
John Barry, Fischell's	60.00	.....	.....
Alexander Young, Sandy Point ..		120.00	.....
Levi Huelan, Middle Barachoix ..		60.00	.....
Joseph Renouf, Little Barachoix..		40.00	.....
Charles Perrier, Flat Bay Brook..	60.00	.....	.....
Alexander McIsaac, Little River..	68.00	.....	.....
Michael J. Ryan, Grand River....	80.00	.....	.....
William Moore, Grand River	170.00	.....	.....

Department of Public Works (Concluded)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
XI.—Roads, Bridges, &c.				
<i>Ferries—Salaries (Concluded).</i>				
William Ruth, Curling		260.00		
Joseph Mitchell, Collins' Cove.....			200.00	
Daniel Dober, Spanish Room	78.00			
Patrick Hanrahan, Little Bay	78.00			
John Wrixon, Streets			200.00	
Edward O'Reilly, Streets Corbin ..	40.00			
M. Walsh, Little St. Lawrence.....	87.00			
Martin Strang, Lawn	25.00			
Charles Follett, Grand Beach		40.00		
William Senior, Flat Island			50.00	
L. Power, Marystown	150.00			
John Hanrahan, Marystown	90.00			
T. E. Harris, Black Island Tickle		50.00		
— Sexton, Goose Gove			50.00	
A. Humber, Castor River		40.00		
A. Norris, Southern-Three Arms..	25.00			
	<u>\$3,136.00</u>	<u>\$3,505.00</u>	<u>\$1,950.00</u>	

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$3,136.00	\$2,955.30	\$ 180.70	
Church of England	3,505.00	2,835.03	669.97	
Methodist	1,950.00	2,388.30		\$438.30
Others		412.37		412.37
	<u>\$8,591.00</u>	<u>\$8,591.00</u>		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	42	33.02	8.98	
Church of England	35	31.68	3.32	
Methodist	19	26.69		7.69
Others		4.61		4.61
	<u>96</u>	<u>96.00</u>		

Customs Department—St. John's

Position	Name	Salary
H. W. LeMessurier—Assistant Collector (C. E.)		\$1,800.00
James Cormack—First Clerk (R. C.)		1,400.00
J. H. Noonan—Second Clerk (C. E.)		1,200.00
E. Taylor—Third Clerk (Meth.)		800.00
A. E. Snelgrove—Fourth Clerk (Meth.)		750.00
W. G. Dryer—Fifth Clerk (R. C.)		600.00
F. Berteau—Sixth Clerk (C. E.)		500.00
A. Vincent—First Landing Waiter (Meth.)		800.00
J. F. Fox—Second Landing Waiter (R. C.)		750.00
P. J. O'Neil—Railway M. Clerk (R. C.)		750.00
W. R. Stirling—Landing Surveyor (C. E.)		1,100.00
H. J. Watts—Tide Surveyor (Meth.)		1,200.00
W. R. Firth, Jr.—Clerk to L. Surveyor (R. C.)		640.00
A. LeMessurier—Chief Statistical Clerk (C. E.)		1,100.00
G. E. Moores—First Statistical Clerk (Meth.)		1,000.00
T. P. Jackman—Second Statistical Clerk (R. C.)		750.00
W. J. S. Donnelly—Inspector Customs (R. C.)		1,000.00
J. O'Reilly—Inspector P. Service (R. C.)		1,000.00
F. J. Cahill—Typist to ditto. (R. C.)		360.00
N. Pike—Outport E. Officer (Meth.)		750.00
C. Alcock—Clerk Reg. Shipping (C. E.)		700.00
J. Jardine—Examining Officer (Pres.)		1,250.00
T. Broderick—Storekeeper (R. C.)		600.00
T. Coffin—Locker (Meth.)		600.00
P. McGrath—First Assistant Locker (R. C.)		600.00
M. J. Kelly—Second Assistant Locker (R. C.)		600.00
George Wight—Third Assistant Locker (Meth.)		400.00
M. Tracey—First Messenger (R. C.)		390.00
M. H. Clarke—Second Messenger (Meth.)		390.00
J. Walsh—Night Watchman (R. C.)		360.00
Mrs. McGregor—Housekeeper (C. E.)		240.00
M. Power—Caretaker T. Room (R. C.)		104.00
W. Royle—Typewriter (R. C.)		450.00
W. Kelly—Customs Detective (R. C.)		600.00
P. J. Reardon—Guager (R. C.)		500.00
P. Sutton—Guager (C. E.)		500.00
P. A. Walsh—Suff. W. Keeper (R. C.)		500.00
T. Kelly—Suff. W. Keeper (R. C.)		500.00
E. Tuck—Suff. W. Keeper (Meth.)		500.00
J. Mullings—Suff. W. Keeper (C. E.)		500.00
S. Heath—Suff. W. Keeper (C. E.)		500.00
J. White—Suff. W. Keeper (C. E.)		500.00
R. J. Russell—Suff. W. Keeper (Meth.)		500.00

Customs Department—St. John's (Continued)

Position	Name.	Salary.
J. J. McGrath—Suff. W. Keeper (R. C.)		500.00
P. J. Walsh—Suff. W. Keeper (R. C.)		500.00
F. H. Axford—Suff. W. Keeper (C. E.)		500.00
S. Garland—Tidewaiter (Meth.)		390.00
F. H. Knight—Tidewaiter (C. E.)		390.00
J. Francis—Tidewaiter (R. C.)		390.00
B. Miller—Tidewaiter (C. E.)		390.00
J. P. Jeans—Tidewaiter (C. E.)		390.00
J. Haggerty—Tidewaiter (R. C.)		390.00
W. Pumphrey—Tidewaiter (R. C.)		390.00
J. Hanley—Tidewaiter (R. C.)		390.00
J. W. Moulton—Tidewaiter (Meth.)		390.00
W. Lampen—Tidewaiter (C. E.)		390.00
John A. Butler—Tidewaiter (Meth.)		390.00
Thomas J. Byrne—Tidewaiter (R. C.)		390.00
J. M. Cole—Tidewaiter (R. C.)		390.00
W. H. Parsons—Tidewaiter (Meth.)		390.00
M. Collins—Tidewaiter (R. C.)		390.00
A. Gooby—Tidewaiter (Meth.)		390.00
G. Coysh—Tidewaiter (C. E.)		390.00
W. C. Major—Tidewaiter (C. E.)		390.00
C. Nicholls—Coxswain Day Boat (R. C.)		460.00
J. Bindon—Coxswain Night Boat (C. E.)		480.00
M. Reddy—Boatman (R. C.)		420.00
E. Lewis—Boatman (C. E.)		420.00
James Lynch—Boatman (R. C.)		420.00
C. Gear—Boatman (C. E.)		420.00
T. Dawe—Boatman (C. E.)		420.00
J. Pippy—Boatman (Meth.)		420.00
C. Trenchard—Boatman (Meth.)		420.00
G. Butler—Boatman (Meth.)		420.00
		\$42,854.00

Customs Department—St. John's (Concluded)

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	\$17,484.00	\$14,741.78	\$2,742.22	.....
Church of England	13,220.00	14,141.82	.....	921.82
Methodist	10,900.00	11,913.41	1,013.41
Others	1,250.00	2,056.99	806.99
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$42,854.00	\$42,854.00
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Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	32	25.46	6.54
Church of England	22	24.42	2.42
Methodist	19	20.57	1.57
Others	1	3.55	2.55
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	74	74.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Customs Department—Outports

Name	Position	Salary
J. F. Williams	Preventive Officer (R. C.)	\$310.00
A. McEchren	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	675.00
W. Parsons	Preventive Officer (Meth.)	702.00
A. Freeman	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	500.00
J. C. Cunningham	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	760.00
G. Foote	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	904.00
B. Parsons	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	522.00
R. Brown	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	682.00
W. White	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	807.00
S. E. Chafe	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	673.00
J. Leawood	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	377.00
F. Curnew	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	672.00
W. Paul	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	809.00
J. T. Carew	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	391.00
L. Barron	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	906.00
A. J. Crocker	Preventive Officer (Meth.)	420.00
C. T. James	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	677.00
A. C. Pittman	Preventive Officer (Meth.)	589.00
F. J. Gillis	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	310.00
P. Kennedy	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	275.00
J. A. Carter	Preventive Officer (C. E.)	330.00
S. B. Pike	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	416.00
A. Cook	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	879.00
George Vey	Preventive Officer (Meth.)	720.00
M. J. Nugent	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	550.00
B. A. Brazil	Preventive Officer (Meth.)	412.00
W. R. Andrews	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	412.00
W. B. Temple	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	67.00
G. R. Forsey	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	452.00
A. W. Earle	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	1,068.00
J. Tuck	Preventive Officer (Meth.)	115.00
C. Way	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	441.00
W. Ward	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	1,016.00
W. McK. Chambers	Preventive Officer (C. E.)	26.00
J. Kennedy, Jr.	Preventive Officer (R. C.)	136.00
C. G. Rendell	Preventive Officer (C. E.)	496.00
M. Simms	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	93.00
W. Joy	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	100.00
R. Lawton	Preventive Officer (R. C.)	461.00
W. C. Gear	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	650.00
H. F. Colbourne	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	56.00
W. Green	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	703.00
C. C. Pittman	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	507.00

Customs Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	Position	Salary
G. F. Read	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	310.00
W. A. Gabriel	Preventive Officer (C. E.)	506.00
D. P. Duggan	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	180.00
J. Benning	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	390.00
W. W. Bradley	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	780.00
P. Murphy	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	231.00
J. J. Doyle	Preventive Officer (R. C.)	300.00
J. E. Long	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	559.00
E. B. Colbourne	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	700.00
B. C. Bailey	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	101.00
Charles Pitman	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	150.00
F. W. Power	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	426.00
W. G. Duder	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	666.00
E. Sinnott	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	709.00
C. W. Tilley	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	346.00
A. S. DuBourdieu	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	500.00
W. Garland	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	528.00
T. P. Sullivan	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	
J. Camp	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	317.00
A. H. Ingraham	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	502.00
E. O'Leary	Preventive Officer (R. C.)	100.00
A. Tilley	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	262.00
R. Furneaux	Preventive Officer (C. E.)	510.00
S. Bradbury	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	800.00
James White	Preventive Officer (R. C.)	120.00
J. Burden	Preventive Officer (Meth.)	120.00
C. Renouf	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	454.00
H. T. Butt	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	240.00
N. Simms	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	494.00
A. O'Reilly	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	499.00
H. R. Clinton	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	436.00
M. Vavasour	Preventive Officer (R. C.)	486.00
W. Hogan	Preventive Officer (R. C.)	344.00
W. Cunningham	Sub-Collector (C. E.)	504.00
J. L. Murphy	Preventive Officer (R. C.)	329.00
George Christian	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	642.00
A. J. Pearce	Sub-Collector (Meth.)	713.00
L. G. Crummey	Preventive Officer (Meth.)	33.00
H. L. Leslie	Preventive Officer (Meth.)	84.00
T. M. Costello	Sub-Collector (R. C.)	520.00
H. Thomey	Surveyor (R. C.)	61.50
P. McCarthy	Surveyor (R. C.)	35.75

Customs Department—Outports—(Concluded)

Name.	Position	Salary.
N. Taylor—	Surveyor (Meth.)	35.75
Captain E. English—	Surveyor (R. C.)	150.00
C. Alcock—	Surveyor (C. E.)	150.00
		\$38,391.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	\$10,992.25	\$13,206.50		\$2,214.25
Church of England	14,736.00	12,669.03	\$2,066.97	
Methodist	12,662.75	10,672.70	1,990.05	
Others		1,842.77		1,842.77
	\$38,391.00	\$38,391.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	31	30.27	.73	
Church of England	29	29.04		.04
Methodist	28	24.47	3.53	
Others		4.22		4.22
	88	88.00		

Customs Department
Outport Tidewaiters, &c.

Position	Name	Salary
D. Gilker—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	\$390.00
R. Costigan—Tidewaiter (R. C.)	390.00
T. Wilcox—Tidewaiter (Meth.)	390.00
A. Rees—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	390.00
J. Donnelly—Tidewaiter (R. C.)	390.00
P. Quigley—Tidewaiter (R. C.)	390.00
— Benson—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	160.00
P. Costigan—Tidewaiter (R. C.)	160.00
N. Burge—Tidewaiter (Meth.)	240.00
F. Cox—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	390.00
P. Filuell—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	240.00
G. Collins—Tidewaiter (Meth.)	390.00
M. Cashin—Tidewaiter (R. C.)	300.00
P. Finn—Tidewaiter (R. C.)	390.00
D. Taylor—Tidewaiter (Meth.)	390.00
P. Coleridge—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	200.00
G. Bennett—Tidewaiter (Meth.)	170.00
J. Dowell—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	150.00
S. W. Hodnott—Tidewaiter (Meth.)	150.00
J. W. Collins—Tidewaiter (R. C.)	390.00
W. Titford—Guager (C. E.)	408.00
J. Spence—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	360.00
John Thomey—Tidewaiter (R. C.)	360.00
James Parsons—Tidewaiter (Meth.)	360.00
W. Jones—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	195.00
C. Goff—Keeper of Custom House (R. C.)	195.00
R. Hibbs—Acting Preventive Officer (C. E.)	100.00
George G. Hann—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	240.00
J. Flynn—Tidewaiter (R. C.)	390.00
R. Bonnell—Acting Preventive Officer (C. E.)	100.00
R. Hennebury—Acting Preventive Officer (R. C.)	120.00
E. O'Reilly—Tidewaiter (R. C.)	390.00
Thomas Soper—Tidewaiter (Meth.)	500.00
J. LeMoine—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	100.00
J. Pennell—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	240.00
J. Young—Tidewaiter (C. E.)	390.00
M. J. Murray—Tidewaiter (R. C.)	250.00
T. Ford—Tidewaiter (Meth.)	390.00
J. Bishop—Tidewaiter (Meth.)	100.00

\$11,248.00

Outport Tidewaiters, &c.—(Concluded)

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$4,115.00	\$3,869.31	\$245.69	.....
Church of England	4,053.00	3,711.84	341.16	.....
Methodist	3,080.00	3,126.95	.....	\$46.95
Others .....	.....	539.90	.....	539.90
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$11,248.00	\$11,248.00	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	13	13.42	.....	.42
Church of England	16	12.87	3.13	.....
Methodist	10	10.84	.....	.84
Others .....	.....	1.87	.....	1.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	39	39.00	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Customs Department

Supernumerary Tidewaiters and Boatmen Employed for Year Ending 31st
August, 1908

Name	Position	Salary
John Antle	Night Boatman (C. E.)	\$390.00
Chesley Abbott	Tidewaiter (Meth.)	390.00
W. M. Barnes	Day Boatman (R. C.)	390.00
John Curtin	Boatman and Tidewaiter (R. C.)	219.50
James Culleton	Boatman and Tidewaiter (R. C.)	103.00
John Eagan	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	30.00
James Geran	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	38.00
Thomas Hall	Night Boatman (C. E.)	390.00
Stephen King	Night Boatman (R. C.)	131.00
J. B. Manning	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	390.00
James Maddigan	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	189.00
R. Pitman	Tidewaiter (Meth.)	130.00
William Henry Parsons	Day Boatman (Meth.)	390.00
W. J. Steed	Tidewaiter (C. E.)	366.00
David Sullivan	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	280.00
P. J. Burke	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	390.00
W. T. Burke	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	240.00
C. D. Bailey	Tidewaiter (C. E.)	60.00
P. Coleridge	Tidewaiter (Meth.)	50.00
N. Drew	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	200.00
W. Ford	Tidewaiter (Meth.)	60.00
J. Curtis	Boatman (R. C.)	30.00
J. Gribble	Tidewaiter (C. E.)	140.00
M. Hayes	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	140.00
S. Roberts	Tidewaiter (Meth.)	40.00
T. Wilcox	Tidewaiter (Meth.)	160.00
W. Stevens	Tidewaiter (C. E.)	360.00
J. McNamara	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	70.00
F. Pike	Tidewaiter (Meth.)	390.00
R. Reddy	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	390.00
James Pardy	Tidewaiter (Meth.)	120.00
P. Quigley	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	270.00
F. Shires	Tidewaiter (C. E.)	240.00
R. Roach	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	180.00
B. Taylor	Tidewaiter (Meth.)	180.00
G. M. Winter	Tidewaiter (C. E.)	390.00
W. Noel	Tidewaiter (C. E.)	30.00
W. Parsons	Tidewaiter (Meth.)	17.00
T. O'Brien	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	200.00

Supernumerary Tidewaiters and Boatmen, &c.—(Concluded)

Name	Position	Salary
D. Pumphrey—	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	200.00
E. Mercer—	Tidewaiter (Meth.)	200.00
E. Johnson—	Tidewaiter (R. C.)	100.00
		\$8,673.50

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$4,180.50	\$2,983.68	\$1,196.82	
Church of England	2,366.00	2,862.26		\$496.26
Methodist	2,127.00	2,411.23		284.23
Others		416.33		416.33
	\$8,673.50	\$8,673.50		

Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	21	14.44	6.56	
Church of England	9	13.87		4.87
Methodist	12	11.68	.32	
Others		2.01		2.01
	42	42.00		

Postal Department—St. John's

Name.	R. C.	C. E.	Meth.	Others.
<i>General Post Office</i>				
Post. General—H. J. B. Woods..	.....	.....	\$2,000.00	
Chief Ck. & Act.—G. W. LeMess'r	.....	\$1,200.00	.....
Assistant Act.—Arthur W. Martin	.....	.....	800.00	
Secy. to P.M.G.—Wm. Campbell	.....	.....	650.00	
D. L. & Stp. C.—E. J. MacGregor	.....	.....	.....	\$550.00
Junior Clerk—Edward Smith	.....	300.00	.....
<i>Money Order Office.</i>				
Supt. M. O. Office—H. B. Dryer	\$1,200.00	.....	.....
First Clerk—George B. Lloyd....	.....	800.00	.....
Second Clerk—John A. Noel.....	.....	550.00	.....
Third Clerk—Charles Nicol	.....	550.00	.....
Junior Clerk—Charles Keefe.....	400.00	.....	.....
<i>Registration and Parcel Post</i>				
Supt. Regis. Dept.—E. Devereux.	1,000.00	.....	.....
Asst. Regis. Clerk—I. F. Curtis..	.....	.....	400.00	
First Parcel Clerk—J. W. Kinsella	800.00	.....	.....
Second Parcel Clerk—J. Rabbitts	.....	.....	450.00	
Third Parcel Clerk—T. Young..	.....	.....	400.00	
Asst. P. C. & S. K.—T. Vavasour	500.00	.....	.....
<i>Distribution Branch</i>				
Gen. Deliv. Clerk—M. F. Aylward	800.00	.....	.....
Clerk in Charge—Alex. Ewing...	.....	800.00	.....
Foreign Desp. Clerk—J. Coughlan	750.00	.....	.....
Assistant Ditto—James Cox	750.00	.....	.....
Local Desp. Clerk—John H. Clark	.....	700.00	.....
Local Desp. Clerk—J. F. Newman	.....	650.00	.....
Window Clerk—H. F. Shortis....	650.00	.....	.....
Newspaper Assorter—W. Blackler	.....	500.00	.....
General Assorter—Wm. Coady...	500.00	.....	.....
Assistant Assorter—G. Gordon ..	.....	400.00	.....
Stamper and Messenger	.....	.....	.....
First Letter Carrier—W. G. Atwill	.....	.....	450.00	
Second Letter Carrier—J. Murray	450.00	.....	.....
Third Letter Carrier—J. Lacey..	350.00	.....	.....
Fourth Letter Carrier—J. Hamlin	.....	.....	.....	350.00
Fifth Letter Carrier—J. Murphy..	300.00	.....	.....
Sixth Letter Carrier—H. Butler..	.....	.....	300.00	
Seventh Letter Car.—W. Haynes	.....	200.00	.....
Eighth Letter Car.—J. Whitten..	.....	200.00	.....

Postal Department—St. John's—(Concluded)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
<i>Distribution Branch (Concluded).</i>				
Ninth Letter Carrier—R. Clark..	.....	200.00	.....
Tenth Letter Carrier, W. Thistle	.....	.....	200.00	
Keeper—Robert Walsh	300.00	.....	.....
Fireman—Wm. Thistle, Sr. ....	.....	.....	300.00	
Watchman—John Culleton	120.00	.....	.....
	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
	\$7,270.00	\$3,650.00	\$2,500.00	\$900.00
	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	\$8,870.00	\$7,832.88	\$1,037.12	.....
Church of England	7,050.00	7,514.10	.....	\$464.10
Methodist	5,950.00	6,330.06	.....	380.06
Others	900.00	1,092.96	.....	192.96
	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
	\$22,770.00	\$22,770.00	.....	.....
	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	15	13.76	1.24	.....
Church of England	13	13.20	.....	.20
Methodist	10	11.12	.....	1.12
Others	2	1.92	.08	.....
	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>
	40	40.00	.....	.....
	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

Postal Department—Outports

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
Concep. Bay Ex. Train—P. Moore	\$500.00	.....	.....
Con. Bay Ac. Train—S. Bradbury	.....	\$450.00	.....
N. & W. Railway—A. W. Shano..	.....	.....	\$550.00	
N. & W. Railway—R. L. Peach..	.....	500.00	.....
N. & W. Railway—G. A. Collins..	.....	.....	.....	\$500.00
Placentia Railway—Wm. Facey ..	.....	450.00	.....
Reserve Clerk—G. Dutot .....	.....	.....	450.00	
<i>Coastal</i>				
Bonavista Bay—A. A. Purchase..	.....	260.00	.....
Bonne Bay-St. John's—D. Coady	500.00	.....	.....
Fogo District—G. Parsons .....	.....	.....	260.00	
Fortune District .....	.....	.....	.....
Griquet-St. John's—Wm. Young.	.....	.....	300.00	
Notre Dame Bay—Wm. Freeman	.....	260.00	.....
Placentia Bay—J. G. Kielley	390.00	.....	.....
Placentia-P. A. B.—J. T. Dunphy	390.00	.....	.....
P. A. B.-Sydney—James Gushue..	.....	.....	650.00	
Straits of Belle Isle—J. H. McNeil	.....	.....	300.00	
Trinity Bay—Stephen Jeans ....	.....	260.00	.....
<i>Outport Offices</i>				
Adam's Cove—Eliz. Hudson ....	.....	.....	30.00	
Admiral's Cove—Albin Hearn ..	10.00	.....	.....
Amherst's Cove—Eliz. Ford ....	.....	15.00	.....
Anderson's Cove—C. Thornhill ..	.....	15.00	.....
Argentia—J. J. McGrath	50.00	.....	.....
Arnold's Cove—Mary Boutcher ..	.....	24.00	.....
Aquaforte—H. C. Windsor .....	.....	40.00	.....
Avondale—Edward Kennedy	80.00	.....	.....
Avondale North—Eliz. O'Brien ..	.....	24.00	.....
Baie Verte—Agnes Jackman ....	.....	50.00	.....
Baine Harbor—Jessie Andrews ..	.....	24.00	.....
Balena—James Pike .....	.....	.....	15.00	
Bank Head—Margaret Power ..	15.00	.....	.....
Bareneed—Mrs May Boone ....	.....	30.00	.....
Barren Island—Eliza Shea	30.00	.....	.....
Barred Island—Thos. Anthony ..	.....	15.00	.....
Bartlett's Hr.—Emmanuel Caines	.....	15.00	.....
Bauline—Elizabeth Butler .....	.....	.....	15.00	
Bay Bulls—Emily O'Brien	120.00	.....	.....
Bay D'Espoir—Geo. Collier, Jr...	15.00	.....	.....
Bay de Verde—William North...	36.00	.....	.....

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Bay du Nord, F. Bay—J. Thomey	15.00	.....	.....
Bay L'Argent—Mary L. West..	.....	30.00	.....
Bay of Islands—M. E. Boland....	100.00	.....	.....
Bay Roberts—D. G. Fraser .....	.....	.....	.....	240.00
Bear Cove, White Bay—My. Toop .....	.....	10.00	.....
Beau Bois—Mary Ann Dobber ..	20.00	.....	.....
Bell Island—W. K. Murphy	200.00	.....	.....
Bell Island Mines—Norbert Burke	50.00	.....	.....
Bellevue—Margaret Lynch	15.60	.....	.....
Belleoram—Julia Cluett .....	.....	60.00	.....
Benoit's Cove—William Wayson..	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Birchy Cove—Henry French ....	.....	.....	15.00	
Birchy Head—Silas Halfyard ....	.....	.....	15.00	
Bishop's Cove—Ann Barrett ....	.....	18.00	.....
Blackhead—John C. Moores ....	.....	.....	60.00	
Black Island—Thos. E. Harris ..	.....	15.00	.....
Black River—Alice Blackadar....	30.00	.....	.....
Blaketown—Nathaniel Osborne ..	.....	15.00	.....
Bonaventure—Sarah A. Field ...	.....	24.00	.....
Bonavista—E. G. Mifflin .....	.....	.....	220.00	
Bonne Bay—John R. Roberts....	.....	90.00	.....
Boot Harbor—Tryphena Taylor..	.....	.....	20.00	
Boswarlos—Andrew Harvey .....	.....	.....	15.00	
Boxey—Clara M. Myles .....	.....	15.00	.....
Boyd's Cove—Jos. P. Newman....	30.00	.....	.....
Branch—John W. English	30.00	.....	.....
Brent's Cove—John Carroll	15.00	.....	.....
Brewley—Mrs. W. Emberley	15.00	.....	.....
Brigus Cross Roads—J. Byrne...	24.00	.....	.....
Brigus Gullies—Mary Leamon ..	.....	.....	30.00	
Brigus South—Richard Gregory..	20.00	.....	.....
Brig Bay—Thos. S. Sheppard....	.....	15.00	.....
Brien's Stand—Mary Kielly	10.00	.....	.....
British Harbor—Grace Gardner ..	.....	15.00	.....
Broad Cove, B. D. V.—A. Baggs ..	.....	.....	40.00	
Bd. Cove, Bonavista—E. Lawton	15.00	.....	.....
Bd. Cove, Placentia—My. Hartley	15.00	.....	.....
Bd. Cove, Renews—Eliz. Murphy	24.00	.....	.....
Brookfield—C. Kean .....	.....	.....	10.00	
Brown's Bottom—Thos. O'Reilly.	15.00	.....	.....
Brunette—Ambrose Thornhill ...	.....	15.00	.....

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Bryant's Cove—A. Noseworthy ..	.....	10.00	.....
Bunyan's Cove—Mrs. Jas. Burry ..	.....	.....	15.00	
Burgeo—J. C. Cunningham .....	.....	120.00	.....
Burgeo, Placen. Bay—J. Chambers ..	.....	15.00	.....
Burin—W. E. Bishop .....	.....	.....	160.00	
Burin Bay Arm—Philip Hollett..	.....	.....	15.00	
Burin North—Ellen Sparrow	60.00	.....	.....
Burgoyne's Cove—Susan Pitcher..	.....	30.00	.....
Burnt Islands, Bonavista—J. Kane ..	15.00	.....	.....
Do., Burge & LaPoile—J. E. King ..	24.00	.....	.....
Burnt Point—Rebecca Tucker....	.....	.....	24.00	
Burying Place—James Proule ...	.....	15.00	.....
Campbellton—Mark Janes .....	.....	.....	30.00	
Cape Broyle—Caroline Best	50.00	.....	.....
Cape Freels—Mrs. Mary Hann ..	.....	.....	15.00	
Cape LaHune—Robert Keeping ..	.....	18.00	.....
Cape Norman—John Brewer .....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Cartyville—Richard T. Legge .....	.....	30.00	.....
Cape Race—Hannah Myrick	10.00	.....	.....
Cape Ray—James Janes .....	.....	24.00	.....
Caplin Bay—Peter Johnson	35.00	.....	.....
Caplin Cove—Thomas Cull .....	.....	15.00	.....
Carbonear—George E. Moulton ..	.....	500.00	.....
Carbonear Assistant—Susie Pike..	.....	.....	250.00	
Carmanville—Ella Carnell .....	.....	.....	24.00	
Catalina—Juliana Guy .....	.....	80.00	.....
Carter's Cove—G. G. Farr .....	.....	.....	10.00	
Cat Harbor—Henry Robbins .....	.....	.....	15.00	
Cavendish—Mrs. E. L. Jerrett....	.....	.....	15.00	
Chance Cove—Emmanuel Smith..	.....	24.00	.....
Change Is.—Justinian Dowell ...	.....	40.00	.....
Channel—Jacob Poole .....	.....	200.00	.....
Chapel Arm—Ellen Power	14.00	.....	.....
Chapel's Cove—James Hawco ..	30.00	.....	.....
Charlottetown—Char. Spracklin..	.....	.....	.....	24.00
Clam Bank Cove—J. W. MacIsaac ..	10.00	.....	.....
Clarenville South—Walter Tilley..	.....	.....	30.00	
Clarke's Beach—W. H. Jerrett....	.....	.....	100.00	
Coachman's Cove—J. M. LaMee..	30.00	.....	.....
Codroy—John Gillis	50.00	.....	.....
Coley's Point—Selina French .....	.....	30.00	.....

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Colinet—Mrs. J. Didham	15.00			
Collier's—John Cole	24.00			
Collier's Central—Mrs. P. Hedison	24.00			
Collier's Bay Cove—Uriah Thorn			15.00	
Come-By-Chance—S. Adams			10.00	
Comfort Cove—Mrs. Sarah Cull			30.00	
Conception Hr.—Patrick Buck	60.00			
Conche—Kate Dower	30.00			
Connaigre—Mary Ann Harris		15.00		
Conn River—Nicholas Jedore	15.00			
Coomb's Cove—Alfred Bartlett		15.00		
Corbin—Thomas Grant	24.00			
Corner Brook—James Stewart				30.00
Cottle's Island—Mrs. Jane Anstey				20.00
Coward's Island—Job Lane		10.00		
Cow Head—John Payne, Jr.		24.00		
Crabb's Brook—Isabella Pike		24.00		
Crawley's Is.—Mrs. P. Keating	15.00			
Creek—Bridget C. Campbell	15.00			
Cul de Sac West—Arthur Spencer		15.00		
Cupids—Moses LeDrew			20.00	
Current Island—James Williams		15.00		
Cuslett—Joseph McGrath	15.00			
Daniel's Cove—John Howard	15.00			
Daniel's Harbor—Nath. Brophy		15.00		
Daniel's Point—Alice Finlay	8.00			
Dark Tickle—Joseph Fudge			15.00	
Deep Bight—C. Hansford			10.00	
Deer Harbour—Jemima King			15.00	
Deer Island—Jane Parsons			15.00	
Deer Lake—Mrs. Lizzie Penny	24.00			
Dildo—Emma Moore		25.00		
Dunville—Joachim Connors	30.00			
Drook— — St Croix	8.00			
Dog Bay—Mrs Mary Cater			24.00	
Doyle's Station—James Doyle	30.00			
Elliston—Alfred Crewe			24.00	
Elliott's Cove—Deborah Smith			50.00	
Englee—R. S. Gilliard		24.00		
English Hr., Trinity—H. Batstone		24.00		
English Hr. West—Emma Evans		30.00		

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Epworth—Ernest Bradley			30.00	
Exploits—Thomas A. Winsor ...		90.00		
Fair Islands—James Brown		20.00		
Famish Cove—John Cramm			15.00	
Farmer's Arm—Mrs. M. E. Boyd ..			24.00	
Fermeuse N.—Mrs. Eliz. Trainer	24.00			
Fermeuse Riverhead—John Morry	80.00			
Fermeuse S.—J. O'Shaughnessey.	24.00			
Ferryland—Thomas G. Morry ..		140.00		
Flat Is., Bonavista—A. Sampson ..		24.00		
Flat Is., Burin—Mrs. Loughlan..			25.00	
Flat Rock—Kate Allan	24.00			
Fleur de Lys—John S. Walsh	15.00			
Flower's Cove—Mrs. Sarah Way ..		34.00		
Fogo—Ambrose Fitzgerald	200.00			
Fortune Harbor—John Hamilton ..	30.00			
Foster's Point—Mrs. Mary Adey ..			24.00	
Fox Cove, Burin—Mrs. M. Antle ..	15.00			
Fox Cove, Bonavista—H. Melindy ..			10.00	
Fox Cove, For. Bay—G. Power..	15.00			
Fox Hr., Placentia Bay—B. Duke ..	20.00			
Fox Hr., Trinity Bay—Mrs. Adey ..			25.00	
Fox Island—Charles Warren		15.00		
Fox Roost—Morgan Walters		10.00		
Fox Trap—Richard Dearin		10.00		
Francois—Maggie Durnford		15.00		
Fridays Bay—Thomas Tizzard ..			15.00	
Fredericton—Frederick Scott			15.00	
Freshwater—Wm. S. Davis			50.00	
Freshwater Road—Bridget Duff.	15.00			
Gander Bay, N. Side—W. Collins ..		10.00		
Gargamelle—Richard Atkins		15.00		
Garnish—Sabina Grandy		24.00		
Gaskiers—Mrs. John Critch	15.00			
Gaultois		30.00		
Gaulton's Island—Mrs. J. Warren ..		15.00		
George's Brook—C. A. M. Pilley..			24.00	
Georgetown—Janie E. Bartlett ..			24.00	
Glovertown—Elijah Burry			30.00	
Goddenville—Mary Barrett		15.00		
Goose Cove—Maurice McDonald.	15.00			

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Goosebery Cove—W. H. Seaward		24.00	.....
Goosebery Islands—Esau House		24.00	.....
Goulds, Brigus—Jos. Gorman ...	60.00	.....	.....
Grand Bank—Mabel Forsey			80.00	
Grand Beach—John Hiscock			15.00	
Grand Bruit—Wm. Billard		30.00	.....
Grate's Cove—Jane Duggan	25.00	.....	.....
Great Burin—Benjamin Hollett ..			40.00	
Great Codroy—James Downey ..	18.00	.....	.....
Great Harbor Deep—John Elgar ..		15.00	.....
Great Jervois—John Hull, Jr.		15.00	.....
Griquet—Mary A. Alcock		30.00	.....
Groais Islands—Francis Gardner ..	15.00	.....	.....
Grole—Theodore Jackman		15.00	.....
Gull Island—Wm. J. Doyle	10.00	.....	.....
Hant's Harbor—Arch. Targett ..			50.00	
Happy Adventure—C. Handcock ..		15.00	.....
Harbor Breton—W. E. Parsons ..		200.00	.....
Harbor Buffett—Susan Collett ..		40.00	.....
Harbor Grace—J. Foley (P. M.) ..	400.00	.....	.....
Harbor Grace—J. Casey (Asst) ..	500.00	.....	.....
Harbor Grace—J. Butt (Carrier) ..		160.00	.....
Harbor LeCou—Cora Buckland ..		10.00	.....
Harbor Mille—Jane Barnes		10.00	.....
Hare Bay—Samuel Collins			15.00	
Haricot—Mrs. James Fulford	15.00	.....	.....
Harry's Harbor—Robert Upwards ..			15.00	
Hatchet Cove—Eleazar Robbins ..			15.00	
Haystack—William Coffin			24.00	
Heart's Content—G. Moore		200.00	.....
Heart's Delight—S. Humphries ..		24.00	.....
Heart's Desire—Theresa George ..	15.00	.....	.....
Hermitage Cove—Mat. Francis ..		40.00	.....
Hickman's Hr.—Joseph Pilley ..			24.00	
Highlands—John McPherson	24.00	.....	.....
Hodge's Cove—Rosamond Peddle ..		24.00	.....
Holyrood—Kate Veitch	80.00	.....	.....
Holyrood, St My's—Mrs. St. Croix ..	30.00	.....	.....
Hopeall—Mrs. Eliz. Dunn	15.00	.....	.....
Horse Island—A. Greenham			10.00	
Hunt's Island—Arthur Kinslow ..		10.00	.....

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Indian Arm—Edward Humby.....		24.00		
Indian Harbor—May Hayes	15.00			
Indian Islands—Lorenzo Collins.		15.00		
Ionia, Ram's Island—Mrs. Pope..	15.00			
Ireland's Eye—Thomas Cooper ..		15.00		
Island Cove—Nathaniel Crane.....		24.00		
Island Cove, Random—Mrs Smith		10.00		
Island Harbor—Patrick Kenna...	10.00			
Isle aux Morte—D. LeFresne		15.00		
Jackson's Arm—Rosanna Sparkes		15.00		
Jackson's Cove—Loren. Newhook			30.00	
Jamestown—George Haines		30.00		
Jean de Bay—Honora Coady	15.00			
Jersey Harbor—Susannah White.		15.00		
Jersey Side—John P. Bradshaw ..		80.00		
Job's Cove—Richard English	24.00			
Joe Batt's Arm—Levi Perry			15.00	
John's Pond—Mary T. Linnehan	15.00			
Katchuses—Annie M. Kenny	15.00			
Keels—Edward Penney		15.00		
Kilbride—Edward Norris	15.00			
Kelligrews—William Tilley		30.00		
King's Cove—Mrs. Patk. Murphy	100.00			
Ladle Cove—Mrs Jane Tulk.....			15.00	
Lady Cove—Isabella March			24.00	
Lakeview, Chapel's C.—J. Conran	10.00			
Lally Cove—Eliza J. Baker		15.00		
La Manche—Mrs. Rose	15.00			
Lance C., Bell Isle—W. Clements		24.00		
Lance C., Smith's Sd.—A. Gardner		15.00		
Lance C., Trin. B. S.—Reb. March			24.00	
LaPoile—Thomas LeScelleur		60.00		
LaPoile, Great Hr.—Geo. F. Read		20.00		
Lark Harbor—W. A. Gabriel.....		15.00		
LaScie—Daniel P. Duggan	24.00			
Laurencetown—Thomas Green ..			24.00	
Leading Ticks—Lilian Andrews		50.00		
Ditto West—Leander Rowsell ..		15.00		
Lee Bight—Isaac Adey			15.00	
Lear's Cove—Mrs. James Young	15.00			
Lewisporte—Nathaniel Turner ...			30.00	

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name.	R. C.	C. E.	Meth.	Others.
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Little Bay—Richard D. Walsh ..	200.00	.....	.....
Little Bay East—Ingoretha Good .....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Little Bay, Her. Bay—T. Dominy ..	15.00	.....	.....
Little Bay Islands—E. Campbell. ....	.....	.....	40.00	
Little Bay West—Phoebe Harding .....	.....	15.00	.....
Little Beaver Cove—H. Elliott.. ..	.....	.....	15.00	
Little Burnt Bay—Mrs. S. Snow.. ..	.....	.....	15.00	
Little Catalina—James Johnson.. ..	.....	.....	30.00	
Little Fogo Island—J. Aylward.. ..	15.00	.....	.....
Little Hr., Twillingate—L. Warr .....	.....	24.00	.....
Little Heart's Ease—A. Martin.. ..	.....	.....	24.00	
Little Ward's Hr.—Mrs. Saunders ..	12.00	.....	.....
Long Beach—Mary A. Vey .....	.....	24.00	.....
Long Harbor—Mary J. Murray.. ..	15.00	.....	.....
Loon Bay—Robert Roberts .....	.....	.....	15.00	
Lord's Cove—Susannah Walsh ..	15.00	.....	.....
Lower English Hr.—Eliz. Hackett ..	15.00	.....	.....
Lush's Bight—George Parsons... ..	.....	.....	15.00	
Low Point—Mrs. Peter Power... ..	15.00	.....	.....
Lumbergrass—— Murphy	24.00	.....	.....
Main River—A. Nardini	15.00	.....	.....
Mall Bay—Mary Bonia	15.00	.....	.....
Man Point—Frank Simms .....	.....	10.00	.....
Manuels—Patrick Roach	30.00	.....	.....
Marquise—Mrs. Maggie Davis ..	24.00	.....	.....
Marystown—Louisa Burfett	30.00	.....	.....
McCallum Bay—Emily Nash .....	.....	15.00	.....
McIvers—Thomas Park .....	.....	15.00	.....
Meadows—Albert Brake .....	.....	15.00	.....
Merasheen—Mrs. Hennessey	24.00	.....	.....
Mercer's Cove—W. Mercer .....	.....	10.00	.....
Middle Arm—Mrs. Benj. Brake ..	15.00	.....	.....
Middle Brook—George Pritchett. ....	.....	24.00	.....
Milrose—Callahan Scanlon	15.00	.....	.....
Millertown—G. Skiffington .....	.....	30.00	.....
Miller's Passage—J. B. Gorman.. ..	10.00	.....	.....
Milltown, Bay D'E'r—F. Edouare ..	.....	15.00	.....
Millville—James Murphy	16.00	.....	.....
Mobile—John Fitzgerald	30.00	.....	.....
Monkstown, P. B.—W. J. Ford.. ..	15.00	.....	.....
Mose Ambrose—Bessie Petites ..	.....	24.00	.....

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name.	R. C.	C. E.	Meth.	Others
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Mosquito, Carbonear—Ann Wells		24.00	.....
Mosquito, St Mary's—Mrs. Doddy	24.00	.....	.....
Musgrave Hr.—J. B. Wheeler .. ..	.....	.....	40.00	
Musgravetown—R. S. Oldford .. ..	.....	.....	40.00	
Mussell Hr. Arm—Josiah Slade.. ..	.....	20.00	.....
Mussell Pond—James Butland	20.00	.....	.....
New Bay—Elizabeth Moore .....	.....	.....	30.00	
New Bridge—John McDonald	15.00	.....	.....
Newman's Cove—Frederick Tilley ..	.....	15.00	.....
New Melbourne—Amelia Button. ....	.....	.....	24.00	
Newtown, Bonavista—M. Davis.. ..	.....	18.00	.....
Do., Holyrood—Mrs. Kennedy	15.00	.....	.....
Norman's Cove—Eva Stowe .....	.....	.....	24.00	
Norris' Point—John A. Squires.. ..	.....	24.00	.....
Nor. Arm, Wdfd's—C. Woodford	40.00	.....	.....
North. Arm, Exploits—L. Manuel .. ..	.....	.....	24.00	
Northern Bay—Mrs. J. March... ..	25.00	.....	.....
Northern Bight—Bertha Churchill ..	.....	.....	35.00	
North River—Madeline Seaward.	30.00	.....	.....
N.E. Cove, Wh. Bay—W. Cassel .. ..	.....	10.00	.....
North-west Arm—Geo. Robbins.. ..	.....	.....	24.00	
North Hr., Placentia—Jessie Eddy ..	30.00	.....	.....
North Hr., St. Mary's—Pat. Bonia ..	15.00	.....	.....
North-west Point—Wm. Elliott.. ..	.....	15.00	.....
Ochre Pit Cove—W. G. Benson.. ..	.....	.....	24.00	
Oderin—Mary Braithwaite	24.00	.....	.....
Offer Wadham Is.—H. Moulard. ....	.....	.....	10.00	
Old Perlican—Tryphena March .. ..	.....	.....	60.00	
Openhall—George Shears .....	.....	50.00	.....
Otter's Point—Samuel Collier ... ..	.....	.....	10.00	
Pacquet—Eleazar Butler .....	.....	.....	20.00	
Paradise—Ellen Healey	24.00	.....	.....
Parson's Pond—Samuel Payne .. ..	.....	15.00	.....
Pass Island—Wm Strickland .....	.....	15.00	.....
Patrick's Cove—Cath. McGrath.. ..	15.00	.....	.....
Peckfords—Mary Hicks .....	.....	.....	8.00	
Perry's Cove—Rachel Kellaway.. ..	.....	.....	24.00	
Peter's River—Ml. Lundrigan	15.00	.....	.....
Petites—Julia Courtney .....	.....	.....	15.00	
Petit Fort—Mrs. R. M. Gudger.. ..	15.00	.....	.....
Petty Harbor—Henry J. Bishop .. ..	.....	35.00	.....

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R. C.	C. E.	Meth.	Others
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Pike's Arm—Emma J. Richards..	.....	15.00	.....
Pinchard's Island—W. Green .....	.....	.....	10.00	
Placentia—M. J. Collins	250.00	.....	.....
Placentia—Bride Siteman (Asst.)	50.00	.....	.....
Placentia S. E.—Mrs. Jas. Lannon	30.00	.....	.....
Plate Cove—Agnes Moss	24.00	.....	.....
Plate Cove West—John Furlong	15.00	.....	.....
Point Enragee—Ernest Walters .	.....	.....	.....
Point Lance—John Careen	15.00	.....	.....
Point Verde—Margaret Breen ..	24.00	.....	.....
Pool's Cove—Henrietta Williams	.....	.....	.....	\$15.00
Pool's Island—Peter House .....	.....	60.00	.....
Port au Port—Julia McDonald ..	30.00	.....	.....
Port au Bras—Alice Cheeseman..	.....	15.00	.....
Port Saunders—Agnes Cole	15.00	.....	.....
Port de Grave—Margaret Usher.	.....	.....	50.00	
Portugal Cove—Martin Bolger ..	30.00	.....	.....
Pouch Cove—W. B. Easterbrook.	.....	.....	80.00	
Pound Cove—Thomas Green .....	.....	20.00	.....
Portugal Cove, Trep'y—D. Leary	30.00	.....	.....
Presque—S. L. Sullivan	30.00	.....	.....
Pushthrough—William Camp ...	.....	50.00	.....
Queen's Cove—Simon Goobey, Jr.	.....	.....	10.00	
Quirpon—Joseph Taylor .....	.....	.....	8.00	
Ramea—William Collins	40.00	.....	.....
Rantem Station—Mrs. L. Sharpe	.....	.....	15.00	
Rattling Brook—Mrs. Chas. Oke.	.....	.....	15.00	
Raymond's Point—T. Strickland.	.....	10.00	.....
Red Cliff Island—Eliz. Quinton..	.....	10.00	.....
Red Head Cove—Morgan Rice..	30.00	.....	.....
Red Island—Patrick Dunphy	30.00	.....	.....
Rencontre, F. Bay—Mrs M. Collis	.....	18.00	.....
Rencontre, Her. Bay—Jane Ball .	.....	24.00	.....
Renews—T. Jackman	60.00	.....	.....
Renews, Southside—Clara Foley.	40.00	.....	.....
Richard's Harbor—Ed. Skinner..	.....	15.00	.....
Riverhead, Hr. Grace—M. Coady	50.00	.....	.....
Riverhead, St. Mary's—Ed. Bonia	30.00	.....	.....
River of Ponds—T. Patey .....	.....	10.00	.....
Robinson's Head—James Carter..	.....	30.00	.....
Robert's Arm—Charles W. Warr	.....	15.00	.....

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name.	R.C.	C. E.	Meth.	Others.
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Rock Hr., Burin—Henry Brown...	.....	.....	15.00	
Rocky Hr., Bonne B.—J. Parsons	.....	15.00	.....
Roddickton Mills—William Fillier	.....	.....	10.00	
Rose Blanche—Richard Furneaux	.....	70.00	.....
Round Hr., Her. Bay—J. Kendall	.....	15.00	.....
Round Hr., N.D. Bay—R. Coombs	.....	20.00	.....
Safe Harbor—Josephine Davis...	.....	15.00	.....
Salt Pond—Susannah Snow	.....	.....	15.00	
Sagona—Mrs. M. Snooks	15.00	.....	.....
St. Ann's—Kate Aylward	15.00	.....	.....
St. Anthony—Noah Simms	.....	30.00	.....
St. Bride's—John E. Conway....	24.00	.....	.....
St. Brendan's—Francis Hogan ..	30.00	.....	.....
St. George's—Maud Morris	.....	.....	50.00	
St. Jacques—Bertha M. Young ..	.....	80.00	.....
St. Jones' Within—Mrs. King....	.....	.....	10.00	
St. Jones' Without—W. A. Green	.....	.....	10.00	
St. John's Central—Dicks & Co..	.....	.....	100.00	
St. John's East—Jessie Bulley ..	400.00	.....	.....
St. John's E., (Asst)—F. Meehan	200.00	.....	.....
St. John's, D. St. E.—Miss Coonan	100.00	.....	.....
St. John's, Gar. H.—Miss Delaney	40.00	.....	.....
St. John's, King's B.—Mrs. Hayes	80.00	.....	.....
St. J'n's, Monkstown—Miss Spry	.....	.....	.....	\$25.00
St. John's, R'head—Mrs. Mealey	80.00	.....	.....
St. Joseph's, Placen.—Mrs. Clarke	15.00	.....	.....
St. Lawrence—M. Vavasseur	60.00	.....	.....
St. Leonard's—Annie Sullivan ..	24.00	.....	.....
St. Mary's—Mrs. Mary Walsh...	70.00	.....	.....
St. Michael's Hr—Ezekiel Buddon	.....	.....	15.00	
St. Patrick's, N.D.B.—E. Delaney	25.00	.....	.....
St. Paul's—John Pittman	.....	.....	15.00	
St. Shott's—Anthony Molloy	15.00	.....	.....
Salmon Cove, B.D.V—L. Parsons	.....	.....	15.00	
Salmon Cove, P.D.G.—M. Hussey	.....	30.00	.....
Salmon Cove, Trinity—C. Gabriel	.....	15.00	.....
Salmonier—Mary Carew	30.00	.....	.....
Salvage Bay—Kenneth Farwell ..	.....	15.00	.....
Sampson's Island—Mrs. M. Potter	.....	.....	.....	10.00
Sandy Pt., St Gg's—H. McDonald	70.00	.....	.....
Sdy. Pt., Smith's Sd.—Mrs. Tilley	.....	.....	24.00	

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R. C	C. of E.	Meth.	Others
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Scilly Cove—Allison Kelland		30.00		
Scissors Cove—Ab. Chalk			10.00	
Seal Cove, Bonavista—W. Prince		24.00		
Seal Cove, Fortune—C. Forsey..				24.00
Seal Cove, Hr. Main—W. Morgan		24.00		
Seal Cove, Trinity—J. Buckler..				24.00
Seal Cove, White B.—J. Robinson		15.00		
Searston—Donatella O'Quinn	75.00			
Seldom Come By—P. Newell		30.00		
Ship Cove, Placentia—T. Tobin..	15.00			
Ship Cove, Trinity—Mary Randall		30.00		
Shambler's Cove—Arthur Vivian			15.00	
Ship Harbor—Jane A. Power	15.00			
Shearstown—John Holmes			15.00	
Shoal Hr.—James S. Butler			100.00	
Shoe Cove—Joseph Harding		24.00		
Sibley's Cove—Gertrude Sparks..			10.00	
Snook's Arm—Andrew Elliott			15.00	
Snook's Harbor—John Loder			15.00	
Sound Island—Wilson Hollett			30.00	
South Branch—Wm. Dwyer	12.00			
S'side, Hr. Grace—A. Noseworthy		100.00		
S.W. Arm, New B—Mrs. Andrews			24.00	
Spaniard's Bay, R ^h head—J. Cane	30.00			
Spanish Room—Frank Coady	15.00			
Springdale—Belle Huxter			30.00	
Squid Tickle—Charlotte Oldford.		10.00		
Step-a-Side—Mrs. Thomas Wagg			15.00	
Stephenville Crossing—C. Hynes.	30.00			
Stock & Knight Coves—C. Walsh	24.00			
Stone's Cove—Mary J. Pope		15.00		
Summerside—John Barry	15.00			
Sunnyside—Solomon Hutchings..		15.00		
Sweet Bay—Mary M. Kelly	24.00			
Sydney, C. B.—Alex. Matheson				\$50.00
Tack's Beach—Elizabeth Foote..		24.00		
Terenceville—Abigail Miles		15.00		
Thoroughfare—John Mills			15.00	
Thimble Tickle—Geo. Marsh, Jr.		10.00		
Three Arms—Mrs. F. Batstone..			15.00	
Tickle Cove—Adam Skiffington..		20.00		

Postal Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
<i>Outport Offices (Continued).</i>				
Tilton—Josiah Janes		30.00		
Tilting—Patrick J. Brien	30.00			
Tizzard's Harbor—John Boyd			30.00	
Toad's Cove—Sarah Driscoll	30.00			
Topsail—Annie Moyse			30.00	
Torbay—Richard J. Ryan	50.00			
Traytown—Charles Kean			15.00	
Trepassey—Elizabeth Stevenson	50.00			
Trinity—Emma C. Hiscock		200.00		
Trinity East—L. B. Mills		60.00		
Trouty—Frederick Gover		15.00		
Trout River—Charles White			15.00	
Troytown (Triton)—Arch. Simms			24.00	
Turk's Cove—H. M. Carberry	24.00			
Turk's Gut—Jacob Hedison	15.00			
Twillingate—John White		300.00		
Twillingate South—Mary Pond			30.00	
Upper Ferry—A. D. McIsaac	24.00			
Upper Gullies—Lavinia Andrews		30.00		
Upper Rocky Brook—Mrs. Stone			10.00	
Upper Small Pt.—Grace Hayden	15.00			
Victoria Cove—Olive Torraville		10.00		
Valen Island—Lucretia Lockyer		30.00		
Victoria Village—Rebecca Powell			50.00	
Ward's Hr.—Susan B. Rowsell			15.00	
Wellman's Cove—F. Wellman			15.00	
Western Bay—John Lynch	45.00			
W't'n Cove, White B.—H. Pearce		30.00		
W't'n Pt., LaPoile—P. McD'mott			15.00	
Whitbourne—Harold Leslie			80.00	
White Rocks—J. T. Stone		24.00		
Wild Bight—Mrs. L. Young			18.00	
Witless Bay—James Shanahan	60.00			
Wood's Is.—Loughlan MacLean				\$24.00
Woody Island—Immer Williams			15.00	
York Harbor—A. G. Diamond			15.00	
	\$7,291.00	\$5,986.00	\$3,951.00	\$531.00

Postal Department—Outports—(Concluded)

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$9,071.00	\$8,506.78	\$564.22	.....
Church of England	8,166.00	8,160.57	5.43	.....
Methodist	6,461.00	6,874.66	.....	\$413.66
Others	1,031.00	1,186.99	.....	155.99
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$24,729.00	\$24,729.00	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Positions

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under
Roman Catholic	190	181.29	8.71	.....
Church of England	179	173.91	5.09	.....
Methodist	143	146.51	.....	3.51
Others	15	25.29	.....	10.29
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	527	527.00	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Telegraph Department—St. John's

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
Superintendent—David Stott				\$1,200.00
Clerk in Charge—George J. Veitch	\$900.00			
Check Clerk—Hedley V. Garland			\$700.00	
Asst. Check Clerk—Alex. Rooney			700.00	
Chief Operator—John Curtis	720.00			
Operator—John W. Mitchell				600.00
Operator—J. D. O'Donnell	600.00			
Operator—Frederick Manuel		\$600.00		
Operator—Harold Russell			450.00	
Operator—Wm. P. Hiscock		450.00		
Operator—Alan B. Fraser				600.00
Operator—Harry G. Inder		450.00		
Operator—Philip G. Murphy	500.00			
Operator—W. W. Blackadar	500.00			
Clerk—William Mitchell	400.00			
Clerk—Sidwell Willey			400.00	
Clerk—George Lindsay			500.00	
Delivery Clerk—Alfred Rees		350.00		
Office Tender—Chesley Coultas			120.00	
Office Tender—William Ryan	120.00			
Messenger—Harry Giles			120.00	
Messenger—John Kavanagh	120.00			
Messenger—John Williams		120.00		
Messenger—Alex. Noseworthy		120.00		
Messenger—John Rooney			120.00	
Messenger—John Maddick			120.00	
Messenger—George Squires		120.00		
Messenger—Wm. B. Squires	120.00			
Messenger—Patrick Walsh	120.00			
Messenger—John Kenna	120.00			
Messenger—James Waugh		120.00		
Messenger—Harry Willar		120.00		
Messenger—Charles Sheppard		120.00		
Messenger—Lancelot Keeping				120.00
Line Man—William Tobin	432.00			
Store Keeper—Thomas Graham		300.00		
	<u>\$4,652.00</u>	<u>\$2,870.00</u>	<u>\$3,230.00</u>	<u>\$2,520.00</u>

Telegraph Department—St. John's—(Concluded)

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$4,652.00	\$4,565.57	\$86.43	.....
Church of England	2,870.00	4,379.76	.....	\$1,509.76
Methodist	3,230.00	3,689.61	.....	459.61
Others	2,520.00	637.06	1,882.94	.....
	<u>\$13,272.00</u>	<u>\$13,272.00</u>	.....	.....

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have	Should Have	Over	Under
Roman Catholic	13	12.38	.62	.....
Church of England	11	11.88	.....	.88
Methodist	8	10.01	.....	2.01
Others	4	1.73	2.27	.....
	<u>36</u>	<u>36.00</u>	.....	.....

Telegraph Department—Outports

Name	R. C.	C. E.	Meth.	Others
Avondale—Annie Moore	\$120.00	.....	.....
Badger—A. J. Kirby .....	.....	\$360.00	.....
Baie Verte—Agnes Jackman .....	.....	150.00	.....
Baine Harbor—Hannah Hollett..	.....	.....	\$120.00	
Bay de Verde—Theresa O'Neil..	100.00	.....	.....
Bay L'Argent—V. E. Banfield..	.....	150.00	.....
Bay Roberts—Thomas Delaney ..	300.00	.....	.....
Beaverton—E. S. Hennebury ...	.....	360.00	.....
Belleoram—Ida Cluett .....	.....	240.00	.....
Birchy Cove—Alexander Read...	.....	500.00	.....
Birchy Cove Asst.—Lena Read ..	.....	120.00	.....
Bishop Falls—Paul Moores .....	.....	.....	360.00	
Blackhead—A. Hilliard .....	.....	.....	120.00	
Bonavista—Mrs. A. Stabb .....	.....	240.00	.....
Bonne Bay—Charles Read .....	.....	420.00	.....
Botwood—Gladys Cunningham..	.....	240.00	.....
Branch—John English	120.00	.....	.....
Brigus—Aggie Bartlett .....	.....	.....	200.00	
Brigus Junction—Joseph Small ..	.....	600.00	.....
Britannia Cove—Ellie Gardner ...	.....	200.00	.....
Burin—Christina Flynn	240.00	.....	.....
Campbellton—Nettie White .....	.....	.....	144.00	
Cape Race—Hannah J. Myrick...	240.00	.....	.....
Cape Ray .....	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear—W. J. McCarthy	400.00	.....	.....
C'ear Asst. or Mes.—V. McCarthy	120.00	.....	.....
Catalina—Lena Guy .....	.....	120.00	.....
Change Island—Harvey Taylor ..	.....	.....	150.00	
Channel—John A. Cox .....	.....	.....	200.00	
Clareville—Jennie Pittman .....	.....	.....	400.00	
Clareville Asst.—Violet Meadus	.....	.....	48.00	
Clarke's Beach—M. C. Jerrett....	.....	.....	120.00	
Come By Chance—Thos. Murphy	400.00	.....	.....
Codroy—Abner O'Quinn	180.00	.....	.....
Conception Hr.—Shan Buck	120.00	.....	.....
Crabbs—H. L. Harvey .....	.....	.....	400.00	
Elliston—Alfred Crewe .....	.....	.....	120.00	
Epworth—Elsie Keech .....	.....	.....	120.00	
Fogo—Fanny Miles .....	.....	.....	240.00	
Fortune—Amelia Bennett .....	.....	.....	200.00	
Fox Hr. Station—Nellie Healey..	120.00	.....	.....
Gaff Topsails—Ronald Bursey ..	.....	360.00	.....
Gambo—Eleanor Gillis	400.00	.....	.....

Telegraph Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
Gambo Assistant				
Gander Bay—Ethel Irish		200.00		
Glenwood—W. B. Temple		400.00		
Grand Bank—Mabel Forsey			150.00	
Grand Falls—Robert Newhook		480.00		
Grand Falls Asst.—D. Newhook			240.00	
Grand Lake—Alex. Mitchell				\$400.00
Grand River—Donaitte O'Quinn	120.00			
Green's Harbor—Miss Mitcham		120.00		
Greenspond—Agnes Lang				240.00
Hant's Harbor—Bertha Targett			100.00	
Harbor Breton—J. W. Sodero		400.00		
Harbor Grace—Arthur W. Heath		400.00		
Ditto Messenger—Thomas Goff	120.00			
Harbor Main—Bridget Ezekiel	170.00			
Heart's Content—Flor. Wilcox			120.00	
Heart's Delight—George Hobbs		120.00		
Hermitage—Effie Way		150.00		
Herring Neck—Malcolm Simms		240.00		
Holyrood—John B. Veitch	400.00			
H'rood, St. M. B.—Mrs. St. Croix	120.00			
Horwood—S. A. Matthews		360.00		
Humbermouth—Veronica Barry	180.00			
Joe Batt's Arm—Phoebe Coffin		120.00		
King's Cove—Bride Devine	200.00			
King's Point—Harry Colbourne		400.00		
Lamaline—Lucy B. Collins	190.00			
Lark Harbor—W. A. Gabriel		150.00		
LaScie—Jessie Miles		120.00		
Lawn—Theresa Murphy	120.00			
Lewisporte—Edith B. Holmes			360.00	
Little Bay—Richard D. Walsh	400.00			
Little River—John Doyle	400.00			
Long Hr. Beach—Philip Grandy		240.00		
Lower Is. Cove—Mary Snelgrove			150.00	
Manuels—Stella Kearney	120.00			
Marystown—L. C. Mahoney	120.00			
Millertown Junct.—C. W. Tilley			400.00	
Moreton's Hr.—M. Blackmore		120.00		
Musgrave Hr.—E. Burt			120.00	
New Harbor—Louie Newhook			120.00	
New Perlican—Frances Bemister			120.00	
Newtown—Rachel Davis		120.00		

Telegraph Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
Nipper's Hr.—Benjamin Bailey..	.....	150.00	.....
Norris' Arm—Charles Pittman ..	.....	420.00	.....
Northern Bay—Mrs. J. March ..	120.00	.....	.....
North West Arm—Julia House..	.....	.....	360.00	
Old Perlican—Allan J. Coombs..	.....	.....	100.00	
Pilley's Island—George D. Mayne..	.....	.....	460.00	
Placentia—Ida Hartigan	120.00	.....	.....
Point Leamington—Harry Wells..	.....	360.00	.....
Pool's Cove—Rhoda Payne .....	.....	120.00	.....
Port au Port—Rose Hynes	120.00	.....	.....
Port aux Basques .....	.....	.....	.....
do First Operator—M. P Smart	720.00	.....	.....
do. Asst Operator—H. A. Dawe .....	.....	600.00	.....
do. Asst. Operator—R. Murphy	600.00	.....	.....
do. Messenger—Otto Vardy ...	.....	120.00	.....
do. Hr. M. & W.—W. Vardy..	.....	120.00	.....
Port Blandford—Fred. W. Rice ..	.....	400.00	.....
Riverhead, St. Mary's—M. Daly..	150.00	.....	.....
Robert's Arm—Hattie S. Burry...	.....	240.00	.....
Robinson's Head—James C. Carter	.....	120.00	.....
St. Bride's—Kate Conway	120.00	.....	.....
St. George's—A. Butler	240.00	.....	.....
St. Jacques—P. J. McEvoy	400.00	.....	.....
St. Joseph's—P. J. Cormack	150.00	.....	.....
St. Lawrence—Cecilia Fewer	150.00	.....	.....
St Mary's—Honora Gibbons	240.00	.....	.....
Salmonier—B. Carew .....	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Point—May B. Barter	120.00	.....	.....
Salvage—A. Saunders .....	.....	360.00	.....
Seldom Come By—Edith Miller..	150.00	.....	.....
Seal Cove .....	.....	.....	.....
Scilly Cove—Allison Kelland .....	.....	60.00	.....
Ship Cove—Amelia Fowlow .....	.....	120.00	.....
Sound Island—John Jamieson ....	.....	.....	200.00	
Spaniard's Bay—N. H. Cross .....	.....	200.00	.....
Springdale—M. B. Huxter .....	.....	.....	120.00	
Stephenville—Adeline White	120.00	.....	.....
Stephenville Crossing—Clara Hynes	270.00	.....	.....
Stone's Cove—Fred Dinham .....	.....	120.00	.....
Terenceville—Celia B. Jaynes ....	.....	.....	360.00	
Three Arms—Michael Burke	240.00	.....	.....
Tilt Cove—W Cunningham .....	.....	500.00	.....
Tilting—Isabella Burke	120.00	.....	.....

Telegraph Department—Outports—(Continued)

Name	R.C.	C.E.	Meth.	Others
Topsail—Florence Miller			120.00	
Trepassey—May Curtis	120.00			
Trinity—Lilian Fowlow		240.00		
Twillingate—Mabel Blackmore.....		150.00		
Twillingate Mes.—Dulcie Young..			48.00	
Upper Island Cove—Walter Crane		120.00		
Wesleyville—E. Sainsbury			250.00	
Western Bay—Ewen Kennedy			150.00	
Whitbourne—Maggie Cook		120.00		
Badger—Edgar Penny			366.00	
Beaverton—Aaron Elliott		336.00		
Birchy Cove—Joseph Pennell		366.00		
Come By Chance—Thomas J. Best	366.00			
Crabbs—Angus McIsaacs	366.00			
Fogo—M. E. Fitzgerald	336.00			
Gaff Topsails—Thomas Hennessey	366.00			
Gambo—George Saunders		366.00		
Gambo Branch—Joseph Saunders..		336.00		
Glenwood—Parmenas Locke			366.00	
Grand Lake—William Pennel		366.00		
Grand Lake—Matthew Penny	366.00			
Harbor Breton—Jacob Jenson		336.00		
King's Point—T. Flinn	336.00			
King's Point—John Matthews		336.00		
Little River—Thomas Skeard		366.00		
Millertown Junction—Arch. Pearce			366.00	
Norris' Arm—Hedley Whitemarsh			366.00	
Peter's River—William Gibbons ..	90.00			
Placentia—Nicholas Cosgrove	100.00			
Port aux Basques—George Evans ..		366.00		
Port Blandford—Alfred Pardy ..			366.00	
St. George's—John Benoit	366.00			
Terenceville—Robert Clark		336.00		
Trepassey—George Curtis	90.00			
Trinity—Henry Hunt		336.00		
Whitbourne—Michael Kehoe	366.00			
	<u>\$12,938.00</u>	<u>\$16,686.00</u>	<u>\$8,820.00</u>	<u>\$640.00</u>

Telegraph Department—Outports—(Concluded)

Salaries

Religious Denominations.	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$12,938.00	\$13,444.90	.....	\$506.90
Church of England	16,686.00	12,897.72	\$3,788.28	.....
Methodist	8,820.00	10,865.35	.....	2,045.35
Others	640.00	1,876.03	.....	1,236.03
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$39,084.00	\$39,084.00	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Positions

Roman Catholic	56	55.04	.96	.....
Church of England	62	52.80	9.20	.....
Methodist	40	44.48	.....	4.48
Others	2	7.68	.....	5.68
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	160	160.00	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Newfoundland Savings Bank

Position	Name	Salary
Cashier—	L. O'B. Furlong (R. C.)	\$2,000.00
Inspector—	S. H. Knight (Meth.)	1,200.00
Accountant—	W. Shears (C. E.)	1,000.00
Teller—	F. W. Pincock (Meth.)	700.00
Messenger—	E. Morris (R. C.)	120.00
		\$5,020.00

Salaries

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	\$2,120.00	\$1,726.87	\$393.12	
Church of England	1,000.00	1,656.60		\$656.60
Methodist	1,900.00	1,395.56	504.44	
Others		240.96		240.96
	\$5,020.00	\$5,020.00		

Positions

Religious Denominations	Have.	Should Have.	Over.	Under.
Roman Catholic	2	1.72	.28	
Church of England	1	1.65		.65
Methodist	2	1.39	.61	
Others		.24		.24
	5	5.00		

Statement of Expenditure of the
Colony of Newfoundland,

For the Financial Year ended the 30th June, 1908, as per
Summary Heads.

Statement of Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the Financial Year ended the 30th June, 1908, as per Summary Heads.

No.	Summary Head.	Grants under Acts including Supplementary Act and Loan Balances.	Expenditure	Grants Exceeded.	Grants Un-Expended.
I	Int. on Pub. Debt, Sinking Fd. etc	\$873,918.04	\$870,497.12		\$3,420.92
II	Civil Government.....	169,548.33	162,000.21		7,548.12
III	Pensions.....	12,936.00	11,941.02		994.88
IV	Administration of Justice.....	193,412.68	188,280.66		5,132.02
V	Legislation.....	34,935.00	34,415.77		519.23
VI	Education.....	257,123.66	250,870.55		253.11
VII	Public Charities.....	247,407.00	242,719.68		4,687.32
VIII	Lighthouses, Signal Stations, etc...	69,687.00	68,080.06		1,606.94
IX	Agric & Mines, includ Land Sur...	21,339.46	19,709.66		1,629.80
X	Marine and Fisheries.....	93,820.07	82,570.57		11,309.50
XI	Roads, Bridges, Fer., Railways, etc	181,198.78	180,508.35		690.43
XII	Post Office.....	432,094.50	431,985.80		108.70
XIII	Customs and Refunds { c146,554.93 r65,195.77	211,751.00	211,750.70		.30
XIV	Contingencies.....	30,702.05	30,565.19		136.86
XV	Elections.....				
	Total Current Expenditure.....	2,823,873.57	2,785,835.34		\$38,038.23
	Audit Act.....	64,354.00	64,354.00		
	Agricultural Bounty.....	15,767.90	3,171.77		12,596.13
	Surplus Trust, Museum, etc.....	232,003.17	92,894.06		139,109.13
		\$3135,998.64	\$2946,255.15		\$189,743.49
	Loan 5th, Edward VII., Cap. 1, Balance from last year.....	\$4,853.34			
	Investment for year.....	270,858.27			
		\$275,713.61	\$272,715.09		\$2,998.52
	Balance Surrendered to Treasury Acct. 1907-8 \$38,038.23				

Examined by me and found correct,
F. C. BERTEAU,
C. & A. G.

J. S. KEATING,
D. M. F.

Statement of Expenditure by Sub-Head—(Continued).

Head and Sub-Head of Service.	*Grant including Supplementary Act and Transfers.	Expenditure.	Grant Exceeded.	Grant Unexpended
<i>I.—Interest, etc., on Public Debt.</i>				
Interest	\$834,178 04	\$836,620 20	\$2,442 16	
Management	12,000 00	6,136 00		\$5,863 08
Sinking Fund.....	27,740 00	27,740 00		
<i>II.—Civil Government.</i>				
Salaries:—				
Government House	6,940 00	6,190 00		750 00
Colonial Secretary's Office.....	2,560 00	2,560 00		
Department of Justice.....	2,700 00	2,550 00		150 00
Registrar B., M., and D.....	1,500 00	1,497 73		2 77
Department of Finance.....	2,550 00	2,550 00		
Department Agriculture and Mines	11,750 00	10,791 50		958 50
Department Marine and Fisheries...	10,573 33	10,098 29		475 04
Department Public Works..	8,600 00	7,808 37		791 63
Department Auditor General.....	2,450 00	2,450 00		
Department Government Engineer..	4,863 33	4,863 33		
Contingencies, viz:—				
Government House	3,000 00	2,521 13		478 87
Department Colonial Secretary.....	20,500 00	20,309 14		190 86
Department Justice	1,850 00	1,846 64		3 36
Department Finance	3,490 00	3,329 41		160 59
Department Agriculture & Mines...	2,085 00	2,084 62		38
Department Marine & Fisheries	1,800 00	1,798 86		1 14
Department Public Works.....	4,750 00	3,714 84		1,035 16
Department Auditor General.....	850 00	837 44		12 56
Department Government Engineer	2,136 67	1,187 40		949 27
Fuel and Light, Public Buildings	9,400 00	9,119 99		280 01
Insurance and Keepers, P. Buildings	6,950 00	6,883 35		66 63
Repairs, Public Buildings.....	31,650 00	30,462 08		1,187 92
Salaries under Statutes, viz:—				
Departmental Officers	26,600 00	26,546 09		53 91
Members of Board of Works }				
<i>III.—Pensions.</i>				
As per Act.....	12,936 00	11,941 02		994 98
<i>IV.—Administration of Justice.</i>				
Supreme Court, viz:—				
Salaries	7,962 00	7,957 00		5 00
Contingencies	3,875 00	3,806 78		68 22
Fuel, Light and Supplies.....	5,500 00	5,476 70		23 30
District Courts, viz:—				
Salaries	2,350 00	2,350 00		
Contingencies	1,700 00	1,576 48		123 52

* In cases where grants for Sub-Heads have proved to be under-estimated, transfers have been made from some Sub-Head, under the same Summary Head, the grant for which has been over-estimated. These transfers are ordered by the Treasury Board with the approval of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. In no case, however, are such transfers permitted from one Summary Head to another except from the grant for General Contingencies, and then only by Order-in-Council.—See paragraph 3 of Auditor-General's Report, 1899, page 2.

Statement of Expenditure by Sub-Head—(Continued).

Head and Sub-Head of Service.	*Grant including Supplementary Act and Transfers.	Expenditure.	Grant Exceeded.	Grant Unexpended
<i>IV.—Admin. of Justice—(con.)</i>				
Magistracy, viz :—				
Salaries	\$18,671 00	\$18,683 50	\$12 50	.....
Contingencies	3,800 00	3,799 16	.....	84
Constabulary, viz :—				
Arms and Ammunition.....	120 00	.....	.....	\$120 00
Salaries, Cent. Office & Gen. Office	49,377 75	44,987 29	.....	4,390 46
Supplies.....	3,100 00	4,423 97	1,323 97	.....
Lodging and Allowance	1,920 00	1,990 00	70 00	.....
Repairs	4,500 00	4,435 41	.....	60 59
Purchase Six Horses	1,200 00	250 00	.....	950 00
Rent Outport Barracks	1,000 00	852 00	.....	148 00
Conveyance	500 00	654 55	154 55	.....
Contingencies	1,080 00	1,077 14	.....	2 86
Fuel and Light ..	1,700 00	857 46	.....	848 54
Annuities	2,639 68	2,931 68	292 00	.....
Fire Department, viz :—				
Salaries	13,106 25	12,972 89	.....	133 36
Supplies	800 00	1,150 58	350 58	.....
Repairs.....	550 00	910 91	360 91	.....
Additional Aid	850 00	872 45	22 45	.....
Fuel and Light	1,700 00	2,471 70	771 70	.....
Contingencies	450 00	447 35	.....	2 65
Insurance of Men.....	100 00	75 00	.....	25 00
Machinery.....	2,200 00	1,105 97	.....	1,094 03
Medical Attendance..	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
Forage of Horses	2,800 00	3,450 67	650 67	.....
St. John's Penitentiary, viz :—				
Salaries	4,976 00	4,976 00	.....	.....
Industries	7,500 00	7,524 03	24 03	.....
Contingencies	100 00	73 50	.....	26 50
Supplies.....	3,500 00	3,779 57	279 57	.....
Fuel and Light	1,150 00	1,066 10	.....	83 90
Repairs	1,350 00	1,089 77	.....	260 23
Court Houses and Gaols, viz :—				
Salaries	1,293 00	1,293 00	.....	.....
Fuel and Light	2,100 00	1,676 16	.....	423 84
Repairs	3,750 00	3,615 11	.....	134 89
Supplies	3,750 00	3,325 35	.....	424 65
Local Constables Salaries.....	1,142 00	985 38	.....	156 62
Miscellaneous, viz :—				
Prosecutions.....	9,000 00	8,760 24	.....	239 76
Enquiries and Inquests. ,,	250 00	475 00	225 00	.....
Registration of Jurors.....	500 00	653 25	153 25	.....
Inquests.....	900 00	823 56	.....	76 44
Salaries under Statute, viz :—				
Supreme Court Act	18,100 00	18,100 00	.....	.....
Special Salaries Act				
District Court Act				

Statement of Expenditure by Sub-Head—(Continued).

Head and Sub-Head of Service.	*Grant including Supplementary Act and Transfers.	Expenditure.	Grant Exceeded.	Grant Unexpended
<i>V.—Legislation.</i>				
Legislative Council, viz:—				
Salaries.....	\$4,995 00	\$4,994 85		15
Printing.....	1,170 00	1,073 50		\$96 50
Contingencies.....	575 00	571 46		3 54
House of Assembly, viz:—				
Salaries.....	13,850 00	13,870 00	20 00	
Printing.....	4,700 00	4,627 95		72 05
Contingencies.....	3,770 00	3,714 40		55 60
General, viz:—				
Salaries.....	1,980 00	1,980 00		
Printing.....	1,760 00	1,717 50		42 50
Library.....	535 00	560 09	\$25 09	
Fuel and Light.....	750 00	748 08		1 92
Attendance.....	200 00	187 70		12 30
Repairs.....	650 00	490 24		159 76
<i>VI.—Education.</i>				
Sundry Services, viz:—				
Extra Grant.....	1,133 79	1,133 79		
Teachers' Pension Fund.....	1,800 00	1,056 11		243 89
Contingencies.....	1,271 48	1,262 26		9 22
Augmentation and Sup. Schools.....	52,530 66	52,530 66		
Education under Statute, viz:—				
Scholarships.....	600 00	600 00		
Pensions.....	300 00	300 00		
Grants to Boards.....	133,298 29	133,298 29		
Destitute Places.....	8,962 96	8,962 96		
Higher Education.....	9,607 36	9,607 36		
Pupil Teachers.....	8,404 46	8,404 46		
Industrial.....	3,767 61	3,767 61		
Colleges.....	13,312 63	13,312 63		
Inspectors.....	7,880 00	7,880 00		
Additional Inspection.....	1,254 42	1,254 42		
Council Higher Education.....	7,500 00	7,500 00		
<i>VII.—Public Charities.</i>				
Relief of Poor Proper, viz:—				
Salaries, St. John's.....	3,800 00	3,800 00		
Salaries, Outports.....	3,537 00	3,487 98		48 02
Medical Attendance.....	8,609 00	8,599 28		9 72
Perm. & Cas. Poor & E.R. Circ. No. 2	104,800 00	104,063 50		736 50
Orphanages.....	7,250 00	7,230 45		19 55
Pauper Lunatics.....	1,000 00	881 55		118 45
Conveyance.....	1,000 00	909 95		90 05
Labrador Sick Fishermen.....	900 00	891 65		8 35
Extraordinary.....	2,900 00	2,881 96		18 04
Contingencies.....	705 00	496 58		208 42
Rent.....	471 00	456 25		14 75
Shipwrecked Crews.....	5,380 00	5,373 02		6 98
New Fever Hospital.....	9,912 00	9,475 17		436 83
Maintenance.....	4,100 00	3,000 90		1,099 10
Fuel and Light.....	500 00	1,433 06	933 06	

Statement of Expenditure by Sub-Head—(Continued).

Head and Sub-Head of Service.	*Grant including Supplementary Act and Transfers.	Expenditure.	Grant Exceeded.	Grant Unexpended
<i>VII.—Public Charities.—(con.)</i>				
Lunatic Asylum, viz:—				
Salaries.....	\$8,744 00	\$8,584 72		\$159 28
Contingencies.....	200 00	219 19	\$19 19	
Supplies.....	19,500 00	19,882 33	382 33	
Fuel and Light.....	4,500 00	4,315 13		184 87
Repairs.....	1,750 00	1,567 04		182 96
General Hospital, viz:—				
Salaries.....	6,826 00	5,980 86		845 14
Contingencies.....	75 00	132 94	57 04	
Maintenance.....	15,700 00	14,502 22		1,197 78
Repairs.....	1,000 00	1,072 40	72 40	
Fuel and Light.....	3,700 00	3,587 47		112 53
Poor Asylum, viz:—				
Salaries.....	2,276 00	2,276 00		
Contingencies.....	110 00	54 49		55 51
Maintenance.....	9,950 00	9,484 60		465 40
Repairs.....	1,000 00	813 60		186 40
Fuel and Light.....	1,350 00	1,557 78	207 78	
Public Health, viz:—				
Salaries, St. John's.....	4,179 00	4,179 00		
Contingencies, St. John's.....	983 00	981 62		1 38
Twillingate Hospital.....	80 00	79 70		30
Conveyance, St. John's.....	640 00	640 00		
General (Outports).....	4,720 00	4,710 29		9 71
Labrador.....	2,160 00	2,154 32		5 68
Repairs Lazaretto.....	600 00	196 65		403 35
Maintenance.....	2,200 00	2,509 59	309 59	
Fuel and Light.....	300 00	263 34		36 66
<i>VIII.—Light Houses, etc.</i>				
Salaries.....	32,489 00	31,697 00		792 00
Maintenance and Repairs to general Light Houses.....	33,760 00	33,757 64		2 36
Contingencies.....	300 00	300 00		
Block House, viz:—Salaries.....	600 00	600 00		
do Ammunition.....	450 00	446 82		3 18
Fog Gun, viz:—Salaries.....	100 00	60 00		40 00
do Ammunition.....	1,000 00	316 54		683 46
Noon Gun, viz:—Salaries.....	48 00	48 00		
do Ammunition.....	290 00	249 46		40 54
do Chronometer Time.....	100 00	100 00		
do Telephone Services.....	500 00	454 60		45 40
do Gas Light, King's Wharf.....	50 00	50 00		

Statement of Expenditure by Sub-Head—(Continued).

Head and Sub-Head of Service.	*Grant including Supplementary Act and Transfers.	Expenditure.	Grant Exceeded.	Grant Unexpended
<i>IX.—Agriculture and Mines.</i>				
Petty Surveys.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,049 90		\$450 10
Sheep Preservation.....	120 00	62 40		57 60
Coal Exploration.....	8,000 00	7,647 24		352 76
Agricultural Societies.....	6,144 31	6,138 92		5 39
Forest Fires.....	1,500 00	736 05		763 95
Barns and Fencing.....	4,075 15	4,075 15		
<i>X.—Marine and Fisheries.</i>				
Protection Fisheries, viz:—				
Salaries.....	5,000 00	4,997 68		2 32
Dildo Hatchery.....	1,250 00	129 02		1,120 98
Herring Fishing Protection.....	800 00	85 00		715 00
Rep. Incubators, etc.....	140 00	46 79		93 21
Expenses S.S. Fiona.....	21,810 00	21,795 18		14 82
Trav. Exp. Boiler Inspec.....	500 00	500 00		
Contingencies.....	300 00	246 65		53 35
Trav. Exp. Expert Fisheries.....	300 00	243 87		56 13
Public Wharves.....	800 00	799 60		40
Repairs to Wharves.....	451 85	451 85		
Harbor Master and Boatman.....	460 00	460 00		
Night Boatman and Sundries.....	40 00	25 00		15 00
Examiners Masters and Mates.....	540 00	537 47		2 53
Marine Works.....	12,428 22	12,428 22		
Mechan. Engineer.....	300 00	300 00		
Cold Storage for Bait.....	5,000 00	1,425 29		3,574 71
Labrador Expenses.....	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Bounty on Ships Built.....	5,010 00	5,008 00		2 00
Enforcement of Bait Laws and Distribution of Bait.....	11,190 00	8,674 70		2,515 30
Fog Alarms and Lighthouses.....	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Repairs to King's Wharf.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Dredging.....	13,000 00	9,856 25		3,143 75
<i>XI.—Roads, Bridges, Ferries, Railway and Telegraphs.</i>				
Local and Main Roads.....	162,171 78	161,714 43		457 35
Salaries, Inspectors & Halfway Housekeepers.....	702 00	653 61		48 39
Ferries.....	10,075 00	9,890 31		184 69
Lighting and Cleaning St. John's Sts.....	8,250 00	8,250 00		
<i>XII.—Postal Department.</i>				
Salaries, G. P. Office.....	20,020 00	20,203 34	\$183 34	
do Travelling P. Office.....	7,230 00	7,366 25	136 25	
do Outport P. Master.....	17,434 00	17,579 50	145 50	
do Labrador.....	916 00	843 00		73 00
do Couriers.....	37,257 50	37,322 12	64 62	
Subsidies, Ocean Mail Steamers.....	31,014 00	30,310 91		703 09
do Coastal Mail Steamers.....	166,250 00	159,950 28		6,299 72
do Railway.....	42,000 00			
Telegraphs, including Marconi.....	73,548 00	80,450 11	6,902 11	
do Construction.....	19,000 00	18,595 98		404 02
Contingencies.....	17,425 00	17,424 31		69

Statement of Expenditure by Sub-Head—(Concluded).

Head and Sub-Head of Service.	*Grant including Supplementary Act and Transfers.	Expenditure.	Grant Exceeded.	Grant Unexpended
<i>XIII.—Customs.</i>				
Salaries, St. John's:—				
T. Waiters and B. Men.....	\$44,524 00	\$45,873 12	\$1,349 12	
Surveys Coastwise Steamers.....	400 00	400 00		
Contingencies, St. John's.....	10,485 00	11,588 22	1,103 22	
Salaries, Outport Officials.....	43,127 00	42,863 77		263 23
Boats and Boat Hire O. P.....	490 00	392 35		97 65
Office and Office Rents O. P.....	1,085 00	1,169 97	84 97	
Fines and Forfeitures.....	2,000 00	1,552 44		447 56
Percentage on Duties O. P.....	14,000 00	9,239 86		4,760 14
Percentage on Light Dues.....	800 00	614 46		185 54
Contingencies O. P.....	5,050 00	5,893 34	843 34	
Rev. Protec. S. W. Coast.....	6,090 00	4,801 65		1,288 35
Bank Fish. Ins. Fund.....	1,000 00	1,760 00	760 00	
Labrador Service.....	1,000 00	1,917 20	917 20	
Customs Refunds.....	16,000 00	18,488 55	2,488 55	
<i>XIV.—General Contingencies.</i>				
General Contingencies.....	30,702 05	30,565 19		136 86
<i>XV.—Elections.</i>				
Sundry Payments.....				
<i>XVI.—Customs.</i>				
Coal and Water Refunds.....	65,700 00	65,795 77		504 23
	\$2,823,873 57	\$2,785,835 34	\$24,058 04	62,096 27
Audit Act, Sundry Payments.....	64,354 00	64,354 00		
Ag. Bounty, Sundry Payments.....	15,767 90	3,171 77		12,596 13
Surp. Trust, Marine Works.....	15,354 12	15,354 12		
do Encgmt. Herg. Fishery..	36,660 17	11,768 39		24,891 78
do L. House Construc....	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Museum and Roads.....	29,985 19	29,985 19		
Roads.....	25,786 34	25,786 34		
	\$3,021,781 29	\$2,946,255 15	\$24,058 04	\$99,584 18

Examined by me and found correct.

F. C. BERTEAU,
Comptroller and Auditor General

J. S. KEATING,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Annual Returns
Reid Newfoundland Company

[COPY].

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, }
To Wit. }

I, Hector McNeil, of St. John's, Auditor of the Reid Newfoundland Company, make oath and say, that the several matters and things contained in the statements hereto attached, marked Schedule "E," numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11A, 11B, 11C, 11D, 12, are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Sgd.) HECTOR McNEIL.

Sworn at St. John's }
this 11th day of }
June, A.D., 1909. }

Before me,

(Sgd.) J. J. FLANNERY,
Justice of the Peace.

[COPY].

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the Vice-President,

St. John's, June 10, 1909.

HON. R. WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—We furnish the following information in accordance with Schedule "E" in Contract of 1901.

For period between June 30th, 1907, and June 30th, 1908.

No. 1.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Authorized	Subscribed	Paid up.	In. or Div.
Total Ordinary Share Capital...	\$25,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	Nil.
Preference Share Capital.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Total Amount of Bonds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Total Capital.....	\$25,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	Nil.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

H. D. REID,
Vice-President.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the Vice-President,

St. John's, June 10th, 1909.

HON. ROBERT WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—We furnish the following information in accordance with Schedule
"E" in Contract 1901.

For period between June 30th, 1907, and June 30th, 1908.

No. 2.

BONDS, &c. NEGOTIATED.

Amounts.	Rate of Interest.	Date.	Price.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil	Nil.

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

(Sgd.)

H. D. REID,
Vice-President.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the Vice-President,

St. John's, June 10th, 1910.

HON. ROBERT WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—We furnish the following information in accordance with Schedule
"E" in Contract 1901.

For period between June 30th, 1907, and June 30th, 1908.

No. 3.

SALE OF LAND BY THE CONTRACTOR.

Acres Sold.	Price.	Amount.
Nil.

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

(Sgd.)

H. D. REID,
Vice-President.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the Vice-President,

St. John's, June 10th, 1909.

HON. ROBERT WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—We furnish the following information in accordance with Schedule "E" in Contract 1901.

For period between June 30th, 1907, and June 30th, 1908.

No. 4.

FLOATING DEBT.

Amount.	Rate of Interest.	Remarks.
Nil	Nil.	Nil.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.)

H. D. REID,
Vice-President.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the Vice-President,

St. John's, June 10th, 1909.

HON. ROBERT WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—We furnish the following information in accordance with Schedule "E" in Contract 1901.

For period between June 30th, 1907, and June 30th, 1908.

No. 6.

COST OF RAILWAY AND ROLLING STOCK.

Cost of Grading, Masonry, Building Stations, Etc.,	
Cost of Rolling Stock of all kinds, including	
Workshops.....	\$15,600 per mile.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.)

H. D. REID,
Vice-President.

No 7.

July 1st, 1907, to June 30th, 1908.

1 Ed. VII., Return made under Section 25, Nfld. Railway (Amdt.) Cap. 6.

1.—Miles run by passenger trains	221,791
2.—Miles run by freight trains	74,083
3.—Miles run by mixed trains.....	261,489
4.—Total miles run by trains	557,363
5.—Total miles run by engines.....	631,494
6.—Number of passengers	163,231
7.—Total number of tons of freight.....	117,016
8.—Average speed of passenger trains	18 miles per hour
9.—Average speed of freight trains	12 miles per hour

Characteristics of Road No. 5.

Length of main line—St. John's to Port aux Basques	545.65
Length of branch—Brigus Junction to Carbonear.....	38.42
Length of branch—Whitbourne to Tilton	21.62
Length of branch—Placentia Junction to Placentia.....	20.00
Length of branch—Notre Dame Junction to Lewisporte.....	9.34
Total mileage worked	635.03

Length of road laid with steel rails.....	633.03
Length of sidings	25.00
Weight of rail per yard, main line, steel	50 lbs.
Weight of rail per yard, Broad Cove branch, steel	35 "
Number of engine houses and shops	11
Number of engines	25
Number of first class passenger cars	19
Number of second class and emigrant cars	19
Number of baggage, mail and express cars	6
Number of cattle and box freight cars	82
Number of platform cars	230
Number of coal cars	37
Nature of fastening to secure joints of rails....	2 fish plates and 4 bolts
Number of level road crossings without watchmen	185
Number of overhead bridges.....	1
Height of overhead bridge above rail level	18 feet
Number of Junctions with branch lines.....	8
Radius of Sharpest Curve	409 feet
Number of feet per mile of heaviest gradient	132 "

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the Vice-President,

St. John's, June 10th, 1909.

HON. ROBERT WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—We furnish the following information in accordance with Schedule "E" in Contract of 1901.

For period between June 30th, 1907, and June 30th, 1908.

No. 8.

DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT.

1.—Flour—108,927 barrels.....	21,785,390 lbs.
2.—Live Stock.....	1,324,970 "
3.—Lumber.....	65,956,210 "
4.—Fish.....	8,203,475 "
5.—Manufactured Goods.....	9,333,160 "
6.—Other Articles.....	132,217,537 "
	<hr/>
Total.....	238,820,742 lbs.
	<hr/>

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

H. D. REID,
Vice-President.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the Vice-President,

St. John's, June 10th, 1909.

HON. ROBERT WATSON,

Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—We furnish the following information in accordance with Schedule "E" in Contract of 1901.

For period between June 30th, 1907, and June 30th, 1908.

No. 9.

EARNINGS.

1.—Passenger Traffic	\$225,237.65
2.—Freight.....	172,204.41
3.—Mails.....	42,000.00
4.—Other sources	38,364.89
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$477,806.95
	<hr/>

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

H. D. REID,

Vice-President

REID (NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the Vice-President,

St. John's, June 10th, 1909.

HON. ROBERT WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—We furnish the following information in accordance with Schedule 'E' in Contract of 1901.

For period between June 30th, 1907, and June 30th, 1908.

No. 11A.

OPERATING EXPENSES, MAINTENANCE OF LINE, BUILDINGS, ETC.

1.—Wages.....	\$93,139.71
2.—Cost of Rails and Fastenings.....	2,273.49
3.—Ballasting.....	8,796.94
4.—Repairs to Bridges, etc.....	6,429.88
5.—Repairs to and renewal of Buildings	2,701.48
6.—Repairs to Fences.....	5,873.81
7.—Clearing Snow	3,016.99
8.—Engineering Superintendence	2,391.25
9.—Maintenance Docks and Wharves.....	2,298.39
10.—Repairs to Telegraphs.....	1,236.60
11.—Renewal of Ties	23,525.41
12.—Miscellaneous Supplies	4,074.95
	Total.....
	\$155,758.90

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

(Sgd.)

H. D. REID,
Vice-President.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the Vice-President,

St. John's, June 10th, 1909.

HON. ROBERT WATSON,

Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—We furnish the following information in accordance with Schedule "E" in Contract of 1901.

For period between June 30th, 1907, and June 30th, 1908.

No. 11B.

OPERATING, ETC.

1.—Wages of Engineers, Firemen and Wipers.....	\$31,283.50
2.—Cost of fuel	11,466.94
3.—Repairs to Engines and Tenders.....	34,926.34
4.—Oil and Waste for Locomotives.....	2,750.60
5.—Pumping Engines.....	1,579.21
6.—Repairs to Tools and Machinery.....	260.42
7.—Superintendence.....	1,222.30
	\$183,489.31

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

H. D. REID,

Vice-President.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the Vice-President,

St. John's, June 10th, 1908.

HON. ROBERT WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—We furnish the following information in accordance with Schedule
"E" in Contract of 1901.

For period between June 30th, 1907, and June 30th, 1908.

No. 11C.

OPERATING EXPENSES: REPAIRS TO CARS.

1.—Wages and Material for repairs of Passenger Cars	\$17,200.44
2.—Wages and Material for repairs of Freight Cars and Snow Ploughs.....	12,617.19
3.—Superintendence	843.20
	—————
	\$30,660.83
	—————

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

H. D. REID,
Vice-President.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the Vice-President,

St. John's, June 10th, 1910.

HON. ROBERT WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—We furnish the following information in accordance with Schedule "E" in Contract of 1901.

For period between June 30th, 1907, and June 30th, 1908.

No. 12

SUMMARY OF OPERATING EXPENSES.

A.....	\$153,758.90
B.....	183,489.31
C.....	30,660.83
D.....	260,697.83

Total cost of operating.....	\$630,806.87

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

H. D. Reid,

Vice-President.

No. 13.

1 Edward VII. Newfoundland Railway (Amdt.) Act, Cap. 6.
January 1st to December 31st, 1908.

ACCIDENTS.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS.	PASSENGERS.		EMPLOYEES.		OTHERS.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Fell from cars or engines.....				1		
Jumping off when in motion		3		1		
Walking or being on track.....						
Putting arms or heads out of windows.						
Coupling cars				4		
Collisions						
Explosions.....						
Striking bridges						
Total.....		3		6		

No. 13.

1 Edward VII. Newfoundland Railway (Amdt.) Act, Cap. 6.
January 1st to December 31st, 1908.

The following is a statement of the date of each accident, the place where it occurred, the cause of the accident, the extent of the injury to each person injured, and the name of each person

Date.	Name and Place.	Nature and Cause of Accident.
Feby. 7	J. Scott..... Crabbe's.	Left foot caught while coupling cars. Laid off few days.
March 12	Miss Lucy Allen..... 3 miles east Port au Basques.	Slight cut in breast in accident to train No. 1.
"	Wm. Badcock..... Same place.	One ear cut.
"	Walter Brown..... Same place.	Slight injury to neck.
"	Nelson Flight..... Same place.	Head slightly bruised.
"	John D. McGrath..... Same place.	Deep cut on one arm.
"	Miss Mary Mahoney..... Same place.	Slight cut in side.
"	John Moore..... Same place.	Face and side of body bruised.
"	Miss Jessie Stevens..... Same place.	Injured lips and face.
May 19	Mrs. Bridget Ezekiel..... ¼ mile west Woodford's.	Jumped off train; broke right leg.
27	Stanley Newell..... 3 miles east Thorburn Lake.	Jumped off train; head cut, about a dozen stitches put in.
June 27	James Currie..... Gaff Topsails.	Fell off engine; wheel ran over right leg; foot amputated Grand Falls.
Oct'r 10	W. G. Dalton..... Lewisport.	Jumping off cars cut right leg. Laid up one month.
Nov'r 6	John Lynch..... East of Badger Brook.	Jumped off hand-car and injured one knee. Laid up three weeks.
19	P. Frank..... Port aux Basque.	Body squeezed between cars while coupling. Laid off few days.
30	George Pitcher..... Clareville	Left hand caught while coupling cars. Thumb and two fingers amputated
30	M. J. Barron..... Lewisport.	One finger of left hand caught while coupling cars. Laid off few days.
Dec'r 2	Bernard Forristal..... Clarke's Beach.	Jumped off train; wheels ran over left leg, fracturing same badly.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's,
S.S.

I, Albert Pretty, of St. John's, Chief Despatcher of the Reid Newfoundland

Company, make oath and say that the matter contained in the paper writing hereto annexed is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sgd., ALBERT PRETTY.

Sworn at St. John's, }
this 11th day of }
June, A.D. 1909. }

Sgd., J. J. FLANNERY,
Justice of the Peace.

January 1st to December 31st, 1908.

1 Edward VII. Return made under Sec. 25, Nfld. Railway (Amdt.) Act, Cap. 6.

January 23rd—Engine 150 on No. 8 train, shunting at Tilton, ran over points, account of Engineer being unable to reverse the engine. Struck loaded flat car and turned it over. Slight damage to car and engine. Delay 5 hours. Time, 5.20 p.m.

February 7th—Front truck of box car 1166, on No. 6 train, derailed about half mile west of Cobb's Camp, apparently caused by truck breaking down. No other damage. Delay, 6 hours and 30 minutes. Time, 7 a.m.

March 11th—Rear truck of first class car 15, on down passenger special, derailed two miles west of Come-by-Chance, apparently caused by broken wheel flange. Bolts and spikes damaged somewhat for about twenty rail lengths. Delay 2 hours and 45 minutes. Time, 10.15 a.m.

12th—No. 1 train derailed about three miles east of Port aux Basques. Colonist and Buffet car turned over on their side. Engine and other cars derailed, but upright. Track damaged three rail lengths. One side of Colonist car badly damaged. Only slight damage to other cars. Supposed cause, broken rail. Time, 3.20 a.m.

April 9th—Partly loaded box and one empty flat on No. 5 train left track two and a quarter miles east of Clarendville. Cars turned across track. One truck of box car disabled; three other trucks slightly damaged. Track slightly damaged for about thirteen pole lengths. Could not ascertain cause. Delay 19 hours. Time, about 3 a.m.

14th—Two loaded flats and loaded box, on down freight special, derailed about five and a half miles east of Alexander Bay, apparently caused by truck breaking down under loaded flat car. Other cars on track slightly damaged. Delayed 12 hours. Time, 10.20 a.m.

- “ 23rd—Second class car and caboose, on down freight special, derailed at 137th mile. One truck of second class car badly damaged. Cause not ascertained. Delayed 8 hours replacing cars and repairing track. Time, 12.30 a.m.
- “ 30th—Two loaded box cars on No. 5 train derailed one mile west of Come-by-Chance. One truck broken and track torn up for a short distance. No apparent cause. Delay, 17 hours. Time, 1.45 a.m.
- May 3rd—Rear truck of Dining car, No. 1 train, left track one mile west of Rantem. Car had to be brought to shop for repairs. Cause unknown, Delay 9 hours. Time 11 p.m.
- “ 17th—Rear truck of loaded box car, No. 6 train, derailed three quarters of a mile west of Northern Bight. Supposed caused by low joint in track. Truck disabled; car had to be set off. Twenty ties damaged. Delay, 4 hours. Time, 4.45 p.m.
- June 10th—Engine 41, running tender first, derailed three and a half miles east of Port aux Basques. Rear truck of tender broken up, supposed to have caused accident. Damage to track slight. Delayed No. 2 train 5½ hours. Time, 7.30 a.m.
- October 15th—Two empty coal cars broke clear from remainder of train on down work train, about one mile west of Petrie's, and collided with front part of train just west of Petrie's. One coal car and two flats badly damaged. Delay, 11 hours. Time, 11.15 p.m.
- Dec. 28th—Rear truck of loaded flat, on down freight special, left track about one mile west of Terra Nova, apparently caused by broken axle. Truck totally disabled. Track damaged for four pole lengths. Delay 10 hours. Time, 10.20 p.m.

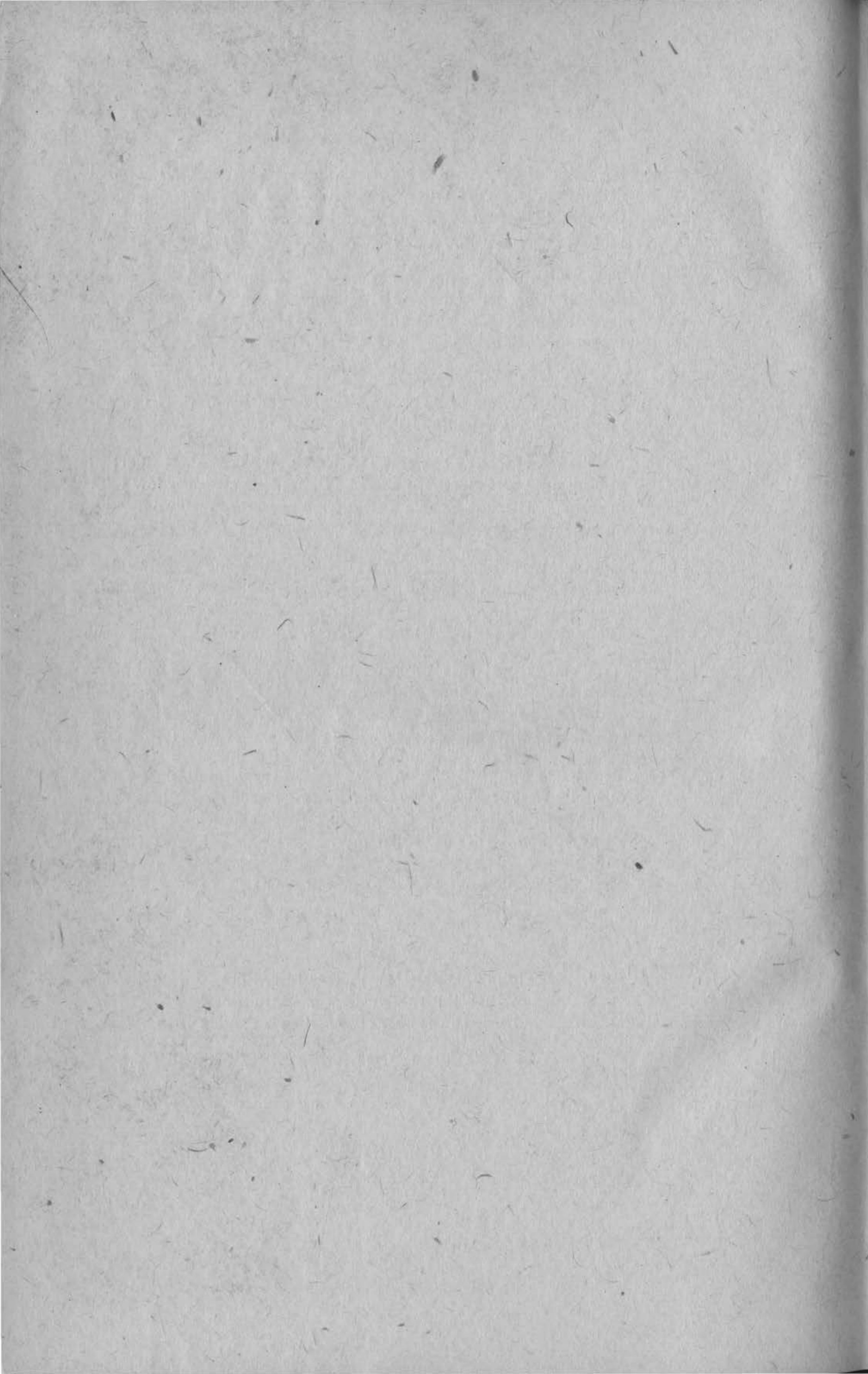
St John's,
S.S.

I, Albert Pretty, of St. John's, Chief Despatcher of the Reid Newfoundland Company, make oath and say that the matter contained in the paper, writer hereto annexed is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sgd., ALBERT PRETTY.

Sworn to at St. John's }
this 11th day of June, }
A.D. 1909.

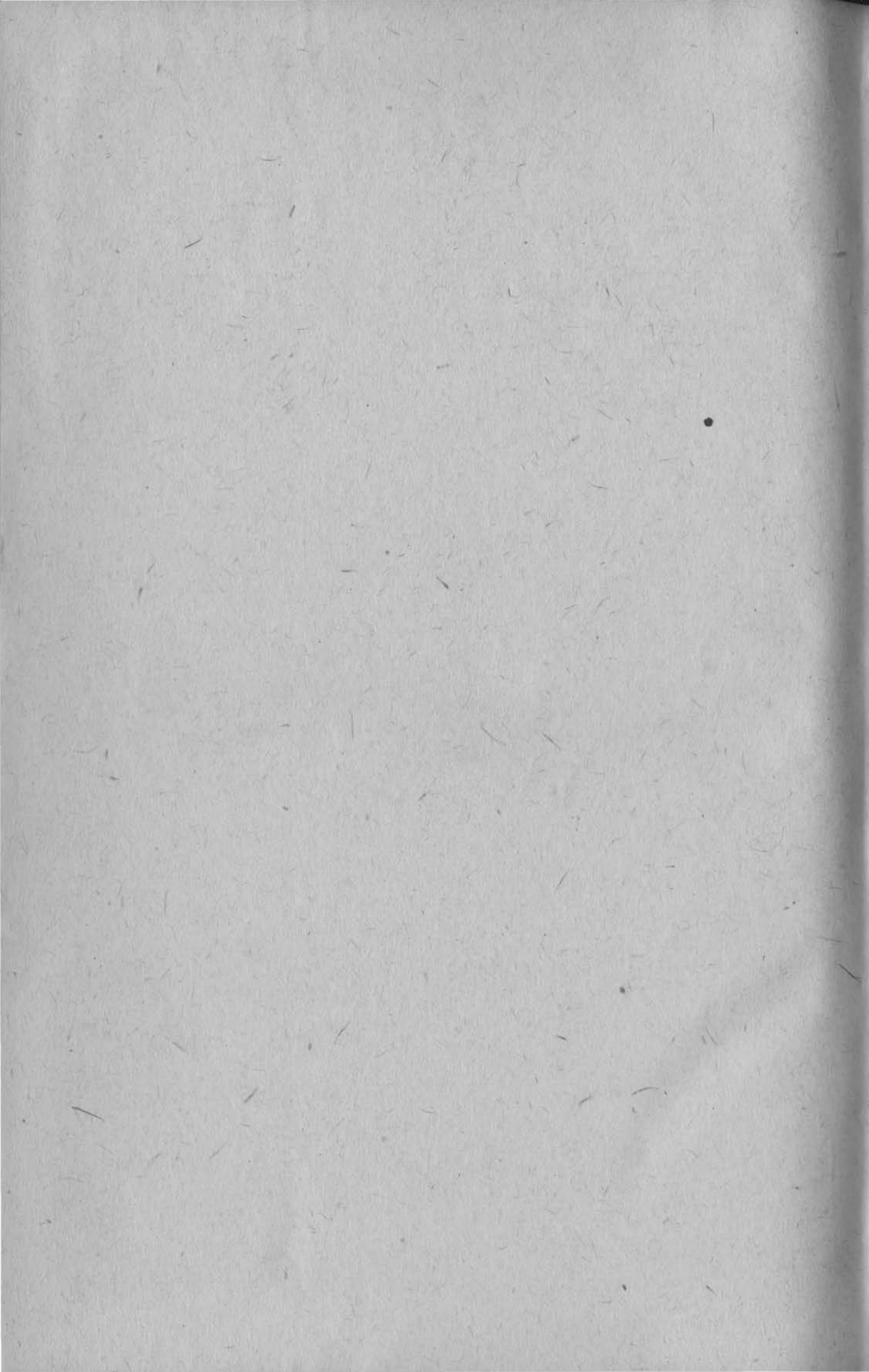
Sgd., J. J. FLANNERY,
Justice of the Peace.



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