

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND

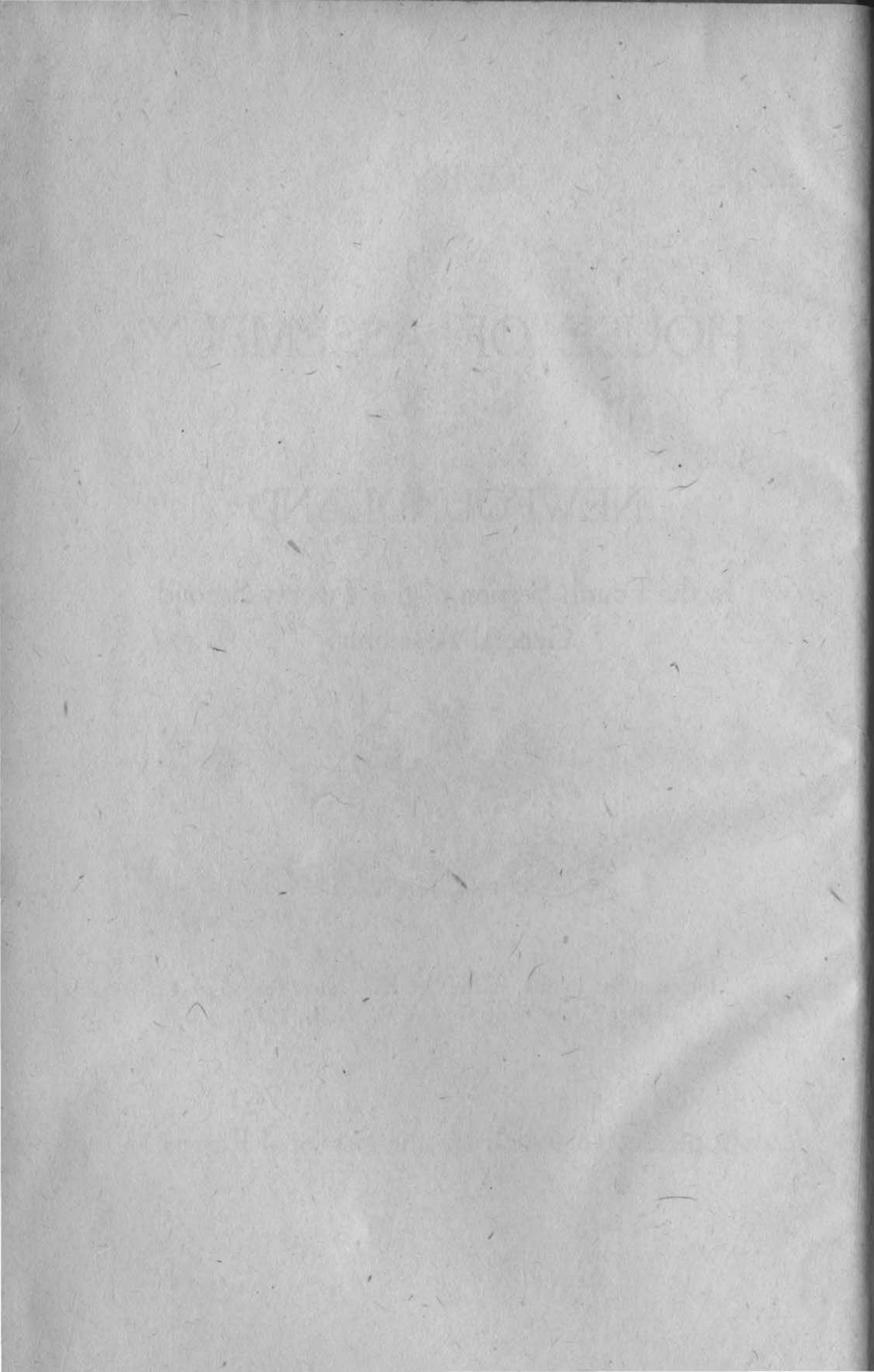
In the Fourth Session of the Twenty-Second
General Assembly.



Holden at St. John's, in the Second Year of the reign of
His Majesty King George V., A.D., 1912.

Appended to which are the Sessional Papers.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
Printed at *The Evening Chronicle Office*
1912.





PROCLAMATION.

RALPH WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR
[L. S.]

By His Excellency Sir RALPH CHAMPNEYS WILLIAMS, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of June, instant; and whereas I think fit to further prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the tenth day of August next;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the tenth day of August 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, St. John's, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1911.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

W. H. HORWOOD
ADMINISTRATOR
[L. S.]

By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM H. HORWOOD, Knight, Chief Justice, Administrator and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Thursday, the tenth day of August, instant; and whereas I think fit to further prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the twenty-first day of September next;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the twenty-first day of September 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,
St. John's, this eighth day of August, A. D. 1911.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

W. H. HORWOOD
ADMINISTRATOR
[L. S.]

By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM H. HORWOOD, Knight, Chief Justice, Administrator and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, instant; and whereas I think fit to further prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the second day of November next;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the second day of November 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,
St. John's, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1911.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

W. H. HORWOOD
ADMINISTRATOR
[L. S.]

By His Excellency Sir WILLIAM H. HORWOOD, Knight, Chief Justice, Administrator and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Thursday, the second day of November next; and whereas I think fit to further prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the fourteenth day of December next;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the fourteenth day of December 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,
St. John's, this 27th day of October, A. D. 1911.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

RALPH WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR
[L. S.]

By His Excellency Sir RALPH CHAMPNEYS WILLIAMS, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Thursday, the fourteenth day of December, instant; and whereas I think fit to further prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the eighteenth day of January, 1912;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the eighteenth day of January, 1912, 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,
St. John's, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1911.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

RALPH WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR
[L. S.]

By His Excellency Sir RALPH CHAMPNEYS WILLIAMS, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Thursday, the eighteenth day of January, instant; and whereas I think fit to further prorogue the said said General Assembly until Wednesday, the fourteenth day of February next;

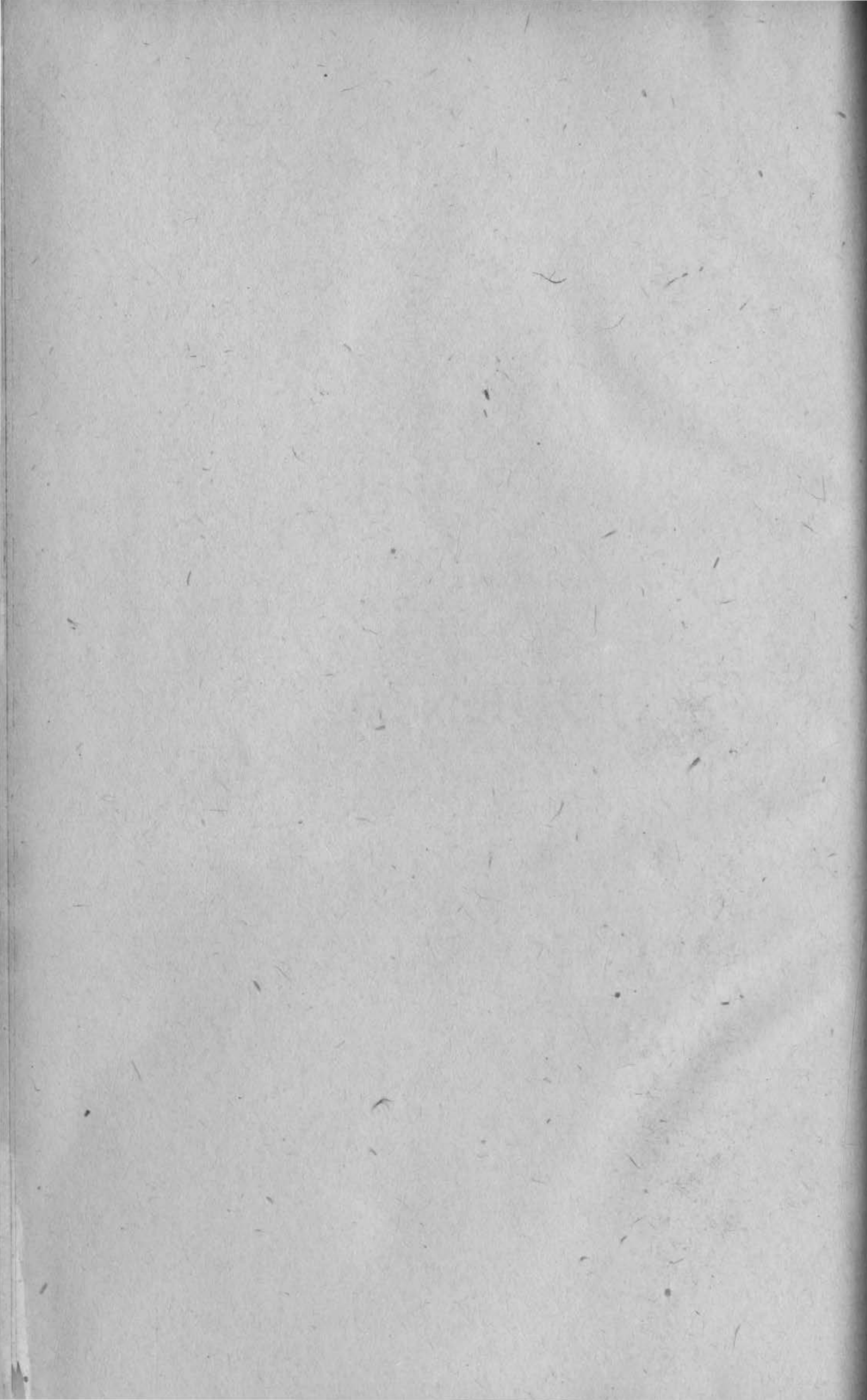
I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the fourteenth day of February next, as aforesaid, *then to meet for the despatch of business*, of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House,
St. John's, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1912.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

JOURNAL.



Journal and Proceedings

OF THE

FOURTH SESSION

OF THE

Twenty-Second General Assembly of Newfoundland

Begun and holden at St. John's, in the said Island, on Wednesday, the Fourteenth day of February, Anno Domino Nineteen Hundred and Twelve, in the Second Year of the Reign of His Majesty, Our Sovereign Lord, George, 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, etc., etc.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND
WEDNESDAY, February 14th, 1912.

His Excellency having fixed the hour at which he proposed to open the present Session of the Legislature, at three of the clock in the afternoon of this Wednesday, the fourteenth day of February, instant, the Members of the House of Assembly met in the Assembly Room at a quarter to three of the clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Speaker took the chair.

At three of the 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. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber, and having returned to the Assembly Room, Mr. Thomas LeFeuvre, the duly-elected representative of the District of Burin, having duly taken and subscribed to the prescribed oath administered by the Hon. President of the Legislative Council, under commission from His Excellency the Governor, was formally introduced to Mr. Speaker and the House by Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister and the Hon. Colonial Secretary, and took his seat.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had been pleased to make a gracious speech to both branches of the Legislature, a copy of which, for purposes of greater accuracy, he had obtained, and which he then read to the House, as follows—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

It affords me much pleasure to meet the assembled Legislature once more, and to invite its co-operation in the conduct of public affairs.

Since the close of the last session, the British Empire, of which Newfoundland is proud to be the oldest dependency, has witnessed a series of events of unique interest and importance. The solemnity of the Coronation of the Sovereign and his Consort at Westminster was supplemented by the personal presence of Their Majesties at the Durbar at Delhi, where they were proclaimed Emperor and Empress of India, while the year also witnessed the appointment of a Royal Prince to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, an appropriate recognition of the advance of Imperial nationhood; and though the functions of the Imperial Conference, which preceded the Coronation, were not otherwise enlarged, it saw its representatives treated as full partners in the consideration of Imperial Defence schemes, a departure warranted by the Colonial kinsmen having proved so fully their readiness to co-operate in all measures designed to maintain the security and prestige of the Empire.

In the Festival of Empire, which was held in London recently, this Colony, as you are aware, participated, and, as I enjoyed the opportunity while in England of visiting the Exhibition, I was much gratified with the splendid display made by Newfoundland, and have reason to believe, from various sources of information, that the results cannot but be productive of great good in many ways. From the collection shown in the Colony's Court, a permanent exhibit was made up and installed in the Imperial Institute, where Newfoundland has been granted a largely increased space for a display, to serve as a demonstration of her varied natural resources and manufactured products. It must be a source of pride to Newfoundland that it has public-spirited citizens so willing to devote their time and means towards assisting in carrying out so laudable a project, and they deserve our best thanks for their unselfish and long-continued efforts.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the prosperity of this Colony during the past year has probably been greater than at any previous period in her history. The fishing operations of our people, as regards the catch, were on the whole fairly successful, and the prices obtained for dried cod amongst the highest ever realized, a result due to short catches by our competitors in the foreign markets, and to the purchase by American dealers of considerable quantities of green fish to supply their domestic demands. With the exercise of greater care in the cure and the employment of new methods in the preparing of fish for market, there seems no reason why the Colony should not maintain indefinitely its present fortunate position with regard to its staple industry.

The increased catch of lobsters in the past three seasons, and their larger size, prove the efficacy of the regulations enforced for the conservation of this industry, and my Ministers are encouraged thereby to believe that, through other measures which will be submitted for your consideration in due course, it may prove possible to still further enhance the value and extent of this industry.

During the past year the work so energetically entered upon the previous season for the encouragement of Agriculture was pursued on a still more extensive scale. The operations of the various societies established under the terms of the act showed unabated vigour, and in the Autumn exhibitions were held in the Districts of Burin, St. George's and Harbour Grace, which proved highly successful. The evidence which these afforded, to even the people of the localities in which they were held, of the variety and extent of the agricultural operations possible in Newfoundland, coupled with the highly remunerative prices now obtainable for farm products, should induce a largely increased cultivation of the soil.

In November last it was my privilege to personally open the branch railroad to Bonavista, the first of the series authorized by you in the session of 1910. The road penetrates a section of the country which promises to afford substantial traffic, and I was extremely pleased to notice the evidences of thrift and industry visible in all the settlements touched by this artery of trade and commerce. The construction of the branches to Trepassey and Heart's Content has been commenced, and it is hoped that these will be completed by the latter part of the present year.

As a complement to the extension of the railroad system of the Colony, by the construction of the branches already authorized by the Legislature, provision will be invited for steam communication on

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

I am pleased to be able to inform you that the revenue for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June last was not alone largely in excess of the estimate, but also realized a very handsome surplus over the expenditure for the same period. The Estimates for the coming fiscal year will be laid before you, and have been framed with due regard to economy in the administration of public affairs, without, however, impairing the efficiency of the various services.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

The decennial Census has been taken during the past few months, and I trust that before the session closes it may be possible to lay before you an interim report, setting forth the salient facts regarding the growth of population.

Negotiations are still proceeding between my Ministers and companies operating steamships on the North Atlantic, with a view of securing an improved ocean steam service, and it is hoped that they will have reached a stage ere long which will allow of your dealing with them.

At the Imperial Conference in London last summer, it was resolved that His Majesty should be approached with a view to the appointment of a Royal Commission representing the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions, to investigate and report upon the natural resources and the improvement of the trade of the Empire, and in accordance with the terms of this Resolution, my Ministers have been invited to nominate a representative for Newfoundland thereon, and have done so accordingly.

During my stay in England I had the honour of being commanded to visit Their Majesties in their Highland home at Balmoral. Our King and Queen both displayed a keen interest in the progress and advancement of Newfoundland and its people, and, before my departure, His Majesty charged me with a message to all who dwell in this Ancient Colony, wishing them health and happiness and the fullest measure of success. I was especially pleased to be in a position to assure Their Majesties, not alone of the unswerving loyalty and devotion of the people, but that Newfoundland was enjoying a degree of prosperity unequalled in her history, and with every prospect of its long continuance.

the north-east coast, and such improvements in the existing steam services as the developments of trade in the various parts of the Island call for.

In conjunction with railway extension, it is essential that the improvement of our main roads should be undertaken upon lines which will better ensure their permanence, and also their extension through sections of the Island still lacking these facilities, as they should prove valuable factors in promoting trade and intercourse, agricultural development and the utilization of natural resources. My Government propose to take this matter into their best consideration at an early date, and to formulate a definite programme of such improvements and extensions.

The policies of telegraph extension, including additional wireless stations; of adding to the number of lighthouses, fog-alarms and other aids to navigation; and of improving the roads and marine works of the Colony, so actively enterprised by my Government, will be continued during the present year, and the necessary legislation to that end will be submitted to you.

To extend the advantages of telegraphic communication to as many as possible of the outport communities, by utilizing telephones as auxiliaries to the telegraph system, has for some time occupied the attention of my Ministers, and experts representing the most modern telephone systems have visited the Colony and studied this problem at length, as well as the improvement, in conjunction therewith, of telephonic facilities for St. John's. A measure to deal with this subject is in preparation.

The question of combatting that which is known as the Great White Plague, or Consumption, has been engaging the serious attention of my Ministers. The tendency to-day of enlightened administrations and progressive legislation is to grapple with the problem in a comprehensive manner. One of the first acts of my Ministers on assuming office three years ago was to recommend to my predecessor the appointment of a Commission to enquire into this whole question, the work of which Commission during the intervening period has shown the need for the creation of permanent agencies to cope with this disease. I am glad that, through the munificent generosity of three of our citizens, and of the corporation of which they are the head, the Government is assured of a substantial factor towards the accomplishment of this aim, a large central sanitarium in St. John's and smaller buildings for the same purpose in the other electoral districts, so that the financial provision you will be called upon to make need therefore only be for administration and maintenance. I

feel sure the people of the Colony will hail with pleasure and thankfulness the announcement that this matter is now to be taken in hand with the completeness which its gravity compels, and that private generosity has been enlisted in so laudable an undertaking. I am equally pleased to observe that, through the beneficence of another corporation in our midst, the City of St. John's is being provided with auxiliaries that must be beneficial to the health of its citizens.

The Old Age Pension measure, approved by you last session, has resulted so satisfactorily that, in accordance with the intention foreshadowed then, it is proposed to ask you this session to increase the vote by another twenty thousand dollars, which will enable provision to be made for four hundred additional pensions, the amount voted last year providing for a similar number. Moreover, my Government, feeling itself bound to recognize the claims of those on the list of permanent poor, to increased aid towards their maintenance, have decided to add to the appropriation for this purpose so that the annual payment to those deserving persons may be substantially increased.

In furtherance of the policy of my Ministers as to increasing the appropriations for educational purposes as speedily and as liberally as the Colony's finances warrant, and of otherwise promoting educational effort, proposals will be submitted to you for providing pensions for the teachers of our public schools. This measure, while not involving any additional burden upon the Colony for some years, will give those in the teaching profession a guarantee of much value in encouraging them to remain therein, and will likewise, it is believed, assist greatly in uplifting the general status of education in the Colony. The generous appropriation made for new school buildings, and for remodelling existing ones on modern hygienic principles, has been applied to these purposes, and the beneficial effects of this policy should make themselves felt in the improvements of the health of the pupils attending these schools, and in better results accruing from their studies.

During the past summer, thanks to the good offices of His Majesty's Ministers and the London County Council, my Government were able to avail themselves of the services of a distinguished English specialist in the treatment of the insane; to report upon the present Lunatic Asylum, and recommend such improvements as seemed to him necessary. His report will be laid before you. In conformity with his conclusions, you will be asked to approve of the conversion of the present building into a Poor Asylum, and the construction of a modern hospital for the insane.

It is with infinite pleasure that I take this great public opportunity of conveying to you the King's gracious and sympathetic message.

In conclusion, I trust that Almighty God may long be pleased to prosper this Colony and that He may guide you aright in the work upon which you are about to enter.

On motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, seconded by Mr. J. M. Kent, the following Resolution was adopted—

“RESOLVED—That this House of Assembly desires to record an expression of its heartfelt sorrow at the decease of Sir James Winter, K.C., Alexander J. W. McNeily, K.C., and the Hon. Daniel J. Greene, K.C., for many years members of this Branch of the Legislature.

“Their high attainments and thoroughness in the work undertaken rendered them a valuable acquisition to the Legislature. Whilst mourning their loss, the members of this House desire to convey to their relatives deep sympathy in their bereavement.”

It was moved by Mr. P. F. Moore, seconded by Mr. Thomas Le-Feuvre, that an Address of Thanks be presented to His Excellency the Governor in reply to the gracious speech with which he had been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature, and that a Select Committee be appointed to draft such Address in Reply.

On motion of Rt. Hon. the Premier and Hon. Colonial Secretary, the further discussion of the Speech from the Throne was deferred until the next sitting.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter 120 of the Consolidated Statutes (Second Series), entitled “Of Harbor Master and Harbor Regulations for the Port of St. John's.”

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday, February 19th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, February 19th, 1912.

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

Rt. Hon. the Premier, by command of His Excellency the Governor, tabled copy of correspondence and memorandum of conference between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and Australia on the subject of the status of Dominion Navies.

Hon. Colonial Secretary tabled the Report of the Government Savings Bank for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

Mr. Kent asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a copy in detail of all expenditures made by or through his Department in the District of St. John's East from January 1st, 1911, to date, giving in each case name of parties, dates, amounts and purposes of each such payment; also a copy of the returns relating to each such payment.

Mr. Kent asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a copy in detail of all expenditures made by or through his Department in the District of St. John's East from January 1st, 1911, to date, giving in each case names of parties, dates, amount and purposes of each such payment; also a copy of the returns relating to such payment.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a fully detailed statement of all expenditures made to or on account of the Railway Contractor under the Railway Extension Act, 1910, to date, for construction or any other matter.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "A Bill to amend Chapter 120 of the Consolidated Statutes (Second Series), entitled 'Of Harbor Master and Harbor Regulations for the Port of St. John's'" was introduced and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on Tuesday, 27th inst., move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions dealing with the prevention and spread of Tuberculosis, or Consumption, and the providing of treatment for

those who are at present in this country afflicted with the same, and for other purposes connected therewith.

The following Committee was appointed to draft an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, namely, Mr. Moore, Mr. Le-Feuvre, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. Kent and Mr. Dwyer.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs tabled Report of the Auditor-General for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Thursday, February 22nd, instant, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, February 22nd, 1912.

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

Hon. Colonial Secretary tabled the Report of the Commission on Public Health up to December 31st, 1911.

Hon. Minister of Finance tabled the following—

Statement of Customs Revenue collected in the Colony during the year ended 30th June, 1911.

Statement of the Imports and Exports of the Colony for the year ended 30th June, 1911.

A comparative statement of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Colony during the years ended 30th, June, 1910, and 30th June, 1911, showing increase and decrease for the year 1910-11.

A comparative statement of revenue received at each of the out-ports for the years 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

A comparative statement of Light Dues, showing collection at each outport for the year 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

A return of the Bank Fishery for the year ended 30th June, 1911.

A statement showing the revenue collected on goods, wares and merchandise imported through the Post Office.

Statement showing the movements of shipping during the year ended 30th June, 1911.

An abstract of shipping for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

Mr. Moore, on behalf of the Select Committee appointed to draft an Address in Reply to His Excellency's Speech, presented the report of the Select Committee, as follows—

“House of Assembly, Newfoundland.

“To His Excellency Sir Ralph Champneys Williams, K.C.M.G., 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.

“(Signed) P. F. MOORE,
“THOS. LeFEUVRE,
“R. WATSON.

“Assembly Room, February 22nd, 1912.”

On motion for the adoption of this report, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond proposed in amendment, seconded by Mr. Shea, that the following addition be inserted after the word “Legislature”—

“But humbly represent that having regard to the acknowledged injury resulting to ‘the fishermen and working classes of the Colony’ by reason of the ‘burden of taxation,’ and to the fact also that they ‘feel most seriously the increased cost of living in this country,’ it is

the duty of the Government to immediately re-adjust the tariff so as to place 'tea, sugar, pork and other prime necessaries on which taxes are now imposed' on the free list.

"And further, that having regard to the dignity, the credit and the authority of this House, which are seriously threatened by the Government accepting gifts from those under contractual obligations to the Colony for carrying out of large public works, it is imperatively demanded that the offer of the Railway Contractors to confer such gifts be respectfully declined."

Whereupon the House divided and there appeared for the amendment—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, Messrs. Clapp, Gear, Kent and Shea; and against it—Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Minister of Finance, Hon. Minister of Mines, Hon. C. H. Emerson, Hon. J. C. Crosbie, Minister of Public Works, and Messrs. Bennett, Devereux, Howley, Kennedy, Moore, Murphy, Parsons and Whiteway; so it passed in the negative.

Whereupon the original motion for the adoption of the report was put, and there appeared in favor of it—Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Minister of Finance, Hon. Minister of Mines, Hon. C. H. Emerson, Hon. J. C. Crosbie, Minister of Public Works, and Messrs. Bennett, Devereux, Howley, Kennedy, Moore, Murphy, Parsons and Whiteway; and against it—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, Messrs. Clapp, Gear, Kent and Shea; so it passed in the affirmative and it was ordered accordingly.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Government Engineer's reports for the past three years on the equipment and operation of the Newfoundland Railway.

Also, to lay on the table a statement from the Government Engineer as to whether in his opinion, (1) Sufficient rolling stock has been provided by the Railway Contractors to meet the requirements of traffic, and to fulfill their contractual obligations to the Government of this Colony; (2) As to whether the locomotives in use on the lines of railway between St. John's and Carbonear, and between Brigus Junction and Placentia, are sufficiently powerful to ensure regularity of service on schedule time; (3) As to what cause the irregularity on those lines during the past year must be attributed; (4) As to whether a sufficient number of section men are employed on the several lines of railway to ensure proper maintenance, and to keep the lines of railway open for daily traffic during the winter

months; (5) As to how many miles of track are embraced in a section, and how many men are allotted to each section; (6) As to whether in his opinion the Railway Contractors have employed all necessary means to keep the railway lines open to traffic since the commencement of the present year; (7) As to what steps he has taken to acquaint himself of the conditions with which the Railway Contractors have had to contend in operating the railway since the beginning of the present year.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the value of the exports and imports, respectively, of the Colony for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1911.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a statement of the gross amount of Customs revenue for the past fiscal year.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs if the loan of 800,000 pounds sterling, raised for the purpose of defraying the cost of the branch lines of railway contracted for in 1910 will be sufficient to meet the total cost of same, or if the Government will find it necessary to borrow a further sum of money on that account; and, if so, what is the estimated amount that will be required.

The remaining orders of the day were deferred.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Gear gave Notice of Question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Friday), February 23rd, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, February 23rd, 1912.

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

Mr. Gear asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines for the total cost of the Exhibition at Burin last year, the number of cattle bought by the Government at that Exhibition, the cost per head, cost of transportation to St. John's. What amount received by Government when cattle were sold. Give details of sale showing amount each animal fetched.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of all expenditures, giving names of parties and date and purpose of each payment under the Act passed in 1910 to amend the Experimental Farm Act.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 120 of the Consolidated Statutes (Second Series), entitled 'Of Harbor Master and Harbor Regulations for the Port of St. John's,' " was read a second time and it was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Mr. Clift gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on Wednesday, 28th instant, move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the law dealing with Weights and Measures in this Colony.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the Inspection of Boilers.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday, 26th instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, February 26th, 1912.

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

Mr. Speaker informed the House that, in accordance with the intimation received, His Excellency the Governor would receive the Address of Thanks at 11.15 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 reply thereto as follows—

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

“I thank you for your Address in Reply to the Speech with which I opened the Session of the Legislature for the year 1912.

“ (Signed) RALPH WILLIAMS,

“ Governor.

“ Government House, St. John's, Nfld.,

“ February 26th, 1912.”

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

At fifteen minutes past three of the clock in the afternoon of this, the 26th day of February, the names of the members present being taken down by the Clerk, namely, Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Public Works, Messrs. Moulton, Kennedy, Grant and Bennett, Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum until to-morrow (Tuesday), the 27th day of February, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, February 27th, 1912.

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

Mr. Speaker presented to the House a certified copy of Minutes of Honourable the Executive Council, appointing the Commission of Internal Economy for the Session of 1912 as follows—

“The Governor has the honour to communicate to the Honourable House of Assembly the appointment of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the Legislature, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute 61 Victoria, Cap. I., as set forth in the accompanying certified copy of a Minute of the Honourable Executive Council, approved by the Governor on the 13th instant.

“ (Signed) RALPH WILLIAMS.

“ Government House, St. John's, Nfld.,
“ February 19th, 1912.”

“ *Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable Executive Council
approved by His Excellency the Governor on
13th February, 1912*

“ February 12th, 1912—

“ Under the provisions of Section 4, Cap. I., 61 Vic., the following to constitute the Commission of Internal Economy of the Legislature, viz—

EXECUTIVE	“ Hon. John Harris, President Legislative
[L. S.]	Council; Hon. Robert K. Bishop, Hon.
COUNCIL	P. T. McGrath, His Honour the
NEWFOUNDLAND	Speaker, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, Kt., K.C., P.C., LL.D., Hon. Donald Morison, K.C., Hon. Robert Watson.”

Mr. Clift asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement of all allocations made out of special grants voted last Session of the House in the District of Twillingate, giving the following particulars: (1) Date; (2) Amount of each allocation; (3) To whom made; and (4) For what purpose.

Mr. Clift asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a statement of all allocations made out of

special grants voted last Session of the House in the District of Twillingate, giving the following particulars: (1) Date; (2) Amount of each allocation; (3) To whom made; and (4) For what purpose.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a statement, in detail, showing date of payments, name of persons paid and nature of claims discharged from June 30th, 1911, to date (1) By special warrant issued under Sec. 33 (b) of the Audit Act, 1899; (2) By order of the Executive Council for which no legislative provision exists; and (3) Under vote for General Contingencies.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay on the table of the House a statement commencing January 1st, 1911, to date, showing in each case (1) The number of acres of land in this Colony or its dependencies applied for pulp or timber purposes; (2) Names of applicants; (3) The date of application; (4) The area in acres applied for; (5) Whether the application has been approved by the Governor in Council; (6) The date of approval; (7) The area approved; (8) Whether the approval was for timber or pulp; (9) The amount of fees paid; (10) The date of payment; (11) The date of survey; (12) The name of surveyor; (13) Whether any area has been forfeited or notice of forfeiture given; (14) The cause of forfeiture; (15) Name of parties to whom notice of forfeiture was given; (16) Date of such notice; (17) Whether the areas, or any of them, or any part of any of them, so forfeited have been applied for, approved to or granted to the same or any other person or persons; (18) The name of the present holder of each area granted.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House copies of the following: (1) All letters, correspondence and documents between the Colonial Secretary's Department or the Government and the Government Engineer's Department upon or in relation to the survey, construction, equipment or operation of the railway branches, or any of them, provided for in the Railway Extension Act, 1910; (2) All letters, correspondence and documents between the Contractor and the Colonial Secretary's Department, or the Government, in relation to the same subject.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay on the table of the House a statement beginning March 1st, 1909, to date, showing (1) Whether any application has been made for extension of time for making survey of timber or pulp areas applied

for; (2) Names of parties making and dates of application for said extension; (3) Areas to which such applications refer and grounds upon which the application was made in each case; (4) Whether granted or not; (5) Terms of granting; and (6) Whether the terms have been applied for.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions dealing with the prevention and spread of Tuberculosis, or Consumption, and the providing of treatment for those who are at present in this country affected with the same, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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

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

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Inspection of Boilers" was introduced and read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Mr. Clapp gave Notice of Question.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond gave Notice of Question.

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

Hon. Minister of Finance gave notice that he would on Monday next, March 4th, move the House into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Wednesday), February 28th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, February 28th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Minister of Agriculture from Greenspond for wharf.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from English Harbor for road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Sibley's Cove for road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Norman's Cove for bridge.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Lead Cove for road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Hant's Harbor for roads.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table any reports made by Mr. J. F. Downey on dredges since the present Government took office; also statement showing amounts paid Mr. Downey in connection with inquiries regarding dredges; also record of what action, if any, was taken by the Government on such reports of Mr. Downey; also copy of the instruction to Mr. A. W. Piccott, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, re his present visit to Great Britain in connection with dredge; also copy of any letters, cablegrams or reports received from Mr. Piccott from England in reference to same; also record of what action, if any, the Government has taken on said cablegrams, letters or reports, and whether a dredge has been obtained; and, if not, when one is likely to be.

Also asked the Hon. Minister of Justice to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amounts paid to the Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, Hon. D. Morison and the late Sir James Winter for services in connection with The Hague Arbitration; if the said pay-

ments are in full of all demands, or merely payments on account; if the latter case, whether bills in full have been presented on behalf of said counsel; and, if so, what is the amount of the same; if such bills in full have not been presented, when they are likely to be; also to ask the Minister if he is aware that by a return recently tabled in the Canadian Parliament, it was shown that the Dominion of Canada has already paid on account of said arbitration the sum of \$203,000; if such payment includes any amounts on behalf of this Colony; if his Department or any Department of the Government has as yet any knowledge of the total cost of said arbitration to the Colony; if the Minister or the Government has as yet taken into consideration what means it will adopt for meeting the total cost of the said arbitration.

Also asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table a statement showing the amount expended to date on account of Branch Railway extension, specifying the amount paid the Contractors for the branches completed or under construction, the amount paid for arbitration for right of way and fees thereon, and the amount paid for stations, fences, snow-fences and telegraph lines; also to table statement showing with reference to the four million dollars raised in 1910 for railroad extension, what portion of the same remains unexpended; also to table a statement showing the amount, if any, now claimed to be due by the contractors on account of the Branch Railways.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of this House a statement from the Postmaster-General, showing (1) When the last mail by train was received from Placentia; (2) When the last mail by train was delivered at Placentia; (3) Where the mails for Placentia, Whitbourne and those settlements in Trinity Bay supposed to be served by the Broad Cove Line, and which have been sent out from St. John's by rail since February 8th, have been deposited; if at Brigus Junction, what accommodation is provided there for mail matter, who is in charge of such mails, and who is responsible for their safety.

Also asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of this House a copy of all correspondence that has taken place between the Government and Government Engineer, and the Government and Postmaster-General and Railway Contractors, since January 1st last in respect to the conduct of the Railway Service.

Also asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary if it is the intention of the Government to deduct any amount from the subsidy payable to the Railway Contractors for conveyance of mails, on account of the interruption of such conveyance.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of expenditure on account of the erection or maintenance of Marconi Stations in Newfoundland or Labrador from March 29th, 1911, to date, giving names of parties, dates and amounts of payment in each case.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman of the Committee reported that they had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

On motion, the Report was received and adopted.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

Mr. Clapp gave Notice of Question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Thursday), February 29th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, February 29th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Minister of Justice from Gooseberry Islands on Sunday observance.

Hon. Minister of Justice from King's Cove and Keels on Sunday observance.

Hon. Minister of Justice from Bonavista for road.

Mr. Moulton from Cape Ray for bridge.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture from Amherst Cove for road.

Mr. Roberts gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table a statement showing the amounts paid to all persons for fees as Arbitrators or Solicitors on account of the construction of Branch Railways from March 1st, 1909, to date.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary if the Bonavista Branch Railroad has been completed, if its completion has been certified by the Government Engineer, if it has been formerly taken over by the Government Engineer, if it has been formally taken over by the Government, and, if so, when; if any amounts remain to be paid on account of the completion of the said Branch Railroad, the providing of right-of-ways or the equipment of the line; if the Contractors claim that any amounts are yet due in respect of the completion of the said railroad, and if so, to state the amount of such claim.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs what increases of salaries have been made and paid to Tidewaiters and Messengers in his Department, giving names of persons and amount of payment since the present Government assumed office.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

While the House was in Committee, and in the course of the Debate, objection was taken by the Rt. Hon. Leader of the Opposition to certain words used by the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs. Whereupon the Leader of the Opposition moved that the words be taken down and reported to the House.

The Speaker having taken the Chair, stated that the Chairman of the Committee had reported that the Hon. Minister of Finance had said in debate that "the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (referring to the Rt. Hon. Leader of the Opposition "was the greatest political hypocrite that ever graced the floors of this House." The Speaker thereupon asked the pleasure of the House on the said Report. The Rt. Hon. Leader of the Opposition asked the ruling the Speaker as to whether these words were Parliamentary. The Speaker pointed out that he was in the House during the Debate and had heard it; that while the Rt. Hon. Member was speaking, the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs interrupted him by saying that if certain remarks which the Rt. Hon. Member had made applied to him (Minister of Finance and Customs) they were not true. Further words occurred; and the Rt. Hon. Leader of the Opposition used the following words to the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, namely: "You are quite insignificant." Whereupon the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs used the words which have been taken down and reported. In the opinion of the Speaker, both expressions were unparliamentary and should be withdrawn. The Speaker was only to take the Chair in case of sudden grave disorder; and in the Speaker's opinion, no such disorder had occurred as necessitated his taking the Chair. Nothing more had occurred than could have been dealt with by the Chairman of the Committee. No other motion having been put, the Speaker called upon Mr. Parsons to resume the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman of the Committee reported that they had passed the Resolutions to them committed and recommended that a Bill be introduced in accordance therewith. On motion, this Report was received.

On motion for the adoption of this Report, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond proposed in amendment, seconded by Mr. Kent, the following—

“ WHEREAS the Government in 1909 appointed a Commission to take into consideration the subject of Tuberculosis;

“ AND WHEREAS the Secretary of the said Commission proceeded to Great Britain for the purpose of acquiring information in reference to the said subject;

“ AND WHEREAS the Commissioners, after considering the matter of the establishing of Sanatoria and the Secretary's report in connection with the information gleaned by him on his visit abroad, reported that 'so far the Commission is not prepared to recommend the Government to establish large Sanatoria in this Colony, Dr. Keegan considers that the actual results obtained by Sanatoria elsewhere are often exaggerated and frequently doubtful;'

“ AND WHEREAS the procedure provided for in the resolutions submitted by the Government to this House, and now under consideration, is not in accordance with the said authority or any other expert authority;

“ AND WHEREAS the late Governor of this Colony, Sir William MacGregor, who has been quoted as an authority in the course undertaken by the Government, has declared in a public address as follows: 'In the first place, I warn you against the idea of Sanatorium because they are beyond our means;'

“ AND WHEREAS the establishment of seventeen Sanatoria in this Colony is unwarranted by any reliable statistics or recommended by any competent authority;

“ BE IT RESOLVED that this Committee is of opinion that existing conditions in relation to Tuberculosis can be best dealt with by the Government immediately procuring the services of a medical man, expert in the subject of Tuberculosis, otherwise a specialist, who shall advise this Legislature as to the best means that can be adopted with a view to the extermination of this disease in the Colony, and that in the meantime such sum of money be provided by this House as the said Commissioners shall report to be necessary to prevent the spread of and to remedy existing cases of Tuberculosis in this Colony. And that the recommendations made by the Commissioners in their reports shall, so far as possible, be acted upon;

“ BE IT ALSO RESOLVED that in the opinion of this House, it is not desirable for the Governor in Council, out of any moneys

appropriated by the Legislature, to construct, equip, manage or operate Sanatoria, or to accept, take over, manage, operate or control any Sanatoria which may be erected by any person or corporation in this Colony for the treatment of Tuberculosis;

“BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such a re-adjustment of the tariff be made as will raise the standard of living amongst the various classes of this Colony, which is regarded both in England and Germany as the primary and best means of securing the reduction of the death rate from Tuberculosis.”

Whereupon the House divided, and there appeared for the amendment—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, Messrs. Clift, Clapp, Gear, Kent and Roberts (6); and against it—Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, Hon. Minister of Justice, Hon. Minister of Finance, Hon. Minister of Mines, Hon. J. C. Crosbie, Minister of Public Works, Messrs. Bennett, Devereux, Goodison, Howley, Kennedy, F. Morris, Moore, Moulton, Parsons, Whiteway and LeFeuvre (17). So it passed in the negative.

Whereupon the original motion for the adoption of the Report was put, and there appeared in favor of it—Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, Hon. Minister of Justice, Hon. Minister of Finance, Hon. Minister of Mines, Hon. J. C. Crosbie, Minister of Public Works, Messrs. Bennett, Devereux, Goodison, Howley, Kennedy, F. Morris, Moore, Moulton, Parsons, Whiteway and LeFeuvre (17); and against it—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, Messrs. Clift, Clapp, Gear, Kent and Roberts (6). So it passed in the affirmative, and was ordered accordingly.

On motion, the Bill entitled “An Act respecting the Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis” was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

And it being now midnight, Friday, March 1st, 1912, the other Orders of the Day were deferred.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Clapp gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-day (Friday), March 1st, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 1st, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Minister of Agriculture from Safe Harbor for wharf.

Hon. Mr. Emerson from Belleoram for road.

Mr. Parsons from Bay Roberts on Sabbath observance.

Mr. Parsons from Spaniard's Bay on Sabbath observance.

Mr. Kent from Bauline on Sabbath observance.

Mr. Kent from Pouch Cove on Sabbath observance.

Mr. Roberts asked the Hon. Minister of Justice if the Government has purchased the dwelling now occupied by Constable Cram at Lewisporte; if so, what was the amount paid or to be paid for it; whether a jail for prisoners has been or is to be provided therein.

Mr. Roberts asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amount of fees collected as wharfage at Coastal Wharf, Twillingate, each year from 1909 to date, giving the names of persons from whom such fees have been collected, and also state the disposition of said fees.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of this House a statement from the Postmaster-General intimating on what date the mails for Placentia, Placentia Bay T. P. O., Whitbourne, New Harbor, Dildo and other places served by the Broad Cove Branch and Placentia Railway and transmitted from this city since the 9th instant were stored in a mail car at Brigus Junction and placed in charge of Mail Clerk Grant; also stating if Mr. Grant is a regular Postal official, when he was appointed to his office of Mail Clerk, and how and when he reached Brigus Junction.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary if the Government has done anything with the petition of the people of Bonne Bay, forwarded by him to the Colonial Secretary on October 27th, 1911, asking for the prohibition of motor boats in the prosecution of the herring fishery.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary if it is the intention of the Government to put a steamer on White Bay during the present year.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Prime Minister if the Reid Newfoundland Company or any person or persons on its behalf has served the Government of this Colony with notice of a claim for arbitration respecting alleged damages sustained through the enactment of a contract with any coastal steamship company; and, if so, to lay on the table of this House copy of said claim and of all demands and documents in relation thereto.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines whether any amounts have been paid on account or charged to the votes of \$15,000.00 for exploration of coal areas, granted by this House during the Sessions of 1910 and 1911, respectively; and, if so, to lay on the table of the House a statement showing particulars of all such payments, with names of parties, dates and object of each such payment.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 120 of the Consolidated Statutes (Second Series), entitled 'Of Harbor Master and Harbor Regulations for the Port of St. John's.' "

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, the Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill "To amend the Law Relating to the Inspection of Boilers" was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Treatment and Pre-

vention of Tuberculosis" was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond gave Notice of Question.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on Tuesday next, March 5th, instant, move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in reference to Education.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday next, March 4th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 4th, 1912.

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

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines tabled the following Returns and Reports—

Returns of Licenses for year ending June 30th, 1911.

Report of Surveyors (2) for years 1910-1911.

Report of Chief Woods Ranger for years 1910-1911.

Return of Leases of Water Powers, 1911.

Return of Fee-Simple Mining Grants, 1911.

Return of 99-year Mining Leases, 1911.

Return of Licenses of Quarries, 1911.

Return of Licenses to Cut Timber, 1911.

Return of Crown Land Grants, 1911.

Return of Saw Mills operated with License, 1911.

Return of Saw Mills operated without License, 1911.

Return of Saw Mills operated with and without Licenses, 1911.

Return of Mining Licenses issued 1911.

Petitions were presented by—

Mr. Gear from Flat Islands for Cottage Hospital.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Catalina on Sunday observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Little Catalina on Sunday observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Melrose on Sunday observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Trinity East on Sunday observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Port Rexton on Sunday observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Champneys East on Sunday observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Champneys West on Sunday observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from English Harbor on Sunday observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Hodge's Cove on Sunday observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Little Heart's Ease on Sunday observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Bay Bulls Arm on Sunday observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Scilly Cove on Sunday observance

Hon. Colonial Secretary from New Melbourne on Sunday observance.

Hon. Minister of Justice from Greenspond on Sunday observance.

Hon. Mr. Emerson from Bay L'Argent on Sabbath observance.

Hon. Mr. Emerson from Mill Town for wharf.

Mr. Moulton from Burgeo for ferry.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture from Shoal Cove for well.

Mr. Clapp gave Notice of Question.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Roberts gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary what quantity of mail matter was left at Brigus Junction on the 9th ult., and between that date and the 14th ult., and in whose charge such mail, if any, was placed, and in whose custody did it continue to date, or has it reached its destination; and, if so, when and in whose custody.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered, that this Report be received and adopted, and that the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 120 of the Consolidated Statutes (Second Series), entitled 'Of Harbor Master and Harbor Regulations for the Port of St. John's'" 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend 'The Boiler Inspection Act.' "

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Parsons took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman of the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the Bill with an amendment.

Ordered, that this Report be received and adopted, and that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis."

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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

Ordered, that this Report be received and adopted, and that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Tuesday), March 5th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 5th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Scilly Cove for lighthouse.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from New Chelsea for lighthouse.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Brownsdale for lighthouse.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from New Melbourne for lighthouse.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Whale's Brook for lighthouse.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Lead Cove for lighthouse.

Mr. Moulton from New Harbour re Coastal Service.

Hon. Mr. Emerson from Femme for pier.

Mr. Kent from Flatrock for road.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Clapp gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Gear gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Clapp asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a statement (1) The total amount credited out of the special grant to District of St. Barbe; (2) Statement of each allocation made therefrom, giving date and amount of each, also to whom allocated and for what purpose, and if any part of the Marine Grant was transferred to the Public Works Department from the Marine and Fisheries Department.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister if the Government of this Colony has undertaken to pay a subsidy to the Galway trans-Atlantic port project. If so, what amount of subsidy. Also to lay on the table of the House a copy of all correspondence that has taken place between the Government of this Colony and the promoters of the scheme.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister if any negotiations or correspondence has taken place between the Government of this Colony and one John Forster, of London, England, or "The Canadian North Atlantic, Limited," in reference to the construction of a railway from Port Charles, Labrador, to or towards Montreal. If any subsidy has been promised by the Government of this Colony towards said scheme; if so, what amount, and to lay on the table of the House a copy of all correspondence.

Mr. Roberts asked Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister if it is the intention of the Government to put two steamers on Notre Dame Bay the coming summer to meet the demands for additional mail service and the requirements of the trade in that district. If not, why not. If so, to state the proposed route of the two boats, also to name the amount of extra subsidy to be paid the contractor for such service, and the additional ports of call to be inserted in the schedule.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table a statement of the loan of £800,000 stg., raised under the Railway Act, 1910, showing in detail (1) The total amount of loan raised under said Act; (2) The total amount received by the Colony as proceeds of said loan; (3) Particulars of the difference between the face value of the loan and the amount received, with names, dates and purpose of each such particular; (4) Amounts paid out of said loan, to whom, for what purpose, date and on what authority; (5) Balance now to credit of said loan, and where such balance is now deposited.

Pursuant to order and leave granted, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of Weights and Measures.

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 recommended that a Bill be introduced in accordance therewith.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 102 of the Consolidated Statutes,

entitled 'Of Weights and Measures and the Inspection of Lumber,' " was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend 'The Boiler Inspection Act, 1899,' " 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis" 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Thursday, March 7th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 7th, 1912.

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

Hon. Colonial Secretary tabled Report on condition of the Insane Asylum at St. John's, and on the care and treatment of patients, together with recommendations by Sir James M. Moody.

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Minister of Agriculture from Seal Cove re election.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture from James Town re election.

Mr. Moulton from Dog Cove re fishery regulations.

Mr. Moulton from Coppitt re fishery regulations.

Mr. Moulton from Deer Island re fishery regulations.

Hon. Colonial Secretary tabled Report of Commission on Internal Economy.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of all amounts paid for the advertising in English, Canadian or foreign or colonial papers; give names of papers, amount paid, date of payment and object of advertisement in each case from June 30th, 1909, to date.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Finance to lay on the table of the House a statement in detail of all amounts paid under the head of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions, with names of parties, dates of payment, amount paid and purpose of each payment from March 1st, 1911, to date.

Mr. Kent asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amount allocated and the amount expended to date in each Electoral District out of (1) The special road grant; and (2) The surplus trust voted at the last Session of the Legislature.

Mr. Clapp asked the Minister of Public Works whether it is the intention of the Government to put a motor ferry to ply between Woody Point and Norris Point, Bonne Bay, in substitution for the row-boat now in use there, and in compliance with the request of the residents, and contained in the petition presented to this House.

Mr. Clapp asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing (1) The total amount credited out of the special grant to District of St. Barbe; and (2) Statement of each allocation made therefrom, giving date and amount of each; also to whom allocated and for what purpose.

Mr. Clapp asked the Minister of Public Works whether it is the intention of the Government to undertake the construction of the bridge over Baker's Brook, District of St. Barbe, according to a plan laid down by the Government Engineer, and if the Minister is not

already aware that there is lying on the bank of the river a large quantity of material for its construction, together with a number of poles, already paid for and waiting delivery in connection with the construction of said bridge.

Mr. Clapp asked the Minister of Public Works whether it is the intention of the Government to make provision for a ferry for St. Margaret's Bay, District of St. Barbe, as asked for by a petition presented to this House and signed by Rev. J. T. Richards, Church of England Missionary, and a number of others.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs if, and to what amount, payments have been made to tidewaiters outside of salaries in His Majesty's Customs.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary how many copies of the book prepared by P. T. McGrath on Newfoundland in 1911 have been purchased by the Government, and what distribution has been made of them, and a statement of the amount paid to Mr. McGrath for same.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House the Report of Sir James M. Moody on the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Roberts asked the Minister of Public Works to state why the Main Line and Local Road monies for Twillingate were not sent out in the early part of the season, as formerly, but held back until late in the month of November last, when the season was too far advanced for road work.

Mr. Gear asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of this House statement of all special money spent on main line of road, Burin District, when spent, what work was finished (how many miles), showing cost of bridges at Corbun, Lawn and from Grand Bank to Frenchman's Cove.

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, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

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 Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 102 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Weights and Measures and the Inspection of Lumber,' " was read a second time and ordered to be referred to Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Friday), March 8th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 8th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Mr. Goodison from Victoria on Sabbath observance.

Mr. Goodison from Carbonear for a road.

Mr. Goodison from Carbonear re trawling.

Mr. Parsons from Shearstown on Sabbath observance.

Mr. Downey from Codroy for a road.

Mr. Downey from Port au Port for a road and telegraph extension.

Hon. Mr. Emerson from North River for a road.

Mr. Moulton from Burgeo re fishery rules.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Wesleyville on Sabbath observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Northern Bight on Sabbath observance.

Mr. Clift from Cottel's Island for a road.

Mr. Clift from Chance Harbor for a road.

Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs laid on the table of the House the following statements—

Balance Sheet Treasury Account for the year ended 30th June, 1911.

Public Debt Account on 30th June, 1910-1911.

Public Works Trust Fund, 1910-1911.

Statement of Current Account, 1910-1911.

Agricultural Bounties, June 30th, 1911.

Mr. Clapp gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Devereux gave Notice of Question.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of this House a certified copy of all public messages transmitted over the Government Telegraph lines to the outports and elsewhere since the commencement of the present Session of the Legislature.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary how many men are at present employed by the Railway Contractors, apart from section men, in clearing the railway between St. John's and Carbonear, and St. John's and Placentia, and if the Government Engineer considers that the said Contractors are employing all necessary labor to ensure a speedy resumption of traffic.

Mr. Kent asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement in detail, giving names of parties, amounts paid and purposes of each payment in connection with the Smallpox Observation Hospital, erected last Spring on Quidi Vidi Road; also a statement in detail, showing the amount realised by the sale thereof, giving names of purchasers, item purchased, and amount paid in each case.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House copies of (1) Pamphlet for Festival of Empire compiled by Hon. P. T. McGrath, for which he was paid \$300.00; (2) Manuscript New Book for which D. W. Prowse, Esq., K.C., C.M.G., was paid \$500.00; (3) Evidence and Report of the Marine Court of Enquiry into the loss of the Ss Bruce in March last.

Mr. Kent asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amount expended on Marine Works during the fiscal year 1910-11, and during the current financial year to date, in each case giving the amount of such expenditure made in each of the Electoral Districts of the Colony, and also specifying in every case the vote of which each such expenditure was made.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the gross amount of Revenue of the Colony from all sources for the financial year 1910-11 and to date.

The Chairman from the Committee of the Whole on Supply reported a Resolution, which was read a first time, as follows—

Public Debt, Management and Exchange \$12,000.00

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 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, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

It was ordered that this Report be received and adopted and the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday next, March 11th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 11th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Fox Harbor re railway extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Gooseberry Cove re railway extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Hodge's Cove re railway extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from St. Jones Within re railway extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Hatchet Cove re railway extension.

Mr. Downey from Clarke's Beach for a road.

Mr. Downey from Wood's Island for a road.

Mr. Downey from Birchy Cove for a road.

Mr. Parsons from Shearstown for a road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Port de Grave on Sabbath observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Cupids on Sabbath observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Black Duck Pond on Sabbath observance.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Port au Bras on harbor improvement.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Fortune on harbor improvement.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Lamaline for public wharf.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Newtown on Game Laws.

Mr. Clift from Moreton's Harbor on Sabbath observance.

Mr. Clift from Little Bay Islands on Sabbath observance.

Mr. Woodford from Upper Gullies on Sabbath observance.

Mr. Woodford from Topsail on Sabbath observance.

Mr. Woodford from Colliers re wharf.

Mr. Woodford from Conception Harbor for road.

Mr. Parsons from Harbor Grace South for road.

Mr. Clapp gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Roberts gave Notice of Question.

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

Civil Government	\$206,588.33
Pensions	1,436.00
Administration of Justice	179,179.21
Legislation	32,705.00
Education	4,100.00
Public Charities	367,542.00
Lighthouses, Blockhouses, etc.	92,220.00

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.

The Minister of Public Works laid on the table of the House the Report of the Poor Asylum to December 31st, 1911.

Mr. Clapp asked Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister if in any speeches made by him in the District of Burin last Summer he promised the extension of the Branch Railway system through that District; if so, is it the intention of the Government to proceed with this work, and is it proposed to bring in a Bill for that purpose the present year. Has the Reid Company issued maps showing a proposed extension of the railroad through that District, and were these maps with the authority of the Government or not.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines if the Agricultural Board has prepared its report; and, if so, to lay the same on the table of this House. Also, to table the original reports of all the Agricultural Societies formed under the authority of the Board. Also, to table statement showing all amounts paid to himself, to Mr. George Turner, and to Messrs. Downey and Devereux and Mr. F. H. Simms for services in connection with the Board or with the agricultural policy of the Government.

Mr. Clapp asked Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister where is Mr. Piccott, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Are the Government aware of his whereabouts. Has anything been heard from him during the past two weeks. Is it known when he will be here, and what has become of the dredge, if he has purchased one.

Mr. Kent asked the Minister of Public Works whether the plans of the new Lunatic Asylum and of alterations in the building to make it suitable for a Poor Asylum have been prepared; if so, by whom and at what cost; if not, are they in course of preparation or have any instructions been given for their preparation, and by whom.

Mr. Kent asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a statement in detail, showing all monies spent on the Public Wharf at Cape Broyle, in the District of Ferryland, from January 1st, 1911, to date; giving the names of the parties, dates and purposes of each payment; also copy of the returns for such expenditure; also the amount paid to, and the name of any persons, as commission in connection with such expenditure.

Mr. Devereux asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a copy of the pamphlets written by Mr. P. T. McGrath, at the request of Sir Robert Bond, at the time of the Colonial Conference in 1902, and which were paid for out of the public funds of the Colony.

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 of the Whole reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

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

The Hon. Minister of Justice gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law relating to Copyright.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Tuesday), March 12th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 12th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Minister of Public Works from Kelligrews and other places re telegraph extension.

Mr. Parsons from Coley's Point re road.

Mr. Parsons from Courage's Beach re sewerage.

Mr. Downey from Clarke's Beach re road.

Mr. Downey from North River re road.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Frenchman's Cove re breakwater.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Greenview re road.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Lamaline re public building.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Amherst Cove re landing place.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Salvage re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Woodford from Harbor Main re road.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

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 entitled "An Act to prevent Promiscuous Spitting, in which they requested the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion, the Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

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 to amend Chapter

120 of the Consolidated Statutes (Second Series), entitled 'Of Harbor Master and Harbor Regulations for the Port of St. John's,' with an amendment, in which they requested the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion, the Council's amendment was concurred in, the amendment was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary whether any action has been taken by the Government to appoint the parties named in his letter to him of December 13th, 1911, to be a Road Board from Brown's Cove to lower end of Sop's Island, White Bay, in the District of St. Barbe, and in compliance with the request of the electors residing in that section, as communicated to him in his said letter.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House all correspondence between him and the Postmaster-General within the last six months in relation to the increase of salaries in the Department of the Post Office.

Mr. Roberts asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of expenditure on bridges at Shoal Tickle, Twillingate, during the year 1911, giving names of parties to whom amounts were paid for material and labor.

Mr. Roberts asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of travelling expenses paid to Thomas Wells out of Special Grant for Marine Works in the District of Twillingate on June 5th last.

Mr. Roberts asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a statement in detail, showing the number of lighthouses built in the District of Twillingate from June 1st, 1909, to date, and the total cost of each; also giving dates and names of parties to whom payments were made for material and labor in each case.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a copy of all correspondence, contracts and other documents relating to the Coastal Mail Service to Bell Island from June 30th, 1909, to date.

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

Roads, Bridges and Ferries	\$180,293.00
Postal and Telegraph Department	592,555.40

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting 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, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted; and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill to amend the Law relating to Copyright was introduced and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

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 entitled "An Act to amend 'The Boiler Inspection Act, 1899,' " without amendment.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

Mr. Dwyer gave Notice of Question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Wednesday), March 13th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, March 13th, 1912.

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

The Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the table of the House the Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the year 1911.

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

Report of Examiner of Mill Accounts, 1910-1911.

Report of Inspector Timber Limits, 1910-1911.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Parsons gave Notice of Question.

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Heart's Content re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from North River re road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Bareneed re wharf.

Mr. Squires from Norman's Cove re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Squires from Thoroughfare re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Squires from Hant's Harbor re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Squires from Hickman's Harbor re telephone.

Mr. Squires from English Harbor re lighthouse.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Bonavista re road.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement showing in detail amounts paid to Mr. Walter Crosbie for salaries, services and expenses or any other purpose in connection with the Postal Service since his appointment to

date; also to state in what sections of the Postal Service he is employed, and the number of days he has been actually employed since June last, and also whether he is at present doing Postal work or under pay of the Department.

Mr. Dwyer asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay on the table of this House a statement showing the manner of distribution of live stock from May 30th, 1911, to date, showing name and address of persons to whom each was given, the terms upon which each was given, and copies of reports from the persons to whom they were assigned.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "Of Weights and Measures and the Inspection of Lumber."

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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

It was on motion ordered that this Report be received and adopted, and that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the amendment made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from this House, entitled "Of Harbor Master and Harbor Regulations for the Port of St. John's," was read a second time and concurred in; and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting that body that the House of Assembly had passed the said amendment without amendment.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Thursday), March 14th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 14th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Mr. Bennett from St. John's re fishery laws.

Hon. Minister of Justice from Red Cliff Island re election.

Hon. Minister of Justice from Keels re election.

Hon. Minister of Justice from Keels re road.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Grand Bank re Sabbath observance.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Fortune re Sabbath observance.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Burin re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Newman's Cove re roads.

Mr. Clift from Ward's Harbor re roads.

Mr. Clift from Ward's Harbor re roads.

Mr. Clift from Moreton's Harbor re roads.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of this House a copy of all communications received by the Government from the Newfoundland Teachers' Association and Superintendents of Education in relation to the Teachers' Pension Fund and the Resolutions now before the House in relation to the same.

Mr. Parsons asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of this House a report in detail of the Harbor Grace Industrial School for 1910-1911.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 102 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Weights and Measures and the Inspection of Lumber,'" 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider 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, had passed the Resolutions with some amendments, and recommended that a Bill be introduced in accordance therewith.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted.

On motion, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend 'The Education Act, 1903,' " was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

Hon. Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain Retiring Allowances.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Friday), March 15th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 15th, 1912

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

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from King's Cove and other places re election.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Musgrave Town re seal fishery.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Fair Islands re seal fishery.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Alexander Bay re seal fishery.

Minister of Public Works from Harbor Main re wharf.

Hon. Mr. Emerson from Rencontre re salary (Post Office).

Hon. Mr. Emerson from Fortune Bay re salary (Telegraph Office).

Hon. Mr. Emerson from Garnish re hospital.

Pursuant to order and leave granted, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill to provide for certain Retiring Allowances was introduced, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time 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 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, had passed certain votes, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend 'The Education Act, 1903,' " was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Mr. Clapp gave Notice of Question.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond gave Notice of Question.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill in relation to the St. John's Municipal Council.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Tuesday next, March 19th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 19th, 1912.

At fifteen minutes past three of the clock in the afternoon of this, the 19th day of March, the names of the members present being taken down by the Clerk, namely: The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines, and Messrs. Moulton, Parsons, Downey and Murphy, Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum until to-morrow (Wednesday), the 20th day of March, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, March 20th, 1912.

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

Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the table of the House Returns of the Reid Newfoundland Company under Schedule "E" and Accident Returns, required under Section 25 of the 1901 Contract, up to June 30th, 1911.

Petitions were presented by—

Mr. Downey from Cape Ray re railway traffic.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from New Melbourne re road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from New Perlican re road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Catalina re well.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Belleview re ferry.

Mr. Squires from Green's Harbor re seal fishery.

Mr. Squires from Whale's Brook re seal fishery.

Mr. Squires from Random Island re seal fishery.

Mr. Squires from Hickman's Harbor re railway extension.

Mr. Squires from Hant's Harbor re lighthouse.

Mr. Squires from Brigus re seal fishery.

Mr. Squires from Whale's Brook re mail service.

Mr. Squires from Hodge's Cove re water supply.

Mr. Squires from Trinity re waterway.

Mr. Squires from New Harbor re seal fishery.

Mr. Clift from Herring Neck re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Clift from Moreton's Harbor re partridge berries.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Sweet Bay re branch roads.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Lush's Bight re public wharf.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Herring Neck re roads.

Mr. Bennett from Goulds, St. John's, re bridges.

Minister of Public Works from Colliers re postal salary.

Hon. Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce the following bills—

“An Act to amend ‘The Customs Act, 1898.’ ”

“An Act to amend the Act 10 Edward VII., Cap. 4.”

“An Act to amend the Act 2 Edward VII., Cap. 14, entitled ‘An Act respecting the Control and Management of the Harbor of Grand Bank.’ ”

Mr. Clapp gave Notice of Question.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Gear gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Clift gave Notice of Question.

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

Customs	\$217,041.00
Contingencies	10,000.00
Agriculture and Mines	36,200.00

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

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 respecting the

Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis," with some amendments, in which they requested the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Council's amendments were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary what amount the Government is paying the United Towns Electric Co. in each town for lighting Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Victoria Village. What amount is paid for the telephone service in Carbonear, and from what grants the payments were made; and to furnish a statement of the payments for the last three years.

Mr. Clapp asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries what amount was expended upon the breakwater in the point of the beach in Carbonear, and to give a detailed statement as to whom the amounts were paid.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary what was the cost of the extension of the water service in Carbonear, and to give detailed statement of payments of same.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a copy of all correspondence that passed between the Colonial Secretary's Department and that of the Minister of Justice in relation to the claims of the Reid Newfoundland Company against the Government of this Colony since date 1900.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister introduced a Bill in relation to the St. John's Municipal Council, which was on motion read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time 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 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, had passed certain votes, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion, it was ordered that this Report be received and adopted and the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Mr. Squires, the Bill "An Act to Prevent Promiscuous Spitting" was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill "An Act respecting Copyright" was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill to amend 'The Education Act, 1903.'

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 had passed the Bill with some amendments.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill "An Act to Provide for Certain Retiring Allowances" was read a second time, and ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

The Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions to provide for the raising of a sum of money by loan for the extension of the Railway System of the Colony.

The Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that he would ask leave to move the House into Committee of the Whole on to-morrow to consider certain Resolutions to provide for the raising of a sum of money for the construction of telephones in Newfoundland in connection with the Postal System of the Colony; also for the further extension of the lighthouse service of the Colony.

The Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that he would on Monday next, March 25th, ask leave to move the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Thursday), March 21st, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 21st, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Newtown re election.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from New Perlican re coastal steam.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from New Chelsea re telephone service.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Burin re roads.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Burin Bay re roads.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Lawn re public wharf.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Indian Arm re election.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Salvage Bay re election.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Bonavista re election.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Badger's Quay re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Charlottetown re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Salvage Bay re roads.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Indian Arm re roads.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Bonavista re roads.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Keels re public wharf.

Mr. Parsons from Port de Grave re Labrador service.

Minister of Public Works from Harbor Main re Labrador service.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Twillingate re election.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Pilley's Island re election.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Twillingate re election.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Leading Tickles re election.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Pike's Arm re election.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Moreton's Harbor re election.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Comfort Cove re election.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Clarke's Beach re election.

- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Freshwater re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Catalina re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Sibley's Cove re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Fox Harbor re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from New Melbourne re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Hant's Harbor re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Broad Cove re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Newman's Cove re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Musgrave Town re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from St. Brendan's re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Shalloway Cove re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Brooklyn re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Northern Arm re election.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Kettle Cove re landing place.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Twillingate re bridge.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Moreton's Harbor re bultows.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Moreton's Harbor re wharf, etc.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Comfort Cove re wharf, etc.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Twillingate re wharf, etc.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Herring Neck re wharf, etc.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Leading Ticks re wharf, etc.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Twillingate re wharf, etc.
- Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Northern Arm re wharf, etc.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Pilley's Island re wharf, etc.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Broad Cove re telephone extension.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Shalloway Cove re telephone extension.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Musgrave Harbor re telephone extension.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Newman's Cove re telephone extension.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from St. Brendan's re telephone extension.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Amherst Cove re telephone extension.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Brooklyn re telephone extension.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Fox Harbor re telephone extension.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Hant's Harbor re telephone extension.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Sibley's Cove re telephone extension.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from New Chelsea re telephone extension.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond from Catalina re telephone extension.

Mr. Clift from Farmer's Arm re telephone extension.

Mr. Clift from Southern Arm re telephone extension.

Mr. Clift from N. W. Arm, New Bay, re telephone extension.

Mr. Clift from Shoe Cove re telephone extension.

Mr. Clift from Boyd's Cove re telephone extension.

Mr. Clift from Farmer's Arm re telephone extension.

Mr. Clift from Exploits re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Clift from Exploits re cod traps.

Mr. Clift from Shoe Cove re roads, etc.

Mr. Clift from New Bay re roads, etc.

Mr. Clift from Southern Arm re roads, etc.

Mr. Clift from Salt Pond re roads, etc.

Mr. Clift from Boyd's Cove re roads, etc.

Mr. Clift from New Bay re roads, etc.

Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs laid upon the table of the House the following statements—

Colonial Secretary's Departmental Trust Account, 1910-1911.

Telegraph Extension, Twillingate, 1910-1911.

Railway Arbitration Awards, 1910-1911.

Marine Works Trust Account, 1910-1911.

Teachers' Pension Fund, 1910-1911.

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

Supplemental Supply, 1911-1912 \$248,643.59

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

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Minister of Justice if a Mrs. Crawley, in the District of Harbor Main, was convicted last Spring of shebeen-ing; and, if so, why notice of the same was not published, and what fine was imposed on Mrs. Crawley, and if it was paid; also, if after the said conviction Mrs. Crawley was again summoned for a similar offence, and to lay upon the table a report of the Magistrate in relation thereto and a copy of all correspondence that took place between

the Constable and Magistrate, and Superintendent Sullivan and the Department of the Minister of Justice in relation thereto.

Mr. Clapp asked the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House a statement of all Special Grant expenditure in Chapel's Cove, District of Harbor Main, 1911.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines what areas of the Oil Shales, near Deer Lake, have been leased or granted, and when and to whom such areas were leased or granted.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary if the Government has entered into any agreement with any person or persons respecting the working of Oil Shales in this Colony; and, if so, to lay a copy of such agreement upon the table of this House.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary if the Railway Contractors, under the 1910 Contract, have taken up the lands to which they are entitled under that Contract; and, if so, to state where the lands are situated.

Mr. Gear asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of this House a statement showing amount of all special monies for roads and bridges, District of Carbonear, and by whom spent, since May, 1909, and for what purpose; also, statement of repairs, with cost, to the Carbonear Postal Building since May, 1909, to date.

Mr. Gear asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of this House a statement showing amount of all special monies allocated for Marine Works, District of Carbonear, since May, 1909, to date, by whom spent and for what purpose; also, to ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary for returns of the Carbonear Postal and Telegraph Office for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1911.

Mr. Gear asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of this House a statement showing salary of Inspector of Pickled Fish; also, what increase, if any, in his salary for the past two years.

Mr. Gear asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of this House a statement showing length of time the Inspector of the new Public Building at Harbor Grace has been employed, how much has been paid him, and how long is the position to last.

Mr. Clift asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs if the last local loan authorized by the House has been fully taken up; if not, how much remains to be taken up.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, the Hon. Minister of Justice introduced a Bill "to amend the Customs Act," which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, the Hon. Minister of Justice introduced a Bill "to amend the Act 10 Edward VII., Cap. 4," which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, the Hon. Minister of Justice introduced a Bill "to amend the Act 2 Edward VII., Cap. 14, entitled 'An Act respecting the Control and Management of the Harbor of Grand Bank,' " which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill "An Act further to amend 'The Education Act, 1903,' " 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the amendments made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from this House entitled "An Act respecting the Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis" were read a second time and concurred in, and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting that body that the House of Assembly had passed the said amendments without amendment.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider "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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill "An Act to amend 'The Municipal Act, 1902,' " was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Friday), March 22nd, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 22nd, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Port Rexton re dredging.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Witless Bay re fishery laws.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Newtown re election.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Wesleyville re election.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Safe Harbor re election.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from King's Cove re election.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Pool's Island re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Bunion's Cove re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from James Town re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Mr. Emerson from Jersey Harbor re road.

Hon. Mr. Emerson from Great Harbor re telegraph service.

Hon. Mr. Emerson from Great Harbor re public wharf.

Hon. Mr. Emerson from Great Harbor re public well.

Mr. Clapp from La Scie re election.

Mr. Clapp from Fleur de Lys re election.

Mr. Clift from New Bay re election.

Mr. Clift from New Bay re public wharf.

Mr. Clift from Tilt Cove re roads.

Mr. Clift from Kettle Cove re roads.

Mr. Clift from St. Patrick's re freight shed.

Mr. Clift from Comfort Cove re fishery laws.

Mr. Clift from Twillingate re ferry.

Mr. Clift from Moreton's Harbor re ferry.

Mr. Clift from Botwood re roads.

Mr. Clift from Pilley's Island re roads.

Mr. Clift from Shoal Tickle re landing place.

Mr. Clift from John Gillard re pension.

Mr. Squires from Shoal Harbor re seal fishery.

Mr. Squires from Clarenville re seal fishery.

Mr. Squires from Clarendville re seal fishery.

Mr. Earle from Change Islands re seal fishery.

Mr. Earle from Carmanville re seal fishery.

Mr. Earle from Indian Islands re seal fishery.

Mr. Earle from Doting Cove re election.

Mr. Earle from Ladle Cove re election.

Mr. Earle from Carmanville re election.

Mr. Earle from Tilton re election.

Mr. Earle from Joe Batt's Arm re election.

Mr. Earle from Indian Islands re election.

Mr. Earle from Musgrave Harbor re election.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister from Mount Pearl re lime kiln.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister from Grand Falls re electoral district.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister from Millertown re electoral district.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister from Norris' Arm re electoral district.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister from Botwood re electoral district.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister from Badger re electoral district.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister from Glenwood re electoral district.

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 asked leave to sit again.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill "An Act to Provide for Certain Retiring Allowances" 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill "An Act further to amend 'The Municipal Act, 1902.' "

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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend 'The Customs Act, 1898,' " was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill "An Act to amend the Act 10, Edward VII., Cap. 4," was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill "An Act to amend the Act 2 Edward VII., Cap. 14, entitled 'An Act respecting the Control and Management of the

Harbor of Grand Bank,' ” was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

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 to amend Chapter 102 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of Weights and Measures and the Inspection of Lumber,’ ” with some amendments, in which they requested the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion, the amendments were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Mr. Clift gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Clapp gave Notice of Question.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday next, March 25th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 25th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Heart's Ease re election and other public matters.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Champneys re election and other public matters.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from English Harbor re election and other public matters.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Elliston re election and other public matters.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Bonaventure re election and other public matters.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Hatchet Cove re election and other public matters.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Trinity East re election and other public matters.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Long Beach re election and other public matters.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Snook's Harbor re election and other public matters.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Scilly Cove re election and other public matters.

Mr. Downey from Bay of Islands re road.

Mr. Downey from Bay of Islands re coastal service.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Gooseberry Islands re lighthouse.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Deer Islands re lighthouse.

Hon. Minister of Justice from Squid Tickle re Sabbath observance.

Mr. F. Morris from Point Lance re roads.

Mr. Clapp from Horse Islands re motor mail boat.

Mr. Clapp from S. W. Pacquet re postal service.

Mr. Clapp from Fleur de Lys re coastal service.

Mr. Clapp from La Scie re coastal service.

Mr. Clift gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Hon. Minister of Justice gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appropriation of lands required for public purposes.

Mr. Clift asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table a statement showing (1) Amounts paid to Dr. Grant, of Channel, on account of vaccinating passengers and others or for other purposes since January 1st, 1912; and (2) Amount paid for lymph for such purpose; also, a detailed statement of cost of cable laying between Ramea and Burgeo, including hire of schooner Duchess of Cornwall; also to state if the said cable has been connected and is now in operation or not; if not, why not.

Mr. Clapp asked the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister whether it is the intention of the Government to build and improve the road in White Bay, District of St. Barbe, leading to the railway line, the present year, 1912.

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 considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday.

On motion, this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on Wednesday.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

Hon. Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act 4 Edward VII., Cap. 8, entitled "An Act respecting Banks."

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Tuesday), March 26th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 26th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Mr. Clift from Harry's Harbor re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Clift from John Peddle and others re election.

Mr. Clift from Daniel Rideout and others re election.

Mr. Clift from Tizzard's Harbor re district requirements.

Mr. Clift gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Clift asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of all monies, including local, main line and special, allocated to and expended by the Road Board at Burnt Head, Cupids, in the Electoral District of Port de Grave, during the years 1910 and 1911.

Mr. Kent asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries by what authority the expenditures given in the list hereto annexed have been paid and charged to the vote for "Encouragement of the Herring Fishery." Whether such authority is in writing. If so, to lay a copy thereof on the table of the House. Whether the attention of the Auditor-General has been drawn to the nature of the vote to which these amounts are charged; and, if so, whether the Auditor-General made any report or comment thereon, and the nature and purport of such comments, if any.

Geo. Andrews, advertisement	\$10.00
Angel Supply Co., tank	45.43
Ayre & Sons, case	22.50
Anglo-Nfld. F. Ex. Co., fish	6.30
G. H. Badcock, salary and expenses	497.00
P. R. Bowers, advertisement	15.00
Bowring Bros., passage	4.00
J. P. Chetwynd, fish exhib.	10.80
P. J. Croke, punting expenses	33.50

Chronicle Pub. Co., printing	34.50
Chimes, tank exhibition	7.00
John Clouston, tank exhibition	29.50
J. H. Dee, salary and expenses	919.40
T. & J. Dunn, mussels	4.50
M. A. Devine, advertisement	15.00
Daily News, advertisement	7.00
J. J. Evans, advertisement	45.00
The Enterprise, advertisement	4.00
P. J. Fitzgerald, expenses	260.16
The Guardian, advertisement	3.50
R. Hooper, case fish	5.50
R. P. Holloway, pictures	44.50
Job Bros. & Co., squid Labrador	249.02
Walter Nevin, sand, etc.	3.00
C. C. Kennedy, plate and figure	9.75
W. P. Lake, caplin exhibition	1.12
Lockyer Bros., herring exhibition	4.00
James Murphy, advertisement	10.00
M. Murray, expenses	53.63
A. H. Murray, storage	130.42
W. A. Munn, space exhibition	120.00
Marine and Fisheries, expenses exhibition	269.94
J. H. Nichols, advertisement	5.00
	\$2,881.97

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions to provide for the raising of a sum of money by loan for the extension of the railway system 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, had passed the Resolutions without amendment, and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, the Bill was read a first time, and it was ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, Hon. Minister of Justice introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation of lands required for public purposes; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, Hon. Minister of Justice introduced a Bill to amend the Act 4 Edward VII., Cap. 8, entitled "An Act respecting Banks," which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in 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, had passed certain resolutions, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill "An Act further to amend 'The Municipal Act, 1902,'" 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the amendments made by the Legislative Council in and upon

the Bill sent up from this House, entitled "Of Weights and Measures and the Inspection of Lumber," were read a second time and concurred in, and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting that body that the House of Assembly had passed the said amendments without amendment.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill to amend "The Customs Act, 1898."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Howley 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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the "Bill to amend the Act 10 Edward VII., Cap. 4."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Squires 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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the Act 2 Edward VII., Cap. 14, entitled "An Act respecting the Control and Management of the Harbor of Grand Bank."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Squires 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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Wednesday), March 27th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1912.

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

Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the table of the House the Report of the Public Schools in Newfoundland under Church of England Boards for year ending 30th June, 1911.

Petitions were presented by—

Mr. Downey from Codroy re steam service.

Mr. Devereux from Trepassey re telegraphs.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from St. Brendan's re lighthouse.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries from Bay Roberts re public building.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Catalina re road.

Mr. Clift from Moreton's Harbor re election.

Mr. Clift from Moreton's Harbor re district requirements.

Mr. Clift from Shoe Cove re telephones.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the appended despatch to His Excellency from Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies—

"NEWFOUNDLAND,

" No. 34.

Downing Street,

22 February, 1912.

" Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 4 of the 27th of January, transmitting a copy of correspondence between your Prime Minister and Mr. W. D. Reid, on the subject of the provision of hospitals for the campaign against Tuberculosis.

" 2.—I need hardly say that I have noted with satisfaction this proof of the great interest taken by Mr. W. D. Reid and his brothers in the measures on which your Ministers have decided with a view to the prevention of the spread of Tuberculosis, and I shall be glad to receive in due course reports on the work done in the hospitals which will be erected as the result of their generous gift.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

(Signed) L. HARCOURT."

Governor, Sir Ralph Williams, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Clift gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Gear asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of this House a statement showing cost of concrete block

built last year in Marshall's Dock, Burin; for what purpose was it built, by whom, names of those employed and rate of wages given.

Mr. Clapp asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing, in detail, the names of parties, amounts, dates and purposes of payment of all moneys spent in the District of Ferryland for the Main Line Grants; also from the Local, Special and Surplus Trust Grants from April 1st, 1911, to date.

Mr. Clapp asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement, in detail, giving names of parties, and amounts paid each, of all moneys expended on Local and Main Line Grants in Western Bay, in the District of Bay de Verde from April 1st, 1911, to date; also from Special and Surplus Trust Grants at Western Bay, in the District of Bay de Verde, from April 1st, 1911, to date.

Mr. Clapp asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries whether it is the intention of the Government to act upon the report of Mr. George H. Badcock, tabled last year, respecting the prosecution of the lobster fishery on that part of the coast from Currant Island to Poverty Cove, St. Barbe District, wherein he recommends the abolition of the use of the single lobster pot, in accordance with the wishes of the lobster catchers in that part of the District.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House copy of all advertisements in English, Foreign or Colonial newspapers, which have been paid for out of funds of the Colony, and names and date of the paper in which they appear from January 1st, 1911, to date.

Mr. Kent asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries whether the property, real and personal, taken over by the Government for Messrs. Flett is still the property of the Government; if not, to state, in detail, what has become of it or any part of it. If it is, for what purpose is it now being used or has it been used since May 1st, 1909, giving particulars of such use in each case.

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

Marine and Fisheries \$103,040.00

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. 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, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend 'The Customs Act, 1898,'" 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act 10, Edward VII., Cap. 4," 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act 2, Edward VII., Cap 14, entitled 'An Act respecting the control and management of the Harbour of Grand Bank,'" 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Upon the motion of Mr. Squires that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Prevent Promiscuous Spitting"—

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Devereux, seconded by the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House; and the question being put, the amendment was carried, and Mr. Speaker appointed the Select Committee as follows: Mr. Squires, Hon. Minister of Justice, Mr. Devereux, Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, Mr. Clift, Mr. Earle.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider "An Act to amend the Law relating to Copyright."

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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for raising a sum of money by loan for the extension of the Railway System of the Colony" was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act 4 Edward VII., Cap. 8, entitled 'An Act respecting Banks,' " was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Thursday), March 28th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 28th, 1912

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

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Heart's Delight re lighthouse.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Heart's Desire re lighthouse.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Islington re lighthouse.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Witless Bay re lighthouse.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Green's Harbor re lighthouse.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Little Heart's Ease re public wharf.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Cavendish re hauling place.

Hon. Mr. Emerson from McCallum re ferry.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Deer Island re seal fishery.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Plate Cove re road.

Mr. Gear from Burin re hospital.

Mr. Earle from Musgrave Harbor re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Earle from Seldom Come By re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Earle from Doting Cove re bridge.

Mr. Earle from Gander Bay re special grant.

Mr. Earle gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay upon the table of the House a statement in detail, showing the

land included in the cancellations, revocations, re-assignments and re-conveyances from the Railway Contractor, of land effected under Clauses 5 and 6 of the Railway Contract of 1901, giving in each lot the situation and quantity of land included in the notice of the Government, and the quantity re-assigned or re-conveyed by the Contractor; also the reason for such re-assignment and re-conveyance, the quantity in the occupation of any person at that time and the names of such persons; also the quantity subject to applications then pending; also giving the present possessor of each lot re-conveyed and the quantities held by each, the amount paid for rent or royalties or any other purpose annually on account of the said lands by each such possessor, and the land held for which no annual payment is made, and why no revenue is received therefrom.

Mr. Clift asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement, showing all sums of money paid to the "Evening Chronicle Publishing Co., Ltd.," during the year 1910 for printing and publishing Copies of Manifests, Customs Bill of Entry, Arrivals and Departure Imports and Exports, and to state why the publication of same has been discontinued.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary whether the enumerators appointed in connection with the taking of the Census in the District of St. John's East and West have been paid to date. Whether such payment is in full for their services, and the amount paid to each. If they have not been paid, why not.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement, in detail, showing the amounts expended in connection with the outbreak of smallpox at Western Bay, in the District of Bay de Verde, from the 1st January, 1911, to date.

Pursuant to order and leave granted, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions to provide for the raising of a sum of money for the construction of telephones in Newfoundland in connection with the Postal System of the Colony, and for the further extension of the Lighthouse 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, had passed certain Resolutions, and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted; the Bill "An Act to provide for the raising by the sale of Debenture Bonds of a sum of money for the Public Service of the Colony" was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time 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 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 had passed certain Resolutions.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted.

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 considered the matter to them referred, had passed certain Resolutions without amendment, and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect thereto.

On motion, it was ordered that this Report be received and adopted, and that leave be granted for the introduction of this Bill.

Whereupon the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend 'The Revenue Act, 1905,' " was introduced and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill "An Act to amend the law relating to Copyright" 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill "An Act to provide for the raising of a sum of money by loan for the extension of the Railway System 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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill "An Act to amend the Act 4 Edward VII., Cap. 8, entitled 'An Act respecting Banks.' "

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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill "An Act to provide for the appropriation of lands required for public purposes" was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Friday), March 29th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 29th, 1912.

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

Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the table of the House Report of Public Schools of Newfoundland under Methodist Boards for year ending December 31st, 1911.

Petitions were presented by—

Minister of Public Works from Holyrood re road.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Salvage re road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Hodge's Cove re bridge.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Long Beach re bridge.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Little Heart's Ease re bridge.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Hodge's Cove re well.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Apsey Brook re road and bridge.

Mr. Clift from Rattling Brook re district requirements.

Mr. Clapp from Straits of Belle Isle re fishery matter.

Mr. Earle asked the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the names of those supplying the feed for the horses in the Fire and Police Departments from April 1st, 1911, to date; whether the same is supplied under contract, and at what rate the same is paid for, and whether Public Tender was called for the same.

Mr. Earle asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for a statement showing the action taken by the Government or by his Department in connection with the American fishing vessel *Ara- thusa*, seized in the month of July last, and the other American vessel seized about the same time; also showing whether any forfeiture of the vessel's tackle or her fishing gear and appliances, boats, dories or other property was enforced. If so, to place upon the table an inventory of the property so forfeited, and to state whether the property so forfeited was sold, and whether it was sold by public auction or private sale. In either case stating, in detail, the names of the parties, the amount agreed to be paid, and amount paid and the amounts unpaid, if any, in each case. If any of the said property has not been sold, why has it not been sold and where it now is.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay on the table of the House copy of the report of the Agricultural Society established at Harbor Main for the year 1911; also a copy of all correspondence between his Department and any of the officers or late officers of that Society; also a statement showing, in detail, the expenditures made by that Society during the said year, with names of parties and purposes of each payment; also details of the live stock and other agricultural grants in kind made to that Society in the year 1911, with names of parties who received same from the Society.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a statement of Fines and Forfeitures received by the Government from January 1st, 1911, to date, and of the appropriation thereof.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement, in detail, giving the names of such persons as are permitted to practice telegraphy in the Postal Office at Grates Cove; if such persons were sworn to secrecy; if so, by whom, and what fee are they paying.

Hon. Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend "The Election Act, 1899."

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

Additional Estimates \$109,810.00

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. 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 the following Resolutions—

"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, 1912, the sum of \$421,023.50 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, 1913, the sum of \$2,143,063.94 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony.

"RESOLVED—That notwithstanding anything in the law to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, in case of the district or neighbourhoods having local Boards or Councils, to authorise the payment at any time after the 30th day of June, 1912, to such local Boards or Councils of all the monies voted in respect of such districts or neighbourhoods, for public charities and for roads, bridges and ferries, in Schedule B., and all such monies when paid them aforesaid may be expended by such Boards or Councils for

such local needs and requirements as the Boards or Councils may determine.

“RESOLVED—The monies hereby appropriated shall be paid by the Hon. 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.

Ordered, that this Report be received and adopted, and that leave be granted for the introduction of the said Bill.

Whereupon the Bill 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, 1912, and the 30th day of June, 1913, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service,” was introduced and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill “An Act to provide for raising of a sum of money by loan for the extension of the Railway System 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill “An Act to amend the Act 4 Edward VII., Cap. 8, entitled ‘An Act respecting Banks,’ ” 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 re-requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill “An Act to provide for the appropriation of lands required for public 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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill "An Act to provide for the raising by the sale of Debenture Bonds of a sum of money for the Public Service of the Colony" was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill "An Act further to amend 'The Revenue Act, 1903,' " was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Clift gave Notice of Question.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday next, April 1st, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 1st, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Mr. Seymour from Harbor Grace re sewerage.

Mr. Parsons from Bryant's Cove re telephones.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Ireland's Eye re telegraph extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Hodge's Cove re coastal service.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Long Beach re coastal service.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from St. Jones Within re coastal service.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister laid on the table of the House copies of correspondence between the Prime Minister and Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Clerk of the British House of Commons, in relation to the constitutional issue involved in accepting the Reid Sanitoria.

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 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 had passed the Bill sent up entitled "An Act further to amend 'The Education Act, 1903,' " with some amendments, in which they requested the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion, the amendments were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Mr. Kent asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table a detailed statement giving names of parties and amounts received from sale of the various properties taken over by the Government from Messrs. Flett, enumerated in the statement of such property tabled yesterday; also whether the sale took place by auction, where the sale took place, and when.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Finance to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Auditor-General's Report, tabled in this House during the Session of 1908, on the Appropriation Accounts and also on expenditures under Section 326 of the Audit Act, and expenditures for which no legislative authority existed.

Mr. Clift asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of all expenditure made by the Government on account of the Festival of Empire.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, Hon. Minister of Justice introduced the Bill "An Act to amend 'The Election Act, 1889,' "

which was on motion read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill "An Act for the appropriation of private lands for certain public 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill "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, 1912, and the 30th day of June, 1913, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service" was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a 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 to consider the Bill "An Act to provide for the raising by the sale of Debenture Bonds of 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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that this Bill be read a third time 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 to consider the Bill "An Act further to amend the Revenue Act, 1903."

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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that this Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Tuesday), April 2nd, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 2nd, 1912.

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

Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the table of the House the detailed accounts of the St. John's Municipal Council for year 1911.

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Squid Tickle re telephones.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Flat Islands re telephones.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Greenspond re telephones.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Troytown re telephones.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Random Island re bridge.

Mr. Devereux from Woody Island re wharf.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Lamaline re public building.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Lamaline re cottage hospital.

Mr. LeFeuvre from Port au Bras re sanitorium.

Mr. Clapp from Old Perlican re election.

Mr. Clapp from Valleyfield re election.

Mr. Clapp from Newtown re election.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill "An Act to provide for the raising by the sale of Debenture Bond 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill "An Act further to amend 'The Revenue Act, 1903,' " 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill "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, 1912, and the 30th day of June, 1913, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service."

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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that this Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the amendments made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from this House entitled "An Act further to amend 'The Education Act, 1903,' " were read a second time and concurred in; and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them that the House had concurred in the said amendments without prejudice to the ancient and undoubted privileges of the House of Assembly respecting Money Bills.

Pursuant to order, the Hon. Minister of Justice moved the second reading of the Bill "An Act to amend 'The Election Act, 1889.' "

Mr. Kent moved and Mr. Clift seconded, in amendment, that the Bill be read this day six months.

Upon the amendment being put, there appeared in its favor six, namely, Messrs. Kent, Clift, Gear, Clapp, Dwyer and Earle; and against, fifteen, namely, Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, Hon. Minister of Justice, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Hon. Mr. Emerson, Minister of Public Works and Messrs. Devereux, Goodison, Howley, Morris, Murphy, Parsons, Seymour and Moore.

So it passed in the negative, and was ordered accordingly.

The original motion was then put and passed with the same division; and the said Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Wednesday), April 3rd, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 3rd, 1912.

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

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 Bills sent up entitled, respectively, "An Act to amend 'The Customs Act, 1898;'" "An Act to amend the Act 10 Edward VII., Cap 4;" and "An Act respecting the control and management of the Harbor of Grand Bank," without amendment.

Petitions were presented by—

Mr. Clapp from Newtown re telephones.

Mr. Clapp from Deer Island re telephones.

Mr. Clapp from Clarke's Beach re telephones.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from King's Cove re road.

Mr. Clift from Twillingate re motor ferry.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Hant's Harbor re railway extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from New Melbourne re railway extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from New Chelsea re railway extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Whale's Brook re railway extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Brownsdale re railway extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Torquay re railway extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Sibley's Cove re railway extension.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Lead Cove re railway extension.

Mr. Goodison from Pinware re trawling.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House all applications for the position of Superintendent of Dredging Operations about to be undertaken by the Government, with all correspondence and recommendations accompanying or relating thereto. Also giving the names and addresses of the parties applying for such position and all correspondence between his Department and that of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in relation to the engagement of a Superintendent for this purpose.

Mr. Kent asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries whether any person has been engaged to superintend the dredging operations about to be undertaken by the Government. If so, to give the name and address of the person so engaged; also state whether any applications have been received for the same. If so, to lay on the table of the House copy of such applications and any recommendations or other correspondence accompanying or relating thereto. Also to state what salary is to be paid to the person engaged, and copy of all correspondence between his Department and any other Department of the Government in relation to the engagement of a Superintendent for the Dredging Operations, his work or salary.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill "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, 1912, and the 30th day of June, 1913, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service" 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill "An Act to amend 'The Election Act, 1889.' "

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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that this Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the establishment of a paper and pulp industry at Deer Lake, in the District of St. George.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Tuesday next, April 9th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 9th, 1912.

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

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines laid on the table of the House the Report of the Newfoundland Agricultural Board for year ended 31st December, 1911.

Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the table of the House the Report of the Postmaster-General for the year 1910-1911.

Petitions were presented by—

Mr. Clift from Trinity re election.

Mr. Clift from Trinity re district requirements.

Mr. Clift from South-west Arm re road.

Mr. Clapp from Port de Grave re telephone.

Mr. Clapp from Nameless Cove re road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Snook's Arm re road and breakwater.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from White Rock re road and breakwater.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Lady Cove re road and breakwater.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Hickman's Harbor re road and breakwater.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Clarendville re road and breakwater.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Hant's Harbor re public wharf.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Clarendville re road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from White Rock re election.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Newtown re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Clift gave Notice of Question.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

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 Bills sent up entitled, respectively:

"An Act to provide for the raising of a sum of money by loan for the extension of the Railway System of the Colony;" and

"An Act to amend the Act 5 Edward VII., Cap. 8, entitled 'An Act respecting Banks,' " without amendment.

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 respecting Copyright," without amendment.

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 further to amend ‘The Municipal Act, 1902,’ ” with an amendment, in which they requested the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion, the amendment was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

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 the appropriation of private lands for certain public purposes,” with an amendment, in which they requested the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion, the amendment was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the establishment of a paper and pulp industry at Deer Lake, in the District of St. George.

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, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Justice, the Bill “An Act to amend ‘The Election Act, 1889,’ ” 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Wednesday), April 10th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Minister of Public Works from South River re well.

Mr. Kennedy from St. John's West re road repairs.

Mr. Whiteway from Old Perlican re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Clift asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of the expenditure of all monies allocated during the years 1910 and 1911 to the Road Board at Burnt Head, in the Electoral District of Port de Grave, for the construction or repair of the public wharf or landing place at that place.

Mr. Clift asked the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay on the table of the House copies of the following: (1) Minute of Council, with date under which a license to cut timber on certain areas of land situate on Terra Nova River and inland from Alexander Bay, held by one Sibthorpe, was cancelled; (2) Application of one B. McGrath for said areas; (3) Letter forwarding said application for consideration of the Government; (4) Minute of Council made in relation to same; and (5) All correspondence which has taken place since 1st December, 1911, and the present date, between the Minister and the said applicant or any other applicants in relation to said areas.

Mr. Kent asked Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister to lay on the table of the House copies of all correspondence between the Government or any office or department thereof in relation to the negotiations for

and the execution of the agreement between the Government and the American-Newfoundland Pulp & Lumber Company, now before this House; also of a memorandum and new articles of association of said company.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the amendment made in and upon the Bill sent up from this House entitled "An Act further to amend 'The Municipal Act, 1902,'" was read a second time and concurred in; and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting that body that the House of Assembly had passed the amendment without amendment.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the amendment made in and upon the Bill sent up from this House entitled "An Act for the appropriation of private lands for certain public purposes" was read a second time and concurred in; and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting that body that the House of Assembly had passed the amendment without amendment.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Deer Lake Pulp and Paper Industry 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, had passed the Resolutions without amendment, and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted.

On motion, the Bill "An Act respecting the establishment of a Pulp and Paper Industry at Deer Lake" was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Mr. Clift gave Notice of Question.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Thursday), April 11th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 11th, 1912.

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

Mr. Clift asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Minute of Council under which an application of one B. McGrath for license to cut timber over certain timber areas situate on Terra Nova River inland from Bonavista Bay, formerly held by one Sibthorpe, was approved. Also a copy of the Minute of Council under which the license to the said Sibthorpe was cancelled.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill "An Act respecting the establishment of a Pulp and Paper Industry at Deer Lake" was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Rt. 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 business to come before the House.

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 Bills sent up entitled, respectively:

"An Act to provide for the raising by the sale of Debenture Bonds of a sum of money for the Public Service of the Colony;" and

"An Act further to amend 'The Revenue Act, 1905,' " without amendment.

Mr. Kent gave Notice of Question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Friday), April 12th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, April 12th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs from Tor's Cove re fishery rules.

Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs from Fermeuse re fishery rules.

Mr. Earle from Change Islands re election.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Heart's Content re road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Little Heart's Ease re road.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Britannia Cove re road and breakwater.

Hon. Colonial Secretary from Chance Cove re railway matters.

Mr. Kent asked Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister to state to the House what, if any, action has been taken in connection with the pecuniary claims of certain American citizens made upon this Colony through the Government of the United States in relation to loss alleged to have been suffered in connection with seizures, etc., for violation of the fishery laws of this Colony, and in what position the same now stand. Has it been agreed to refer them to arbitration, and who constitute the tribunal.

Mr. Kent asked the Hon. Minister of Justice to lay on the table of the House a copy of all correspondence between his Department

and that of the Colonial Secretary, relating to any claim or claims upon the Colony by the late Sir R. G. Reid or the Reid Newfoundland Company from July 1, 1898, to date.

Pursuant to order and leave granted, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Rules of the House in relation to all business to come before the House during the Session were suspended.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill "An Act respecting the Establishment of a Pulp and Paper Industry at Deer Lake."

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 had passed the Bill without amendment.

On motion, this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that this Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Saturday), April 13th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, April 13th, 1912.

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

Petitions were presented by—

Mr. Squires from Chance Harbor re post office.

Mr. Devereux from Little Paradise re coastal service.

Mr. Devereux from Great Paradise re coastal service.

Mr. Devereux from Little Bona re coastal service.

Mr. Devereux from South-east Point re coastal service.

Mr. Earle from Joe Batts Arm re winter path.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, by Command of His Excellency, tabled the following correspondence:

“ Government House,
“ St. John's, Newfoundland.

“ Right Honourable Prime Minister:

“ I attach a copy of a telegram received from the Secretary of State, giving the names of the members of the Royal Commission under Resolution Twenty of the Imperial Conference, 1911.

“ RALPH WILLIAMS.

“ 3rd April 1912.”

From Secretary of State

(Received April 3rd, 1912)

H. M.'s Government are now in position to state names of members of the Royal Commission to be appointed under Resolution Twenty of the Imperial Conference, 1911:

United Kingdom: Lord Inchape, Chairman; Sir Edgar Vincent, Sir Charles Owens, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. Thomas Garnett, Mr. W. Lorimer;

Dominion of Canada: Honourable G. E. Foster;

Commonwealth of Australia: Mr. Donald Campbell;

New Zealand: Sir Joseph Ward;

Union of South Africa: Sir David de Villiers Graaf;

Newfoundland: Honourable Edgar Bowring;

With Mr. W. A. Robinson, of the Colonial Office, as Secretary.

HARCOURT.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill "An Act respecting the establishment of a Pulp and Paper Industry at Deer Lake" 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 the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

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 30th day of June, 1912, and the 30th day of June, 1913, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service," without amendment.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on Wednesday next, April 17th, move for the suspension of the Rules of the House in relation to all matters before the House.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Wednesday next, April 17th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 17th, 1912.

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

Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the table of the House the Interim Report on the Census of 1911.

Petitions were presented by—

Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs from Brigus re fishery rules.

Hon. Mr. Crosbie from Bay de Verde re harbor regulations.

Hon. Mr. Crosbie from Lower Small Point re public wharf.

Hon. Mr. Crosbie from Western Bay re public wharf.

Hon. Mr. Crosbie from Western Bay re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Mr. Crosbie from Salmon Cove re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Mr. Crosbie from Lower Island Cove re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Mr. Crosbie from Freshwater re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Mr. Crosbie from Blackhead re Sabbath observance.

Hon. Mr. Crosbie from Broad Cove re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Kent from Torbay re road.

Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister from the Cabdrivers' Union re Municipal regulation of fares.

Mr. Clapp from Port de Grave re district requirements.

Mr. Clapp from Conche re district requirements.

Mr. Clapp from Trout River re telegraph.

Mr. Clapp from Bonne Bay re telegraph.

Mr. Clapp from Bonne Bay re motor ferry.

Mr. Clift from Cottrel's Island re road.

Mr. Clift from Moreton's Harbor re motor ferry.

Mr. Moore from Brigus re railway.

Mr. Moore from Admiral's Cove re railway.

Mr. Moore from Tor's Cove re railway.

Hon. Minister of Justice from South Side of Bonavista Bay re road.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Flat Islands re Sabbath observance.

Mr. Whiteway from Grates Cove re lighthouse.

Mr. Whiteway from Old Perlican re lighthouse.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Rules of the House were suspended in relation to all matters before the House.

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 further to amend 'The Election Act, 1889,' " without amendment.

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 respecting the establishment of a Pulp and Paper Industry at Deer Lake," without amendment.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow (Thursday), April 18th, at two-thirty of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 18th, 1912.

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

Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the table of the House the Report of the Public Schools of Newfoundland under Roman Catholic Boards for the year ended December 31st, 1911.

Petitions were presented by—

Mr. Goodison from Carbonear on the subject of coastal steam.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Greenspond on the subject of election.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines from Flat Island on the subject of election.

Mr. Clapp asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement showing all sums of money paid to or through Mr. F. D. Scott, of the District of Fogo, during the year 1911, on account of Public Charities.

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, 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 Bills 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, 1912, and the 30th day of June, 1913, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

An Act respecting certain Retiring Allowances.

An Act further to amend "The Revenue Act, 1905."

An Act further to amend "The Education Act, 1903."

An Act respecting the Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis

An Act to provide for raising of a sum of money by loan for the extension of the Railway System of the Colony.

An Act to provide for the Raising by the sale of Debenture Bonds of a sum of money for the Public Service of the Colony.

An Act for the appropriation of private lands for certain public purposes.

An Act respecting Copyright.

An Act to amend "The Boiler Inspection Act, 1899."

An Act to amend "The Customs Act, 1898."

An Act to amend Chapter 102 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Weights and Measures and the Inspection of Lumber."

An Act to amend the Act 10 Edward VII., Cap. 4.

An Act to amend the Act 2 Edward IV., Cap. 14, entitled "An Act respecting the control and management of the Harbor of Grand Bank."

An Act to amend the Act 4 Edward VII., Cap. 8, entitled "An Act respecting Banks."

An Act to amend Chapter 120 of the Consolidated Statutes (Second Series) entitled "Of Harbor Master and Harbor Regulations for the Port of St. John's."

An Act further to amend "The Municipal Act, 1902."

An Act further to amend "The Election Act, 1899."

An Act respecting the establishment of a Pulp and Paper Industry at Deer Lake.

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following Speech to both Branches of the Legislature—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

It affords me much pleasure to be able to terminate the Session in so comparatively short a time. The substantial volume of business transacted by you attests your diligence and your keen desire to promote the general welfare of the Colony by the measures you have considered.

The enactment for the prevention of Tuberculosis is one which, I am sure, will be warmly welcomed by the people, since it follows the example of the most advanced nations of the world in making the conservation of the public health a duty directly undertaken by the State.

The Bill to encourage the establishment of Pulp and Paper Mills at Deer Lake affords a prospect of another important industrial enterprise amongst us, and I trust it may soon be our good fortune to see other similar projects inaugurated here.

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

I thank you for the liberal supplies you have made for the Public Service. They shall be expended with careful regard to economy.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

His Majesty has recently appointed a Commission to enquire into the possibilities of inter-Imperial trade, upon which this Colony is represented, and it is probable that we may have a visit from the Commission in the near future, in pursuance of the conduct of the investigation entrusted to them.

It appears to me fitting to take this opportunity of expressing my deep grief, shared, I am sure, by both Houses of Parliament, and by all whom they represent, at the international disaster which has befallen the English-speaking races of both the eastern and western hemispheres by the loss of the White Star steamer Titanic, which has resulted in a loss of life probably unparalleled in maritime history. I desire, on your behalf as well as on my own, to extend the unbounded sympathy of Newfoundland to all who are mourning for those dear to them.

In relieving you now of your sessional duties, I desire to congratulate you on the continued prosperity of the Colony, and earnestly pray that the blessings of Providence may assist it to still further prosperity in the future.

After which the Honourable the President of the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor, said—

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

H. Y. MOTT,
Clerk House of Assembly.

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES 1912-1913.

SUMMARY

Of the Estimated Expenditure for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1913, together with Sums granted for the Financial Year 1911 and 1912.

No.	Service.	Estimate for 1911 and 1912.			Estimate for 1912 and 1913.		
		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	\$1,030,180 14	\$1,042,180 14	\$12,000 00	\$1,032,980 14	\$1,044,980 10
2	Civil Government.....	172,072 33	26,600 00	198,672 33	206,588 33	26,600 00	233,188 33
3	Pensions.....		19,294 55	19,294 55		18,971 31	18,971 31
4	Administration of Justice.....	180,912 52	18,100 00	199,012 52	179,179 21	18,100 00	197,279 21
5	Legislation.....	33,405 00		33,405 00	32,705 00		32,705 00
6	Education	4,100 00	320,923 66	325,023 66	4,100 00	323,923 66	328,023 66
7	Public Charities.....	300,142 00		300,142 00	367,542 00		367,542 00
8	Lighthouses, Signal Stations, etc.....	86,829 00		86,829 00	92,220 00		92,220 00
9	Agriculture and Mines.....	31,420 00	40,000 00	71,420 00	36,200 00	40,000 00	76,200 00
10	Marine and Fisheries.....	84,940 00		84,940 00	103,040 00		103,040 00
11	Roads, Bridges, etc.....	175,126 00		175,126 00	180,293 00		180,203 00
12	Post Office and Telegraphs.....	567,796 00		567,796 00	592,605 40		592,605 40
13	Customs.....	213,601 00		213,601 00	217,041 00		217,041 00
14	Contingencies.....	10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00
17	Additional Estimates.....				109,810 00		109,810 00
		\$1,872,343 85	\$1,455,098 35	\$3,327,442 20	\$2,143,323 94	\$1,460,575 11	\$3,603,899 05

I.—STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT, INTEREST, ETC.

Interest and Charges	Funded Debt 1911-1912	Interest 1912-1913
"B"		
3 per cent on. Loan of	\$1,581,666.66	\$47,450.00
3½ per cent. on Loan of	16,958,879.99	593,560.80
4 per cent. on Loan of	9,105,733.53	364,229.34
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sinking Fund	\$27,646,280.18	\$1,005,240.14
		27,740.00
		<hr/>
Total under "B"		\$1,032,980.14
"A"		
Management, Premium and Exchange		12,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,044,980.14
Distribution		
Under "A" Management, Premium, Exchange		12,000.00
Under "B" Interest and Sinking Fund.....		1,032,980.14
		<hr/>
		\$1,044,980.14

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Amount Voted as per Statement A—\$206,588.33

A

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Government House	\$2,760.00	\$2,760.00
Department of Prime Minister	1,400.00	1,400.00
“ Colonial Secretary	8,540.00	8,600.00
“ Justice	2,760.00	2,760.00
“ Finance	3,250.00	4,250.00
“ Agriculture and Mines	11,980.00	12,980.00
“ Marine and Fisheries	11,473.33	12,393.33
“ Public Works	8,800.00	9,250.00
“ Auditor General	2,484.00	2,740.00
“ Government Engineer	5,063.33	5,063.33
Contingencies (ordinary) as detailed	76,311.67	88,511.67
Public Works, for Public Buildings (as de- tailed)	37,250.00	55,880.00
Total	<u>\$172,072.33</u>	<u>\$206,588.33</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 Justice	2,000.00	2,000.00
“ Minister of Finance	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
“ Minister of 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	\$172,072.33	\$206,588.33
B.—Authorized by Statute	26,600.00	26,600.00
Total	<u>\$198,672.33</u>	<u>\$233,188.33</u>

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Departments (Detail)	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Government House		
Governor's Private Secretary	\$900.00	\$900.00
Governor's Orderlies (one at \$360, one at \$400)	760.00	760.00
Keeper Government House Grounds	400.00	400.00
Clerk	700.00	700.00
	<u>\$2,760.00</u>	<u>\$2,760.00</u>
(b) Department of Prime Minister		
Secretary	\$700.00	\$700.00
Clerk and Typist	400.00	400.00
Messenger	300.00	300.00
	<u>\$1,400.00</u>	<u>\$1,400.00</u>
(c) Department of Colonial Secretary		
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 Messenger	300.00	300.00
	<u>\$5,530.00</u>	<u>\$5,530.00</u>
Vital Statistics—		
Registrar	\$800.00	\$800.00
Clerk to Registrar	450.00	450.00
Registration Fees to Deputy Registrars...	1,500.00	1,500.00
Messenger		60.00
	<u>\$2,750.00</u>	<u>\$2,810.00</u>

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Departments (Detail)	1911-1912 Estimate	1912-1913 Estimate
Miscellaneous—		
Inspector of Weights and Measures, St. John's	\$100.00	\$100.00
Keeper of Observatory	160.00	160.00
Totals	\$260.00	\$260.00
	\$8,540.00	\$8,600.00
 (d) Department of Justice		
Deputy Head	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00
Messenger	300.00	300.00
Typist	360.00	360.00
Assistant Typist	300.00	300.00
	\$2,760.00	\$2,760.00
 (e) Department of Finance		
Deputy Head	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
First Clerk	1,000.00	1,000.00
Second Clerk	750.00	750.00
Accountant Old Age Pensions		1,000.00
	\$3,250.00	\$4,250.00
 (f) Department of Agriculture and Mines		
Deputy Head	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
First Clerk	1,000.00	1,000.00
Second Clerk	750.00	750.00
Third Clerk and Typist	480.00	480.00
Two Surveyors	1,000.00	2,000.00
Messenger	350.00	450.00
Caretaker of Museum	300.00	300.00
Accountant	800.00	700.00
	\$5,880.00	\$6,880.00

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Departments (Detail)	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(f) Department of Agriculture and Mines (Surveyors' Salaries)		
Director of Geol. Surv. and Curator of Museum	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00
First Surveyor	975.00	975.00
Second Surveyor	775.00	775.00
Additional Surveyors and Assistants	800.00	800.00
Woods Ranger	600.00	600.00
Inspector of Timber Limits	400.00	400.00
Typist at Museum	300.00	300.00
Examiner of Mill Accounts	450.00	450.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$6,100.00	\$6,100.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(g) Department of Marine and Fisheries		
Deputy Head	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Secretary Fisheries Board	400.00	400.00
First Clerk and Accountant.....	700.00	700.00
Second Clerk and Typist	500.00	500.00
Inspector of Lighthouses	1,100.00	1,100.00
Sec. Lighthouse Dept. & Inspector Mar. Works	1,000.00	1,000.00
Asst. Inspector Lighthouses & Mechanician..	900.00	900.00
Inspector of Boilers	1,000.00	1,000.00
Assistant Inspector of Boilers	720.00	720.00
Lloyd's Surveyor of Shipping (in aid of Salary)	973.33	973.33
Chief Examiner Masters and Mates	500.00	500.00
Quarantine Officer	400.00	400.00
Harbor Master and Ships' Husband	700.00	700.00
Pickled Fish Inspection	600.00	600.00
Messenger	120.00	120.00
Storekeeper	360.00	360.00
Assistant Typist	300.00	300.00
Inspector of Fisheries		720.00
Examiners of Engineers		200.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$11,473.33	\$12,393.33
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(h) Department of Public Works		
Secretary	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
First Clerk	1,000.00	1,000.00
Second Clerk	800.00	800.00

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Departments (Detail)	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(h) Department of Public Works—Concluded		
Book-keeper	700.00	750.00
Third Clerk	300.00	600.00
Superintendent of Public Works	1,000.00	1,000.00
Clerk to Superintendent of Public Works	600.00	600.00
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
Typist	200.00	300.00
Assistant Typist	200.00	200.00
	<u>\$8,800.00</u>	<u>\$9,250.00</u>
(i) Department of Auditor General		
First Clerk and Assistant Auditor	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Second Clerk	1,000.00	1,000.00
Messenger	84.00	240.00
Clerk and Typist	400.00	500.00
	<u>\$2,484.00</u>	<u>\$2,740.00</u>
(j) Department of Government Engineer		
Government Engineer	\$3,163.33	\$3,163.33
Clerk	700.00	700.00
Typist	300.00	300.00
Inspector	900.00	900.00
	<u>\$5,063.33</u>	<u>\$5,063.33</u>
Contingencies (Detail)		
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
	<u>\$2,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,000.00</u>

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Contingencies (Detail)	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Department of Prime Minister		
Printing, Stationery, Telegrams, Telephones, &c.	\$500.00	\$500.00
Department of Colonial Secretary		
Printing, Gazetting and Stationery	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00
Telegrams, including Press Message	2,000.00	2,000.00
Sundries—Cab Hire, Cartage, Small Freights, Crown Agents' Account, Meteorological Register, Telephones and Wolf Act.....	800.00	800.00
Standard Sets Weights and Measures and Renewals	300.00	300.00
Royal Naval Reserve	15,000.00	15,000.00
Contingencies—Registrar of Vital Statistics..	300.00	300.00
Census	20,000.00	10,000.00
	\$40,800.00	\$30,800.00
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	\$950.00
Telegrams	125.00	125.00
Sundries, including Telephone and Type- writing	565.00	565.00
Sheep Preservation Act	1,250.00	1,250.00
Premium Guaranteed Bonds	800.00	800.00
Cash Notes	2,500.00	4,500.00
Old Age Pensions	12,000.00	32,000.00
	\$17,990.00	\$40,190.00

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Contingencies (Detail)	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Department of Agriculture and Mines		
Printing and Stationery	\$700.00	\$700.00
Repairs of Instruments	325.00	325.00
Museum Requirements	1,000.00	1,000.00
Maps and Advertising Abroad	500.00	500.00
Telegrams and Postage	150.00	150.00
Sundries, including Telephone, Charwoman, etc.	360.00	360.00
	<u>\$3,035.00</u>	<u>\$3,035.00</u>
Department of Marine and Fisheries		
Printing and Stationery	\$850.00	850.00
Telegrams and Telephones	500.00	500.00
Books for Library		
Sundries, including Telephones for Mercantile Marine Office	250.00	250.00
Examining of Engineers	250.00	250.00
	<u>\$1,850.00</u>	<u>\$1,850.00</u>
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
	<u>\$2,350.00</u>	<u>\$2,350.00</u>
Department of Auditor General		
Printing and Stationery, including Account Books and Printing Reports	\$125.00	\$125.00
Postage and Telegrams	25.00	25.00
Sundries, including Telephone	100.00	100.00
Expenses in Connection with Inquiries	500.00	500.00
	<u>\$750.00</u>	<u>\$750.00</u>

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued

Contingencies (Detail)	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Department Government Engineer		
Office and Allowance	\$700.00	\$700.00
Mining Act	350.00	350.00
Travelling Expenses	886.67	886.67
Surveys of Branch Railways	4,000.00	4,000.00
	<u>\$5,936.67</u>	<u>\$5,936.67</u>
Total Contingencies (ordinary)....	<u>\$76,311.67</u>	<u>\$88,511.67</u>
Fuel and Light		
Government House, including Fireman's Salary and Taxes	\$3,550.00	\$3,550.00
Customs Buildings Fuel, Light, Rent and Taxes	2,000.00	2,000.00
Post Offices and Postal Telegraph Buildings..	6,500.00	8,000.00
Departmental Building, St. John's	900.00	900.00
“ “ Harbor Grace	300.00	300.00
“ “ Carbonear	200.00	200.00
Museum Building	1,000.00	1,200.00
	<u>\$14,450.00</u>	<u>\$16,150.00</u>
Insurance and Keepers		
Insurance on Public Buildings	\$4,800.00	\$5,100.00
Customs' Buildings' Keeper and Fireman, \$396; Cleaning, \$208; Sundries, \$42; Fireman and Keeper for King's Wharf Building, \$104	750.00	750.00
Departmental Building Keeper, St. John's, \$350; Cleaning, \$250; Night Watchman and Sundries, \$280	880.00	880.00
Departmental Building, Harbor Grace, Fireman, Janitor, \$50	50.00	50.00
Departmental Building, Carbonear, \$120.....	120.00	120.00
Museum Building: Keeper, \$500; Fireman, \$420; Cleaning, \$150; Sundries, \$130.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Rental Staff Office, Admiralty Survey		530.00
	<u>\$7,800.00</u>	<u>\$8,630.00</u>

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded

Contingencies (Detail)	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Repairs Public Buildings		
Custom House, Harbor Grace		
Government House Buildings and Grounds...		
Government House: Maintenance of Furni- ture and General Furnishing		
Imperial Property—		
Kerosene Oil Store Expenses; Keeper's Salary; Repairs		
Harbor Grace Hospital		
Postal Tel. and Customs Bldg., Carbonear		
Customs Buildings, St. John's		
Attendance on Clocks in Public Offices and Town Clock		
Departmental Building		
General Post Office		
Cabot Tower		
St. John's Court House		
Outport Postal Telegraph Buildings		
Outport Customs Buildings		
Diphtheria and Fever Hospital		
Repairs, Alterations and Improvements, do...	\$15,000.00	\$10,000.00
Museum Building: Repairs Heating Plant, Fittings, Furnishing, etc., \$300; Constabu- lary Barracks and Residence, \$1,900; Fire Department: Three Halls, Plumbing, Furnishing, etc., \$3,000; Penitentiary, \$600; Outport Court Houses and Gaols, \$3,100; Colonial Building, \$800; Lunatic Asylum, \$3,000; General Hospital, \$1,000; Poor Asylum, \$1,000; Lazaretto, Signal Hill, \$500	15,200.00	15,200.00
Additional—		
Government House: New Conservatory		1,000.00
Government House: Boundary Fences.....		700.00
Museum: Painting and Repairs		1,500.00
Outport Postal Telegraph Buildings, Special..		800.00
Outport Customs Buildings, Special		400.00
Constabulary: Boundary Fences		500.00
Lazaretto		1,000.00
	\$30,200.00	\$31,100.00
Ttl. Contingencies Acct. Pub. Bldgs.	\$52,450.00	\$55,880.00

III.—PENSIONS

Name of Pensioner	Nature of Service at time Retirement	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
D. W. Prowse, Judge	Central District Court	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
W. White, First Landing Waiter, H. M. Customs		600.00	600.00
H. J. Haddon, Preventive Officer, Fortune		200.00	200.00
Rebecca Oke, Service of husband, Mechanician		100.00	100.00
Widow Buckley, Husband killed whilst giving service at fire		116.00	116.00
Widow Fennessey, Husband killed whilst giving service at fire		80.00	80.00
L. T. Chancey, Sub and Acting Sheriff		600.00	
Mrs. Stentafor, Postmistress		180.00	
C. Prowse, Light Keeper		250.00	250.00
Mark Rowsell, Light Keeper at Cape John		240.00	240.00
Miss M. Buchanan, Postmistress, Trinity		150.00	
R. Ryan, Turnkey, Penitentiary		500.00	500.00
G. Kelly, Turnkey, Penitentiary		500.00	500.00
J. Fleet, Warden, Penitentiary		320.00	320.00
E. Abbott, Lighthouse Keeper, Wadham		240.00	240.00
E. Dicks, Lighthouse Keeper, Boar Island		240.00	240.00
E. Harding, Lighthouse Keeper, Cabot Island		240.00	240.00
Peter O'Reilly, Assistant Lighthouse Keeper, Cape St. Mary's		240.00	240.00
Emma Bradshaw, Postmistress, Placentia		170.00	170.00
R. Bradshaw, Sub-Collector, Gaultois		400.00	400.00
T. Pike, Lighthouse Keeper, Channel Head		240.00	240.00
James Campbell, Delivery Clerk G. P. O.		534.00	534.00
Rev. Dr. Pilot, Inspector C. of E. Schools		1,080.00	1,080.00
Robert Stevens, Lighthouse Keeper		295.92	
James Simms, Lighthouse Keeper		373.32	
J. F. Bancroft, Assistant Examining Officer		666.66	666.66
Mrs. Ann Walsh, Matron Penitentiary		200.00	200.00
James Duggan, Watchman		244.00	244.00
M. T. Knight, Secy. Public Works Dept.		800.00	800.00
Thos. Long, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Mines		800.00	800.00
D. Cantwell, Light Keeper, Cape Spear		400.00	400.00
Thos. Haynes, Warden, Poor Asylum		300.00	300.00
Giles Foote, Sub-Collector, Bell Island		466.66	466.66
Wm. Gosse, East End Road Inspector		300.00	300.00
Josiah Garland, Messenger, Agriculture and Mines		233.33	233.33

III.—PENSIONS—Concluded

Name of Pensioner	Nature of Service at time Retirement	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Jonas Soper, Asst. Keeper, Cape St. Francis..		308.00	308.00
Mrs. T. W. Stabb, Postal Telegraph Operator		160.00	160.00
Dr. Hy. Shea, Resident Physician, General Hospital		1,800.00	1,800.00
Wm Day, Lighthouse Keeper, Dodding Head		220.00	220.00
J. P. Janes, Tidewaiter, H. M. Customs.....		260.00	260.00
J. W. Moulton, Tidewaiter, H. M. Customs..		260.00	
J. Binden, Boatman, H. M. Customs		320.00	320.00
E. Lewis, Boatman, H. M. Customs		280.00	280.00
H. F. Shortis, Clerk, General Post Office....		433.33	433.33
E. Murray, J. P., Magistrate, Harbor Main....		300.00	300.00
J. B. Wheeler, Postmaster, etc., Musgrave Hr.		180.00	180.00
Geo. Tuff, J. P., Magistrate, Old Perlican....		440.00	440.00
Geo. Christian, Sub-Collector, Trinity		400.00	400.00
Angus McEchren, Sub-Collector, Bay of Islands		433.33	433.33
Geo. Hudson, Warden, Penitentiary			366.00
T. McNamara, Warden, Lunatic Asylum....			350.00
Wm. Reeves, Lighthouse Keeper, Garnish			100.00
Sir E. D. Shea, President Legislative Council			240.00
S. B. Pike, Sub-Collector Customs			180.00
B. Parsons, Sub-Collector Customs			300.00
		<u>\$19,294.55</u>	<u>\$18,971.31</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Amount Voted—\$178,919.21

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
A		
Supreme Court	\$14,862.00	\$14,962.00
Deeds and Companies	2,100.00	2,400.00
District Courts	4,383.00	4,383.00
Magistracy	24,396.00	24,396.00
Constabulary (1) Police	71,522.77	75,449.46
Constabulary (2) Fire Department	26,493.75	23,843.75
St. John's Penitentiary	18,926.00	18,316.00
Court Houses and Gaols	10,349.00	7,249.00

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Local Constables	980.00	1,020.00
Miscellaneous	6,900.00	6,900.00
	<u>\$180,912.52</u>	<u>\$178,919.21</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	\$180,912.52	\$178,919.21
B—Authorized by Statute	18,100.00	18,100.00
	<u>\$199,012.52</u>	<u>\$197,019.21</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Detail

(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	400.00
SubSheriff	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
	<u>\$6,362.00</u>	<u>\$6,462.00</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Supreme Court—Concluded		
Contingencies—		
Bailiffs serving Summons, attendance Su- preme Court		
Stationery		
Printing		
Telegrams, Telephones and Postage		
Additional Attendance and Clerical Assist- ance		
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		
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, in- cluding a portion of Fiona's expenses		
Sundries	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
	<u>\$3,000.00</u>	<u>\$3,000.00</u>
Engineer, \$600; Cleaning Registry Office; Su- preme Court, \$36; Cleaning Supreme Court, \$192; District Court, \$72; Matron at Police Station, \$120; Cleaning Colonial Secretary's Office and Government Engin- eer's Office, \$196—\$1,216; Coal, etc.	\$5,500.00	\$5,500.00
Total for Supreme Court	<u>\$14,862.00</u>	<u>\$14,962.00</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(b) Deeds and Companies		
Salaries—		
Registrar of Deeds and Companies.....	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Typist to Registrar	400.00	400.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,900.00	\$1,900.00
Contingencies	\$200.00	\$500.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,100.00	\$2,400.00
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(c) District Court		
Salaries—		
Clerk of the Peace, St. John's'	\$1,583.00	\$1,583.00
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	250.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,183.00	\$3,183.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Contingencies—		
Stationery (St. John's and Harbor Grace)		
Printing		
Telegrams, 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 Hr. 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	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
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Total for District Courts	\$4,383.00	\$4,383.00
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IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(d) Magistracy		
Salaries—		
Magistrate at Little Bay and Pilley's Is.	\$750.00	\$750.00
“ Twillingate	750.00	750.00
“ Greenspond	750.00	750.00
“ Bonaviista	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	600.00	600.00
“ Harbor Main	550.00	550.00
“ Placentia	750.00	750.00
“ Presque	450.00	450.00
“ Oderin	500.00	500.00
“ 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	750.00	750.00
“ Lawn	500.00	500.00
“ Westport	400.00	400.00
“ Botwood	500.00	500.00
“ Grand Falls	875.00	875.00
	\$20,396.00	\$20,396.00

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(d) Magistracy—Concluded		
Contingencies—		
Stationery		
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 when on special duty, payable on certificate of Minister of Justice (notwithstanding anything in the Audit Act to the contrary)	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
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Total for Magistracy	\$24,396.00	\$24,396.00
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(e) Constabulary—(1) Police		
Salaries—		
Inspector General	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Superintendent	1,000.00	1,000.00
Sub-Inspector	900.00	900.00
Secretary and Accountant	500.00	500.00
2 District Inspectors at \$800.00	1,600.00	1,600.00
6 Head Constables at \$600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
8 Sergeants at \$500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
8 Acting Sergeants at \$475	3,800.00	3,800.00
47 Constables at \$456.25	18,250.00	21,443.75
1 Constable at \$438.00	438.00	
2 Constables at \$419.75	3,358.00	839.50
20 Constables at \$401.50	10,439.00	8,030.00
20 Constables at \$365.00	1,095.00	7,300.00
Messenger		300.00
Special Services, payable on Certificate of Minister of Justice	300.00	300.00
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Total Salaries, Constabulary	\$51,280.00	\$55,613.25
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IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(e) Constabulary—(1) Police—Continued		
Supplies—		
Arms, Ammunition and Saddlery	\$120.00	\$120.00
Fuel and Light to Barracks	1,800.00	1,800.00
Uniforms, Accoutrements and Bedding..	4,000.00	4,400.00
Lodging Allowance	2,308.00	2,308.00
Purchase of Forage for Horses, etc.	1,200.00	1,200.00
	<u>\$9,428.00</u>	<u>\$9,828.00</u>
Repairs—		
Barracks, \$1,500; Inspector General's Residence, \$400	\$1,900.00	
Rent—		
Outport Barracks	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Conveyance—		
Transfer and Travelling Expenses	\$700.00	\$1,000.00
Medical Attendance—		
Physician to Police and Police Stations, and Post Mortem Examiner at Morgue	\$500.00	\$500.00
Contingencies—		
Printing and Stationery	\$160.00	\$160.00
Telephones and Telegrams	310.00	310.00
Sundries, Sewerage, Water Rates and Rifle Range	560.00	560.00
	<u>\$1,030.00</u>	<u>\$1,030.00</u>
Compensation—		
Compensation toward Deceased Constables	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(e) Constabulary—(1) Police—Concluded		
Annuities—		
Allowance to one man at \$375.00		\$375.00
“ one man at \$356.25		356.25
“ two men at \$342.19	\$342.19	684.38
“ one man at \$333.33	333.33	333.33
“ two men at \$300.00	600.00	600.00
“ one man at \$280.00	560.00	280.00
“ three men at \$240.00	720.00	720.00
“ one man at \$237.25	237.25	237.25
“ three men at \$200.00	600.00	600.00
“ one man at \$292.00	292.00	292.00
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	\$3,684.77	\$4,478.21
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Total for Constabulary—(1) Police	\$71,522.77	\$75,449.46
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(e) Constabulary—(2) Fire Department		
Salaries—		
5 Chief Officers—1 at \$400, 1 at \$900, 1 at \$800, and 2 at \$600	\$3,300.00	\$3,300.00
1 Sergeant at \$500, 1 Acting Sergeant at \$475	1,000.00	975.00
2 Engineers at \$475	950.00	950.00
19 Constables at \$456.25	8,668.75	8,668.75
Typewriter, etc.	200.00	200.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$14,118.75	\$14,093.75
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Supplies—		
Uniforms and Accoutrements	\$1,269.00	\$1,269.00
Fuel and Light for Stations	1,800.00	1,800.00
Forage, Upkeep and Purchase of Horses..	2,800.00	2,800.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$5,869.00	\$5,869.00
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Repairs—		
Repairs to Buildings, Paintings, Furnishing, etc.	\$3,000.00	
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IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(e) Constabulary—(2) Fire Department—Concluded		
Additional Aid—		
Reserve Men, three Stations	\$500.00	\$500.00
Subsidy to Southside Men	200.00	200.00
	\$700.00	\$700.00
Machinery—		
Hose, Carriage, Upkeep of the Chemical Engine, Harness, Ladders, etc.	\$2,200.00	\$2,200.00
Contingencies—		
Printing, Stationery	\$50.00	\$50.00
Telephones	160.00	160.00
Ground Rents, etc.	90.00	90.00
Sundries Account	200.00	200.00
	\$500.00	\$500.00
Insurance—		
Insurance of Men	\$106.00	\$106.00
Annuities—		
Allowance to one man		\$375.00
Total for Fire Department	\$26,493.75	\$23,843.75
(f) St. John's Penitentiary		
Salaries—		
Superintendent	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Superintendent for Rations (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Audit Act)	300.00	300.00
Deputy Superintendent and Book-keeper, with one per cent. commission on revenue from Broom Department, not to exceed \$100.00 (notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Audit Act)	850.00	850.00

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(f) St. John's Penitentiary—Concluded		
Chief Warden	500.00	500.00
Second Warden		450.00
Turnkeys (three at \$400 and one at \$350)	1,200.00	1,550.00
Orderly	260.00	
Matron	300.00	300.00
Watchman	366.00	366.00
Physician to Penitentiary	100.00	100.00
	<u>\$5,076.00</u>	<u>\$5,616.00</u>
Industries—		
Instructor of Industries	\$150.00	
Trades Warden	400.00	
Material for Brooms, etc.	7,000.00	7,000.00
	<u>\$7,550.00</u>	<u>\$7,000.00</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.	\$3,250.00	\$3,250.00
Clothing, including Washing	550.00	550.00
Sundries	700.00	700.00
	<u>\$4,500.00</u>	<u>\$4,500.00</u>
Fuel and Light—		
Fuel and Light	\$1,100.00	\$1,100.00
Repairs—		
Repairs	\$600.00	
Total for Penitentiary	<u>\$18,926.00</u>	<u>\$18,316.00</u>

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(g) Court Houses and Gaols—		
Salaries—		
Gaoler at Greenspond	\$84.00	\$84.00
“ Harbor Grace	450.00	450.00
“ Ferryland	200.00	200.00
“ Placentia	140.00	140.00
Gaol Surgeon, Harbor Grace	125.00	125.00
Turnkey, Harbor Grace Gaol	300.00	300.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,299.00	\$1,299.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fuel and Light—		
Fuel and Light	\$2,200.00	\$2,200.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Repairs—		
Outport Court Houses and Gaols	\$2,500.00	
Special Repairs	600.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,100.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Supplies—		
Supplies	\$3,750.00	\$3,750.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for Court Houses and Gaols.	\$10,349.00	\$7,249.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(h) Local Constables		
Salaries—		
Lower Island Cove	\$56.00	\$56.00
Harbor Main	90.00	90.00
Tickle Cove	56.00	56.00
Ferryland	116.00	116.00
Fermeuse	56.00	56.00
Lamaline	56.00	56.00
Renews	50.00	50.00
St. Lawrence	50.00	50.00
Hant's Harbor	50.00	50.00

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Concluded
Detail—Concluded

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(h) Local Constables—Concluded		
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
Riverhead, Harbor Grace	50.00	50.00
St. Vincent		40.00
Total for Local Constables	\$980.00	\$1,020.00
(i) Miscellaneous		
Prosecutions, Investigations and Civil Actions— Conveyance of Prisoners, Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, Printing, Payment of Jurors, etc.	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
Registration of Jurors	500.00	500.00
	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00
Inquests—		
Expenses re Inquests and Magisterial Enquiries	\$400.00	\$400.00
Total for Miscellaneous	\$6,900.00	\$6,900.00

V.—LEGISLATION

Amount Voted—\$32,705.00

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Legislation—		
Legislative Council	\$6,860.00	\$6,860.00
House of Assembly	20,520.00	20,620.00
General	6,025.00	5,225.00
	\$33,405.00	\$32,705.00

V.—LEGISLATION—Continued

DETAIL

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Legislative Council		
Salaries—		
President	\$240.00	\$240.00
Twenty Councillors at \$120 each	2,400.00	2,400.00
Clerk	600.00	600.00
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	600.00	600.00
Supervisor	300.00	300.00
Three Reporters at \$150 each	450.00	450.00
Three Doorkeepers: One at \$200, two at \$100	400.00	400.00
Page	35.00	35.00
	<u>\$5,025.00</u>	<u>\$5,025.00</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>\$6,860.00</u>	<u>\$6,860.00</u>
(b) House of Assembly		
Salaries—		
Speaker	\$750.00	\$750.00
Chairman of Committees	400.00	400.00
Thirty-six Members	8,500.00	8,600.00

V.—LEGISLATION—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(b) House of Assembly—Concluded		
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
Six Reporters, at \$150 each	900.00	900.00
Stenographer	100.00	100.00
Five Doorkeepers, at \$100 each	500.00	500.00
Four Messengers, at \$100 each	400.00	400.00
Attendant	100.00	100.00
Two Pages, at \$50 each	100.00	100.00
Opposition Doorkeeper	100.00	100.00
	<u>\$13,950.00</u>	<u>\$14,050.00</u>
Printing—		
Journal, Printing	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Binding	300.00	300.00
Debates	2,200.00	2,200.00
Miscellaneous	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>\$20,520.00</u>	<u>\$20,620.00</u>

V.—LEGISLATION—Concluded
Detail—Concluded

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(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, 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	800.00	
	<u>\$1,750.00</u>	<u>\$950.00</u>
Library—		
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>\$6,025.00</u>	<u>\$5,225.00</u>

VI.—EDUCATION

Amount Voted, as per Statement A—\$4,100.00

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Contingencies	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Extra Grant	1,000.00	1,000.00
Teachers' Pension Fund	1,600.00	1,600.00
	<u>\$4,100.00</u>	<u>\$4,100.00</u>

VI.—EDUCATION—Continued

Detail

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
B.—Expenditure authorized by Statute		
Scholarships	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Pension	300.00	300.00
Grants to Boards	137,007.54	137,007.54
Sparsely Populated Localities	39,000.00	46,000.00
Higher Education	13,694.13	13,694.13
Pupil Teachers	11,500.00	11,500.00
Augmentation	72,500.00	72,500.00
Colleges	15,451.93	15,451.93
Inspection (a) Salaries	7,880.00	7,880.00
(b) Additional	1,122.45	1,122.45
Industrial Education	3,767.61	3,767.61
Council of Higher Education	7,500.00	7,500.00
Interest on Loan for School Buildings	4,000.00	
Erection, Remodelling, etc., School Buildings	5,000.00	5,000.00
Retiring Allowances to Teachers	1,000.00	1,000.00
	<u>\$320,923.66</u>	<u>\$323,923.66</u>

Summary

A.—To be voted	\$4,100.00	\$4,100.00
B.—Authorized by Statute	320,923.66	323,923.66
	<u>\$325,023.66</u>	<u>\$328,023.66</u>
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	1,600.00	1,600.00
	<u>\$4,100.00</u>	<u>\$4,100.00</u>
Total (A)	\$4,100.00	\$4,100.00

VI.—EDUCATION—Continued
Detail—Continued

B.—Expenditure authorized by Statute.	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Scholarships		
The Diamond Jubilee Scholarships	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
(b) Pension		
James D. Munn	\$300.00	\$300.00
(c) Grants to Boards		
Roman Catholic	\$45,987.36	
Church of England	44,490.74	
Methodist	37,409.56	
Salvation Army	4,018.37	
Presbyterian	912.26	
Congregational	581.36	
Other Denominations	107.89	
	\$137,007.54	\$137,007.54
(d) Sparsely Populated Localities		
Roman Catholic	\$13,494.88	
Church of England	12,965.49	
Methodist	10,901.89	
Salvation Army	1,171.03	
Presbyterian	265.85	
Congregational	169.42	
Other Denominations	31.44	
	\$39,000.00	\$46,000.00
(e) Superior Schools		
Roman Catholic	\$4,738.46	
Church of England	4,552.60	
Methodist	3,828.01	
Salvation Army	411.16	
Presbyterian	93.36	
Congregational	59.47	
Other Denominations	11.07	
	\$13,694.13	\$13,694.13

VI.—EDUCATION—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(f) Pupil Teachers		
Roman Catholic	\$3,979.25	
Church of England	3,823.16	
Methodist	3,214.67	
Salvation Army	345.28	
Presbyterian	78.40	
Congregational	49.95	
Other Denominations	9.29	
	<u>\$11,500.00</u>	<u>\$11,500.00</u>
(g) Augmentation		
Roman Catholic	\$25,086.35	
Church of England	24,102.24	
Methodist	20,266.12	
Salvation Army	2,176.93	
Presbyterian	494.87	
Congregational	315.00	
Other Denominations	58.49	
	<u>\$72,500.00</u>	<u>\$72,500.00</u>
(h) Colleges		
Roman Catholic	\$5,346.43	
Church of England	5,137.12	
Methodist	4,319.49	
Salvation Army	463.97	
Presbyterian	105.34	
Congregational	67.12	
Other Denominations	12.46	
	<u>\$15,451.93</u>	<u>\$15,451.93</u>
(i) Inspection		
(a) Salaries—		
Roman Catholic Superintendent	\$1,620.00	\$1,620.00
Roman Catholic Superintendent, Harbor Grace	1,620.00	1,620.00

VI.—EDUCATION—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(i) Inspection—Concluded		
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	
Church of England	566.47	
Methodist	107.05	
Salvation Army	260.70	
Presbyterian	59.19	
Congregational	37.72	
Other Denominations	7.00	
	<u>\$1,122.45</u>	<u>\$1,122.45</u>
(j) Industrial Education		
Roman Catholic	\$1,303.67	
Church of England	1,252.53	
Methodist	1,053.18	
Salvation Army	113.13	
Presbyterian	25.68	
Congregational	16.37	
Other Denominations	3.05	
	<u>\$3,767.61</u>	<u>\$3,767.61</u>
(k) Council of Higher Education		
Amount of Grant	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00
(l) School Buildings		
Interest on Loan for School Buildings	\$4,000.00	

VI.—EDUCATION—Concluded
Detail—Concluded

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(m) Erection, Remodelling, &c., School Buildings		
Roman Catholic	\$1,730.10	
Church of England	1,662.25	
Methodist	1,397.70	
Salvation Army	150.10	
Presbyterian	34.10	
Congregational	21.70	
Other Denominations	4.05	
	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
(n) Retiring Allowances to Teachers		
Roman Catholic	\$346.02	
Church of England	332.45	
Methodist	279.54	
Salvation Army	30.02	
Presbyterian	6.82	
Congregational	4.34	
Other Denominations .....	.81	
	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
	\$320,923.66	\$323,923.66

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES
Amount Voted—\$367,542.00

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Summary		
Relief of the Poor (proper)	\$147,442.00	\$179,342.00
In aid of Charitable Societies	12,062.00	13,922.00
Lunatic Asylum—Salaries and Maintenance..	40,458.00	44,730.00
General Hospital—Salaries and Maintenance..	51,566.00	54,174.00
Poor Asylum—Salaries and Maintenance	16,176.00	16,176.00
Public Health—St. John's and Outports	18,410.00	42,630.00
Lazaretto, St. John's	3,860.00	4,980.00
Fever Hospital	10,168.00	11,588.00
	\$300,142.00	\$367,542.00
Total	\$300,142.00	\$367,542.00

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Continued

Detail

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Relief of the Poor Department		
Salaries—		
(a) I. Commissioner	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00
2. St. John's Offices—		
Inspector and Accountant	\$800.00	\$800.00
Cashier	600.00	600.00
Book-keeper	600.00	600.00
	<u>\$2,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,000.00</u>
3. Outport Offices—		
Relieving Officers—		
Kelligrews	\$40.00	\$40.00
Harbor Main	40.00	40.00
Conception	40.00	40.00
Brigus	100.00	100.00
Port de Grave	60.00	60.00
North River	40.00	40.00
Bay Roberts	100.00	100.00
Harbor Grace	375.00	375.00
Spaniard's Bay	75.00	75.00
Carbonear	300.00	300.00
Freshwater, Bay de Verde	} 200.00	} 200.00
Broad Cove		
Western Bay		
Gull Island		
Northern Bay		
Lower Island Cove		
Bay de Verde		
Grates Cove	60.00	60.00
Old Perlican	50.00	50.00
Hant's Harbor	30.00	30.00
Heart's Content	60.00	60.00
New Harbor		
Trinity		

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Relief of the Poor Department—Continued		
Salaries—Relieving Officers—Continued		
Britannia Cove	40.00	24.00
Fox Harbor		16.00
Catalina	60.00	60.00
Bonavista	100.00	80.00
Elliston		20.00
King's Cove	60.00	60.00
Open Hall	40.00	40.00
Salvage	40.00	40.00
St. Brendan's	30.00	30.00
Wesleyville	60.00	60.00
James' Cove	40.00	40.00
Greenspond	60.00	60.00
Musgrave Harbor	20.00	20.00
Fogo	40.00	40.00
Twillingate	120.00	120.00
Exploits	40.00	40.00
Grand Falls and Bishop Falls	25.00	25.00
St. Anthony	40.00	40.00
LaScie	40.00	40.00
Conche	20.00	20.00
Jackson's Arm	20.00	20.00
Labrador	30.00	30.00
Blanc Sablon	20.00	20.00
Flower's Cove	20.00	20.00
Bonne Bay	40.00	40.00
Bay of Islands	40.00	40.00
St. George's	60.00	60.00
Channel	40.00	40.00
Rose Blanche	40.00	40.00
LaPoile	40.00	40.00
Burgeo	60.00	60.00
Rencontre West	40.00	40.00
Pushthrough	40.00	25.00
Ship Cove		15.00
St. Jacques	40.00	40.00

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Relief of the Poor Department—Continued		
Salaries—Relieving Officers—Concluded		
Harbor Breton	40.00	40.00
Grand Bank	20.00	20.00
St. Lawrence	30.00	30.00
Lamaline	40.00	40.00
Fortune	20.00	20.00
Burin	50.00	50.00
Mortier Bay	30.00	30.00
Flat Island	12.00	12.00
Oderin	20.00	20.00
Presque	20.00	20.00
Harbor Buffett	40.00	40.00
Placentia	60.00	60.00
St. Mary's	60.00	60.00
Trepassey	40.00	40.00
Ferryland	40.00	40.00
Mobile	40.00	40.00
Witless Bay	40.00	40.00
Total Salaries, Outports	\$3,577.00	\$3,577.00
Total Salaries, St. John's	3,800.00	3,800.00
New Offices—		
Salaries, if required, for new offices established by Order in Council	200.00	200.00
Total Salaries	\$7,577.00	\$7,577.00
(b) Medical Attendance to Paupers—		
I. Salaries—		
Four District Surgeons—		
St. John's, \$208.25 each	\$833.00	\$833.00

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Relief of the Poor Department—Continued		
(b) Medical Attendance to Paupers—Concluded		
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	8,000.00
3. Emergency Cases	700.00	1,500.00
	<u>\$7,349.00</u>	<u>\$11,149.00</u>
(c) Regular Relief—		
Permanent and Casual Poor—		
Widows, Orphans, Aged, Infirm.....	\$110,000.00	\$135,000.00
(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
Deep Sea Mission Orphanage—St. Anthony	800.00	800.00
	<u>\$11,340.00</u>	<u>\$11,340.00</u>
(e) Pauper Lunatics	\$1,200.00	\$2,000.00
(f) Conveyance of Sick Poor	\$1,000.00	\$2,600.00
(g) Conveyance of Sick Fishermen, Labrador	\$800.00	\$1,500.00
(h) Extraordinary Expenditure—		
Fire Sufferers, Artificial Limbs, etc...	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Relief of the Poor Department—Concluded		
(i) Contingencies—		
Printing and Stationery		
Postage and Telegrams		
Fuel and Light		
Sundries, Telephones, etc.	\$705.00	\$705.00
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	\$705.00	\$705.00
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(j) Rent	\$471.00	\$471.00
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(k) Shipwrecked Crews—		
Shipwrecked Crews, including allowance for keeping accounts, \$100..	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(a) Salaries—St. John's	\$3,800.00	\$3,800.00
Salaries—Outports	3,577.00	3,577.00
New Offices—Salaries, if required, for new offices established by Order in Council	200.00	200.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,577.00	\$7,577.00
(b) Medical Attendance to Paupers	7,349.00	11,149.00
(c) Permanent and Casual Poor	110,000.00	135,000.00
(d) Orphanages	11,340.00	11,340.00
(e) Expenses Pauper Lunatics	1,200.00	2,000.00
(f) Conveyance Sick Poor	1,000.00	2,600.00
(g) Conveyance Sick Fishermen, Labrador...	800.00	1,500.00
(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
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Total	\$147,442.00	\$179,342.00
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VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(b) Charitable Societies		
Halifax Institute for the Blind, 15 at \$200...	\$2,340.00	\$3,000.00
Halifax Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, 10 at \$200	1,800.00	2,000.00
Incidental Expenses, etc., re above	200.00	200.00
Dorcas Society, St. John's	230.00	230.00
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace	120.00	120.00
Dorcas Society, Carbonear	116.00	116.00
Dorcas Society, Twillingate	100.00	100.00
St. John's Factory	462.00	462.00
Benevolent Irish Society, Industrial Dept.....	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
Ladies' St. Vincent de Paul, 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
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital	500.00	500.00
Harbor Grace Industrial School	400.00	400.00
R.N.M.D.S.F. Hospital, Battle Hr., Labrador.	1,000.00	1,000.00
R.N.M.D.S.F. Hospital, Indian Hr., Labrador	500.00	500.00
R.N.M.D.S.F. Hospital, St. Anthony, District St. Barbe	1,500.00	1,500.00
R.N.M.D.S.F. Hospital, Pilley's Island		1,000.00
Moravian Church Hospital, Okak, Labrador..	200.00	200.00
Convalescent Home	400.00	400.00
	\$12,062.00	\$13,922.00

(c) Lunatic Asylum

Salaries—

Resident Physician	\$1,700.00	\$1,700.00
Matron	438.00	480.00
Three Commissioners at \$200	600.00	600.00

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(c) Lunatic Asylum—Continued.		
Male Attendants—		
One at \$480	400.00	480.00
Two at \$400	360.00	800.00
Three at \$350	624.00	1,050.00
One at \$325	325.00	
One at \$310	310.00	
One at \$400	365.00	400.00
Four at \$330	1,200.00	1,320.00
Eight at \$300		2,400.00
Two at \$270	540.00	
Six at \$260	780.00	
One at \$240	200.00	240.00
Female Attendants—		
One at \$200	144.00	200.00
Four at \$150	480.00	600.00
Eight at \$130	864.00	1,040.00
Six at \$120	576.00	720.00
Four at \$100	252.00	400.00
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	\$10,158.00	\$12,430.00
Contingencies—		
Stationery		
Sundries	\$300.00	\$300.00
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	\$300.00	\$300.00
Supplies—		
Rations	\$17,000.00	\$20,000.00
Clothing	3,000.00	4,250.00
Incidentals, viz—Medicines, Graves, Forage, Straw, Repairs to Furniture, etc.	2,500.00	2,750.00
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	\$22,500.00	\$27,000.00

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(c) Lunatic Asylum—Concluded		
Fuel and Light—		
Coal, etc.	\$4,500.00	\$5,000.00
Repairs—		
Repairs Lunatic Asylum Building	\$3,000.00	
Total for Lunatic Asylum	\$40,458.00	\$44,730.00
(d) General Hospital		
Salaries—		
Resident Physician	\$2,300.00	\$2,300.00
Attendant Physicians—Two at \$300, one at \$600	1,200.00	1,200.00
Seamen's Physicians—Two at \$40	80.00	80.00
Electro-Therapeutist	300.00	350.00
Matron	540.00	540.00
Superintendent of Nurses	540.00	540.00
Male Attendant	390.00	390.00
Superintendent Cook		250.00
Cook	120.00	
Kitchen Maids—Three at \$72		216.00
Night Watchman		360.00
Seamstress	96.00	96.00
Laundress	120.00	120.00
Laundry Maids—Four at \$72	288.00	288.00
Seven Maids—Four Ward Maids, two Housemaids and one Telephone Girl	576.00	504.00
Additional help in Hospital and Laundry, only in case of illness	150.00	150.00
Nursing Staff—		
Housekeeper for Nurses' Home		300.00
Head Nurses—Seven at \$240	1,440.00	1,680.00
Staff Nurses—Six at \$160	960.00	960.00
Probationers—		
Thirty-six at \$100, \$72 and \$48, according to years	2,000.00	3,000.00

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(d) General Hospital—Concluded		
Nurses' Home—		
Seven Maids at \$72, viz—Two Kitchen, one Dining Room and four Housemaids		504.00
Heat and Light Station—		
Engineer		\$600.00
Messenger and Fireman	330.00	330.00
Assistant Fireman (non-resident)		416.00
To cover increases in Salaries due to extension of Hospital	336.00	
	<u>\$11,766.00</u>	<u>\$15,174.00</u>
Contingencies—		
Stationery		
Printing, Telegrams, Postage and Incidentals	\$200.00	\$400.00
	<u>\$200.00</u>	<u>\$400.00</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	
	<u>\$51,566.00</u>	<u>\$54,174.00</u>
Total for General Hospital		

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(e) Poor Asylum		
Salaries—		
Superintendent	\$500.00	\$500.00
Allowance for Horse Hire	50.00	50.00
Matron	150.00	150.00
Attendant Physician	50.00	50.00
Three Male Attendants—One at \$350, one at \$270, one at \$40	660.00	660.00
Ten Female Attendants—One at \$114, one at \$108, four at \$84, four at \$70.....	846.00	846.00
Night Watchman	360.00	360.00
	<u>\$2,616.00</u>	<u>\$2,616.00</u>
Contingencies—		
Stationery		
Postage		
Sundries, including Telephone	\$110.00	\$110.00
	<u>\$110.00</u>	<u>\$110.00</u>
Maintenance—		
Rations	\$8,400.00	\$9,000.00
Clothing and Bedding	1,150.00	1,350.00
Sundries, Utensils, Cleaning, etc.	1,000.00	1,200.00
	<u>\$10,550.00</u>	<u>\$11,550.00</u>
Fuel and Light	\$1,900.00	\$1,900.00
Repairs	1,000.00	
Total for Poor Asylum	<u>\$16,176.00</u>	<u>\$16,176.00</u>
(f) Public Health		
Salaries—		
Public and Medical Health Officer	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Inspector Public Health	700.00	700.00
Inspector of Meats	250.00	250.00
Clerk and Typist	300.00	300.00
Clerk		720.00
	<u>\$3,250.00</u>	<u>\$3,970.00</u>

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(f) Public Health—Concluded		
Contingencies—		
Printing and Stationery	\$150.00	\$150.00
Doctors' Reports on Infectious Cases	130.00	130.00
Disinfectants and Drugs, etc.	150.00	400.00
Travelling Expenses	200.00	400.00
Laboratory Apparatus and Chemicals	150.00	150.00
Sundries for Office, including Cleaning...	100.00	150.00
	<u>\$880.00</u>	<u>\$1,380.00</u>
Conveyance—		
For Conveyance, etc.	\$600.00	\$1,000.00
Tuberculosis—		
Tuberculosis Campaign	\$4,000.00	\$24,000.00
General—		
Quarantine		
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	\$5,400.00	\$8,000.00
	<u>\$5,400.00</u>	<u>\$8,000.00</u>
Twillingate—		
Salary Keeper, \$40; Repairs, etc., \$40....	\$80.00	\$80.00
Labrador—		
Passages, Hire of Room, etc., for Doctor and Nurse	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Medical Attendance and Medicine	3,000.00	3,000.00
	<u>\$4,200.00</u>	<u>\$4,200.00</u>
Total for Public Health	<u>\$18,410.00</u>	<u>\$42,630.00</u>

VII.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—Concluded

Detail—Concluded

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(g) Lazaretto, St. John's		
Salaries—		
Matron	\$120.00	\$240.00
Physician	100.00	100.00
Fireman and Messenger	240.00	240.00
	<u>\$460.00</u>	<u>\$580.00</u>
Maintenance and Supplies—		
Rations	\$1,500.00	\$2,500.00
Medicines, Wines and Disinfectants	600.00	850.00
Sundries, Clothing, etc.	400.00	650.00
	<u>\$2,500.00</u>	<u>\$4,000.00</u>
Fuel and Light	\$400.00	\$400.00
Repairs to Lazaretto	\$500.00	
	<u>\$3860.00</u>	<u>\$4,980.00</u>
(h) Fever Hospital		
Salaries—		
Matron	\$540.00	\$540.00
Attendant Physician	100.00	100.00
Fireman and Messenger	360.00	360.00
First Nurse	240.00	240.00
Second Nurse	200.00	220.00
One Attendant	120.00	120.00
One Attendant	108.00	108.00
	<u>\$1,668.00</u>	<u>\$1,688.00</u>
Maintenance and Supplies—		
Rations	\$5,000.00	\$5,800.00
Medicines, Wines and Disinfectants	2,000.00	2,600.00
	<u>\$7,000.00</u>	<u>\$8,400.00</u>
Fuel and Light	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Total	<u>\$10,168.00</u>	<u>\$11,588.00</u>

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.

Amount Voted—\$92,220.00

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Lighthouses		
Salaries	\$41,656.00	\$44,942.00
Maintenance	42,635.00	44,740.00
Contingencies	500.00	500.00
	<u>\$84,791.00</u>	<u>\$90,182.00</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 Capes Spear and 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>
	<u>\$86,892.00</u>	<u>\$92,220.00</u>

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.—Continued

Detail

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Stations—		
Red Bay—Keeper	\$60.00	\$60.00
St. Anthony—Keeper	50.00	50.00
Englee—Keeper	50.00	50.00
Westport—Keeper	50.00	50.00
Jackson's Arm—Keeper	50.00	50.00
Seal Cove—Keeper	50.00	50.00
Gull Island—Keeper, \$444; Assistant, \$348; Courier, \$60	852.00	852.00
Nippers Harbor—Keeper	300.00	300.00
Little Bay Island—Keeper	204.00	204.00
South End, Long Island—Keeper, \$582; Cour- ier, \$60	642.00	642.00
Leading Ticks—Keeper	252.00	252.00
Long Point, Twillingate—Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$348	810.00	810.00
Wharf Light, Twillingate	100.00	100.00
Fortune Harbor—Keeper	300.00	300.00
Mill Point—Keeper	200.00	150.00
Lower Sandy Point—Keeper	200.00	200.00
Grassy Island—Keeper	200.00	200.00
Cabbage Head—Keeper	250.00	250.00
Upper Black Head—Keeper	250.00	250.00
Sergeant's Cove Head—Keeper	528.00	528.00
Baccalhao North—Keeper	528.00	528.00
Herring Neck—Keeper	204.00	204.00
Fogo Harbor—Keeper	204.00	204.00
Brook's Point—Keeper	360.00	360.00
Change Island—Keeper	300.00	300.00
Cann Island—Keeper	450.00	450.00
Stag Harbor Run Buoys—Keeper	100.00	100.00
Seldom Come Bye Fog Alarm—Keeper, \$528; Light Keeper, \$72	600.00	600.00
Tilton Harbor—Keeper	100.00	100.00
Wadham Island—Keeper	582.00	582.00
Peekford's Island—Keeper	360.00	360.00
Musgrave Harbor—Keeper	200.00	100.00
Penguin Island—Keeper	582.00	582.00
Cabot Island—Keeper, \$582; Courier, \$60.....	642.00	642.00

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Lighthouses—Salaries—Continued		
Puffin Island—Keeper	360.00	360.00
Shoe Cove—Keeper		250.00
Little Denier—Keeper	528.00	528.00
King's Cove Head—Keeper	300.00	300.00
Squary Head—Keeper	204.00	204.00
Cape Bonavista—Keeper, \$462; Assistant, \$348	810.00	810.00
Melrose Leading Light—Keeper		50.00
Green Island Light and Alarm, Catalina—Keeper and Engineer, \$444; Assistant, \$348	892.00	892.00
Fort Point, Trinity—Light Keeper, \$150; Fog Alarm Keeper and Assistant, \$750.....	900.00	900.00
Ragged Island—Keeper	300.00	300.00
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	300.00	300.00
Baccalieu South—Keeper and Assistant, \$720; Courier, \$80	800.00	800.00
Baccalieu Fog Alarm—Keeper and Assistant, \$792; Courier, \$40	832.00	832.00
Western Bay—Keeper	528.00	528.00
Carbonear Island—Keeper	360.00	360.00
Harbor Grace Island—Keeper, \$360; Assistant, \$300	660.00	660.00
Harbor Grace Beacon—Keeper, \$200; Bay Buoys, \$40	240.00	240.00
Green Point, Bay Roberts—Keeper	284.00	284.00
Brigus—Keeper	360.00	360.00
Salmon Cove—Keeper	204.00	204.00
Cupids—Keeper	150.00	150.00
Cape St. Francis—Keeper, \$462; Engineer, \$420	882.00	882.00
Fort Amherst—Keeper	800.00	800.00
St. John's Narrows Buoys	100.00	100.00
Leading Lights, St. John's—Keeper	320.00	320.00
Cape Spear Light and Alarm—Keeper and Assistant, \$990.00; Second Assistant, \$348	990.00	1,338.00
Bay Bulls—Keeper	528.00	528.00

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Lighthouses—Salaries—Continued		
Ferryland—Keeper	600.00	600.00
Powell's Head—Keeper	800.00	800.00
Cape Pine—Keeper	650.00	650.00
Point Lahaye—Keeper	252.00	252.00
Cape St. Mary's—Keeper and Assistant, \$750; Courier, \$20	770.00	770.00
Point Verde—Keeper, Light, \$360; Keeper, Alarm, \$388	360.00	748.00
Placentia Leading Lights—Keeper		50.00
Point Latine—Keeper	252.00	252.00
Marticot Island—Keeper, \$300; Assistant, \$228	528.00	528.00
Long Island, Placentia—Keeper, \$528; Courier, \$60	588.00	588.00
Flat Islands—Keeper	150.00	150.00
Tides Point Light and Alarm—Keeper		700.00
Burin Iron Island—Keeper	300.00	300.00
Dodding Head—Keeper, \$444; Assistant, \$348	792.00	792.00
Little Burin Island—Keeper, Light and Alarm		700.00
St. Lawrence—Keeper		700.00
Green Island Light and Alarm, Fortune Bay—Keeper, \$800; Courier, \$60	860.00	860.00
Lamaline—Keeper	150.00	150.00
Lamaline Leading Lights—Keeper		50.00
Brunette—Keeper	660.00	660.00
Fortune—Keeper		200.00
Grand Bank—Keeper	150.00	150.00
Garnish—Keeper	150.00	150.00
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
Ireland Island—Keeper	560.00	560.00

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Lighthouses—Salaries—Concluded		
Rose Blanche—Keeper Light, \$408; Keeper Fog Alarm, \$528; Keeper Fog Alarm Lighthouse, \$72	1,008.00	1,008.00
Isle aux Mortes—Keeper	150.00	150.00
Channel Range Light and Buoys—Keeper....	360.00	360.00
Channel Head Light and Signal—Keeper....	810.00	810.00
Sandy Point—Keeper	204.00	204.00
Port au Port, Long Point—Keeper	360.00	360.00
Bay of Islands—Keeper	300.00	300.00
Lobster Cove Head—Keeper	528.00	528.00
Cow Head—Keeper, \$204; Assistant, \$156....	360.00	360.00
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	360.00
Pack's Harbor—Keeper	360.00	360.00
Cut Throat—Keeper	360.00	360.00
St. Michael's Head—Keeper	204.00	204.00
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Total Salaries	\$41,656.00	\$44,942.00
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Lighthouses—Maintenance		
Maintenance—		
Red Bay	\$40.00	\$175.00
St. Anthony	40.00	175.00
Englee	40.00	60.00
Westport	40.00	150.00
Jackson's Arm	40.00	150.00
Seal Cove	40.00	75.00
Gull Island	450.00	450.00
Nipper's Harbor	200.00	200.00
Little Bay Island	200.00	200.00
Long Island, N.D.B., Special \$100.....	450.00	350.00
Great Denier	60.00	
Leading Ticks	200.00	200.00
Long Point, Twillingate, Special \$250	650.00	450.00
Wharf Light, Twillingate	75.00	75.00
Baccalhao North	200.00	230.00

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Lighthouses—Maintenance—Continued		
Fortune Harbor	150.00	150.00
Mill Point	200.00	50.00
Lower Sandy Point	200.00	150.00
Grassy Island	200.00	150.00
Cabbage Head	300.00	250.00
Upper Black Island	300.00	250.00
Sergeant's Cove Head	350.00	350.00
Fogo Harbor, Special \$150	225.00	75.00
Herring Neck	200.00	200.00
Joe Batt's Arm, Brook's Point	250.00	250.00
South End Change Islands	225.00	225.00
Cann Island	200.00	225.00
Stag Run Buoys	100.00	150.00
Seldom Come Bye Fog Alarm	500.00	500.00
Tilton Harbor	40.00	40.00
Wadham Islands	300.00	350.00
Peckford's Island	300.00	300.00
Penguin Island	250.00	250.00
Cabot Island, Special \$300	700.00	400.00
Puffin Island	550.00	500.00
Shoe Cove Point		200.00
Little Denier	270.00	270.00
King's Cove Head	150.00	150.00
Squary Head	150.00	150.00
Cape Bonavista, Special \$200	400.00	600.00
Melrose		50.00
Green Island Light and Alarm	600.00	600.00
Ragged Island	250.00	250.00
Trinity Alarm	600.00	300.00
Fort Point, Trinity, Special \$50	180.00	180.00
Random Island	230.00	230.00
Heart's Content	150.00	150.00
Jaynes Head		150.00
Hant's Harbor	130.00	130.00
Old Perlican	250.00	250.00
Baccalieu South	400.00	400.00
Baccalieu Fog Alarm	600.00	600.00
Western Bay Fog Signal	750.00	750.00

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Lighthouses—Maintenance—Continued		
Carbonear, Special \$50	250.00	200.00
Harbor Grace Island, Special \$150	615.00	450.00
Hr. Grace Beacon and Bar Buoys, Special \$150	400.00	350.00
Green Point, Bay Roberts	150.00	150.00
Salmon Cove	150.00	150.00
Brigus	200.00	200.00
Cupids	100.00	150.00
Cape St. Francis Light and Alarm	1,400.00	1,400.00
Fort Amherst	600.00	600.00
St. John's Narrows Buoys	100.00	100.00
Leading Lights, St. John's	420.00	420.00
Cape Spear Light and Alarm	875.00	875.00
Bay Bulls	400.00	400.00
Ferryland, Special \$250	625.00	625.00
Powell's Head	700.00	700.00
Cape Pine	445.00	445.00
Point La Haye	150.00	150.00
Cape St. Mary's, Special \$250	750.00	700.00
Point Verde Light and Alarm	270.00	900.00
Placentia Leading Lights		100.00
Point Latine	200.00	200.00
Marticot Island, Special \$30	280.00	250.00
Long Island, Placentia	300.00	300.00
Flat Islands		150.00
Tides Point Light and Alarm		700.00
Burin Iron Island	300.00	300.00
Dodding Head, Special \$300	800.00	800.00
Little Burin Light and Alarm		700.00
St. Lawrence Light and Alarm		700.00
Green Island, Fortune Bay, Special \$200.....	1,200.00	1,000.00
Lamaline	200.00	250.00
Lamaline Leading Lights		100.00
Brunette	400.00	400.00
Fortune		150.00
Grand Bank	100.00	100.00
Garnish	100.00	100.00
Belleoram	130.00	130.00
St. Jacques	300.00	300.00
Rocky Point	130.00	130.00

VIII.—LIGHTHOUSES, BLOCKHOUSE, &c.—Concluded

Detail—Concluded

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Lighthouses—Maintenance—Concluded		
Sagona Fog Gun	80.00	80.00
Pass Island	300.00	450.00
Gaultois, Special \$200	320.00	120.00
Ramea	250.00	250.00
Boar Island	250.00	250.00
Ireland Island	250.00	250.00
Rose Blanche, Special \$200	450.00	450.00
Rose Blanche Fog Alarm, Special \$100	600.00	500.00
Bad Neighbor Buoy	150.00	150.00
Isle aux Mortes	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, Special \$100	300.00	300.00
Port au Port	250.00	250.00
Bay of Islands	200.00	200.00
Lobster Cove Head	250.00	200.00
Cow Head	200.00	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	100.00
Cape North	250.00	250.00
Pack's Harbor	250.00	250.00
Cut Throat Point	250.00	250.00
General Lighthouses	4,000.00	4,000.00
Guiding Marks in Harbors on Treaty Coast..	250.00	
General Repairs and Upkeep of the Service..	4,000.00	4,000.00
White Bay Lights	600.00	
Contingencies	500.00	
Buoys and Fishing Lights		1,000.00
	<u>\$42,635.00</u>	<u>\$44,740.00</u>

IX.—AGRICULTURE AND MINES

Amount Voted—\$36,200.00

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
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 for Surveyors	8,000.00	8,000.00
Mineral and other Assays	600.00	600.00
Expenses under Forest Fires	1,500.00	5,000.00
Timber Inspection	700.00	1,000.00
Exploration of Coal Areas	15,000.00	15,000.00
Fire Patrol Committee	4,000.00	4,000.00
Rent of Court at Imperial Institute		980.00
	<u>\$31,420.00</u>	<u>\$36,200.00</u>
Expenditure authorized by Statute	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Encouragement of Agriculture	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00

X.—MARINE AND FISHERIES

Amount Voted—\$103,040.00

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
General		
Protection, etc.—		
Salaries	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Meteorological Service	6,000.00	6,000.00
Herring Fishery Protection	800.00	800.00
Expenses Ss Fiona (Customs Protection)	20,000.00	20,000.00
Contingencies, viz—		
Travelling Expenses Department Fisheries	1,605.00	1,650.00
Incidentals	150.00	150.00
Lobster Label Expenses	1,500.00	1,500.00
Salmon Label Expenses		600.00
Public Wharves—		
Public Wharves, Repairs, Keepers, Rent and Light	1,500.00	2,000.00

X.—MARINE AND FISHERIES—Concluded
Detail

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
General—Concluded		
Harbor Master—		
Harbor Master, St. John's, \$100; Boat, \$360	460.00	460.00
Night Boatman and Sundries	40.00	40.00
Examiners Masters and Mates—		
Instructors to Masters and Mates and Assistant Examiners	540.00	540.00
In aid of Instruction in Drawing for Me- chanical 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>\$50,940.00</u>	<u>\$52,040.00</u>
Shipbuilding—		
Bounty on Ships Built	\$16,000.00	\$16,000.00
Marine Works	15,000.00	15,000.00
Dredging	3,000.00	15,000.00
Propagation of Lobsters		5,000.00
	<u>\$84,940.00</u>	<u>\$103,040.00</u>

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Amount Voted—\$180,293.00

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Roads		
Local, viz—		
District of St. Barbe	\$2,534.00	
“ Twillingate	6,069.00	
“ Fogo	2,360.00	
“ Bonavista	6,413.00	
“ Trinity	6,456.00	
“ Bay de Verde	3,065.00	
“ Carbonear	1,567.00	
“ Harbor Grace	3,953.00	
“ Port de Grave	2,322.00	
“ Harbor Main	2,964.00	
“ St. John's East	6,710.00	

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Roads—Concluded		
“ St. John’s West	5,765.00	
“ Ferryland	1,777.00	
“ Placentia and St. Mary’s	4,740.00	
“ Burin	3,245.00	
“ Fortune Bay	2,730.00	
“ Burgeo and LaPoile	2,185.00	
“ St. George	2,835.00	
Total for Local Roads	\$67,690.00	\$67,690.00
Main Line	\$65,860.00	\$65,860.00
Construction and Repairs to Roads	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Salaries	\$502.00	\$502.00
Lighting St. John’s Streets and half cost of Southside, \$250	\$8,250.00	\$8,250.00
Total Roads	\$162,302.00	\$162,302.00
Ferries	\$12,824.00	\$17,991.00
Total	\$175,126.00	\$180,293.00
Summary		
Roads, etc.	\$162,302.00	\$162,302.00
Ferries	12,824.00	17,991.00
Total	\$175,126.00	\$180,293.00

Detail

(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 Harbor	90.00	90.00
Rouge Harbor to North West Arm	65.00	65.00
Little Bay Mines towards Indian Brook	500.00	500.00

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Main Roads—Continued		
Jackson's Cove to King's Cove	100.00	100.00
Jackson's Cove to Birchy Cove and Colchester Southern Harbor, Little Bay Islands, to Sulian's Cove	65.00	65.00
Lush's Bight to Ward's Harbor	50.00	50.00
Fortune Harbor to Cottrell's Cove	100.00	100.00
New Bay Head to Fortune Harbor	100.00	100.00
Exploits to Sergeant's Cove	40.00	40.00
Black Island Tickle to Keir's Cove	40.00	40.00
Moreton's Harbor to Change Harbor	57.00	57.00
Moreton's Harbor to Western Head	60.00	60.00
Tizzard's Harbor to Carter's Cove	115.00	115.00
Tizzard's Harbor to Moreton's Harbor	100.00	100.00
Jenkins' Cove to French Beach	100.00	100.00
Rink Road, leading from Congregational Church to Bluff Head Cove	50.00	50.00
Twillingate to Bluff Head	50.00	50.00
Gillard's Cove, round Kettle Cove, connecting Purcell's Harbor	230.00	230.00
Lowland Cove to Main Line	20.00	20.00
Little Harbor to Purcell's Hr., 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 Bye 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 Hr. and Indian Bay	100.00	100.00
Shambler's to Loo Cove	100.00	100.00

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Main Roads—Continued		
Greenspond to English Harbor, or on the landing place near English Harbor.....	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 toward's 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
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	920.00	920.00
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

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Main Roads—Continued		
Lead Cove to Grates 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
Grates 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	1,250.00	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 Cove	150.00	150.00
Salmon Cove to Gaskiers	100.00	100.00
Holyrood, through Seal Cove	100.00	100.00
Holyrood to Witless Bay	650.00	650.00
Manuels 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
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
Kenmount to Topsail	300.00	300.00
City Limits to Fort Amherst	430.00	430.00
City Limits to Waterford Bridge	219.00	219.00

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(a) Main Roads—Concluded		
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. Shotts 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 Hr. End	425.00	425.00
Baine Harbor to Rushoon	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	2,585.00	2,585.00
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	\$65,860.00	\$65,860.00
(b) Construction and Repairs to Roads..	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(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, Renews-Trepassey	40.00	40.00
Keeping Half-way House, New Harbor-Burin	20.00	20.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$502.00	\$502.00
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(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
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	\$8,250.00	\$8,250.00
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(e) Ferries		
Cremmellaire	\$25.00	\$25.00
Norris' Point to Curzon Village and Wood Pt.	160.00	160.00
Wild Cove to Bear Cove, White Bay	70.00	70.00
Goose Cove	50.00	50.00
St. Barbe Bay		25.00
Across Castor River	40.00	40.00
Gillard's Cove to Tizzard's Harbor	110.00	110.00
Black Island	50.00	50.00
Little Bay to Three Arms	20.00	20.00
Southern and Three Arms	25.00	25.00
Jones' Cove for Main Tickle to Merritt's Hr.	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 South, or Musgrave Harbor	80.00	80.00
Carmanville, 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

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(e) Ferries—Continued		
Windmill Brook to End of Road	80.00	80.00
North to South Maine Tickle, Change Islands	110.00	110.00
Indian Island	100.00	100.00
Loo Cove	60.00	60.00
New Town to York, Bungy's Hall, Norris' and Outer Pinchard's' Island	110.00	110.00
Ship Island to Greenspond and Newell's Island	140.00	140.00
Shambler's Cove or Mainland to Greenspond	80.00	80.00
Tinker's Island and Main Island to Pool's Is-	80.00	80.00
Pool's Island to Greenspond	200.00	200.00
South West Arm, Pool's Island	120.00	120.00
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 Islands—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	80.00
Trinity East to Trinity, New Motor Service..	160.00	800.00
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	100.00	100.00
Snook's Harbor to Foster's Pt., Whiterock, etc-	90.00	90.00
Little Heart's Ease, S. W. Arm, Random....		60.00
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
Kitchuses to South Shore, C. B.	50.00	50.00
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

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(e) Ferries—Continued		
King's Landing to Mount Carmel	100.00	100.00
Admiral's Beach to Colinet Island	120.00	120.00
Mother Rex to Admiral's Beach		
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—New Motor Service	300.00	
Jersey Proper—New Motor Service	240.00	3,000.00
St. Kyran's	20.00	20.00
Sound Island to Woody Island		30.00
Famish Cove		30.00
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
Epworth to Path End	200.00	130.00
Across Corbin Harbor	40.00	40.00
Across Little St. Lawrence	87.00	150.00
Across Lawn, Barrisway	50.00	50.00
Grand Beach, from Side to Side	40.00	40.00
Little Barachois, 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	240.00
End Farwell's Road—Horse and Cattle Ferry		30.00
Across Little Bay, Mortier Bay	90.00	150.00
Butler's Cove, Mortier Bay	75.00	100.00
Little Bay to Coomb's Cove	100.00	100.00
Jersey Harbor, S. S., to Jersey Harbor, N. S., thence to Harbor 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

XI.—ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES—Concluded

Detail—Concluded

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(e) Ferries—Concluded		
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	125.00
Grandy's Passage to Burnt Island and Main..	100.00	100.00
Burnt Island—Main to Island	100.00	100.00
Burnt Islands to N. W. Point		75.00
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	30.00	30.00
Baker's Tickle to Harding's Island		
Across Highland River Brook	60.00	60.00
Across Crabb's Brook	70.00	100.00
Across Robinson's Brook	60.00	60.00
Across Fischell's Brook	60.00	60.00
Sandy Point to South Side—New Motor Service	120.00	685.00
Main Lands, Port au Port		25.00
Across Middle Barachoix Brook	60.00	60.00
Across Barachoix Brook, South Side Sandy Pt.	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	100.00
Grand River, Codroy, S. S. to N. S. Gut	220.00	220.00
Flat Brook	40.00	40.00
Curling to Summerside—New Motor Service..	260.00	1,200.00
Incidentals, Boats, Repairs, Tackle, etc.	1,000.00	1,350.00
Additional Ferries	2,336.00	2,000.00
Total for Ferries	\$12,824.00	\$17,991.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Amount Voted—\$592,555.40

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Summary		
General Post Office and Money Order Office	\$7,290.00	\$8,140.00
St. John's Office	15,260.00	16,800.00
Travelling Post Offices	12,534.00	13,764.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$34,984.00	\$38,704.00
Postmasters	21,839.00	23,564.00
Labrador	1,060.00	1,285.00
Couriers	45,010.00	49,023.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$102,893.00	\$112,576.40
Manufacture of Postage Stamps	3,000.00	3,000.00
Postal Contingencies	19,000.00	19,000.00
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	\$124,893.00	\$134,576.40
Steam Subsidies	323,569.00	331,669.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$448,462.00	\$466,245.40
Telegraphs		
General Maintenance	\$103,834.00	\$110,860.00
Construction	12,000.00	12,000.00
Marconi Royalties	3,500.00	3,500.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$567,796.00	\$592,605.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Detail		
General Post Office and Money Order Office		
Chief Clerk and Accountant	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Assistant Accountant and Cashier	800.00	1,000.00
Secretary to Postmaster-General	650.00	850.00
Clerk to Postmaster-General	400.00	400.00
Dead Letter and Stamp Clerk	550.00	550.00
Superintendent Money Order Office	1,200.00	1,200.00
First Clerk	800.00	1,000.00
Second Clerk	650.00	650.00
Third Clerk	450.00	450.00
Fourth Clerk	350.00	400.00
Fifth Clerk		200.00
Typist	240.00	240.00
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	\$7,290.00	\$8,140.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
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	240.00
Superintendent Parcel Post	800.00	1,000.00
Parcel Post Book-keeper	450.00	450.00
Parcel Clerk and Storekeeper	500.00	500.00
Assistant Clerk	500.00	500.00
Assistant Clerk	400.00	400.00
Distribution Branch		
Clerk in Charge	\$800.00	\$800.00
General Delivery Clerk	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	600.00	600.00
Window Clerk	650.00	650.00
Newspaper Assorter	550.00	550.00
General Assorters, Two	500.00	1,000.00
Asst. Assorters and Stampers, Two	400.00	800.00
Letter Carriers—Two at \$450 each	900.00	900.00
Letter Carriers—Two at \$350 each	700.00	700.00
Letter Carriers—Two at \$300 each	600.00	600.00
Letter Carrier	250.00	250.00
Letter Carriers—Seven at \$200 each	1,000.00	1,400.00
Keeper	400.00	400.00
Fireman	300.00	300.00
Watchman	360.00	360.00
	\$15,260.00	\$16,800.00
Travelling Post Offices		
Branch Railway Mail Clerks	\$1,200.00	\$1,440.00
Conception Bay Railway Mail Clerks (three)	1,000.00	1,400.00
Placentia Railway Mail Clerk	450.00	450.00
Bonavista Railway Mail Clerks (two)		960.00
Sydney, C. B., Office	600.00	600.00
Assistant Sydney Office		500.00
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	480.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Travelling Post Offices—Concluded		
Main Line Railway Reserve Clerk	450.00	400.00
Main Line Railway Clerks	1,014.00	1,014.00
Main Line Railway Clerks		400.00
Assistant Mail Clerk	480.00	480.00
Bonne Bay and St. John's Mail Clerk	500.00	500.00
Port aux Basques and Sydney, C. B.	1,250.00	1,250.00
Port aux Basques and Placentia	390.00	390.00
Northern Coastal T. P. O.	330.00	330.00
Bonavista Bay	260.00	260.00
Fogo District	260.00	260.00
Fortune Bay 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
Three Extra Mail Clerks	1,200.00	
	\$12,534.00	\$13,764.00
Outport Postmasters		
Abraham's Cove	\$10.00	\$10.00
Adam's Cove	40.00	40.00
Adeyton	15.00	15.00
Admiral's Beach	10.00	10.00
Admiral's Cove	10.00	10.00
Amherst Cove	15.00	15.00
Angel's Cove	10.00	10.00
Anderson's Cove	15.00	15.00
Apsey Brook	10.00	10.00
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	40.00	40.00
Balena	15.00	15.00
Bank Head	20.00	20.00
Bareneed	30.00	30.00
Barport	30.00	30.00
Barr'd Island	15.00	15.00
Barrisway, P. B.	10.00	10.00
Bartlett's Harbor	15.00	15.00
Bauline	15.00	15.00
Bay Bulls	120.00	120.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
Bay D'Espoir	15.00	15.00
Bay de Leau	8.00	8.00
Bay de Verde	60.00	60.00
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 Roberts	240.00	240.00
Bear Cove	10.00	10.00
Beau Bois	20.00	20.00
Belburns	10.00	10.00
Bell Island	300.00	300.00
Bell Island Mines	300.00	300.00
Belleoram	60.00	60.00
Bellevue	15.00	15.00
Benoit's Cove	15.00	15.00
Benton	20.00	20.00
Bett's Cove	20.00	20.00
Birchy Bay	15.00	15.00
Birchy Head	15.00	15.00
Biscay Bay	10.00	10.00
Bishop's Cove	18.00	18.00
Bishop's Falls	360.00	360.00
Black Duck Brook	10.00	10.00
Blackhead	60.00	60.00
Black Island	15.00	15.00
Black River	40.00	40.00
Blaketown	15.00	15.00
Boat Harbor	8.00	8.00
Bonavista	220.00	220.00
Bonavista, Cape Shore	10.00	10.00
Bonne Bay	90.00	120.00
Boot Harbor	30.00	30.00
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
Brighton	15.00	15.00
Brigus Cross Roads	24.00	24.00
Brigus Gullies	30.00	30.00
Brigus South	20.00	20.00
Brig Bay	15.00	15.00
Brien's Stand	10.00	10.00
Bristol's Hope	24.00	24.00
British Harbor	15.00	15.00
Broad Cove, Bay de Verde	70.00	70.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
Broad Cove, Bonavista	15.00	15.00
Broad Cove, Placentia	15.00	24.00
Broad Cove, Renewes	30.00	40.00
Broads	10.00	10.00
Brookfield	10.00	20.00
Brooklyn	40.00	40.00
Broom's Cove	10.00	10.00
Broom's Bottom, Bay of Islands	8.00	8.00
Brownsdale	24.00	24.00
Brunette	15.00	15.00
Bryant's Cove	10.00	10.00
Bunyan's Cove	15.00	15.00
Burgeo	120.00	120.00
Burgoyne's Cove	30.00	30.00
Burin	160.00	240.00
Burin Bay Arm	15.00	15.00
Burin North	60.00	60.00
Burnt Arm, S. S. Exploits		10.00
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
Butler's Cove	8.00	8.00
Butter Cove		10.00
Campbellton	30.00	30.00
Canada Harbor	10.00	10.00
Cape Broyle	50.00	50.00
Cape Freels	15.00	15.00
Cape Island	15.00	15.00
Cape LaHune	18.00	18.00
Cape Norman	15.00	15.00
Cape Onion	10.00	10.00
Cape Race	10.00	10.00
Cape Ray	24.00	24.00
Cape St. George	10.00	10.00
Caplin Bay	35.00	35.00
Caplin Cove	15.00	15.00
Caplin Cove, S. W. Arm, Random	10.00	10.00
Carbonear	500.00	500.00
Carbonear Assistant	250.00	250.00
Carbonear Letter Carrier	200.00	200.00
Carmanville	24.00	24.00
Carter's Cove	10.00	10.00
Cartyville	30.00	30.00
Catalina	80.00	150.00
Cat Harbor	15.00	15.00
Cavendish	15.00	20.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
Chambers	15.00	15.00
Champneys East	15.00	15.00
Champneys West	25.00	25.00
Chance Cove	24.00	24.00
Change Islands	40.00	60.00
Channel	200.00	200.00
Chapel Arm	15.00	15.00
Chapel's Cove	30.00	30.00
Charles' Brook		10.00
Charlottetown	24.00	24.00
Chimney Cove		10.00
Clam Bank Cove	10.00	10.00
Clarenville South	30.00	30.00
Clarke's Beach	100.00	100.00
Clatice Harbor	10.00	10.00
Coachman's Cove	30.00	30.00
Codroy	50.00	50.00
Coley's Point	30.00	30.00
Colinet	15.00	15.00
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	20.00
Comfort Cove	30.00	30.00
Conception Harbor	60.00	60.00
Conche	30.00	30.00
Connaigre	15.00	30.00
Conn River	30.00	30.00
Coombs' Cove	15.00	15.00
Coppitt	10.00	10.00
Corbin, Burin	10.00	10.00
Corbin, Fortune	10.00	10.00
Corner Brook	30.00	30.00
Cottell's Island	20.00	20.00
Cottrell's Cove, New Bay	30.00	30.00
Country Road	10.00	10.00
Coward's Island	10.00	10.00
Cow Head	24.00	24.00
Crabbes	24.00	24.00
Crawley's Island	15.00	15.00
Creek	15.00	15.00
Cul de Sac	15.00	15.00
Cupids	20.00	20.00
Curling	100.00	150.00
Current Island	15.00	15.00
Cuslett	15.00	15.00
Daniel's Cove	15.00	15.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
Daniel's Harbor	15.00	15.00
Daniel's Point	8.00	8.00
Dawson's Cove	10.00	10.00
Deep Bight	10.00	10.00
Deer Harbor	15.00	15.00
Deer Island	15.00	15.00
Deer Island, Burgeo and LaPoile	10.00	10.00
Deer Lake	24.00	24.00
Delby's Cove	10.00	10.00
Dildo	25.00	25.00
Dildo South	10.00	10.00
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	40.00	40.00
Englee	24.00	24.00
English Harbor, Trinity	24.00	24.00
English Harbor West	30.00	30.00
Epworth	30.00	30.00
Exploits	90.00	50.00
Fair Island	20.00	20.00
Famish Cove	15.00	15.00
Farmer's Arm	24.00	24.00
Femme	10.00	10.00
Fermeuse, Admiral's Cove	24.00	24.00
Fermeuse, North	10.00	10.00
Fermeuse, Riverhead	80.00	80.00
Fermeuse, South Side	39.00	39.00
Ferrole		10.00
Ferryland	140.00	140.00
Fichot	10.00	10.00
Flat Islands, Bonavista	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	40.00	40.00
Fogo	200.00	200.00
Fortune Harbor	30.00	30.00
Foster's Point	30.00	30.00
Fox Harbor, Bonavista	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	30.00	30.00
Fox Island	15.00	15.00
Fox Island River		10.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
Fox Roost	10.00	10.00
Fox Trap	10.00	10.00
Francois	15.00	15.00
Fredericton	15.00	15.00
Frenchman's Cove, Bay of Islands	10.00	10.00
Frenchman's Cove, Garnish	10.00	10.00
Freshwater	50.00	80.00
Freshwater, Bell Island	30.00	30.00
Freshwater Road	15.00	15.00
Friday's Bay	15.00	15.00
Gaff Topsails		10.00
Gander Bay, North	10.00	10.00
Garnish	24.00	30.00
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 Town	24.00	24.00
Glovertown	30.00	30.00
Goddenville	15.00	15.00
Golden Bay	10.00	10.00
Gooseberry Cove	24.00	24.00
Gooseberry Island	24.00	24.00
Goose Cove	15.00	15.00
Goose Head	20.00	20.00
Goulds, Brigus	60.00	60.00
Goulds, St. John's West	16.00	16.00
Grand Bank	80.00	80.00
Grand Beach	15.00	15.00
Grand Bruit	30.00	30.00
Grand Falls	400.00	400.00
Grates Cove	25.00	25.00
Great Braha	10.00	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
Great Triton		10.00
Green's Harbor	24.00	24.00
Griquet	30.00	30.00
Groais Island	15.00	15.00
Grey River	8.00	8.00
Grole	15.00	15.00
Gull Island, Bay de Verde	10.00	10.00
Ha Ha Bay	10.00	10.00
Hant's Harbor	50.00	50.00
Happy Adventure	15.00	15.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
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 (two carriers)	280.00	280.00
Harbor LeCou	10.00	10.00
Harbor Mille	15.00	15.00
Hare Bay	24.00	35.00
Haricot	15.00	15.00
Harry's Harbor	15.00	15.00
Hatchet Cove	15.00	24.00
Haystack	24.00	24.00
Head Bay D'Espoir	10.00	25.00
Heart's Content	200.00	260.00
Heart's Delight	24.00	24.00
Heart's Desire	15.00	15.00
Heatherton	15.00	15.00
Hermitage Cove	50.00	50.00
Hickman's Harbor	24.00	24.00
Highlands	24.00	24.00
Hodge's Cove	24.00	24.00
Holyrood	80.00	80.00
Hooping Harbor		10.00
Hopeall	15.00	15.00
Horse Islands	10.00	10.00
Horwood	24.00	24.00
Hunt's Islands	10.00	10.00
Indian Arm	24.00	24.00
Indian Harbor	15.00	15.00
Indian Islands	15.00	15.00
Inglewood		10.00
Iona	15.00	15.00
Ireland's Eye	15.00	15.00
Irishtown, Bay of Islands		10.00
Island Cove	24.00	24.00
Island Harbor	10.00	10.00
Isle aux Morts	15.00	15.00
Islington	10.00	10.00
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
Jeffrey's Crossing	10.00	10.00
Jersey Harbor	15.00	20.00
Jersey Side	80.00	120.00
Job's Cove	24.00	24.00
Joe Batt's Arm	30.00	30.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
John's Pond	15.00	15.00
Julien's Harbor	10.00	10.00
Kitchuses	15.00	15.00
Kitchuses East, including Courier		30.00
Keels	15.00	25.00
Kilbride	15.00	15.00
Kelligrews	30.00	50.00
Kippin's	10.00	10.00
King's Cove	100.00	150.00
Ladle Cove	15.00	25.00
Lady Cove	24.00	24.00
Lakeview	10.00	10.00
Lally Cove	15.00	15.00
La Manche	15.00	15.00
Lance au Barque	10.00	10.00
Lance au Medee		10.00
Lance Cove, Bell Island	24.00	24.00
Lance Cove, Smith Sound	15.00	15.00
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
Laurenceton	24.00	24.00
Lawn	24.00	24.00
Lead Cove, Trinity District	10.00	10.00
Leading Tickles	50.00	50.00
Leading Tickles West	15.00	15.00
Lear' Cove	15.00	15.00
Lewisporte	30.00	30.00
Lewisporte South	30.00	30.00
Little Barrisway		10.00
Little Bay	90.00	90.00
Little Bay East	15.00	15.00
Little Bay, Hermitage Bay	15.00	15.00
Little Bay Islands	60.00	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	10.00
Little Harbor East, P. B.	10.00	10.00
Little Harbor West		10.00
Little Harbor, Trinity	8.00	8.00
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	15.00	15.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
Long Beach	24.00	24.00
Long Beach, Cape Race	10.00	10.00
Long Cove, Random	8.00	8.00
Long Cove, Random		8.00
Long Cove, Trinity Bay		10.00
Long Harbor	15.00	15.00
Loo Cove	20.00	20.00
Loon Bay	15.00	15.00
Lord's Cove	15.00	15.00
Lower English Harbor	15.00	15.00
Lower Small Point	10.00	10.00
Low Point	15.00	15.00
Lumbergrass	24.00	24.00
Lush's Bight	15.00	15.00
Maidstomne Valley		8.00
Main River	15.00	15.00
Mall Bay	15.00	15.00
Man Point	10.00	10.00
Manuels	30.00	30.00
March's Point	10.00	10.00
Marquise	24.00	24.00
Marystown	50.00	50.00
McCallum	15.00	15.00
McIver's	15.00	15.00
Meadows	15.00	15.00
Melrose	15.00	15.00
Merasheen	24.00	24.00
Mercer's Cove	10.00	10.00
Michael's Harbor	15.00	15.00
Middle Arm, Bay of Islands	15.00	15.00
Middle Arm, White Bay	10.00	10.00
Middle Brook	24.00	24.00
Miller's Passage	10.00	10.00
Millertown	80.00	80.00
Milltown, Bay D'Espoir	15.00	25.00
Millville	16.00	16.00
Milton	10.00	10.00
Mobile	30.00	30.00
Monkstown	15.00	15.00
Moreton's Harbor	50.00	50.00
Mose Ambrose	24.00	24.00
Mosquito, 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	20.00
Mussel Pond	20.00	20.00
New Bonaventure	24.00	24.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
New Bridge	15.00	15.00
Newburn Cove	10.00	10.00
New Chelsea	24.00	24.00
New Harbor	30.00	30.00
Newman's Cove	15.00	15.00
New Melbourne	24.00	24.00
Newport		10.00
Newtown, Bonavista Bay	18.00	18.00
Newtown, Holyrood	15.00	15.00
Noddy Bay	15.00	15.00
Norman's Cove	24.00	24.00
Norris' Point	24.00	24.00
North East Cove, Great Harbor Deep	10.00	10.00
Northern Arm, Exploits Bay	24.00	24.00
Northern Arm, Woodford's	40.00	40.00
Northern Bay	40.00	40.00
Northern Bay South	10.00	10.00
Northern Bight	35.00	40.00
Northern Island		10.00
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 Bonaventure		10.00
Old Perlican	80.00	80.00
Old Shop		10.00
Open Hall	50.00	50.00
Osmonton	10.00	10.00
Otter's Point	10.00	10.00
Pacquet	20.00	20.00
Paradise	24.00	24.00
Parsons' Pond	15.00	15.00
Pass Island	20.00	20.00
Patrick's Cove	15.00	15.00
Peckford's	8.00	10.00
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	50.00
Pike's Arm	15.00	15.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
Pinchard's Island	10.00	10.00
Placentia	300.00	300.00
Placentia	100.00	100.00
Placentia Junction	10.00	10.00
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 May	10.00	10.00
Point Verde	24.00	30.00
Pool's Cove	15.00	15.00
Pool's Island	60.00	60.00
Port au Bras	15.00	15.00
Port au Choix	15.00	15.00
Port au Port	30.00	30.00
Port de Grave	50.00	50.00
Port Rexton	30.00	30.00
Port Saunders	24.00	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	60.00	60.00
Queen's Cove	10.00	10.00
Quirpon	8.00	8.00
Quirpon Great		10.00
Ramea	40.00	50.00
Rantem	15.00	15.00
Rattling Brook, S. W. Arm, Green Bay	15.00	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
Red Island, Burgeo and LaPoile	10.00	10.00
Rencontre, Fortune Bay	18.00	18.00
Rencontre, Hermitage Bay	24.00	24.00
Renews	60.00	80.00
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
River of Ponds	10.00	10.00
Roberts' Arm	15.00	15.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
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
Rushoon	10.00	10.00
Saddle Island	30.00	30.00
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. Anthony Bight	10.00	10.00
St. Bride's	24.00	24.00
St. Brendan's	30.00	30.00
St. Chad's	10.00	10.00
St. George's	50.00	60.00
St. Jacques	80.00	80.00
St. John's, Central	100.00	100.00
East	400.00	500.00
Assts.—One at \$300, one at \$200..	300.00	500.00
Duckworth Street	100.00	100.00
Garrison Hill	40.00	40.00
King's Bridge	80.00	120.00
Monkstown	25.00	25.00
Pleasant Street	20.00	20.00
Riverhead	80.00	80.00
Water Street West	120.00	120.00
St. Jones' Within	10.00	10.00
St. Jones' Without	10.00	10.00
St. Joseph's, Placentia Bay	15.00	15.00
St. Joseph's, Bay D'Espoir	10.00	10.00
St. Julien's	10.00	10.00
St. Kyran's	10.00	10.00
St. Lawrence	60.00	60.00
St. Leonard's	24.00	24.00
St. Lunaire	10.00	10.00
St. Mary's	70.00	70.00
St. Patrick's	25.00	25.00
St. Paul's	15.00	15.00
St. Philip's	20.00	20.00
St. Shott's	15.00	15.00
St. Vincent	30.00	30.00
Sally's Cove	10.00	10.00
Salmon Cove, Bay de Verde	15.00	24.00
Salmon Cove, Port de Grave	30.00	30.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
Salmonier	30.00	50.00
Salt Pond	15.00	15.00
Salvage	50.00	50.00
Salvage Bay	24.00	30.00
Samson's Island	10.00	10.00
Sandy Cove, G. B.		10.00
Sandy Point, St. George	70.00	70.00
Sandy Point, Smith Sound	24.00	24.00
Sceviour's Island	10.00	10.00
Scilly Cove	40.00	40.00
Scissors Cove	10.00	10.00
Seal Cove, Gonavista Bay	24.00	24.00
Seal Cove, Fortune Bay District	24.00	24.00
Seal Cove, Harbor Main District	24.00	24.00
Seal Cove, White Bay	15.00	15.00
Searston	75.00	75.00
Seldom Come By	30.00	30.00
Shallop's Cove	35.00	35.00
Shalloway Cove		10.00
Shambler's Cove	15.00	15.00
Shearstown	15.00	15.00
Ship Cove, Placentia Bay	15.00	15.00
Ship Harbor	15.00	15.00
Shoal Bay, B. B.	10.00	10.00
Shoal Harbor	100.00	100.00
Shoe Cove	24.00	24.00
Shoe Cove Bight		10.00
Sibley's Cove	10.00	10.00
Snook's Arm	15.00	15.00
Snook's Brook	10.00	10.00
Snook's Harbor	20.00	20.00
Sopp's Arm	15.00	15.00
Squid Island	30.00	30.00
South Branch	12.00	12.00
South East Bight	15.00	15.00
Southern Arm		10.00
Southern Bay	10.00	10.00
Southern Harbor	10.00	10.00
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
Spencer Cove		10.00
Springdale	30.00	30.00
Squid Tickle	10.00	10.00
Stanleyville	10.00	10.00
Step-a-Side	15.00	15.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Continued		
Stevensville Crossing	30.00	30.00
Stock and Knight's Coves	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, C. B.	50.00	50.00
Tack's Beach	24.00	24.00
Terenceville	15.00	15.00
Thimble Tickle	12.00	12.00
Thorburn Road	10.00	10.00
Thoroughfare	15.00	15.00
Three Arms	30.00	30.00
Three Rock Cove		10.00
Tickle Cove	20.00	20.00
Tilting	30.00	30.00
Tilton	30.00	30.00
Tizzard's Harbor	30.00	30.00
Tor's Cove	30.00	30.00
Tomkins	10.00	10.00
Topsail	30.00	30.00
Torbay	50.00	50.00
Traytown Bonavista Bay	15.00	15.00
Trepassey	50.00	50.00
Trinity	200.00	200.00
Trinity East	80.00	80.00
Trout River	15.00	15.00
Trouty	15.00	15.00
Triton	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	20.00	20.00
Upper Small Point	20.00	20.00
Valen Island	30.00	30.00
Valleyfield	15.00	20.00
Victoria Cove	10.00	20.00
Victoria Village	50.00	50.00
Waldron's Cove		10.00
Ward's Harbor	15.00	15.00
Waterford Bridge		10.00
Wellman's Cove	15.00	15.00
West Bay, Port au Port	10.00	10.00
Western Bay	45.00	45.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Outport Postmasters—Concluded		
Western Point, LaPoile	15.00	15.00
Westport	30.00	30.00
Whitbourne	80.00	80.00
White Rock	24.00	24.00
Wild Bight	18.00	18.00
Winter Brook	10.00	10.00
Winter Houses	10.00	10.00
Witless Bay	60.00	100.00
Wood's Island	24.00	24.00
Wood's Island Harbor	15.00	15.00
Woody Head Cove St., George's		10.00
Woody Island	15.00	15.00
York Harbor	15.00	15.00
New Offices	669.00	1,000.00
	\$21,839.00	\$23,564.00

Labrador—Salaries

Mail Agent, Labrador T. P. O.	\$300.00	\$300.00
Mail Agent, Labrador, Second Steamer		200.00
Batteau	6.00	6.00
Battle Harbor	80.00	80.00
Black Island	6.00	6.00
Glack 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
Double Island	6.00	6.00
East St. Modest	12.00	12.00
Emily Harbor	10.00	10.00
Fishing Ships' Harbor	6.00	6.00
Ford's Harbor	10.00	10.00
Forteau	30.00	30.00
Francis Harbor	6.00	6.00
Frenchman's Island	10.00	10.00
George's Island	6.00	6.00
Grady	10.00	10.00
Grand Village	20.00	20.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Labrador—Salaries—Concluded		
Hawke's Harbor	6.00	6.00
Henley	8.00	8.00
Holton	10.00	10.00
Hopedale	20.00	20.00
Horse Harbor	10.00	10.00
Ilack	6.00	6.00
Independent	6.00	6.00
Indian Harbor	12.00	12.00
Indian Islands	8.00	8.00
Indian Tickle	12.00	12.00
Iron Bound Island	6.00	6.00
Lance au Clair		6.00
Lance au Loup	15.00	15.00
Long Island	6.00	6.00
Long Tickle	6.00	6.00
Maccovick	6.00	6.00
Nain	15.00	15.00
N. W. River	10.00	10.00
Occasional Harbor	6.00	6.00
Pack's Harbor	6.00	6.00
Pleasure Harbor		6.00
Punch Bowl	8.00	8.00
Ragged Islands	6.00	6.00
Red Bay	8.00	8.00
Red Point	6.00	6.00
Rigolet	20.00	20.00
Sandy Islands	6.00	6.00
Seal Islands	6.00	6.00
Ship Harbor	6.00	6.00
Sloop Cove	8.00	8.00
Smoky Tickle	8.00	8.00
Snug Harbor	6.00	6.00
Spear Harbor	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
Webber's Harbor	6.00	6.00
White Bears	9.00	9.00
Winsor's Harbor	6.00	6.00
Wolf Island	6.00	6.00
New Offices	37.00	50.00
Total Salaries Labrador	\$1,060.00	\$1,285.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Couriers		
Adeyton and Northern Bight	\$104.00	\$130.00
Argentia and Railway	150.00	150.00
Arnold's Cove and Railway	31.20	31.20
Avondale and Railway and Conception Harbor	75.00	110.00
Avondale Station and Collier's	175.00	250.00
Baie Verte and Coastal Steamer	20.00	20.00
Gaie 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	60.00	60.00
Barr'd Island, Joe Batt's Arm	20.00	20.00
Battle Harbor and Blanc Sablon	150.00	150.00
Battle Harbor and Cartwright and Rigolet. ...	160.00	160.00
Bauline and Pouch Cove	50.00	50.00
Bay de Verde and Old Perlican	220.00	220.00
Bay du Nord and Bay D'Est	45.00	45.00
Bay Roberts and Railway	160.00	160.00
Bear Cove, Western Cove	100.00	100.00
Belburns and Daniel's Harbor	50.00	50.00
Bell Island and Bell Island Mines	300.00	300.00
Bell Island and Lance Cove	200.00	200.00
Birchy Bay, Campbellton and Loon Bay	140.00	140.00
Birchy Head and Woody Point	60.00	60.00
Bishop Falls and Railway	96.00	96.00
Black Island, Kir's Cove and Exploits	72.00	72.00
Black River and Sound Island	52.00	52.00
Blaketown and Railway	20.00	20.00
Blanc Sablon and St. Modeste	120.00	120.00
Boat Harbor, Bay de Lieu and Baine Harbor	80.00	80.00
Bona and Presque	40.00	40.00
Bonavista and Cape Shore	96.00	96.00
Bonavista and Catalina	195.00	60.00
Bonavista and Elliston	98.00	125.00
Bonavista and Railway		100.00
Bonne Bay and Deer Lake	585.00	585.00
Bonne Bay and Cow Head	234.00	244.00
Bonne Bay and Gargamelle	10.00	
Bonne Bay and Norris' Point	80.00	80.00
Botwood and Northern Arm	52.00	52.00
Botwood and Railway	450.00	450.00
Boyd's Cove and Vicinity	10.00	10.00
Brien's Stand and Railway	10.00	10.00
Brigus and Georgetown		80.00
Brigus and Railway	240.00	160.00
Brigus and Turk's Gut	40.00	85.00
Brigus Cross Roads and Railway	20.00	20.00
Brigus South and Main Road	20.00	20.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Couriers—Continued		
Bristol's Hope and Railway	56.00	56.00
Britannia Cove and Clarenville	220.00	220.00
Britannia Cove and Hickman's Harbor	35.00	35.00
Broads and Clarke's Beach	40.00	40.00
Brookfield and Wesleyville	42.00	42.00
Bryant's Cove and Harbor Grace	40.00	60.00
Bunyan's Cove and Port Blandford	51.00	51.00
Burgoyne's Cove and Britannia Cove	10.00	10.00
Burin Bay Arm and Burin		26.00
Burnt Head and Cupids	50.00	50.00
Burnt Island and Fair Islands	52.00	52.00
Butler's Cove and Marystown	20.00	20.00
Campbellton and Comfort Cove	210.00	210.00
Campbellton and Lewisporte	20.00	20.00
Canada Harbor and Englee	35.00	35.00
Cape Island and Cape Freels	20.00	20.00
Cape Norman and Lock's Cove	68.00	68.00
Cape Race and Portugal Cove	260.00	260.00
Cape Ray and Railway	52.00	76.00
Cape St. George and Port au Port	208.00	208.00
Carbonear and Heart's Content	550.00	550.00
Carbonear and Railway	160.00	160.00
Carbonear and Western Bay	500.00	700.00
Cartyville and Railway	30.00	30.00
Catalina and Railway		100.00
Cat Harbor, Newtown and Wesleyville	300.00	300.00
Change Islands and South End	60.00	60.00
Channel Fox Roost and Isle aux Morts.....	72.00	130.00
Channel and Railway	125.00	125.00
Charlottetown, Railway and Bunyan Cove...	61.25	90.00
Charles' Brook, Point of Bay and Laurenceton	78.00	78.00
Chimney Cove and Trout River		40.00
Clarenville South and Railway	30.00	30.00
Clarenville and Foster's Point	70.00	70.00
Clarke's Beach and Railway	50.00	50.00
Coachman's Cove and Baie Verte	170.00	170.00
Coakerville and Boyd's Cove	17.00	52.00
Codroy and Railway	350.00	350.00
	100.00	100.00
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	120.00	146.00
Come By Chance and Bay Bulls Arm	124.80	124.80
Conche and North West Point	150.00	150.00
Coomb's Cove and Belleoram	160.00	160.00
Corbin and Epworth	40.00	40.00
Cottle's Island and Moreton's Harbor	52.00	52.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Couriers—Continued		
Country Path and Bay Roberts	40.00	40.00
Cower's Island and Flat Islands	10.00	20.00
Cow Head and Daniel's Harbor	136.00	136.00
Crabbe's Brook and Railway	50.00	80.00
Crawley's Island and Long Harbor	25.00	25.00
Cul de Sac and Cape LaHune	40.00	40.00
Cupids and Railway	180.00	180.00
Curling and Railway	100.00	100.00
Currant Island	12.00	12.00
Daniel's Harbor and Gargamelle	136.00	136.00
Deer Island and Gooseberry Island	60.00	60.00
Deer Island and Burnt Island	30.00	30.00
Deer Lake and Section	10.00	10.00
Delby's Cove and British Harbor	40.00	40.00
Dildo and Old Shop	50.00	50.00
Drake Cove and Fair Island	150.00	150.00
Dunville and Railway	60.00	60.00
Elliott's Cove and Apsey Cove	60.00	60.00
Englee and Great Harbor Deep	70.00	70.00
Englee and Lock's Cove	100.00	100.00
Epworth and Collins Cove	20.00	20.00
Exploits, Fortune Harbor and Cottrel's Cove	170.00	210.00
Exploits and Lewisporte	374.00	374.00
Famish Cove and Railway	40.00	52.00
Farmer's Arm and Boyd's Cove	53.00	53.00
Farmer's Arm and Tizzard's Harbor	103.00	103.00
Femme, Long Hr. Beach and Anderson's Cove		208.00
Fermeuse South and Renews	15.00	15.00
Fichot and St. Julien's	90.00	90.00
Flat Islands and Salvage	75.00	75.00
Fleur de Lys and Coachman's Cove	52.00	52.00
Flower's Cove and Bonne Bay	80.00	80.00
Flower's Cove and East St. Modeste	160.00	160.00
Flower's Cove and North West Point	200.00	200.00
Flower's Cove and Port Saunders	200.00	200.00
Fogo and Little Beaver Cove	340.00	340.00
Fogo and Seldom Come By	48.00	48.00
Fogo and Tilting	50.00	68.00
Fortune and Grand Bank	30.00	30.00
Foster's Point and Lady Cove	26.00	26.00
Fox Harbor, Random and Northern Bight....	452.40	488.00
Fox Harbor, Placentia and Railway	50.00	50.00
Fox Island River and Port au Port		130.00
Francois, New Harbor and Rencontre	104.00	104.00
Freshwated and Carbonear	100.00	100.00
Friday's Bay and Herring Neck	68.00	68.00
Gambo and Fair Island	500.00	500.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Couriers—Continued		
Gander Bay and Boyd's Cove	102.00	102.00
Gander Bay and Loon Bay	{ 100.00	} 170.00
	40.00	
Gander Bay and Railway and Boyd's Cove....	350.00	350.00
Gargamelle and Port Saunders	35.00	35.00
Garnish and Burin	208.00	208.00
Garnish and Frenchman's Cove	30.00	30.00
Gaultois, Conne River, Ship Cove and Head of Bay	208.00	208.00
Gaultois and Hermitage	120.00	120.00
Gaulton's Island and Tack's Beach	40.00	40.00
George's Brook and Apsey Point		70.00
George's Brook and Railway		50.00
Goddenville and Spaniard's Bay		30.00
Gooseberry Island and Glovertown	119.00	119.00
Gooseberry Island and St. Brendan's		70.00
Goose Cove and St. Anthony	85.00	85.00
Grand Beach and Grand Bank	78.00	78.00
Grand Bruit and LaPoile	156.00	156.00
Grand Falls and Railway	240.00	240.00
Grates Cove and Old Perlican	101.40	101.40
Great Braha and St. Anthony	108.00	108.00
Great Burin and Burin Offices	25.00	25.00
Great Jervois and Pushthrough	30.00	30.00
Greenspond and Newtown	102.00	102.00
Griquet and Cape Norman	100.00	100.00
Griquet and North West Pt. (Lock's Cove)..	150.00	150.00
Groais Islands and Conche	120.00	120.00
Ha Ha Bay, Western Head and Griquet.....	51.00	51.00
Hant's Harbor and Brownsdale	56.00	56.00
Hant's Harbor and Lead Cove	156.00	208.00
Harbor Breton and Hermitage Cove	104.00	104.00
Harbor Grace, Brigus and Heart's Content...	50.00	50.00
Harbor Grace and Railway	370.00	370.00
Harbor Grace and South Side	10.00	10.00
Harbor LeCou and Rose Blanche	10.00	10.00
Harbor Main and Woodford's	201.00	201.00
Hare Bay and Gambo and Shoal Bay	70.00	70.00
Haricot and Colinet	40.00	40.00
Harry's Harbor and Jackson's Cove	68.00	68.00
Harry's Harbor and Three Arms	35.00	35.00
Hatchet Cove and Northern Bight and Rwy...	300.00	300.00
Head Bay D'Espoir and Point Rote		100.00
Heart's Content and Cavendish	221.52	221.52
Heart's Content and Hant's Harbor	260.00	401.18
Heatherton and Railway	40.00	40.00
Herring Neck and Pike's Arm	34.00	34.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Couriers—Continued		
Herring Neck and Twillingate	7.00	7.00
Herring Neck and Virgin's Arm	68.00	68.00
Highlands and Railway	80.00	80.00
Holyrood and Railway	20.00	20.00
Hooping Harbor	20.00	60.00
Horse Island and LaScie	240.00	200.00
Hunt's Island and Burgeo	26.00	30.00
Indian Island and Seldom Come By	25.00	25.00
Ireland's Eye and Britannia Cove	250.00	157.50
Island Harbor and Fogo	78.00	78.00
Jamestown and Openhall	275.30	
Jamestown and Shoal Harbor	102.00	
Jamestown, Brooklyn and Railway		260.00
Jean de Bay and Spanish Room	52.00	52.00
Jeffeory's Crossing and Bear Brook	40.00	40.00
Jersey Harbor and Little Bay	26.00	26.00
Julien's Harbor and Pilley's Island	160.00	160.00
Kitchues and Conception Harbor	35.00	65.00
Kelligrews and Railway	50.00	50.00
King's Cove and Bonavista	130.00	130.00
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
Lakeview and Chapel's Cove	30.00	30.00
Lamaline and Fortune	51.00	51.00
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 au Barque and Lawn	78.00	78.00
Lance au Clair and Blanc Sablon		35.00
Lance au Medee		26.00
Lance Cove, Britannia Cove and Deer Hr.....		109.50
Lark Harbor and Curling	200.00	200.00
La Scie and Tilt Cove and Shoe Cove.....	120.00	120.00
Leading Ticks and N. W. Arm, New Bay...	66.00	66.00
Leading Ticks and West Ticks	40.00	40.00
Leading Ticks West and Winter House Cove	38.00	38.00
Leading Ticks and Point Leamington.....	88.00	119.00
Lewisporte and Boyd's Cove	340.00	425.00
Lewisporte and Comfort Cove	255.00	300.00
Lewisporte and Southside	20.00	20.00
Little Bay Islands and Little Bay	118.00	118.00
Little Beaver Cove and Boyd's Cove	178.50	178.50
Little Harbor East and Rantem Station.....	20.00	20.00
Little Harbor West and St. Joseph's		50.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Couriers—Continued		
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
Lower Island Cove and Western Bay	425.00	600.00
Low Point and Caplin Cove	40.00	40.00
Lumbergrass and Salmonier	50.00	60.00
Lushe's Bight and Ward's Harbor	87.00	87.00
Macovic and Rigolet	30.00	30.00
Mall Bay and Riverhead, St. Mary's	40.00	40.00
Manuels and Railway	10.00	10.00
Marystown and Beau Bois	52.00	52.00
Melrose, Catalina and Railway	28.00	28.00
Mercer's Cove and Bay Roberts	40.00	40.00
Michael's Harbor and Campbellton	15.00	15.00
Middle Arm and Summerside	100.00	100.00
Middle Brook and Gambo	28.00	28.00
Millertown and Railway	156.00	156.00
Milton and Jamestown	10.00	
Monkstown and Burgeo, P. B.	50.00	50.00
Moreton's Harbor and Farmer's Arm		68.00
Mosquito and Mother Hicks	10.00	10.00
Mosquito and St. Joseph's	80.00	80.00
Musgrave Harbor and Cat Harbor	120.00	120.00
Musgrave Harbor and Gander Bay	144.50	144.50
Musgravetown, Brooklyn and Railway	60.00	60.00
Mussel Harbor Ar mand Harbor Buffett	40.00	40.00
New Harbor, Railway and Cavendish	259.60	300.00
New Harbor, B. B., and Shambler's Cove		24.00
Norman's Cove (Long Cove) and Railway....	100.00	100.00
North Harbor and Colinet	80.00	80.00
North River and Clarke's Beach	40.00	40.00
North West Brook and Northern Bight		12.00
Old Bonaventure and New Bonaventure		25.00
Old Perlican and Lead Cove	100.00	100.00
Old Perlica nand Lower Island Cove	300.00	375.00
Otter's Point and Grand Bruit	104.00	104.00
Outer Cove, Logy Bay and St. John's	80.00	80.00
Pacquet and Tilt Cove	286.00	286.00
Parsons' Pond and Cow Head	72.00	72.00
Pass Island and Steamer	80.80	80.80
Peter's River and St. Vincent	40.00	40.00
Petty Harbor and Goulds	104.00	104.00
Pilley's Island and Springdale	119.00	119.00
Pinchard's Island and Newtown	40.00	80.00
Patrick's Cove and Branch	380.00	400.00
Patrick's Cove and Placentia	340.00	340.00
Placentia and Point Verde	25.00	25.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Couriers—Continued		
Placentia and Railway	240.00	240.00
Placentia and South East Arm	80.00	80.00
Plate Cove West and Plate Cove	30.00	30.00
Point Enragee and Garnish	25.00	25.00
Point Lance, Golden Bay and Lear's Cove....	45.00	45.00
Point Leamington and Botwood	270.00	346.25
Point Leamington and Cottrell's Cove.....		68.00
Pool's Island and Badger's Quay	20.00	20.00
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	208.00	208.00
Port au Port and Railway	390.00	390.00
Port de Grave and Clarke's Beach	200.00	200.00
Port Rexton and Trinity East	30.00	30.00
Quirpon and Griquet	16.00	16.00
Ramea, Fox Island and Grey River	520.00	520.00
Red Head Cove and Bay de Verde	50.00	50.00
Renews and Chance Cove	312.00	312.00
Renews and LaManche	1,000.00	1,000.00
Richard's Harbor and Balena	156.00	156.00
Rigolet and Maccouvic		60.00
Rigolet and N. W. River	60.00	60.00
Riverhead, Harbor Grace, and Railway	30.00	30.00
River of Ponds and Port Saunders	54.00	54.00
Roberts' Ar mand Pilley's Island	52.00	52.00
Robinson's Head and Railway	80.00	80.00
Rock Harbor and Beau Bois	22.40	50.00
Rocky Harbor and Norris Point	70.00	70.00
Roddickton and Englee	60.00	60.00
Rose Blanche and Burnt Islands	140.00	140.00
Rushoon and Baine Harbor	40.00	40.00
Safe Harbor and Pool's Island	15.00	15.00
St. Anthony and Braha	54.00	54.00
St. Bride's and Cape St. Mary's	20.00	20.00
St. George's and Railway	184.00	184.00
St. George's and Shallop Cove		50.00
St. John's and LaManche	1,000.00	1,000.00
St. John's and Pouch Cove	320.00	320.00
St. John's and Portugal Cove	250.00	250.00
St. John's and Railway Wards and Steamers..	1,680.00	1,680.00
St. John's and Railway, Night Trains	180.00	180.00
St. John's and St. Philip's	200.00	200.00
St. Jones' Within, Hatchet Cove and Long Cove	52.00	52.00
St. Jones' Without and Gooseberry Cove....	67.30	67.30
St. Joseph's and Holyrood	450.00	450.00
St. Joseph's and St. Mary's	450.00	450.00
St. Julien's and Conche	40.00	40.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Couriers—Continued		
St. Kyran's and St. Leonard's	52.00	52.00
St. Leonard's, Lunaire and Griquet		13.00
St. Mary's and Peter's River	100.00	100.00
St. Paul's and Cow Head	44.00	44.00
St. Shott's and Trepassey	40.00	80.00
Sally's Cove and Rocky Harbor	105.00	105.00
Salt Pond and Scissors Cove and Lewisporte and Brown's Arm	182.00	182.00
Salvage and Railway	228.00	228.00
Samson's Island and Exploits	52.00	52.00
Sandy Cove, B. B., and Happy Adventure....		20.00
Sceviour's Island and Salt Pond	40.00	40.00
Seal Cove and Hermitage	60.00	60.00
Seal Cove and Indian Arm		52.00
Shalloway Cove and St. Brendan's		52.00
Seal Cove and Southern Bay	21.00	51.00
Shambler's Cove and Greenspond	100.00	100.00
Shearstown and Bay Roberts	39.00	39.00
Ship Harbor and Fox Harbor	50.00	50.00
Shoal Harbor and Burgoyne's Cove	182.00	182.00
Shoal Harbor and Railway	80.00	80.00
Shoe Cove Bight and Shoe Cove		20.00
South Arm, New Bay and Point Leamington	52.00	52.00
Southern Harbor and LaManche		15.00
South River and Railway	60.00	60.00
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	
Springdale, Boot Hr. and Pilley's Island		210.00
Squid Tickle, St. Chad's and Salvage	26.00	26.00
Stanleyville and Woody Point	45.00	45.00
Stock Cove and King's Cove	10.00	10.00
Summerside and Curling	50.00	50.00
Swan Island Harbor and Exploits		26.00
Thimble Tickle and Leading Ticks	52.00	52.00
Three Arms, Little Bay and Railway	714.00	714.00
Tilt Cove and Davis Camp	476.00	476.00
Tilt Cove and Indian Burying Place	90.00	90.00
Tilton and Railway	35.00	35.00
Tor's Cove and St. Michael's	50.00	50.00
Topsail and Railway	140.00	140.00
Troytown and Railway	390.00	390.00
Trepassey and Chance Cove	408.00	408.00
Trepassey and Daniel's Point	40.00	40.00
Trinity and British Harbor, Winter	} 80.00	160.00
Trinity and Trouty, Summer		

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Couriers—Concluded		
Trinity and Catalina	175.00	
Trinity and Railway		180.00
Trinity and Shoal Harbor	510.00	
Trinity East and English Harbor	60.00	60.00
Trinity East, Railway and Ethie		100.00
Trinity East and Trinity	40.00	
Trout River, Chimney Cove and Bonne Bay..	78.00	78.00
Troytown, Brighton and Pilley's Island.....	63.75	63.75
Troytown and Great Troytown		40.00
Twillingate and Comfort Cove	238.00	238.00
Twillingate and Little Harbor	20.00	20.00
Twillingate and South Side	30.00	30.00
Upper Gullies and Railway	5.00	10.00
Victoria Village and Carbonear	83.28	83.00
Waldron's Cove and Fortune Harbor		41.60
Ward's Harbor and Pilley's Island	90.00	90.00
Wellman's Cove and Pilley's Island	20.00	20.00
Wesleyville and Fair Islands	400.00	400.00
Western Cove and Baie Verte	102.00	102.00
Westport and Jackson's Arm	102.00	102.00
West Point and LaPoile	52.00	52.00
Whitbourne and Railway	40.00	40.00
Wild Bight and Little Bay	60.00	60.00
Winter Brook and Jamestown	10.00	10.00
Wood's Island Harbor and Wood's Island.....		20.00
New Routes	901.00	2,000.00
Total	\$45,010.00	\$49,023.40
Manufacture of Stamps	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Postal Contingencies	\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00
Steam Subsidies		
Ocean—		
Allan Line	\$16,734.00	\$16,734.00
Port aux Basques and Sydney, including second steamer	33,280.00	33,280.00
Occasional Services	1,200.00	1,200.00
Postal Union		4,000.00
Coastal—		
Bay of Islands	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Bell Island	2,800.00	3,400.00
Bonavista Bay	9,100.00	9,100.00
Fogo District	18,500.00	18,500.00
Fortune Bay District	20,000.00	20,000.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Steam Subsidies—Concluded		
Coastal—Concluded		
Hamilton Inlet	800.00	800.00
Labrador	31,000.00	31,000.00
North East Coast	38,000.00	38,000.00
South and West Coasts	38,000.00	38,000.00
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	6,000.00
Straits of Belle Isle	10,500.00	10,500.00
Trinity Bay	9,100.00	9,100.00
Winter Coastal Service, North	6,000.00	7,500.00
Inland—		
Railways	\$42,000.00	\$42,000.00
Bonavista Branch	6,255.00	6,255.00
	<u>\$323,569.00</u>	<u>\$331,669.00</u>
Telegraph Branch Summary		
Central Staff, St. John's	\$18,522.00	\$19,802.00
Operators Outside St. John's	39,366.00	45,112.00
Repairers	10,946.00	10,946.00
	<u>\$68,834.00</u>	<u>\$75,860.00</u>
Contingencies	\$29,000.00	\$29,000.00
Commercial Cable Co. and other Lines Share of Tolls	6,000.00	6,000.00
	<u>\$93,834.00</u>	<u>\$110,860.00</u>
Marconi Royalties	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
Construction New Lines	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
Central Staff, St. John's		
Superintendent	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Clerk in Charge	900.00	900.00
Check Clerk	800.00	900.00
Assistant Check Clerk	700.00	900.00
Assistant Check Clerk	480.00	480.00
Assistant Check Clerk	400.00	400.00
Inspector	720.00	840.00
Chief Operator	720.00	840.00
Second Chief Operator	720.00	840.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Central Staff, St. John's—Concluded		
One Operator		780.00
One Operator		720.00
Two Operators at \$600	1,800.00	1,200.00
One Operator at \$500	1,000.00	500.00
Two Operators at \$480	960.00	
Two Operators at \$450	1,350.00	900.00
Seven Operators at \$360	1,080.00	2,520.00
Three Clerks—\$500, \$400, \$400	1,650.00	1,300.00
Typewriter	200.00	200.00
Six Office Tenders	540.00	1,080.00
Twenty-one Messengers	2,520.00	2,520.00
Line Man	432.00	432.00
Store Keeper	350.00	350.00
	\$18,522.00	\$19,802.00
Operators Outside St. John's		
Anderson's Cove	\$120.00	\$120.00
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	276.00	276.00
Beaverton	568.00	568.00
Belleoram	240.00	240.00
Bell Island	600.00	600.00
Bell Island—Messenger	120.00	120.00
Bishop Falls	400.00	400.00
Bishop Falls—Assistant	360.00	360.00
Bishop Falls—Messenger	84.00	84.00
Blackhead	120.00	120.00
Bonavista	400.00	400.00
Bonavista—Messenger	100.00	100.00
Bonne Bay	420.00	420.00
Botwood	240.00	300.00
Branch	120.00	120.00
Brig Bay		120.00
Brigus	260.00	260.00
Brigus Junction	600.00	600.00
Britannia Cove	200.00	200.00
Brookfield	120.00	120.00
Brooklyn	120.00	120.00
Burin	240.00	240.00
Campbellton	144.00	144.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Operators Outside St. John's—Continued		
Cape Race	240.00	240.00
Carbonear	300.00	400.00
Carbonear—Assistant	120.00	60.00
Catalina	120.00	120.00
Cat Harbor		100.00
Change Islands	150.00	150.00
Channel	200.00	200.00
Clarenville	360.00	360.00
Clarenville—Assistant	180.00	180.00
Clarke's Beach	120.00	120.00
Coachman's Cove	120.00	120.00
Codroy	180.00	180.00
Come By Chance	400.00	400.00
Conception Harbor	120.00	120.00
Conche		120.00
Cook's Harbor		120.00
Cow Head	120.00	120.00
Crabbes	400.00	400.00
Curling	500.00	580.00
Curling—Assistant	120.00	120.00
Daniel's Harbor		120.00
Deer Lake	360.00	360.00
Elliston	120.00	120.00
Englee		120.00
English Harbor West	120.00	120.00
Epworth	120.00	120.00
Exploits	100.00	100.00
Flat Islands		120.00
Flower's Cove	120.00	120.00
Fogo	240.00	240.00
Fortune	200.00	200.00
Fortune Harbor	240.00	240.00
Fox Harbor	120.00	120.00
Gaff Topsails	360.00	360.00
Gambo	400.00	400.00
Gander Bay	200.00	200.00
Garnish	120.00	120.00
Gaultois		120.00
George's Brook		100.00
Glenwood	240.00	240.00
Glovertown	180.00	180.00
Grand Bank	150.00	150.00
Grand Falls	480.00	480.00
Grand Falls		360.00
Grand Falls	96.00	96.00
Grand Falls	96.00	96.00
Grand Lake	400.00	400.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Operators Outside St. John's—Continued		
Grates Cove		100.00
Great Burin		120.00
Green's Harbor	120.00	120.00
Greenspond	240.00	240.00
Griquet		120.00
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	150.00	150.00
Heart's Delight	120.00	120.00
Hermitage	150.00	150.00
Herring Neck	240.00	240.00
Holyrood, C. B.	300.00	300.00
Horwood	200.00	200.00
Humbermouth	240.00	240.00
Joe Batt's Arm	120.00	120.00
Jumper's Brook		100.00
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
LaScie	180.00	180.00
Lawn	120.00	120.00
Lewisporte	360.00	360.00
Little Bay	360.00	360.00
Little Bay Island		120.00
Little River	400.00	400.00
Long Harbor Beach	240.00	240.00
Lower Island Cove	150.00	150.00
Lush's Bight		120.00
Manuels	120.00	120.00
Marystown	120.00	120.00
Millertown		240.00
Millertown Junction	400.00	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 Melbourne	100.00	100.00
New Perlican	120.00	120.00
Newtown	120.00	120.00
Nipper's Harbor	150.00	150.00
Norris' Arm	420.00	420.00
Norris' Point	120.00	120.00
Northern Bay	120.00	120.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Operators Outside St. John's—Continued		
Northern Bight	120.00	120.00
North West Arm	360.00	360.00
Old Perlican	100.00	100.00
Parsons' Pond	120.00	120.00
Pilley's Island	360.00	360.00
Placentia		120.00
Placentia, Jersey Side	180.00	180.00
Point Leamington	360.00	360.00
Pool's Cove	120.00	120.00
Port au Choix		120.00
Port au Port	120.00	120.00
Port aux Basques	2,760.00	2,760.00
Port Blandford	300.00	300.00
Port de Grave	120.00	120.00
Port Rexton	120.00	120.00
Port Saunders	120.00	240.00
Ramea		120.00
Rencontre	120.00	120.00
Riverhead, St. Mary's	150.00	150.00
Roberts' Arm	240.00	240.00
Robinson's Head	120.00	120.00
St. Anthony	120.00	120.00
St. Bride's	120.00	120.00
St. George's	240.00	300.00
St. George's—Assistant		60.00
St. Jacques	600.00	600.00
St. Joseph's	150.00	150.00
St. Lawrence	150.00	150.00
St. Mary's	240.00	240.00
St. Vincent	120.00	120.00
Salmonier		120.00
Salvage	360.00	360.00
Sandy Point	120.00	120.00
Scilly Cove	120.00	120.00
Seal Cove	240.00	240.00
Searston	120.00	120.00
Seldom Come Bye	150.00	150.00
Sound Island	200.00	300.00
Southern Bay	300.00	300.00
Spaniard's Bay	240.00	240.00
Springdale	120.00	120.00
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	240.00
Tilt Cove	500.00	500.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Operators Outside St. John's—Concluded		
Tilting	120.00	120.00
Topsail	120.00	120.00
Trepassey	120.00	120.00
Trinity	240.00	240.00
Twillingate	150.00	240.00
Twillingate—Messenger	48.00	72.00
Upper Island Cove	120.00	120.00
Valleyfield	120.00	120.00
Wesleyville	300.00	300.00
Western Bay	150.00	150.00
Westport	240.00	240.00
Whitbourne	120.00	120.00
Wood's Island	100.00	100.00
Monthly Allowance—187 at \$18 each per an...	2,754.00	3,366.00
New Offices	300.00	2,000.00
Total	\$39,366.00	\$45,112.00
Repairers		
Badger	\$366.00	\$366.00
Beayerton	336.00	336.00
Birchy Cove	366.00	366.00
Clareville	300.00	300.00
Come By Chance	366.00	366.00
Crabbes	366.00	366.00
Fogo	336.00	336.00
Gaff Topsails	366.00	366.00
Gambo	366.00	366.00
Gambo Branch	336.00	336.00
Glenwood	366.00	366.00
Grand Lake	366.00	366.00
Grand Lake (Deer Lake)	336.00	366.00
Harbor Breton	336.00	336.00
Hermitage Cove	300.00	300.00
King's Point	336.00	336.00
King's Point	336.00	336.00
Little River	366.00	366.00
Long Harbor	114.00	114.00
Millertown Junction	366.00	366.00
Norris' Arm	366.00	366.00
Peter's River	90.00	90.00
Placentia	100.00	100.00
Point Leamington	336.00	336.00
Port aux Basques	366.00	366.00
Port Blandford	366.00	366.00
Roberts' Arm	336.00	336.00

XII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Concluded
Detail—Concluded

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Repairers—Concluded		
St. George's	366.00	366.00
St. John's	400.00	400.00
Terenceville	336.00	336.00
Trepassey	90.00	90.00
Trinity	336.00	336.00
Wesleyville	336.00	336.00
Whitbourne	366.00	366.00
Total	\$10,946.00	\$10,946.00
Telegraph Contingencies and General Upkeep	\$29,000.00	\$29,000.00
Construction	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
Marconi Royalties	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00

XIII.—CUSTOMS

Amount Voted—\$217,041.00

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
St. John's		
Salaries	\$23,884.00	\$25,184.00
Tidewaiters and Boatmen	20,860.00	20,860.00
Contingencies	8,705.00	9,905.00
Outports		
Sub-Collectors	\$29,829.00	\$29,879.00
Tidewaiters and Boatmen	14,858.00	15,748.00
Boats and Boat Hire	490.00	490.00
Offices and Office Rent	1,085.00	1,085.00
Percentage on Duties	14,000.00	14,000.00
Contingencies	5,050.00	5,050.00
Preventive Service		
South West Coast	\$6,090.00	\$6,090.00
Labrador	1,000.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	20,200.00	20,200.00
Coal and Water Refunds		
St. John's and Outports	\$67,550.00	\$67,550.00
Total	\$213,601.00	\$217,041.00

XIII.—CUSTOMS—Continued

Detail

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(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	700.00	700.00
Inspector of Customs	1,000.00	1,000.00
Inspector Preventive Service	1,000.00	1,000.00
Clerk to Registrar of Shipping and Surveyor of Shipping	700.00	1,000.00
Examining Officer, with 2¼ per cent. on duties collected on Parcel Post, not to exceed \$1,400	1,000.00	1,000.00
Assistant Examining Officer	1,000.00	1,000.00
Second Assistant Examining Officer		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>\$23,884.00</u>	<u>\$25,184.00</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
Eleven Sufferance Warehouse Keepers at \$500 each	5,500.00	5,500.00

XIII.—CUSTOMS—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(b) Gaugers, Tidewaiters and Boatmen—Concluded		
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., \$480	960.00	960.00
Nine Boatmen at \$420 each	3,780.00	3,780.00
	\$20,860.00	\$20,860.00

(c) Contingencies

St. John's—		
Printing, Stationery, etc.	\$2,900.00	\$2,900.00
Excise Printing Stamps, etc.		1,000.00
Fuel and Light	300.00	300.00
Travelling Expenses, Inspector	400.00	400.00
Travelling Expenses, Other Officials	400.00	400.00
Clothing	1,200.00	1,200.00
Repairs to Boats	50.00	50.00
Firemen and Cleaning Examining Room.	100.00	100.00
Telegrams	400.00	600.00
Telephones	280.00	280.00
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
	\$8,705.00	\$9,905.00

(d) Sub-Collectors

Outports—		
Argentia with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$600.....	231.00	231.00
Bay Bulls with 20 p.c. on duties	300.00	300.00
Bay of Islands, with 5 p.c., not to exceed \$850	360.00	360.00
Bay Roberts with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$600	230.00	230.00
Belleoram, with 10 p.c. on duties	360.00	360.00
Bell Island	700.00	700.00
Bishop Falls with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$700	600.00	600.00
Blanc Sablon, with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$500	300.00	300.00
Bonavista with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$650...	550.00	550.00
Bonne Bay with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$1,000	540.00	540.00
Botwood with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$750.....	550.00	550.00
Brigus with 2½ per cent. on duties	500.00	500.00
Britannia Cove with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$500	300.00	300.00

XIII.—CUSTOMS—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(d) Sub-Collectors—Continued		
Burgeo, with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$800.....	231.00	231.00
Burin with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$750	621.00	621.00
Cape Broyle with 5 per cent. on duties	390.00	390.00
Carbonear with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$900..	621.00	621.00
Catalina with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$500	300.00	300.00
Channel with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$650.....	360.00	360.00
Clareville with 10 p.c., 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 p.c., not to exceed \$500.....	400.00	400.00
Ferryland with 10 per cent. on duties	330.00	330.00
Flower's Cove with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$600	360.00	360.00
Fogo with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$800	621.00	621.00
Fortune with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$600.....	300.00	300.00
Gambo	550.00	550.00
Garnish with 20 p.c., not to exceed \$500.....	390.00	390.00
Gaultois and Hermitage, with 2½ per cent., not to exceed \$500	400.00	400.00
Grand Bank with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$500..	300.00	300.00
Grand Falls and Millertown with 2½ per cent., not to exceed \$900	750.00	750.00
Glenwood with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$600....	60.00	60.00
Greenspond with 20 p.c., not to exceed \$600..	300.00	300.00
Hant's Harbor with 20 per cent. on duties....	15.00	15.00
Harbor Breton with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$800	400.00	400.00
Hr. Grace with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$1,000	666.00	666.00
Harbor Main with 10 per cent. on duties....	126.00	126.00
Heart's Content with 20 p.c., 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 10 p.c., not to exceed \$600	550.00	400.00
King's Cove with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$600...	231.00	231.00
King's Point with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$250...	50.00	50.00
Labrador with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$800...	600.00	600.00
Lamalaine with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$600...	495.00	495.00
LaPoile with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$600...	300.00	300.00
Lark Harbor with 5 p.c., not to exceed \$650...	400.00	550.00
LaScie with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$600.....	180.00	180.00
Lawn	390.00	390.00
Lewisporte with 5 p.c., not to exceed \$750....	500.00	500.00
Little River, Codroy, with 20 per cent. on duties, not to exceed \$300	80.00	80.00
Marystown with 7½ p.c., not to exceed \$650..	550.00	550.00
Nipper's Hr. with 20 p.c., not to exceed \$300	80.00	130.00
Norris' Arm	150.00	150.00
Oderin with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$500.....	411.00	411.00

XIII.—CUSTOMS—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(d) Sub-Collectors—Concluded		
Pilley's Island with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$750	400.00	400.00
Placentia with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$1,000....	450.00	450.00
Port aux Basques with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$1,000	750.00	750.00
Clerk to Sub-Collector	600.00	600.00
Port Blandford, with 20 p.c., 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
Pushthrough with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$500	300.00	300.00
Ramea with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$500.....	390.00	390.00
Renews with 20 p.c., not to exceed \$500.....	100.00	100.00
Robinson's Head, with 10 per cent. on duties..	240.00	240.00
Rose Blanche, with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$500	281.00	281.00
Rigoulette with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$800....	600.00	600.00
Salmonier with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$500	120.00	120.00
Salvage with 10 per cent. on duties	15.00	15.00
Sandy Point with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$500..	360.00	360.00
St. Anthony with 20 p.c., not to exceed \$500..	360.00	360.00
St. George's with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$600..	250.00	250.00
St. Jacques with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$600..	416.00	416.00
St. Lawrence with 20 p.c., not to exceed \$500..	300.00	300.00
St. Mary's with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$500..	231.00	231.00
Sound Island with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$500..	240.00	240.00
Stone's Cove	60.00	60.00
Tilt Cove with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$600..	400.00	400.00
Trepassey with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$600..	280.00	280.00
Trinity with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$600.....	400.00	400.00
Twillingate with 2½ p.c., not to exceed \$750	621.00	621.00
Wesleyville with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$400..	100.00	100.00
Western Bay, with 10 per cent. on duties	20.00	20.00
Whitbourne with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$200	50.00	50.00
Wood's Island with 10 p.c., not to exceed \$500	400.00	400.00
	\$29,829.00	\$29,879.00

(e) Gaugers, Tidewaiters and Boatmen

Outports—		
Bay of Islands, two men at \$390 each	\$780.00	\$780.00
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 and one at \$360	750.00	750.00

XIII.—CUSTOMS—Continued
Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(e) Gaugers, Tidewaiters and Boatmen—Concluded		
Cape St. George, one man	300.00	300.00
Carbonear, three men, 1 at 390, 2 at \$195 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	360.00
Fiona, Ss, one man	390.00	390.00
Fortune, one man	150.00	150.00
Grand Bank, one man	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	200.00
Lamaline, two men, one at \$390, one at \$240 ..	630.00	630.00
Lord's Cove, one man	100.00	100.00
Lorries, one man	120.00	120.00
Millertown, one man	390.00	390.00
Oderin, one man	60.00	60.00
Placentia, one man	390.00	390.00
Port aux Basques, two men, 1 at \$500, 1 at \$390 ..	890.00	890.00
Rose Blanche, one man	100.00	100.00
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	180.00
Outport Supernumeraries	2,210.00	3,000.00
	<u>\$14,858.00</u>	<u>\$15,748.00</u>
(f) Boats and Boat Hire		
Boats and Boat Hire	\$490.00	\$490.00
(g) Offices 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

XIII.—CUSTOMS—Continued

Detail—Continued

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(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 Services	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>
(k) Labrador		
Revenue Protection Service—		
Travelling Expenses	\$600.00	\$600.00
Miscellaneous	400.00	400.00
	<u>\$1,000.00</u>	<u>\$1,000.00</u>
(l) Miscellaneous		
Bank Fishermen'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
	<u>\$20,200.00</u>	<u>\$20,200.00</u>

XIII.—CUSTOMS—Concluded

Detail—Concluded

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
(m) Coal and Water Refunds		
St. John's Coal Duties	\$57,000.00	\$57,000.00
“ Water Rates	3,000.00	3,000.00
	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
Harbor Grace Coal Duties	\$2,550.00	\$2,550.00
“ Water Rates	450.00	450.00
	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Carbonear Coal Duties	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
“ Water Rates	500.00	500.00
	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
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
	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Fortune Coal Duties	\$500.00	\$500.00
“ Harbor Dues	350.00	350.00
	\$850.00	\$850.00
Total	\$67,550.00	\$67,550.00

XIV.—CONTINGENCIES

Amount Voted—\$10,000.00

Estimate of Expenditure for which Votes of the Legislature are required	Estimate 1911-1912	Estimate 1912-1913
Amount to meet possible shortage owing to unforeseen Contingencies which may arise	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES, 1912-13

\$109,810.00

Head I.—Interest on Public Debt, \$80,000.00

Interest on Railway Loan	\$70,000.00	
Interest on Telephone Loan	6,000.00	
Interest on Lighthouse Loan	4,000.00	\$80,000.00

Head VI.—Education, \$22,500 00

Extra Vote	\$20,000.00	
Council Higher Education	2,500.00	22,500.00

Head XI.—Roads and Bridges, \$7,310.00

Public Works—		
For Local Roads		\$7,310.00
		<hr/>
		\$109,810.00

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY, 1911-1912

\$248,643.59

Head II.—Civil Government, \$34,426.00

Premier's Office	\$2,000.00	
Colonial Secretary—		
For General Purposes	2,000.00	
Public Works—		
Office Contingencies	1,400.00	
Insurance and Keepers	265.00	
Fuel and Light Public Building	1,900.00	
Repairs, Public Buildings	17,200.00	
Finance Department—		
Cash Notes, Advertising and Office Ex- penses	3,800.00	
Agriculture and Mines—		
Salaries	510.00	
Marine and Fisheries—		
Salaries	100.00	
Contingencies	5,251.00	\$34,426.00

Head IV.—Administration of Justice, \$6,791.00

Public Works—		
Salaries Penitentiary	\$85.00	
Material for Brooms	1,500.00	
Repairs	800.00	
Repairs Court Houses and Gaols	1,320.00	
Finance Department—		
Magistrate's Contingencies	1,750.00	
Colonial Secretary—		
Police Annuities	1,136.00	
Registration Jurors	200.00	\$6,791.00

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY—Continued

Head V.—Legislation, \$13,400.00

Finance Department—

Printing and Binding and Publishing Debates,, Painting, &c., H. of Assembly	\$8,000.00	
Printing and Binding and Publishing Debates Legislative Council	2,100.00	
Printing, Gazetting and Binding Account, Contingencies, Library, &c.	2,700.00	

Public Works—

Repairs, Painting, etc., Colonial Building	600.00	\$13,400.00
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Head VI.—Education, \$2,611.00

Colonial Secretary—

Interest Teachers' Pension Fund	\$111.00	
Council Higher Education	2,500.00	\$2,611.00

Head VII.—Public Charities, \$39,118.00

Public Charities Department—

For Sundry Purposes	\$25,000.00	
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Public Works—

Lunatic Asylum	5,218.00	
General Hospital	480.00	
Poor Asylum	1,600.00	
Lazaretto	2,320.00	
Fever Hospital	4,500.00	\$39,118.00

Head VIII.—Lighthouses, \$12,225.00

Marine and Fisheries—

Lighthouses, Maintenance	\$12,000.00	
Contingencies	225.00	\$12,225.00

Head IX.—Agriculture and Mines, \$16,906.61

Agriculture and Mines Department—

Timber Inspection	\$375.00	
Expenses Forest Fires	4,200.00	
Festival of Empire	12,331.61	\$16,906.61

Head X.—Marine and Fisheries, \$21,000.00

Marine and Fisheries—

Ss Fiona	\$9,000.00	
Lighthouse Construction	12,000.00	\$21,000.00

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY—Continued

Head XI.—Roads, Bridges, Ferries, \$1,620.00

Public Works—

Additional Ferries and Motor Service ..		\$1,620.00
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Head XII.—Postal and Telegraph, \$55,328.00

General Post Office (Lloyd, Smith, Bambrick)	\$370.00	
St. John's Office (Kinsella)	160.00	
Trav. Post Offices (Kelly, Dutot, Whitten) ..	1,420.00	
Postmaster (Ferryland Dist., St. John's East, Grand Falls, Bonavista, Hr. Grace Cars.)	900.00	
Labrador (Mail Clerk, P. J. Hickey)	200.00	

Couriers—

Bonavista, Catalina and Railway, Carbon- ear and Western Bay, Collier's Bay Cove and Railway, Femme Cove and Anderson's Cove, Fox Island River and Port au Port, Gooseberry Is. and St. Brendan's, Hant's Hr., Hr's. Content and Lead Cove, Head of Bay D'Espoir and Pt. Roti, Lewisporte, Comfort and Boyd's Cove, Little Hr. West, Placentia Bay, Lower Is. Cove and West- ern Bay, New Hr. and Railway, Old Bona- venture, Old Perlican and Lower Is. Cove, Port Anson and Pilley's Is., Seal Cove, B. B., and King's Cove, Shallop Cove and St. George's, Springdale and Pilley's Is. Summer Clyde not calling Waldron's Cove and Fortune Hr., special couriers for mails landed ex Stella Maris, Pouch Cove and St. John's	\$2,900.00	\$5,950.00
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Manufacture of Stamps—

New Issue		4,000.00
Allan Line	1,300.00	
Occasional Services, Universal Pstl. Union	4,485.00	5,785.00
Bell Island—Steamer	845.00	
Labrador—Steamer	475.00	1,320.00
North East Coast, Stella Maris	1,500.00	
St. George's Bay	1,438.00	\$2,938.00

Telegraphs—

St. John's, Salaries	1,135.00	
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Telegraphs, Outports—

Botwood, Brig Bay, Curling, Cook's Hr., Daniel's Hr., Flat Is., Grand Bank, Grates Cove, Great Burin, Griguet, Juniper Brook, Port aux Choix, Scilly Cove	1,200.00	
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SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY—Concluded

Head XII.—Postal and Telegraph—Concluded

General Maintenance—

Main Line Repairs due to October gale and Double Polling Section	5,000.00	
Repairs Canso Cable by Mackay Bennett	2,500.00	
Meteorological Service	758.00	
Officer Long Harbor and Roberts' Arm..	600.00	
Compiling Press Messages at Halifax	260.00	
Boarding Operators at New Offices, St. Barbe District	882.00	
Due to Increased Mileage and Number of New Offices	1,000.00	\$13,335.00
Construction Telegraph Lines		18,000.00
Post Office Contingencies		4,000.00
Total		<u>\$203,425.61</u>

Head XIII.—Customs, \$20,000.00

Customs Department

St. John's Supers and Incidentals	\$10,000.00	
Outport Supers. and Incidentals	10,000.00	\$20,000.00

Head XIV.—General Contingencies, \$25,117.98

Finance Department—

As per Statement		\$25,117.98
		<u>\$248,543.59</u>

Head XV.—Elections, \$100.00

Expenses Burin Bye Election		\$100.00
		<u>\$248,643.59</u>

NEWFOUNDLAND

CUSTOMS RETURNS

FOR THE

YEAR 1910-1911

NEWFOUNDLAND
CUSTOMS RETURNS
FOR THE
YEAR 1910-1911.

Statement of Customs Revenue Collected During Year Ended 30th June, 1911.

St. John's Duties.....	\$2,381,081.10	
Outport Duties..	387,445.65	\$2,768,526.75
Royalties, Dominion Iron and Steel Co.....	48,054.55	
Royalties, Nova Scotia Steel Co..	40,427.17	88,481.72
St. John's Light Dues.....	11,912.55	
Outport Light Dues.....	17,020.34	28,932.89
Lloyds' Dues.....	87.35	
Harbor Dues, St. John's.....	987.00	
Hospital Dues...	220.37	
Customs' Forms Sold	956.72	
Head Tax	605.00	
Shipwrecked Property.....	307.50	
Quarantine	556.00	3,719.94
Warehouse Rent.....	1,155.62	
Bank Fishermen's Insurance Fund.....	1,378.88	
Fines and Forfeitures	870.32	
Water Rates, St. John's.....	2,741.00	
Water Rates, Carbonear	297.00	
Water Rates, Harbor Grace..	157.50	
Water Rates, Placentia.....	84.34	
Harbor Dues, Channel and Port aux Basques	132.00	
Harbor Dues, Grand Bank	458.15	
Harbor Dues, Fortune... ..	205.95	7,480.76
Miscellaneous		1,473.19
		<u>\$2,898,615.25</u>
By Cash placed in Treasury Year 1910-1911	\$2,488,378.14	
" Bonds	410,237.11	\$2,898,615.25
1909-1910.....		2,743,364.02
Increase 1910-1911		<u>\$155,251.23</u>

Total Value of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Newfoundland from and to
each Country, for the Year ended 30th June, 1911.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.		
		Produce of Newfound- land.	Produce of other Countries.	Total Exports.
United Kingdom.....	\$3,092,429	\$2,303,722	\$41,620	\$2,345,342
Canada	4,607,720	1,698,159	47,230	1,745,389
B. W. Indies	342,559	453,328	572	453,900
Australia		3,328		3,328
Ceylon	77,900			
Gibraltar			80	80
India	14,393			
Malta	238	24,884		24,884
Algeria		1,730		1,730
Argentine Republic		116,913		116,913
Austria	1,295	730		730
Bavaria.....	968			
Belgium.....	38,108	8,113	153	8,266
Brazil	8	2,161,027		2,161,027
China		12,000		12,000
Colombia		486		486
Costa Rica.....		786		786
Denmark.....	4,743	7,115		7,115
Foreign West Indies	891	74,854	500	75,354
France	12,802	3,752		3,752
St. Pierre.....	4,728	4,502	141	4,643
Germany	22,480	248,433	50	248,483
Greece	39,144	200,092		200,092
Holland.. ..	47,331	149,895	5,530	155,425
Italy	1,008	727,385		727,385
Japan	521			
Madeira.....		26,793		26,793
Norway	20,449	350		350
Panama		4,923		4,923
Portugal	20,055	1,508,448		1,508,448
Spain	87,270	887,518		887,518
Sweden	2,107	1,055		1,055
Switzerland... ..	873			
Turkey	16			
United States	4,943,874	1,210,979	38,571	1,249,550
	\$13,383,910	\$11,841,300	\$134,447	\$11,975,747

APPENDIX

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Aerated Waters	U. Kingdom		\$ 2,122		\$ 1,785	\$	40 p.c.
	Canada		36		36		
	U. States		445		445		
	Germany		22		22		
	St. Pierre		10		10		
			2 635		2,298	919.20	
Acids	U. Kingdom		653		653		35 p.c.
	Canada		1,361		1,361		
	U. States		923		923		
	Germany		21		21		
			2,958		2,958	1,035.30	
Ale, Beer, Porter, etc.	U. Kingdom	Gals. 546	180	Gals. 306	119		35 cts. per gal
	Canada	10	4	10	4		
		556	184	316	123	110.60	
Ale, Beer, Porter, etc.	U. Kingdom	Gals. 9,780	10,405	Gals. 10,046	10,124		40 cts. per gal
	U. States	5,067	4,737	4,717	4,557		
		14,847	15,142	14,763	14,681	5,905.20	
Anchovies	U. Kingdom		1,511		1,441		35 p.c.
	Canada				11		
	U. States		9		9		
	France		83		83		
	Norway		87		87		
			1,690		1,631	570.85	
Animals : Oxen, Cows and Horses	U. Kingdom	No. 1	355	No. 1	355		20 p.c.
	Canada	3,104	166,954	3,104	166,954		
	U. States	51	5,422	51	5,422		
	St. Pierre	6	104	6	104		
		3,162	172,835	3,162	172,835	34,567.00	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Animals . Sheep, Calves, and Pigs...	Canada	No. 2,342	\$ 10,102	No. 2,342	\$ 10,102	\$	\$1 ea.
	U. States	1	5	1	5	.....	.....
		2,343	10,107	2,343	10,107	2,343.00	
Animals : Lambs and Pigs...	Canada	No. 862	2,356	No. 862	2,356	.....	50 cts.
	U. States	2	4	2	4	.....	each.
	St. Pierre.....	16	42	16	42	.....
		880	2,402	880	2,402	440.00	
Apples, green....	U. Kingdom	Brls. 11	107	Brls. 11	107	.....	50 cts.
	Canada	13,643	39,683	13,643	39,683	.....	per brl
	U. States.....	678	3,766	678	3,766	.....
	St. Pierre.....	1	4	1	4	.....
		14,333	43,560	14,333	43,560	7,166.50	
Apples, dried.....	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 274	38	Lbs. 274	38	.....	2 cts.
	Canada	48,604	5,069	37,604	3,904	.....	per lb.
	U. States.....	48,639	4,888	55,039	5,496	.....
		97,517	9,995	92,917	9,438	1,858.34	
Asbestos.....	U. Kingdom		780		780	.....	35 p.c.
	Canada		466		466	.....
	U. States.....		152		152	.....
			1,398		1,398	489.30	
Barley.....	Canada		37		37	3.70	10 p.c.
Baths	U. Kingdom		451		451	.....	40 p.c.
	Canada		1,190		1,190	.....
	U. States.....		4,777		4,777	.....
			6,418		6,418	2,567.20	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Beans	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 120,808	\$ 2,998	Lbs. 120,696	\$ 2,998	\$ 6,025.02	½ cent lb.
	Canada	205,629	7,148	205,629	7,148		
	U. States.....	17,699	720	17,699	720		
	Austria	24,250	775	24,250	775		
	Belgium	143,000	3,036	143,000	3,036		
	Germany ...	71,060	1,332	71,060	1,332		
	Holland	622,027	15,320	622,027	15,320		
	St. Pierre ...	644	24	644	24		
		1,205,117	31,353	1,205,005	31,353		
Belting.....	U. Kingdom		2,668		2,668	\$ 2,627.80	10 p.c.
	Canada		5,398		5,398		
	U. States.....		18,212		18,212		
			26,278		26,278		
Bicycles and parts..	U. Kingdom		302		302	\$ 470.00	40 p.c.
	Canada		69		69		
	U. States.....		804		804		
			1,175		1,175		
Billiard Tables.....	U. Kingdom		867		867	\$ 406.00	40 p.c.
	Canada		137		137		
	U. States.....		11		11		
			1,015		1,015		
Biscuits—Ships....	U. Kingdom	Cwt. 4	16	Cwt. 4	16	\$ 1.60	10 cts. per cwt.
	Canada	12	52	12	52		
		16	68	16	68		
Biscuits—Soda, Butter, Pilot, etc	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 8,798	1,152	Lbs. 8,713	1,137	\$ 465.30	2 cts. per lb.
	Canada	13,218	1,301	13,218	1,301		
	U. States.....	1,334	122	1,334	122		
		23,350	2,575	23,265	2,560		

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Biscuits— Fancy and Bread	U. Kingdom		\$ 7,625		\$ 7,625	\$	40 p.c.
	Canada		1,926		1,926		
	U. States		509		509		
	Holland		73		73		
				10,133				10,133	4,053 20
Blocks and Sheaves of Gal. Iron..	U. Kingdom		84		84		30 p.c.
	Canada		15		15		
	U. States		1,346		1,346		
	Denmark		9		9		
				1,454				1,454	436.20
Blocks and Sheaves ...	U. Kingdom		43		43		40 p.c.
	Canada		4		4		
	U. States.....		906		906		
	Denmark		25		25		
	St. Pierre.....		6		6		
				984				984	393.60
Brick— Stock or Common ..	Canada	No. 45,250	409	No. 45,250	409		\$2.50 per M. and 30 p.c.
	St. Pierre.....	2,600	8	2,600	8		
		47,850	417	47,850	417			244.72
Brick— Facing and Fire...	U. Kingdom		896		896		20 p.c.
	Canada		405		405		
	U. States.....		1,629		1,629		
				2,930				2,930	586.00
Brin	U. Kingdom		6,573		6,573		657.30 10 p.c.
Brooms and Whisks of Corn	U. Kingdom		21		21		50 p.c.
	Canada		157		157		
	U. States.....		61		61		
				239				239	119.50

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Broom Handles...	U. States.....		\$ 413		\$ 413	\$ 82.60	20 p.c.
Brushes	U. Kingdom		2,969		2,969		40 p.c.
	Canada		7,823		7,747		
	U. States		1,310		1,310		
	Denmark		3		3		
	Germany		85		85		
	St. Pierre.....		3		3		
			12,193		12,117	4,846.80	
Butter	U. Kingdom	Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	129,546	29,376	129,546	29,376		3½ cts per lb.
	U. States.....	270,670	61,417	267,560	60,668		
	St. Pierre.....	8,608	2,005	8,608	2,005		
		47	12	47	12		
		408,871	92,810	405,761	92,061	14 201.63	
Butterine and Oleo ..	U. Kingdom	Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	12,772	1,739	12,772	1,739		3½ cts per lb.
	U. States	600	84	600	84		
	Denmark	10	2	10	2		
	Germany	60	8	60	8		
	Holland	1,636	225	1,636	225		
	Norway	31,216	4,179	26,720	3,552		
		300	30	300	30		
		46,594	6,267	42,098	5,640	1,473.43	
Cabbages	Canada	Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. States.....	29,507	978	29,507	978		½ ct. per lb.
		206,910	4,792	206,910	4,792		
		236,417	5,770	236,417	5,770	1,182.08	
Cabbages	Canada	Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. States.....	59,861	1,163	59,861	1,163		1 cent per lb.
	St. Pierre.....	117,515	1,827	117,515	1,827		
		136	2	136	2		
		177,512	2,992	177,512	2,992	1,775.12	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Cabinet Wares.....	U. Kingdom		\$ 9,643		\$ 9,643	\$	40 p.c.
	Canada		33,816		33,925		
	U. States.....		8,260		8,260		
	Denmark		10		10		
	Portugal		194		194		
	Spain		11		11		
	St. Pierre.....		25		25		
				51,959		52,068		20,827.20
Cake ..		Lbs.		Lbs.			3 cts. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	877	194	877	194		
	Canada	6,836	1,447	6,836	1,447		
	U. States	141	32	141	32		
			7,854	1,673	7,854	1,673		549.78
Candles		Lbs.		Lbs.			7 cts. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	11,574	1,227	11,574	1,227		
	Canada	2,388	220	2,388	220		
	U. States	7,691	510	7,691	510		
			21,653	1,957	21,653	1,957		649.59
Canoes, Boats, etc.	U. Kingdom		8		8		35 p.c.
	Canada		343		343		
	U. States.....		321		321		
	Denmark.....		31		31		
				703		703		246.05
Cans	Canada		4		4	1.60	40 p.c.
Canvas— Sail and Tarpaulin.	U. Kingdom		6,752		6,752		5 p.c.
	Canada		17,790		17,790		
	U. States.....		27,242		27,242		
	Denmark		182		182		
	St. Pierre.....		204		204		
				52,170		52,170		2,608.50

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Carriages	Canada	No. 49	\$ 1,409	No. 49	\$ 1,409	\$	\$10 ea. and 40 p.c.
	U. States	3	129	3	129		
	St. Pierre.....	4	45	4	45		
		56	1,583	56	1,583			1,193.20
Carriages	U. Kingdom	No. 1	97	No. 1	97	\$	\$20 ea. and 40 p.c.
	Canada	4	264	4	264		
	U. States.....	2	145	2	145		
		7	506	7	506			342.40
Carriage Bodies.....	Canada		458		458	\$	50 p.c.
	U. States		56		56		
			514		514			257.00
Carriages, Wheelbarrows, etc..	U Kingdom		42		42	\$	75 p.c.
	Canada		65		65		
	U. States.....		447		447		
	St. Pierre.....		1		1		
			555		555			416.25
Carriage Wheels.....	Canada		1,080		1,080	\$	35 p.c.
	U. States.....		577		577		
	St. Pierre ...		6		6		
			1,663		1,663			582.05
Carriage Rubber Tires	Canada		68		68	\$	20 p.c.
	U. States.....		1,899		1,899		
			1,967		1,967			393.40
Carriage Spokes, etc	Canada		618		618	\$	30 p.c.
	U. States.....		1,217		1,217		
			1,835		1,835			550.50

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Carriage Spokes	Canada		\$ 201		\$ 201	\$	50 p.c.
	U. States.....		23		23		
			224		224	112.00	
Carriages— Whitewood Bass, etc...	Canada	Feet. 530	27	Feet. 530	27		\$2.00 per M.
	U. States.....	3,960	333	3,960	333		
		4,490	360	4,490	360	8.98	
Carriage Bows, Springs, Axles, Bolts, etc..	U. Kingdom		734		734		30 p.c.
	Canada		998		998		
	U. States.....		1,891		1,891		
			3,623		3,623	1,086.90	
Casks— empty, 45 gals and under (2nd hand)	U. Kingdom	No. 428	377	No. 428	377		50 cts. each.
	Canada	106	115	106	115		
	St. Pierre ...	172	117	172	117		
		706	609	706	609	353.01	
Casks— empty, over 45 gals. (2nd hand)	U. Kingdom	No. 3	2	No. 3	2		\$1.50 each.
	Canada	2	3	2	3		
	U. States.....	8	17	8	17		
		13	22	13	22	19 50	
Casks— Herring Barrels	Canada	No. 1,457	778	No. 1,457	778		25 cts. each.
	U. States.....	7,537	3,919	7,537	3,919		
		8,994	4,697	8,994	4,697	2,248.50	
Casks— All others.	U. Kingdom		21		21		60 p.c.
	Canada		10		10		
			31		31	18 60	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Cast Iron Pipe	U. Kingdom		\$ 159		\$ 159		35 p.c.
	U. States.....		1,445		1,445		
			1,604		1,604	561.40	
Cement	U. Kingdom		4,419		4,419		25 p.c.
	Canada		753		753		
	U. States.....		4,821		4,821		
	Belgium		5,956		8,511		
	Germany		140		140		
			16,089		18,644	4,661.00	
Cheese	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 7,984	1,305	Lbs. 8,929	1,393		3½ cts per lb.
	Canada	397,226	47,264	395,791	47,099		
	U. States	3,537	387	3,537	387		
	Holland	627	86	627	86		
		409,374	49,042	408,884	48,965	14,310.94	
Chemicals for Matches	U. Kingdom		164		164		20 p.c.
	U. States.....		102		102		
			266		266	53.20	
Chewing Gum	Canada		4,735		5,138		40 p.c.
	U. States.....		239		311		
			4,974		5,449	2,179.60	
Chicory—Roasted ...	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 2,265	127	Lbs. 1,674	101	50.22	3 cts. per lb.
China and Earthen-ware	U. Kingdom		35,104		35,104		40 p.c.
	Canada		773		773		
	U. States		1,216		1,216		
	Austria		42		42		
	Germany		2,095		2,095		
	Japan		2		2		
	St. Pierre.....		9		9		
			39,241		39,241	15,696.40	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Cider.....	U. Kingdom	Gals. 362	\$ 331	Gals. 362	\$ 331	\$	20 cts. per gal.
	Canada	883	858	883	858		
	St. Pierre ...	1	1	1	1		
		1,246	1,190	1,246	1,190			249.20
Clocks, Watches etc	U. Kingdom		5,782		5,782		35 p.c.
	Canada		1,321		1,321		
	U. States.....		7,794		7,794		
	Denmark ...		2		2		
	Germany		38		38		
	Switzerland..		103		103		
			15,040		15,040			5,264 00
Coal	Canada	Tons. 713½	2,281	Tons. 713½	2,281		25 cts. per ton
Coal	U. Kingdom	Tons. 14,860	42,958	Tons. 14,860	42,958		50 cts. per ton
	Canada	109,719	303,403	109,719	303,403		
	U. States	1,401½	5,624	1,401½	5,624		
		125,980½	351,985	125,980½	351,985			62,990.25
Coal	U. Kingdom	Tons. 13,771	40,602	Tons. 13,771	40,602		70 cts. per ton
	Canada	59,042½	184,893	59,042½	184,893		
	U. States.....	3,427	10,014	3,427	10,014		
		76,240½	235,509	76,240½	235,509			53,368.35
Coal	U. Kingdom	Tons. 374½	1,609	Tons. 374½	1,609		\$1.00 per ton
	U. States.....	7,982	38,224	7,982	38,224		
		8,356½	39,833	8,356½	39,833			8,356.50
Coffee—Green	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 9,939	1,319	Lbs. 9,939	1,319		5 cts per lb.
	Canada	16	4	16	4		
	U. States.....	553	84	1,518	184		
	Norway	150	18	150	18		
	St. Pierre.....	15	2	15	2		
		10,673	1,427	11,638	1,527			581.90

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Coffee— Roasted ...		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$	
	U. Kingdom	14,733	2,259	15,002	2,319	.....	7 cts.
	Canada	2,808	828	2,808	828	.....	per lb.
	U. States.....	4,504	1,085	4,504	1,085	.....
	B. W. Indies	288	77	288	77	.....
		22,333	4,249	22,602	4,309	1,582.14	
Coffee— Prepara- tions.. ...	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 2,240	258	Lbs. 2,240	258	156.80	7 cts. per lb.
Coffee— Extract ...	U. Kingdom		2,290	.....	2,419	.....	30 p.c.
	Canada		120	.....	120	.....
			2,410	.....	2,539	761.70	
Combs	U. Kingdom		6,125	.....	6,125	.....	40 p.c.
	Canada		417	.....	417	.....
	U. States.....		592	.....	591	.....
	Germany ...		39	.....	39	.....
			7,173	.....	7,172	2,868.80	
Confection- ers' Orna- ments	U. Kingdom		226	.....	226	.....	30 p.c.
	Canada		35	.....	35	.....
	U. States.....		16	.....	16	.....
			277	.....	277	83.40	
Confection- ery		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	121,519	20,445	121,386	20,412	.....	6½ cts
	Canada	70,423	16,593	70,038	16,465	.....	per lb.
	U. States.....	67,751	10,639	68,604	10,727	.....
	Austria	192	88	192	88	.....
	Holland	165	53	165	53	.....
		260,050	47,818	260,385	47,745	16,925.02	
Confection- ery.....	U. Kingdom		1,088	.....	1,088	.....	40 p.c.
	Canada		61	.....	61	.....
	U. States.....		136	.....	136	.....
	B. W. Indies ..		1	.....	1	.....
			1,286	.....	1,286	514.40	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Cordage	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 234,507	\$ 15,712	Lbs. 234,507	\$ 15,712	\$	1½ cts lb.
	Canada	63,144	5,893	63,144	5,893		
	U. States.....	107,004	9,872	107,004	9,872		
	Denmark ...	673	38	673	38		
	Norway	2,260	313	2,260	313		
	St. Pierre.....	900	89	900	89		
			408,488	31,917	408,488			31,917	6,127.32
Clothes Lines	U. Kingdom		97		97		40 p.c.
	Canada		8		8		
	U. States.....		202		202		
			307		307			122.80
Corks and Corkwood	U. Kingdom		485		485		10 p.c.
	Canada		1,605		1,605		
	U. States.....		1,611		1,611		
	France		37		7		
	Portugal		1,616		1,616		
	Spain		149		149		
	St. Pierre.....		2		2		
			5,505		5,475	547.50	
Cotton Fabrics	U. Kingdom		225,060		225,163		35 p.c.
	Canada		11,213		11,334		
	U. States.....		106,982		106,936		
	Holland		477		477		
	St. Pierre.....		4		4		
				343,736				343,914	120369.90
Diving Apparatus	U. Kingdom		68		68		10 p.c.
	Canada		311		311		
			379		379			37.90

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Dry Goods—			\$		\$	\$	
Blankets,	U. Kingdom		275,314		275,387		35 p.c.
Quilts,	Canada		46,662		46,680		
Carpeting,	U. States.....		93,643		95,807		
Rugs,	Austria		70		70		
Floor	B. W. Indies		47		47		
Cloth,	Germany		186		186		
Linen,	Holland.....		526		526		
Wool	Japan		280		280		
Goods and	Switzerland..		80		80		
Gloves.	St. Pierre.....		6		6		
			416,814		419,069	146,674.15	
Dories and							
Dory Oars	Canada		8,596		8,596		20 p.c.
	U. States		3,186		3,191		
	St. Pierre		625		625		
			12,407		12,412	2,482.40	
Drain Pipes,							
Chimney	U. Kingdom		10,873		10,873		30 p.c.
Tops and	Canada		1,120		1,120		
Stove	U. States.....		1,577		1,577		
Linings.	St. Pierre		3		3		
			13,573		13,573	4,071.90	
Eggs		Doz.		Doz.			
	U. Kingdom	69	63	69	63		5 cts. per doz.
	Canada	41,818	10,406	40,138	9,990		
	U. States.....	52	68	52	68		
		41,939	10,537	40,259	10,121	2,012.95	
Explosives,							
viz:—Gun	U. Kingdom		11,693		11,693		35 p.c.
powder,	Canada		830		830		
etc.....	U. States.....		3,748		3,748		
	Norway		191		191		
	St. Pierre.....		8		8		
			16,470		16,470	5,764.50	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Fancy Wares	U. Kingdom		\$ 33,578		\$ 32,600	\$ 20,963.60	40 p.c.
	Canada		4,710		4,710		
	U. States.....		14,007		14,007		
	Bavaria.....		626		629		
	Germany		316		316		
	Holland		30		30		
	Japan		120		120		
			52,387		52,409		
Feathers	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 10	5	Lbs. 10	5	\$ 2,115.47	7 cts per lb.
	Canada	548	157	548	157		
	U. States.....	29,219	1,750	29,219	1,750		
	Portugal	444	30	444	30		
			30,221	1,942	30,221			1,942
Findings for Boots and Shoes	U. Kingdom		1,927		1,927	\$ 2,897.00	25 p.c.
	Canada		314		314		
	U. States.....		9,368		9,347		
				11,609				11,588
Fireworks ...	Canada		16		16	\$ 171.20	40 p.c.
	U. States.....		412		412		
				428				428
Flagstones, Building Stone, Undressed Marble & Granite	U. Kingdom		19		19	\$ 1,088.40	30 p.c.
	Canada		192		192		
	U. States.....		3,417		3,417		
				3,628				3,628
Flannels, Serges, etc	U. Kingdom		24,422		24,422	\$ 8,684.55	35 p.c.
	Canada		391		391		
				24,813				24,813

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Freestone, Marble & Granite, Dressed ...	U. Kingdom		\$ 554		\$ 554	\$	50 p.c.
	Canada		630		630		
	U. States.....		313		313		
			1,497		1,497	748.50	
Fruit— Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Fruit Pulp for Bakers	U. Kingdom		28,528		28,528		15 p.c.
	Canada		17,872		17,862		
	U. States.....		10,558		10,558		
	Portugal		8		8		
	Spain		21		42		
			56,987		56,998	8,549.70	
Fruit— Dried Cur- rants, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Citron, Apricots, etc.		Lbs.		Lbs			3 cts. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	56,636	4,089	59,679	4,242		
	Canada	45,758	3,331	45,758	3,331		
	U. States.....	472,736	26,231	391,899	21,121		
	Belgium			3,808	265		
	Portugal	756	89	756	89		
	Spain	202,588	9,837	204,996	9,837		
	Syria	50	4	50	4		
Norway	80	4	80	4			
		778,604	43,585	707,026	38,893	21,210 78	
Fruit— Preserved	U. Kingdom		7,533		7,368		35 p.c.
	Canada		109		109		
	U. States.....		10,214		10,460		
			17,856		17,937	6,277.95	
Fruit— Preserved in Spirits..	U. States.....		6		6	2.40	40 p.c.
Furs, Gloves, Mitts, and Jackets ...	U. Kingdom		11,373		11,373		45 p.c.
	Canada		3,280		3,280		
	U. States.....		16		16		
			14,669		14,669	6,601.05	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Glass, viz — Colorless & Window ...	U. Kingdom		\$ 3,852		\$ 3,852	\$	30 p.c.
	Canada		149		149		
	U. States		9		9		
	Belgium.....		7,903		7,903		
				11,913				11,913	3,573.90
Glassware, viz—Emp- ty Bottles for Manu- facturers use.	U. Kingdom		2,811		2,811		30 p.c.
	Canada		564		564		
	U States		561		561		
	Germany		77		77		
				4,013				4,013	1,203.90
Glassware, viz—Plate Glass, Silvered Glass, Spectacles etc.	U. Kingdom		13,036		13,036		40 p.c.
	Canada		4,322		4,322		
	U States.....		15,967		15,794		
	Austria		41		41		
	Belgium.....		914		914		
	Germany		507		507		
			34,787		34,614	13,845.60	
Gold Leaf and Gold Liquid Paint	U. Kingdom		287		287		35 p.c.
	Canada		22		22		
	U. States.....		147		147		
				456				456	159.60
Grindstones, Scythe & Sharpen- ing Stones	U. Kingdom		4,406		4,406		30 p.c.
	Canada		420		420		
	U. States.....		368		368		
	Germany		12		12		
				5,206				5,206	1,561.80
Groceries— Buckwheat		Lbs.		Lbs.			1 cent per lb.
	U. Kingdom	836	31	836	31		
	Canada	1,531	41	1,531	41		
	U. States.....	3,196	124	3,196	124		
	Syria.....	80	2	80	2		
		5,643	198	5,643	198	56.43	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Groceries—		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$	
Cocoa and Chocolate,	U. Kingdom	80,014	12,901	79,906	12,824	.....	2 cts.
	Canada	564	143	564	143	.....	per lb.
	U. States.....	3,245	899	3,245	899	.....	and
	Holland.....	1,668	505	1,668	505	.....	30 p.c.
		85,491	14,448	85,383	14,371	6,018.96	
Groceries—							
Jellies,	U. Kingdom		60,876	.....	60,204	.....	35 p.c.
Glucose,	Canada		39,399	.....	39,348	.....
Lime Juice	U. States		44,767	.....	44,615	.....
Fruit,	Austria		68	.....	68	.....
Syrups,	B. W. Indies		97	.....	97	.....
Spices,	Belgium.....		2,721	.....	3,011	.....
Milk,	Denmark		11	.....	11	.....
Pickles,	France		204	.....	204	.....
Sauces,	Germany		1,636	.....	1,835	.....
Yeast,	Holland.....		1,655	.....	1,669	.....
Baking	Norway		2,079	.....	2,079	.....
Powder,	Spain .....			.....	37	.....
etc	Switzerland..		131	.....	131	.....
	St. Pierre ..		37	.....	37	.....
	Syria.....		3	.....	3	.....
			153,684	.....	153,349	53,672.15	
Haircloth,							
Mattresses	U. Kingdom		2,137	.....	2,137	.....	30 p.c.
Bolsters,	Canada		2,114	.....	2,114	.....
etc	U. States.....		571	.....	571	.....
			4,822	.....	4,822	1,446.60	
Hats and							
Caps	U. Kingdom		58,927	.....	58,927	.....	40 p.c.
	Canada		12,446	.....	12,446	.....
	U. States.....		9,909	.....	9,909	.....
	France.....		14	.....	14	.....
	St. Pierre.....		2	.....	2	.....
			81,289	.....	81,298	32,519.20	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quan- tities.	Value.	Quan- tities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Hardware— Adzes, Axes Hatchets, Saws, Sledges, Hammers, Edge Tools of all kinds for hand or machine use.	U. Kingdom		\$ 12,617		\$ 12,617		25 p.c.
	Canada		15,889		15,889		
	U. States		35,490		35,631		
	Denmark		5		5		
	Germany		1,093		1,093		
	Norway		56		56		
	St. Pierre		7		7		
			65,157		65,298	16,324.50	
Hardware— Knives, Cutlery, Skates, Safes, Doors for Vaults, Cash Regis- ters, Guns, Rifles, Hinges, Locks, Lead Pipe, Shot, Scales and Stoves.	U. Kingdom		69,802		69,527		35 p.c.
	Canada		48,820		48,874		
	U. States		82,402		82,376		
	Belgium		376		376		
	Denmark		63		63		
	France		178		178		
	Germany		3,938		3,938		
	Norway		1,191		1,191		
	Sweden		38		38		
St. Pierre		61		61			
			206,869		206,622	72,317.70	
Hardware— Anchors, Grapnels, Chains, Fish Hooks Wire Rope for rigging vessels.	U. Kingdom		53,289		53,289		10 p.c.
	Canada		6,757		6,757		
	U. States		9,504		9,504		
	Denmark		194		194		
	Germany		10		10		
	Norway		14,040		14,040		
St. Pierre		141		141			
			83,935		83,935	8,393.50	
Hardware— Fencing of Iron or Steel	U. Kingdom		25		25		40 p.c.
	Canada		5		5		
	U. States		8		8		
			38		38	15.20	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Hardware— Boiler, Tinsmiths' and Coopers' Rivets, Patent Bushings for Blocks, etc	U. Kingdom		\$ 2,072		\$ 2,072		20 p.c.
	Canada		1,189		1,189		
	U. States.....		664		664		
			3,925		3,925	785.00	
Harness— Saddlery of all descriptions.	U. Kingdom		1,243		1,243		40 p.c.
	Canada		3,145		3,145		
	U. States.....		1,626		1,626		
			6,014		6,014	2,405.60	
Harness— Findings, Loops, Winkers, Eyes or Blinders...	U. Kingdom		688		688		25 p.c.
	Canada		89		89		
	U. States.....		283		283		
			1,060		1,060	265.00	
Hay.....	U. Kingdom	Tons. 2	24	Tons. 2	24		\$3.00 per ton
	Canada	2,500	31,182	2,500	31,182		
	St. Pierre.....	1	9	1	9		
		2,503	31,215	2,503	31,215	7,509.00	
Hoop Iron Steel Strips for making Hoops.....	U. Kingdom		7,292		7,292		5 p.c.
	Canada		112		112		
	U. States.....		4		4		
			7,408		7,408	370.40	
Hops.....	U. Kingdom		615		615		10 p.c.
	Canada		503		503		
	U. States.....		1,218		1,038		
	Bavaria.....		312		312		
	Germany		353		353		
			3,001		2,821	282.10	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Indian or Corn Meal, bolted or granulated	Canada .. U. States.....	Brls.	\$	Brls.	\$	\$	20 cts. per brl
		1,561	5,193	1,561	5,193	.....
		692	2,091	692	2,091	.....
		2,253	7,284	2,253	7,284	450.60	
Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, Hose, Clothing and Manufactures of Gutta-percha	U. Kingdom .. Canada .. U. States .. Belgium..... St. Pierre....		9,398		9,349		40 p.c.
			40,948		35,293		
			48,416		49,791		
			126		126		
			3		3		
			98,891		94,562	37,824.80	
Iron of all kinds including Galvanized.	U. Kingdom .. Canada .. U. States..... Norway		27,708		27,708		10 p.c.
			1,193		1,193		
			2,689		2,689		
			20		20		
			31,610		31,610	3,161.00	
Iron and Steel, Railways Bars & Fittings	U. Kingdom .. Canada .. U. States .. St. Pierre....		378		378		30 p.c.
			1,926		1,926		
			6,539		6,539		
			3		3		
			8,846		8,846	2,653.80	
Iron & Steel Bridges, Columns, Girders, Shapes or Sections	U. Kingdom .. Canada .. U. States..... B. W. Indies .. St. Pierre....		3,106		3,106		20 p.c.
			1,980		1,980		
			2,429		2,429		
			121		121		
			17		17		
			7,653		7,653	1,530.60	
Iron—Wrought or Steel Tubing	U. Kingdom .. Canada .. U. States.....		1,641		1,641		10 p.c.
			1,025		1,025		
			1,736		1,736		
			4,402		4,402	440.00	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Jams, Jellies & Preserves		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$	
	U. Kingdom	100,574	8,551	97,174	8,248	.....	6 cts.
	Canada	580	43	706	53	.....	per lb.
	U. States	4,417	443	4,417	443	.....	and
	B. W. Indies	240	63	240	63	.....	35 p.c.
		105,811	9,100	102,537	8,807	9,234 67	
Jewellery, Silver, Nickle, Electro-plated Wares, Fancy Pins, etc	U. Kingdom	.....	16,730	.....	16,802	.....	40 p.c.
	Canada .....	.....	5,048	.....	5,048	.....
	U. States.....	.....	4,577	.....	4,577	.....
	Germany .....	.....	373	.....	373	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
		.....	26,732	.....	26,804	10,721.60	
Knife Brick, Polish of all kinds, Washing Soda and Lye	U. Kingdom	.....	1,821	.....	1,725	.....	35 p.c.
	Canada .....	.....	6,593	.....	6,599	.....
	U. States.....	.....	11,186	.....	10,912	.....
	Germany ...	.....	15	.....	15	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
		.....	19,619	.....	19,255	6,739.25	
Lard, Lard Compound and Cotto-lene.. ..	U. Kingdom	.....	122	.....	121	.....	30 p.c.
	Canada .....	.....	1,362	.....	1,281	.....
	U. States.....	.....	7,926	.....	7,926	.....
	B. W. Indies	.....	1	.....	1	.....
	St. Pierre.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
		.....	9,419	.....	9,337	2,801.10	
Leather—Sole.	U. Kingdom	.....	1,717	.....	1,717	.....	20 p.c.
	Canada .....	.....	45,771	.....	45,771	.....
	U. States .....	.....	128,302	.....	135,898	.....
			175,790	183,386	36,677.20
Leather for further dressing...	Canada	Lbs. 91,507	23,593	Lbs. 91,507	23,593	2,745.21	3 cts. per lb.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Leather— Grain, Buff or Pebbled ...	U. Kingdom		\$ 89		\$ 89	\$	30 p.c.
	Canada		22,937		22,937		
	U. States		600		600		
			23,626		23,626	7,087.80	
Leather— Upper, Japanned, Patent, etc	U. Kingdom		22		22		20 p.c.
	Canada		935		935		
	U. States.....		44,306		41,025		
			45,263		41,982	8,396.40	
Leather— Harness, etc'..	U. Kingdom		818		818		25 p.c.
	Canada		1,936		1,936		
	U. States		699		699		
			3,453		3,453	863.25	
Leather Board and Leather- oid	Canada		119		119		30 p.c.
	U. States.....		927		927		
			1,046		1,046	313.80	
Leatherware Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Leggings, etc	U. Kingdom		19,946		19,694		40 p.c.
	Canada		14,607		14,859		
	U. States.....		99,562		101,611		
	St. Pierre.....		48		48		
			134,163		136,212	54,484.80	
Lime	U. Kingdom	Bus 214	93	Bus. 214	93		15 cts. per bus.
	Canada	1,921	973	1,921	973		
	U. States.....	31	112	31	112		
		2,166	1,178	2,166	1,178	324.90	
Lime Juice...	U. Kingdom	Gals. 9	6	Gals. 9	6		60 cts. per gal.
	Canada	6	6	6	6		
		15	12	15	12	9.00	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Locomotives, Automobiles, etc ..	U. Kingdom		\$ 32,259		\$ 32,259	\$	30 p.c.
	Canada		5,342		5,342		
	U. States.....		20,650		20,650		
	Belgium.....		628		628		
			58,879		58,879			17,663.70
Lumber for Dories.....		Feet.		Feet.			
	Canada	48,597	1,313	48,597	1,313	\$1.00 per M.	
	U. States	15,988	765	15,988	765		
	St. Pierre ...	1,543	73	1,543	73		
		66,128	2,151	66,128	2,151		66.12
Lumber— Rough	U. Kingdom	Feet. 430	70	Feet. 430	70	\$4.00 per M.	
	Canada	273,119	6,255	273,119	6,255		
	U. States	134,227	3,027	134,227	3,027		
	Portugal	480	29	480	29		
	St. Pierre.....	1,400	31	1,400	31		
		409,656	9,412	409,656	9,412		1,638.62
Lumber— Dressed ...	Canada	Feet. 52,079	1,894	Feet. 52,079	1,894	\$5.00 per M.	
	U. States.....	45,292	708	45,292	708		
		97,371	2,602	97,371	2,602		486.85
Lumber— Oak, Pitch Pine, Greenheart Elm, Ironwood, Beech ..	U. Kingdom	Feet. 5,770	82	Feet. 5,770	82	\$1.00 per M.	
	Canada	47,040	1,894	47,040	1,894		
	U. States.....	535,940	13,338	535,940	13,338		
	B. W. Indies	6,750	1,344	6,750	1,344		
	St. Pierre.....	1,450	43	1,450	43		
		596,950	16,701	596,950	16,701		596.95
Laths and Shingles ..	Canada	M. 850	2,129	M. 850	2,129	60 cts. per M.	
	St. Pierre ...	28	74	28	74		
		878	2,203	878	2,203		526.80

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Machines & Machinery, Radiators, Electric Light Material	U. Kingdom		\$ 9,912		\$ 9,912	\$	35 p.c.
	Canada		8,575		8,575		
	U. States		46,479		46,479		
	Germany		585		585		
			65,551		65,551			22,942.85
Machines & Machinery, Typewriters, Sewing & Knitting Machines...	U. Kingdom		16,941		16,941		25 p.c.
	Canada		31,325		31,325		
	U. States		58,526		58,766		
	Holland		5,049		5,049		
	St. Pierre		30		30			111,871	112,111	28,027.75
Machines & Machinery, Wool Cards Spinning Wheels, Steel Propellers	U. Kingdom		3,393		3,393		10 p.c.
	Canada		1,392		1,392		
	U. States		5,937		5,937		
	Belgium		29		29		
	St. Pierre		7		7			10,758	10,758	1,075.80
Malt ..	U. Kingdom		171		171		10 p.c.
	Canada		7,007		7,007		
	U. States		309		309			7,487	7,487	748.70
Moss and Porterine for Brewers	U. Kingdom		30		30		30 p.c.
	Canada		146		146		
	U. States		16		16			192	192	57.60

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Marine Compasses	U. Kingdom		\$ 2,006		\$ 2,006	\$	20 p.c.
	Canada		84		84		
	U. States.....		11		11		
	Denmark		28		28		
	Germany		11		11		
	St. Pierre.....		18		18		
			2,158		2,158	431.60	
Telescopes, Barometers, Binoculars, etc	U. Kingdom		378		378		35 p.c.
	Canada		8		8		
	U. States.....		182		182		
	Denmark		5		5		
	Germany		30		30		
	St. Pierre.....		2		2		
			605		605	211.75	
Marline for Lobster Pots	U. Kingdom		2		2		10 p.c.
	Canada		48		48		
			50		50			5.00
Mast Pieces and Spars, dressed, over 60 feet	Canada		22		22		20 p.c.
	Denmark.....		36		36		
			58		58			11.60
Mast Pieces and Spars, dressed, under 60 ft.	Canada		18		18		30 p.c.
	Denmark		75		75		
	St. Pierre.....		20		20		
			113		113			33.90
Mast Pieces, undressed, 60 feet or over, including Wharf Shores	Canada	Tons.	39	570	Tons.	39	\$1.20 per ton
	St. Pierre.....		1	40		1	
			40	610		40		48.00

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Mast Pieces, undressed, under 60 ft.	Canada	Tons. 1,161	\$ 4,917	Tons 1,161	\$ 4,917	\$	\$2.40
	St. Pierre.....	1	12	1	12		per ton
		1,162	4,929	1,162	4,929	2,788.80	
Matches	U. Kingdom		305		305		40 p.c.
	Canada		93		93		
	U. States.....		7		7		
	Belgium.....		995		995		
	Germany		2,130		1,991		
	Holland		59		59		
	Sweden		1,801		1,734		
	St. Pierre.....		2		2		
			5,392		5,186	2,074.40	
Meats— Canned Corned Beef, Hash, Luncheon and Boiled Beef, etc ...	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 30,736	3,438	Lbs. 28,456	3,212		3 cts per lb.
	Canada	847	131	847	131		
	U. States.....	183,913	22,298	184,033	22,314		
	Norway	250	25	250	25		
	St. Pierre.....	24	3	24	3		
		215,770	25,895	213,610	25,685	6,408.30	
Meats— Preserved-	U. Kingdom		1,314		1,282		35 p.c.
	Canada		57		57		
	U. States.....		10,419		10,419		
			11,790		11,758	4,115.30	
Meats— Fresh	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 155	27	Lbs. 155	27		2 cts. per lb.
	Canada	580,347	52,949	580,347	52,949		
	U. States.....	6,288	674	6,288	674		
	St. Pierre.....	984	100	984	100		
		587,774	53,750	587,774	53,750	11,755.48	
Meats— Poultry and Game	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 3,195	540	Lbs. 3,195	540		3 cts. per lb.
	Canada	81,762	15,012	81,762	15,012		
	U. States.....	29,366	6,477	29,246	6,461		
		114,323	22,029	114,203	22,013	3,426.09	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Meats— Sausages ..	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 846	\$ 137	Lbs 846	\$ 137	\$	5 cts per lb.
	Canada	35,689	3,836	35,434	3,808	.....
	U. States.....	94,342	8,249	94,342	8,249	.....
		130,877	12,222	130,622	12,194	6,531.10	
Meats— Bacon, Hams, Tongues, and Beef, Smoke cured	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 27,122	5,699	Lbs. 26,447	5,546	3 cts. per lb., and 10 p.c.
	Canada	25,586	4,249	25,801	4,281	.....
	U. States.....	43,956	6,904	43,956	6,904	.....
	Holland	128	29	128	29	.....
	St. Pierre.....	4	1	4	1	.....
	96,796	16,882	96,336	16,761	4,566.18		
Meats— Hams and Tongues, Dry, Salt- ed, or Pickled ...	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 1,328	210	Lbs. 1,328	210	2 cts per lb.
	Canada	12,554	1,669	12,554	1,669	.....
	U. States.....	312,610	41,953	312,610	41,953	.....
		326,492	43,832	326,492	43,832	6,529.84	
Meats— Dry Salted.	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 609	122	Lbs. 609	122	1 cent per lb.
	Canada	54,659	8,395	54,659	8,395	.....
	U. States.....	2,074	356	2,074	356	.....
		57,342	8,873	57,342	8,873	573.42	
Meats— Beef, salt- ed in bar- rels	Canada	Brls. 2,072	32,852	Brls. 2,072	32,852	\$1.00 per brl
	U. States.....	34,772	539,368	34,772	539,368	.....
		36,844	572,220	36,844	572,220	36,844.00	
Meats— Pigs Heads, Hocks, feet and Ribs ...	U. Kingdom	Brls. 60	711	Brls. 60	711	\$1.00 per brl
	Canada	443	4,455	443	4,455	.....
	U. States.....	2,819	43,091	2,819	43,091	.....
		3,322	48,257	3,322	48,257	3,322.00	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Meats— Pig Jowls and Tongues	Canada	Brls. 279	\$ 4,164	Brls. 279	\$ 4,164		\$1.50
	U. States.....	1,091	19,578	1,091	19,578		per brl
		1,370	23,742	1,370	23,742	2,055.00	
Meats— Pigs Feet Preserved in Vinegar..	U. States.....		26		26	9.10	35 p.c.
Meats— Pork, Mess, Family and Rump	Canada	Brls. 982	21,209	Brls. 982	21,209		\$1.50
	U. States	22,925	452,261	22,925	452,261		per brl
		23,907	473,470	23,907	473,470	35,860.50	
Meats— Pork, Belly Back, Family Mess, and Loin ...	U. Kingdom	Brls. 10	336	Brls. 10	336		\$2.00
	Canada	95	2,033	95	2,033		per brl
	U. States	604	13,855	604	13,855		
		709	16,224	709	16,224	1,418.00	
Medicine	U. Kingdom		30,825		30,426		30 p.c.
	Canada		51,073		50,000		
	U. States.....		56,773		56,615		
	B. W. Indies		10		55		
	Germany		1,563		1,535		
	St. Pierre.....		12		12		
				140,256		138,643	41,592.90
Surgical and Dental Instruments ..	U. Kingdom		156		156		25 p.c.
	Canada		553		553		
	U. States.....		407		407		
			1,116		1,116	279.00	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Mosaic Floorings..	U. States.....		\$ 106		\$ 106	\$ 42.40	40 p.c.
Nails— Cut, Pressed and Wire	U. Kingdom Canada	Lbs. 29,997 157,307	961 3,999	Lbs. 26,077 157,307	888 3,999		1 cent per lb.
	U. States..... St. Pierre.....	103,566 245	2,441 12	103,566 245	2,441 12		
		291,115	7,413	287,195	7,340	2,871.95	
Nails— Shoe Tacks, Brads Sprigs, and Shoe Nails..	U. Kingdom Canada	Lbs 36,085 12,476	2,260 636	Lbs: 36,085 12,476	2,260 636		½ ct. per lb.
	U. States..... Belgium.....	16,531 10,304	1,130 645	16,531 10,304	1,130 645		
		75,396	4,671	75,396	4,671	376.98	
Nails— Wrought hand made Horse Shoe and Galvan ized	U. Kingdom Canada	Lbs. 227,762 29,585	6,885 1,602	Lbs. 227,762 29,585	6,885 1,602		¾ ct. per lb.
	U. States.....	15,303	814	15,303	814		
		272,650	9,301	272,650	9,301	1,022.43	
Nets— Netting, Traps, Seines for Fishing	U. Kingdom Canada		6,092 2,421		6,092 2,421		20 p.c.
	U. States..... France		11,870 100		11,870 100		
	St. Pierre.....		275		275		
			20,758		20,758	4,151.60	
Nuts— Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil. Pea, etc ...	U. Kingdom Canada	Lbs. 32,231 399	3,201 41	Lbs. 33,616 399	3,286 41		2 cts. per lb.
	U. States..... Spain	11,593 240	877 9	11,593 240	877 9		
		44,463	4,128	45,848	4,213	916.96	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Nuts— Shelled.....	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 9,413	\$ 2,408	Lbs. 9,413	\$ 2,408	\$	4 cts.
	Canada	25	3	25	3		per lb.
	U. States	1,910	167	1,910	167		
	Syria.....	7	1	7	1		
			11,355	2,579	11,355	2,579	454.20
Nuts— Cocoanuts ..	U. Kingdom	No. 500	17	No. 500	17		\$1.00
	Canada	2,050	92	2,050	92		per 100
	U. States.....	65	4	65	4		
			2,615	113	2,615	113	26.15
Nuts— Cocoanuts ..	B. W. Indies	No. 50	1	No. 50	1	25	50 cts. per 100
Nuts— Dessicated..	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 9,225	857	Lbs. 9,225	857		3 cts.
	U. States.....	780	101	780	101		per lb.
		10,005	958	10,005	958	300.15	
Oakum	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 36,904	1,492	Lbs. 36,904	1,492		1 cent
	Canada	10,270	595	10,270	595		per lb
	U. States.....	32	5	32	5		
	St. Pierre ...	60	6	60	6		
			47,266	2,098	47,266	2,098	472 66
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 42,516	1,489	Lbs. 43,196	1,507		20 cts.
	Canada	857,225	19,450	857,225	19,450		per
	U. States.....	36,000	905	36,000	905		100 lbs
			935,741	21,844	936,421	21,862	1,872.84
Oats.....	U. Kingdom	Bus. 100	76	Bus. 100	76		5 cts.
	Canada	376,869	170,404	376,869	170,404		per
	U. States.....	2,106	1,050	2,106	1,050		bus.
	St. Pierre.....	25	11	25	11		
			379,100	171,541	379,100	171,541	18,955.00

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Oil Clothes ..	U. Kingdom		\$ 2,941		\$ 2,941		30 p.c.
	Canada		17,004		16,584		
	U. States		20,697		20,697		
	St. Pierre.....		47		47		
				40,689		40,269		12,080.70
Oils— Gasoline, Naptha, Benzine, etc	Canada	Gals, 38,905	7,322	Gals. 38,905	7,322		6 cts per ga
	U. States.....	12,159	2,530	12,159	2,530		
		51,064	9,852	51,064	9,852	3,063.84	
Oils— Lubricating	U. Kingdom	Gals. 3,905	1,297	Gals. 3,905	1,297		8 cts. per gal
	Canada	8,226	3,282	8,226	3,282		
	U. States.....	68,668	17,952	68,668	17,952		
		80,799	22,531	80,799	22,531	6,463.92	
Oils— Lubricating in bottles...	U. Kingdom		88		88		25 p.c.
	Canada		26		26		
	U. States		825		818		
			939		932	233 00	
Oils— Essential, Axle Grease, etc	U. Kingdom		654		654		25 p.c.
	Canada		128		128		
	U. States.....		1,425		1,425		
	Italy		361		361		
	Germany		93		93		
	Spain		254		254		
			2,915		2,915	728.75	
Oils— Linseed, Spirits of Turpentine, etc	U. Kingdom		39,807		39,807		15 p.c.
	Canada		6,121		6,125		
	U. States.....		46,999		47,250		
	Germany		23		23		
				92,950		93,205		13,980.75

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Oysters	Canada		\$ 93		\$ 93	\$	25 p.c.
	U. States.....		606		606		
			699		699	174.75	
Packages	U. Kingdom		18,046		17,777		30 p.c.
	Canada		2,013		2,005		
	U States.....		3,637		3,479		
	B. W. Indies		916		839		
	Austria		2		2		
	Bavaria.....		10		10		
	Belgium		105		116		
	Ceylon		133		133		
	France		406		325		
	Germany		242		252		
	Holland		159		168		
	Italy		2		1		
	Japan		6		6		
	Norway		181		181		
	Portugal		121		136		
	Spain		145		150		
Sweden		213		204			
Switzerland..		5		5			
			26,342		25,789	7,736.70	
Paints— Colors of all kinds, Whiting, Varnish, Glue, Gum, Dryers, etc	U. Kingdom		43,693		43,677		30 p.c.
	Canada		46,319		45,820		
	U. States.....		40,386		40,346		
	France		85		85		
	Denmark		26		26		
	Norway		12		12		
St. Pierre.....		1		1			
			130,522		129,967	38,990.10	
Paper Hangings and Borderings.	U. Kingdom		15,459		15,459		35 p.c.
	Canada		11,599		11,599		
	U. States.....		3,703		3,703		
	St. Pierre		5		5		
			30,766		30,766	10,768.10	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Peas— Round	Canada	Brls. 6,861	\$ 23,866	Brls. 6,861	\$ 23,866	\$	50 cts. per brl
	U. States.....	212	688	212	688		
		7,073	24,554	7,073	24,554	3,536.50	
Peas— Split, Dried and Green..	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 18,907	1,106	Lbs. 19,579	1,135		½ ct. per lb
	Canada	244,559	5,348	244,559	5,348		
	U. States.....	200	4	200	4		
	Holland	29,560	1,300	29,560	1,300		
		293,226	7,758	293,898	7,787	1,469.49	
Perfumery ...	U. Kingdom		2,105		2,105		40 p.c.
	Canada		2,155		2,155		
	U. States		1,373		1,373		
	Germany		11		11		
	St. Pierre.....		4		4		
			5,648		5,648	2,259.20	
Pianofortes, Organs, Phono- graphs, Gramo- phones, etc	U. Kingdom		5,370		5,370		40 p.c.
	Canada		1,438		1,438		
	U. States.....		13,186		12,970		
	Germany		1,220		1,220		
	St. Pierre.....		5		5		
		21,219		21,003	8,401.20		
Picture Frames and Photo Frames.....	U. Kingdom		506		506		40 p.c.
	Canada		639		639		
	U. States		936		936		
	Japan		74		74		
		2,155		2,155	862.00		
Plaster of Paris, Gyp- sum, etc.....	U. Kingdom		4		4		20 p.c.
	Canada		454		454		
			458		458	91.60	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Plaster Casts	U. States.....		\$ 126		\$ 126	\$ 37.80	30 p.c.
Potatoes	U. Kingdom	Bus. 2,559	1,667	Bus. 2,559	1,667		10 cts.
	Canada	55,190	26,577	55,190	26,577		per bus.
	U. States.....	12,173	3,409	12,173	3,409		
	St. Pierre.....	382	304	382	304		
		70,304	31,957	70,304	31,957	7,030.40	
Poultry— Alive.....	U. Kingdom		61		61		20 p.c.
	Canada		274		274		
	U. States.....		37		37		
	St. Pierre.....		8		8		
			380		380	76 00	
Readymades Collars and Cuffs..	U. Kingdom		177,044		177,002		45 p.c.
	Canada		15,699		15,692		
	U. States		42,462		42,272		
	Austria		187		187		
	France		140		140		
	Germany		498		498		
	St. Pierre		23		23		
			236,053		235,814	106,116.30	
Rice	U. Kingdom	Lbs 330,440	6,908	Lbs. 332,276	6,950		¼ ct.
	Canada	9,997	290	9,997	290		per lb.
	U. States.....	1,220	47	1,220	47		
	Belgium.....	135,968	2,854	135,968	2,854		
	Holland.....	274,862	6,269	274,862	6,269		
	Norway	52	1	52	1		
		752,539	16,369	754,375	16,411	1,885.94	
Sails, Tents, etc..	U. Kingdom		212		212		40 p.c.
	Canada		175		175		
	U. States		180		180		
	Denmark		2		2		
	St. Pierre.....		12		12		
			581		581	232 40	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Salt— Dairy and Table	U. Kingdom		\$ 791		\$ 807	\$	10 p.c.
	Canada		1,049		1,049		
	U. States.....		69		75		
	B. W. Indies		2		2		
				1,911		1,933		193.30
Saws	Canada		130		130		10 p.c.
	U. States.....		58		58		
				188		188		18 80
Shoemakers Ink, Har- ness Dress- ing etc	U. Kingdom		65		65		20 p.c.
	Canada		35		35		
	U. States.....		2,028		2,028		
				2,128		2,128		425.60
Smallwares, Dressed Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Lace, etc...	U. Kingdom		148,476		148,440		40 p.c.
	Canada		17,303		17,356		
	U. States.....		7,755		7,759		
	B. W. Indies		23		23		
	France		90		90		
	Germany		196		196		
	Japan		39		39		
	Switzerland..		554		554		
	St. Pierre.....		22		22		
			174,458		174,479	69,791.60	
Smallwares, Sewing Cottons, Thread and Buttons, Pins, Need- les, Boots and Stay Laces	U. Kingdom		51,344		51,344		25 p.c.
	Canada		3,694		3,694		
	U. States.....		7,488		7,488		
	Belgium.....		231		231		
	France		10		10		
	Germany		7		7		
			62,774		62,774	15,693.50	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Soaps— Pearline & other Soap Powders.....	U. Kingdom ..		\$ 11,846		\$ 12,061	\$	40 p.c.
	Canada		898		898		
	U. States.....		5,475		5,010		
	St. Pierre.....		2		2		
				18,221		17,971		7,188.40
Soaps— Common, or Laundry Costing \$4 and under per cwt... ..	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 690,957	30,692	Lbs 658,238	28,920		1½ cts per lb.
	Canada	21,883	1,137	21,883	1,137		
	U. States.....	87,435	4,054	83,534	3,903		
	St. Pierre.....	462	23	462	23		
			800,737	35,906	764,117	33,983		11,461.75
Soaps— Common, or Laundry Costing over \$4.00 per cwt.....	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 88,453	4,062	Lbs. 87,365	3,988		2 cts per lb.
	Canada	3,758	219	3,758	219		
	U. States.....	5,204	274	6,766	339		
	St. Pierre.....	97	5	97	5		
			97,512	4,560	97,986	4,551		1,959.72
Soaps— All Ingrdi- ents for Soap, Cand- les, Polish and Blue Manufac- tures	U. Kingdom		2,992		2,992		25 p.c
	Canada		22		22		
	U. States.....		1,088		1,088		
				4,102		4,102		1,025.50
Spirits— Alcohol Spirits of Wine, etc...	U. Kingdom	Gals. 27	27	Gals. 58	46		\$3.50 per gal
	Canada	5	14	9	25		
	U. States.....	65	40	65	40		
			97	81	132	111		462.00
Spirits— Cordials...	U. Kingdom	Gals. 54	243	Gals. 17	68		\$2.60 per ga
	Canada	16	151	22	78		
	U. States.....	10	31	17	50		
	France	24	125	14	53		
			104	550	70	249		182.00

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Spirits— Methy- lated, etc..	U. Kingdom		\$ 737		\$ 692	\$	50 p.c.
	Canada		370		370		
	U. States.....		461		461		
	B. W. Indies		72		72		
	Germany		289		385		
			1,929		1,980	990.00	
Spirits— Medicine, Beef Iron Wine, etc...	U. Kingdom		438		438		30 p.c.
	Canada		362		362		
	U. States.....		1,618		1,740		
			2,418		2,540	762.00	
Spirits— Brandy.....	U. Kingdom	Gals. 941	1,873	Gals. 482	1,035		\$3.50 per gal.
	Canada	147	246	2	8		
	France	6,932	9,669	5,338	7,460		
	Holland			15	16		
	St. Pierre.....	2	5	2	5		
		8,022	11,793	5,839	8,524	20,436 50	
Spirits— Whiskey ...	U. Kingdom	Gals. 24,043	40,465	Gals. 23,174	37,721		\$3.10 per gal.
	Canada	138	335	150	387		
	U. States.....	24	59	30	82		
	B. W. Indies	6	15	6	15		
	St. Pierre.....	2	5	2	5		
		24,213	40,879	23 362	38,210	72,422.20	
Spirits— Gin	U. Kingdom	Gals. 597	636	Gals. 578	574		\$2.60 per gal.
	Canada	77	92	93	95		
	Holland	2,119	1,091	2,191	1,504		
	St. Pierre.....	22	32	22	32		
		2,815	1,851	2,884	2,205	7,498.40	
Spirits— Rum	U. Kingdom	Gals. 6,665	2,472	Gals. 6,049	2,249		\$2 40 per gal.
	Canada	253	246	300	233		
	B. W. Indies	62,003	20,278	56,303	19,505		
	France	20	36				
	St. Pierre ...	69	105	69	105		
		69,010	23,137	62,721	22,072	150,530.40	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Stationery— Writing, Wrapping, Tarred and Toilet, Paper, Ink Pencils and Pens ...	U. Kingdom		\$ 32,079		\$ 32,079		35 p.c.
	Canada		47,255		47,497		
	U. States.....		39,172		39,172		
	Bavaria.....		20		20		
	Belgium		208		208		
	Germany		74		74		
	Holland		112		112		
	Norway		6		6		
St. Pierre.....		8		8			
			118,934		119,176	41,711.60	
Stationery— Copy Books, Slates, Slate Pencils for Schools	U. Kingdom		1,347		1,347		10 p.c.
	Canada		12		12		
	U. States.....		1,205		1,205		
			2,564		2,564	256.40	
Stationery— Printed, Music, etc..	U. Kingdom		1,840		1,840		10 p.c.
	Canada		1,111		1,111		
	U States		822		822		
			3,773		3,773	377.30	
Stationery— Copywright Books	U. States		66		66	13 20	20 p.c.
Stationery— Advertising and Printed Matter, Playing Cards, etc...	U. Kingdom		1,766		1,766		50 p.c.
	Canada		10,322		10,145		
	U. States.....		3,391		3,391		
	France		32		32		
	Germany		202		202		
	Holland		3		3		
			15,716		15,539	7,769.50	
Staves— Dressed ...	U. States.....	No. 385,930	18,728	No. 385,930	18,728	1,768.84	\$5.50 per 1200
Heading.....	U. States.....	No. 28,730	9,019	No. 28,730	9,019	1,436.50	5 cts per pair

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Steel— Mild	U. Kingdom		\$ 1,660		\$ 1,660		10 p.c.
	Canada		2,132		2,132		
	U. States.....		1,356		1,356		
	Belgium.....		73		73		
				5,221		5,221		522.10
Steel— Blister and Chrome ...	U. Kingdom		492		492		30 p.c.
	Canada		372		372		
	U. States.....		54		54		
				918		918		275.40
Steel Shaft- ing, 5 inches or under in diameter...	U. Kingdom		149		149		30 p.c.
	Canada		389		389		
	U. States.....		96		96		
				634		634		190.20
Steel Shaft- ing, over 5 inches in diamter	Canada		48		48	4.80	10 p.c.
Straw	Canada	Tons. 71	559	Tons. 71	559	142.00	\$2.00 per ton
Sugar— Loaf, Cut Loaf and Cube..	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 16,329	742	Lbs. 15,881	699		4 cts per lb.
	Canada	104	11	104	11		
	U. States.....	53,152	1,983	48,396	1,917		
	Belgium	39,200	1,234	34,160	1,054		
	Germany			2,240	80		
	St. Pierre....	855	50	855	50		
			109,640	4,020	101,636	3,811		4,065.44

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Sugar— White and Granulated		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$	
	U. Kingdom	100,589	3,367	101,709	3,399	.....	3 cts
	Canada	50,371	2,123	50,371	2,123	.....	per lb.
	U. States.....	6,307,703	207,416	6,171,765	203,144	.....
	B. W. Indies	6,720	228	6,720	228	.....
	Belgium.....	141,488	4,418	88,928	3,281	.....
	Germany	22,400	622	32,480	892	.....
	Norway	300	12	300	12	.....
	St. Pierre.....	335	19	335	19	.....
		6,619,906	218,205	6,452,608	213,098	193,578.24	
Sugar— Brown and Yellow, and Granu- lated		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	409,850	11,760	328,090	9,303	.....	2 cts.
	Canada	6,804	227	6,804	227	.....	per lb.
	U. States.....	162,476	5,395	221,686	5,570	.....
	B. W. Indies	199,320	4,912	137,898	3,526	.....
	St. Pierre.....	20	1	20	1	.....
		778,470	22,295	694,498	18,627	13,889.96	
Tar	U. Kingdom ..		3,180		3,180	.....	15 p.c.
	Canada		5,178		5,178	.....
	U. States.....		9,596		9,596	.....
			17,954		17,954	2,693.10	
Tea		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	290,245	54,678	293,119	56,366	.....	33 p.c.
	Canada	254,595	30,796	255,066	30,719	.....
	U. States.....	21,154	2,377	18,802	2,260	.....
	Ceylon	479,422	77,767	459,085	73,338	.....
	India.....	98,788	14,117	89,710	12,954	.....
	St. Pierre.....	291	68	291	68	.....
		1,144,495	179,803	1,116,073	175,705	57,982.65	
Timber		Tons.		Tons			
	Canada	418	3,363	418	3,363	.....	60 cts.
	U. States.....	249	2,553	249	2,553	.....	per ton
		667	5,916	667	5,916	400.20	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Tinware— Agate, Granite, Steel Hol- lowware, etc.	U. Kingdom		\$ 11,614		\$ 11,614		45 p.c.
	Canada		9,188		9,188		
	U. States.....		3,838		3,838		
	Denmark		7		7		
	Germany		201		201		
	St. Pierre.....		1		1		
			24,849		24,849	11,182.03	
Tobacco— Manu- factured ..	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 2,192	1,199	Lbs. 2,957	1,728		33 cts. per lb. and 6 p.c.
	Canada	5,884	2,409	5,884	2,409		
	U. States.....	230,094	61,791	242,012	63,727		
	Sweden	17	10	17	10		
	St. Pierre.....	288	79	288	79		
			238,475	65,488	251,158	67,953		86,959.32
Tobacco— Cigars.....	U. Kingdom	No. 39,275	1,188	No. 49,285	1,388		\$10.00 per M. and 20 p.c.
	Canada	4,075	165	4,075	165		
	U. States.....	4,700	365	4,700	365		
	B. W. Indies	60,000	2,146	95,600	2,788		
	F. W. Indies	5,000	290	5,000	290		
	Germany	20,000	338	20,000	338		
	Holland	324,340	3,990	298,340	3,777		
	India.....	30,000	276	30,000	276		
St. Pierre.....	375	9	375	9			
		488,365	8,767	507,375	9,396	6,952.95	
Tobacco— Cigars	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 73	146	Lbs. 40	91		\$1.00 per lb. and 15 p.c.
	U. States.....	183	237	183	237		
	B. W. Indies	581	1,512	403	1,078		
	F. W. Indies	133	601	133	601		
	Holland	1,542	1,350	1,481	1,291		
	St. Pierre ...	1	1	1	1		
		2,513	3,847	2,241	3,299	2,735.85	
Tobacco— Cigarettes.	U. Kingdom	No. 353,380	1,774	No. 620,350	2,105		\$6.00 per M. and 30 p.c.
	Canada	2,000	23	2,000	23		
	U. States	546,000	1,704	571,000	1,925		
	Malta	64,500	238	64,500	238		
	Syria	1,000	6	1,000	6		
		966,880	3,745	1,258,850	4,297	8,842.20	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Tobacco— Cigarette...		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$	
	U. Kingdom	345	395	197	161	.....	\$2.75
	Canada	15	43	15	43	.....	per lb.
	U. States.....	23	98	23	98	.....	and 5 p.c.
		383	536	235	302	661.35	
Snuff.....		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. States.....	36	15	36	15	.....	50 ct.
	Sweden	2	1	2	1	.....	per lb.
		38	16	38	16	19 00	
Tobacco Shooks	U. States.....		4,036		4,036	242.16	6 p.c.
Tobacco Pipes							
	U. Kingdom		10,311		10,311	.....	40 p.c.
	Canada		102		102	.....
	U. States.....		379		379	.....
	Germany		20		20	.....
			10,812		10,812	4,324.80	
Trunks and Valises, Carpet Bags, Purses, Satchels, etc.....							
	U. Kingdom		4,361		4,361	.....	40 p.c.
	Canada		822		822	.....
	U. States.....		4,752		4,752	.....
	Portugal		20		20	.....
	Spain		10		10	.....
U. States.....		26		26	.....	
			9,991		9,991	3,996 40	
Tubes for Boilers.....							
	U. Kingdom		2,758		2,758	.....	10 p.c.
	Canada		543		543	.....
	U. States.....		874		874	.....
			4,175		4,175	417.50	
Tweeds, Cloths, Doeskins, etc							
	U. Kingdom		174,549		174,317	.....	35 p.c.
	Canada		4,036		3,948	.....
	U. States		255		255	.....
			178,840		178,520	62,482.00	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Twines for Sailmakers.	U. Kingdom		\$ 1,730		\$ 1,730		30 p.c.
	Canada		849		887		
	U. States		404		796		
			2,983		3,413	1,023.90	
Vegetables— Turnips, Beet, and Parsnips		Bus		Bus.			20 cts. per bus.
	U. Kingdom	20	10	20	10		
	Canada	10,033	3,159	10,033	3,159		
	U. States.....	165	166	165	166		
	St. Pierre....	49	17	49	17		
		10,267	3,352	10,267	3,352	2,053.40	
Vegetables— Onions, Squash, Cucumbers, Pumpkins, etc	U. Kingdom		11,194		11,194		30 p.c.
	Canada		2,863		2,863		
	U. States.....		1,562		1,562		
	Portugal		1,224		1,224		
	Spain		217		217		
	St. Pierre....		21		21		
				17,081		17,081		5,124.30
Vinegar in Casks		Gals,		Gals.			15 cts. per gal
	U. Kingdom	685	180	585	124		
	Canada	88	21	88	21		
	U. States	691	171	715	176		
	St. Pierre....	12	7	12	7		
		1,476	379	1,400	328	210.00	
Vinegar, in Bottles	U. Kingdom		1,420		1,420		30 p.c.
	Canada		33		33		
	U. States.....		26		26		
	France		4		4		
	St. Pierre		1		1		
				1,484		1,484		445.20
Whips	U. Kingdom		347		347		40 p.c.
	U. States.....		457		457		
			804		804	321.60	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Wines— Champagne	U. Kingdom	Gals. 205	\$ 2,018	Gals. 114	\$ 1,133	\$4.60 per gal.
	Canada	184	1,926	94	908	.....
	France	20	210	72	561	.....
	Portugal	4	30	4	30	.....
	St. Pierre.....	2	16	2	16	.....
			415	4,200	286	2,648		1,315.60
Wines— Port and Maderia.....	U. Kingdom	Gals. 79	124	Gals. 280	652	\$1.80 per gal.
	Canada	92	246	28	59	.....
	France	25	55	.....	.....	.....
	Holland	54	54	54	54	.....
	Portugal	8,016	13,218	2,761	6,686	.....
	Spain	216	467	157	305	.....
	St. Pierre.....	2	5	2	5	.....
			8,484	14,169	3,282	7,761		5,907.60
Wines— Sherry and Manzanilla	U. Kingdom	Gals. 76	149	Gals. 63	119	\$1.00 per gal and 15½ p. c.
	Canada	76	143	51	109	.....
	U. States.....	.....	.....	13	7	.....
	Portugal.....	25	29	.....	.....	.....
	Spain	440	808	467	828	.....
	St. Pierre.....	3	6	3	6	.....
			620	1,135	597	1,069		762.70
Wines— Malaga and Montilla.....	U. Kingdom	Gals. 144	209	Gals.	40 cts per gal
	France .....	.....	.....	15	15	.....
	Italy	50	49	.....	.....	.....
	Spain	702	389	630	406	.....
			896	647	645	421		258.00
Wines— Malaga and Montilla.....	St. Pierre ...	Gals. 2	6	Gals. 2	6	3.10	\$1.10 per gal and 15 p.c.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Wines— Hock, Burgundy, etc.	U. Kingdom	Gals. 41	\$ 146	Gals. 39	\$ 122	\$	\$1.10 per gal.
	Canada	1	4	1	4	4	
	France	32	106	4	12	12	
		74	256	44	138	48.40	
Wines— Claret.....	U. Kingdom	Gals. 234	418	Gals. 88	199	60 cts.	per gal
	Canada	148	137	148	137	137	
	France	652	1,042	513	880	880	
	Italy	4	6	4	6	6	
	Portugal	32	34	32	34	34	
	Spain	2	3	2	3	3	
	St. Pierre.....	33	38	33	38	38	
	1,105	1,678	820	1,297	492.00		
Wines-Spanish Red, Sicilian, Denia, Cape, and Common Lisbon	U. Kingdom	Gals. 271	184	Gals. 234	214	40 cts.	per gal
	Canada	3	1	225	106	106	
	France	81	70	27	23	23	
	Italy			29	29	29	
	Portugal	3	2	3	2	2	
	Spain	3,294	2,330	2,811	1,848	1,848	
	3,652	2,587	3,293	2,222	1,231.60		
Wine—Ginger 26 per cent. Proof Spirits or less	U. Kingdom	Gals. 126	99	Gals. 87	72	87.00	\$1.00 per gal
Wine—Ginger, over 26 per cent. Proof Spirits	U. Kingdom	Gals.	Gals. 8	20	20.80	\$2.60
Wine—Vermouth, 36 per cent. proof Spirits or less.	U. Kingdom	Gals. 12	27	Gals. 16	46	\$1.00	per gal
	Canada	8	23	6	15	15	
	France	6	11	.....	.....	.....
		26	61	22	61	22.00	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Wines— Vermouth over 36 per cent. Proof Spirits.....	U. Kingdom	Gals. 4	\$ 10	Gals. 1		\$	\$2.60 per gal
	St. Pierre.....	1	2	1	2		
		5	12	2	2	2.60	
Wines— All other...	U. Kingdom	Gals. 1	9	Gals. 1	9		\$1 20 per gal and 15 p.c.
	St. Pierre.....	1	3	1	3		
		2	12	2	12	4.20	
Window Shades	U. Kingdom		3,507		3,507		40 p.c.
	Canada		32		32		
	U. States.....		1,182		1,182		
			4,721		4,721	1,888.40	
Women's Dress Goods Coat Lin- ings, Win- cey, etc.....	U. Kingdom		129,899		129,899		35 p.c.
	Canada		3,640		3,610		
	U. States.....		324		324		
			133,863		133,833	46,841.55	
Woodware— Pails and Churns, Wash- boards, Fishing Rods, etc...	U. Kingdom		2,170		2,180		40 p.c.
	Canada		7,487		7,487		
	U. States.....		6,631		6,441		
	B. W. Indies		2		2		
	Germany		282		282		
	St. Pierre.....		9		9		
			16,581		16,401	6,560.40	
Woodware— Hoops for Masts, Ex- celsior for Mattresses, etc	U. Kingdom		94		94		20 p.c.
	Canada		1,961		1,961		
	U. States.....		1,514		1,514		
	St. Pierre		4		4		
			3,573		3,573	714.60	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Woodware -- Wood, Trunks, etc.....	U. Kingdom		\$ 95		\$ 95	\$	40 p.c.
	Canada		1,924		1,924		
	U. States.....		506		506		
	St. Pierre.....		2		2		
				2,527		2,527		1,010.80
Ticking for Mattresses.	U. Kingdom		1,898		1,898		30 p.c.
	U. States.....		183		183		
				2,081		2,081		624.30
Yarns	U. Kingdom		32,343		32,538		20 p.c.
	Canada		110		110		
				32,453		32,648		6,529.60
Zinc	U. Kingdom		3,378		3,378		35 p.c.
	Canada		96		96		
	U. States.....		73		73		
	Belgium.....		567		567		
				4,114		4,114		1,439.90
Unenumerated Articles	U. Kingdom		2,733		2,733		40 p.c.
	Canada		2,597		2,597		
	U. States.....		3,422		3,226		
	St. Pierre		1		1		
				8,753		8,557		3,422.80

	Imports.	Home Consumption
Total value Dutiable Articles..... ,	\$8,165,165	\$8,131,440

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quan- tities.	Value.	Quan- tities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Excise— Ale, Beer and Porter.	\$	Gals. 58,708	\$	2,935.40	5 cts. per gal
Excise— Butterine...	Lbs. 4,077 703	.....	40,777.03	1 cent per lb
Excise— Cigarettes	Lbs. 16,755	.....	4,691.40	28 cts. per lb.
Excise— Tobacco.....	Lbs. 529760½	.....	145,684.13	27½ cents per lb.

Interest on Bonds \$8,041.30
 Total Revenue..... 2,768,526.74

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Admiralty Charts	U. Kingdom		\$ 425		\$ 425	\$	Free
	Canada		41		41 .....	.....
			466		466 .....	.....
Agricultural Implements, Hay Binders, Air Motors and Incubators etc...	U. Kingdom		3,264		3,264	Free
	Canada		11,951		11,951 .....	.....
	U. States.....		7,667		7,667 .....	.....
	Germany		36		36 .....	.....
			22,918		22,918 .....	.....
Animals Imported by Agricultural Societies, etc. ...	U. Kingdom		6,875		6,875	Free
	Canada		4,060		4,060 .....	.....
			10,935		10,935 .....	.....
Apparel of British Subjects dying abroad	U. Kingdom		50		50	Free
	Canada		194		194 .....	.....
	U. States.....		107		107 .....	.....
			351		351 .....	.....
Articles for use of the Governor...	U. Kingdom		3,650		4,140	Free
	Canada		27		145 .....	.....
	U. States		10		138 .....	.....
	B. W. Indies		86		86 .....	.....
	Belgium.....		135		135 .....	.....
	Ceylon .....		.....		27 .....	.....
	France .....		.....		120 .....	.....
	Holland .....		.....		3 .....	.....
	Portugal .....		.....		80 .....	.....
	Spain .....		.....		22 .....	.....
			3,908		4,896 .....	.....

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Articles for use of Army and Navy...	U. Kingdom		\$ 24,598		\$ 28,992		Free
	Canada		5,706		7,639		
	U. States.....		591		2,067		
	B. W. Indies				47		
	Belgium				29		
	Ceylon				71		
	France				146		
	Holland				94		
	Italy		20		20		
	Portugal				219		
	Spain				96		
	Sweden				59		
			30,915		39,479		
Articles for the use of the Government	U. Kingdom		42,350		42,350		Free
	Canada		28,314		28,314		
	U. States.....		9,898		9,898		
	Belgium		438		438		
			8,100		8,100		
Articles for use of the Municipal Council	U. Kingdom		10,483		10,483		Free
	Canada		5,557		5,557		
	U. States.....		3,088		3,088		
				19,128		19,128	
Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls.....	U. Kingdom		78		78		Free
	Canada		38		38		
	U. States.....		275		275		
				391		391	
Articles for Religious Purposes ...	U. Kingdom		8,680		8,680		Free
	Canada		8,695		8,730		
	U. States.....		6,041		6,215		
	Belgium		54		54		
	Germany		49		90		
	Spain		131		305		
			23,650		24,074		

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
All Construction Material & Machinery for Pulp Paper Mills and original Construction of Saw Mills.....	U. Kingdom.....		\$ 9,304		\$ 9,304		Free
	Canada.....		9,299		9,299		
	U. States.....		157,527		157,527		
	Norway.....		2,163		2,163		
				178,293		178,293	
Anglo American Telegraph Co.....	U. Kingdom.....		1,436		1,436		Free
	Canada.....		535		535		
	U. States.....		2,993		2,993		
				4,964		4,964	
Artificial Limbs.....	U. Kingdom.....		69		69		Free
	Canada.....		152		152		
	U. States.....		1,572		1,572		
				1,793		1,793	
Bait.....	Canada.....		2		2		Free
Bags, Barrels, etc., of Nfld. Produce, returned.....	U. Kingdom.....		1,380		1,380		Free
	Canada.....		638		638		
				2,018		2,018	
Bark, Cutch, Logwood, etc.....	U. Kingdom.....		9,653		9,653		Free
	Canada.....		3,364		3,364		
	U. States.....		10,898		10,898		
				23,915		23,915	
Baking Powder Ingredients.....	U. Kingdom.....		125		125		Free
	Canada.....		337		337		
				462		462	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Boiler and Ships' Plates	U. Kingdom		\$ 1,878		\$ 1,878	\$	Free
	Canada		3		3		
			1,881		1,881		
Block Straps etc., Galvanized for Block Makers	U. States		676		676		Free
Books— Printed, not to be Written upon, Annuals & Magazines, etc	U. Kingdom		32,780		32,780		Free
	Canada		6,911		6,911		
	U. States		11,361		11,361		
	Germany		538		538		
				51,590		51,590	
Chair Cane..	Canada		1		1		Free
	U. States		48		48		
				49		49	
Clothing for Charitable Purposes	U. Kingdom		1,696		1,696		Free
	Canada		2,394		2,394		
	U. States		1,198		1,198		
	St. Pierre		6		6		
				5,294		5,294	
Coal	U. Kingdom	Tons. 3,670	11,568	3,670	11,568		Free
	Canada	27,487	85,617	27,487	85,617		
	U. States	936	3,270	936	3,270		
	Holland	3	10	3	10		
	St. Pierre	11	44	11	44		
			32,107	100,509	32,107	100,509	
Coin and Bullion ...	Canada		106,444		106,444		Free

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Copper, Bitumen, Iron Oxide to Make Copper Paint...	U. Kingdom		\$ 1,221		\$ 1,221	\$	Free
	Canada		189		189		
	U. States.....		286		286		
			1,696		1,696		
Corn for Brooms ...	U. States.....		9,634		9,634		Free
Cotton Yarn, Raw Cotton, etc.	U. Kingdom		4,122		4,122		Free
	Canada		1,517		1,517		
	U. States.....		1,899		1,899		
			7,538		7,538		
Cotton Seed Oil, etc.....	U. Kingdom		77		77		Free
	Canada		144		144		
	U. States.....		345		345		
			566		566		
Equipment for Brigades & Salvation Army.....	U. Kingdom		4,447		4,447		Free
	Canada		95		95		
	U. States.....		605		605		
			5,147		5,147		
Fish—British caught and cured...	U. Kingdom		345		345		Free
	Canada		31,894		31,894		
	U. States.....		68		68		
	Italy ..		570		570		
	Portugal.....		35		35		
			32,912		32,912		
Flour		Brls.		Brls.			Free
	U. Kingdom	38	179	38	179		
	Canada	310,522	1,627,578	310,522	1,627,578		
	U. States.....	74,362	357,220	74,362	357,220		
	St. Pierre ...	6	35	6	35		
		384,928	1,985,012	384,928	1,985,012		

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Fruit (dried)— Currants, Sultana Raisins, produce of Greece.....		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$	
	U. Kingdom	1,584	128	1,584	128	.....	Free
	Greece	781,494	39,144	781,494	39,144	.....
		783,078	39,272	783,078	39,272	.....
Globes etc., for Schools.	U. Kingdom		138		138	.....	Free
	Canada		831		831	.....
	U. States.....		2,030		2,030	.....
	B. W. Indies		65		65	.....
			3,064		3,064	.....
Hemp, and Coir Yarn, Sisal, etc....	U. Kingdom		87,031		87,031	.....	Free
	Canada		480		480	.....
	U. States		17,654		17,654	.....
	Austria		22		22	.....
			105,187		105,187	.....
Hides— Raw	U. Kingdom		4,378		4,378	.....	Free
	Canada		19,093		19,093	.....
	U. States		40,500		40,500	.....
	St. Pierre.....		53		53	.....
			64,024		64,024	.....
Hoop Iron for making Herring Barrels	U. Kingdom		60		60	.....	Free
	Canada		13		13	.....
			73		73	.....
Indian Corn	Canada		2,272		2,272	.....	Free
	U. States		10,345		10,345	.....
			12,617		12,617	.....
Junk	U. Kingdom		50		50	.....	Free

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Kerosene Oil	Canada	Gals. 261,062	\$ 29,278	Gals. 261,062	\$ 29,278	\$	Free
	U. States.....	842,954	84,950	842,954	84,950		
		1,104,016	114,228	1,104,016	114,228		
Life Belts.....	U. States.....		700		700		Free
Lines and Twines	U. Kingdom		10,606		10,606		
	Canada		11,246		11,246		
	U. States.....		57,396		57,396		
	St. Pierre.....		182		182		
			79,430		79,430		
Machinery for Mining Purposes....	U. Kingdom		51,178		51,178		Free
	Canada		141,778		141,778		
	U. States.....		38,740		38,740		
			231,696		231,696		
Machinery for Local Industries..	U. Kingdom		10,356		10,356		Free
	Canada		575		575		
	U. States.....		7,113		7,113		
			18,044		18,044		
Motor Engines.....	U. Kingdom		998		998		
	Canada		3,317		3,317		
	U. States.....		17,351		17,351		
	Denmark		3,983		3,983		
	Norway		20		20		
			25,669		25,669		
Manures	U. Kingdom		4,490		4,490		Free
	Canada		1,005		1,005		
	U. States.....		391		391		
			5,886		5,886		

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Material for Branch Railways ...	U. Kingdom		\$ 35,531		\$ 35,531	\$	Free
	Canada		21,803		21,803		
	U. States.....		513,289		513,289		
	B. W. Indies		845		845		
				571,468		571,468	
Material for Crown Lobster Food Co.....	Canada		195		195		Free
	Germany		59		59		
				254		254	
Material for Direct Cable Co.....	U. Kingdom		18,278		18,278		Free
	Canada		241		241		
	U. States		172		172		
				18,691		18,691	
Material for Pebble Co..	U. Kingdom		615		615		Free
	U. States.....		1,768		1,768		
				2,383		2,383	
Materials for U. S. Cable Co	U. Kingdom		42		42		Free
Material for Sheathing Vessels.....	U. Kingdom		4,252		4,252		Free
	Canada		122		122		
	U. States.....		163		163		
				4,537		4,537	
Material for Shipbuilding, Board and Plank..	Canada		198		198		Free
	U. States.....		428		428		
	St. Pierre.....		127		127		
				753		753	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Material for Western Union Telegraph Co...	U. Kingdom		\$ 15,036		\$ 15,036	\$	Free
	Canada		136		136		
	U. States.....		862		862		
			16,034		16,034		
Material for Manufacture of Wire Nails.....	U. Kingdom		3,244		3,244		Free
	Canada		11,221		11,221		
	U States.....		11,822		11,822		
			26,287		26,287		
Material for Wireless Telegraphy	U. Kingdom		6,437		6,437		Free
	Canada		9		9		
	U. States.....		1,425		1,425		
			7,871		7,871		
Molasses.....	Canada	Gals. 79,732	23,872	Gals. 79,732	23,872		Free
	U. States.....	486	122	486	122		
	B. W. Indies	1,432,334	309,137	1,432,334	309,137		
	Brazil	65	8	65	8		
		1,512,617	333,139	1,512,617	333,139		
Newfld. Granite.....	Canada		90		90		Free
Oil Cake, Meal and Cattle Feed.	U. Kingdom		4,581		4,581		Free
	Canada		28,892		28,892		
	U. States.....		51,025		51,025		
	B. W. Indies		558		558		
			85,056		85,056		
Parchment etc.....	U. Kingdom		1,847		1,847		Free
	Canada		1,235		1,235		
	U. States.....		1,490		1,490		
	Germany		543		543		
	Sweden		44		44		
			5,159		5,159		

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Pig Iron, Nail Strips, etc.....	U. Kingdom		\$ 15,670		\$ 15,670	\$	Free
Plant— Trees, Shrubs, Seeds for Agricultural Purposes	U. Kingdom		3,182		3,182		Free
	Canada		3,901		3,901		
	U. States		4,206		4,206		
	Germany		42		42		
	Holland		1,126		1,126		
			12,457		12,457		
Printing Material, Presses, Types, etc..	U. Kingdom		3,849		3,849		Free
	Canada		17,125		17,125		
	U. States		9,832		9,832		
			30,806		30,806		
Salt in Bulk.	Canada	Tons. 1,964	9,870	Tons. 1,964	9,870		Free
	U. States	891	4,297	891	4,297		
	Portugal	1,301	3,376	1,301	3,376		
	Spain	47,721	72,489	47,721	72,489		
	St. Pierre	140	562	140	562		
		52,017	90,594	52,017	90,594		
Sand & Clay	U. Kingdom		183		183		Free
	Canada		5		5		
	U. States		252		252		
			440		440		
Sausage Casings.....	U. States		855		855		Free
Scrap Iron and Scrap Steel (old).	U. Kingdom		300		300		Free
	Canada		300		300		
			600		600		

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Steel Shafting for Steamers....	Canada		\$ 168		\$ 168	\$	Free
Ships for Trade and Fishery.....	Canada	No. 16	70,174	No. 16	70,174		Free
Supplies for Deep Sea and Moravian Missions.....	U. Kingdom		4,609		4,609		Free
	Canada		10,629		10,629		
	U. States.....		14,423		14,423		
	Germany		63		63		
			29,724		29,724		
Settlers' Effects.....	U. Kingdom		7,851		7,851		Free
	Canada		16,658		16,658		
	U. States.....		11,157		11,157		
	St. Pierre ...		113		113		
			35,779		35,779		
Scientific Instruments...	U. Kingdom		588		588		Free
	Canada		165		165		
	U. States.....		112		112		
				865		865	
Stereotypes, Electro-types, etc...	U. Kingdom		74		74		Free
	Canada		636		636		
	U. States		234		234		
				944		944	
Tin, Solder, etc.....	U. Kingdom		6,307		6,307		Free
	Canada		1,715		1,715		
	U. States.....		1,065		1,065		
				9,087		9,087	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate.
Wire for Boots and Shoes	U. States.....		\$ 1,168		\$ 1,168	\$	Free
Wheat.....	Canada		168		168		Free
Wool— Unmanu- factured.....	Canada		1,108		1,108		Free
	St. Pierre.....		120		120		
			1,228		1,228		
Works of Art	U. Kingdom		125		125		Free
	Canada		35		35		
	U. States.....		5		5		
	France		50		50		
			215		215		
Butterine Manufac- ture— Oils	U. Kingdom		28,362		28,362		Free
	Canada		11,966		11,966		
	U. States.....		185,734		185,734		
	Belgium		4,462		4,462		
	Holland		3,826		3,826		
			234,350		234,350		
Butterine Manufac- ture— Lard	U. Kingdom		4,900		4,900		Free
	Canada		225		225		
	U. States.....		118,709		118,709		
			123,834		123,834		

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Gross Amount Received in Currency.	Rate.
Butterine Manufacture— Sundries ...	U. Kingdom ..		\$ 2,823		\$ 2,823		Free
	Canada		248		248		
	U. States.....		1,431		1,431		
			4,502		4,502		
Tobacco Manufacture— Leaf	U. States.....	Lbs. 447,026	59,603	Lbs. 447,026	59,603		Free
Tobacco Manufacture— Sundries....	Canada		1,565		1,565		Free
	U. States.....		8,143		8,143		
	France		45		45		
			9,753		9,753		

	Imported	Home Consumption.
Total Value Free Articles	\$5,218,745	\$5,228,721

Total Value of Imports of the Colony of Newfoundland from each Country for the Year
ending 30th June, 1911.

Countries.	Dutiable Articles.	Free Articles.	Total.
United Kingdom.	\$2,573,597	\$ 518,832	\$3,092,429
Canada.....	2,221,460	2,386,260	4,607,720
B. W. Indies ..	31,868	310,691	342,559
Ceylon	77,900		77,900
India	14,393		14,393
Malta	238		238
Austria	1,273	22	1,295
Bavaria	968		968
Belgium.....	33,019	5,089	38,108
Brazil.....		8	8
Denmark	760	3,983	4,743
Foreign W. Indies.....	891		891
France	12,707	95	12,802
St. Pierre	3,486	1,242	4,728
Germany	21,160	1,330	22,480
Greece		39,144	39,144
Holland	42,369	4,962	47,331
Italy.....	418	390	1,008
Japan	521		521
Norway.....	18,266	2,183	20,449
Portugal	16,644	3,411	20,055
Spain	14,650	72,620	87,270
Sweden.....	2,063	44	2,107
Switzerland	873		873
Turkey.....	16		16
United States.....	3,075,633	1,868,239	4,943,874
	\$8,165,165	\$5,218,745	\$13,383,910

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Antlers.....	U. Kingdom Canada U. States.....	No.		No.	\$	\$	\$
		103	.....	103	1,552	.....	1,552
		10	.....	10	94	.....	94
		119	.....	119	1,300	.....	1,300
		232	.....	232	2,946	.....	2,946
Beef	Canada B. W. Indies		Brls.	Brls.			
			1	1			18
			15	15			210
			16	16			228
Berries.....	U. Kingdom Canada U. States	Brls.		Brls.			
		5	.....	5	22	.....	22
		19	.....	19	76	.....	76
		6,157	.....	6,157	17,604	.....	17,604
		6,181	.....	6,181	17,702	.....	17,702
Biscuit.....	U. Kingdom Canada U. States.....	Lbs.		Lbs.			
		446	.....	446	17	.....	17
		23,236	.....	23,236	987	.....	987
		8,728	.....	8,728	414	.....	414
		32,410	.....	32,410	1,418	.....	1,418
Boats..	U. Kingdom Canada	No.		No.			
		2	.....	2	40	.....	40
		11	.....	11	1,880	.....	1,880
		13	.....	13	1,920	.....	1,920
Books.....	U. Kingdom Canada U. States.....					154	154
						1,159	1,159
						560	560
						1,873	1,873
Butter.....	Canada	Lbs		Lbs.			
		178	.....	178	44	.....	44
Cabbage ...	Canada St. Pierre....				22	.....	22
					31	.....	31
					53	.....	53

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.
Caplin—		Brls.		Brls.	\$	\$	\$
Dried.....	U. Kingdom	114	.....	114	363	.....	363
	Canada ..	234	.....	234	424	.....	424
	U. States.....	28	.....	28	58	.....	58
	B. W. Indies	1	.....	3	6	.....	6
	Spain	11	.....	11	17	.....	17
	St. Pierre ...	838	.....	838	1,676	.....	1,676
		1,228	.....	1,228	2,544	.....	2,544
Caplin—							
Smoked..	Canada .....		.....		394	.....	394
	U States ...		.....		6	.....	6
			.....		400	.....	400
Casks—			No.	No.			
Empty...	U. Kingdom		298	298		215	215
	Canada		21	21		13	13
			319	319		228	228
Cattle							
Feed	U. Kingdom					657	65.
Cod Roes...		Brls.		Brls.			
	U. Kingdom	298	.....	298	1,307	.....	1,307
	Canada	792	.....	792	3,179	.....	3,179
	U. States	115	.....	115	470	.....	470
	France	475	.....	475	2,458	.....	2,458
	Germany	5	.....	5	20	.....	20
	Spain	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
		1,686	.....	1,686	7,439	.....	7,439
Coin	Canada					290	290
Cordage ...							
	U. Kingdom				100	.....	100
	Canada				16	.....	16
	U. States				12	.....	12
					128	.....	128

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.
Curios and Antique Furniture	U. Kingdom				\$	\$ 782	\$ 782
	Canada					290	290
	U. States					3,388	3,388
						4,460	4,460
Deer Skins		No.		No.			
	U. Kingdom	17		17	150		150
	Canada	501		501	322		322
	U. States	9		9	42		42
		527		527	514		514
Dogs		No.		No.			
	Canada	1		1	5		5
	U. States	4		4	40		40
		5		5	45		45
Dry Goods.	U. Kingdom					2,844	2,844
	Canada					1,749	1,749
	U. States					329	329
						4,922	4,922
Dynamite.	Canada					1,200	1,200
Eels	Canada					5	5
Feathers	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 2,107		Lbs. 2,107		185	185
Festival of Empire Exhibits.	U. Kingdom					3,573	3,573

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.
Fish— Boneless Cod	U. Kingdom				\$ 45	\$	\$ 45
	Canada				1,797		1,797
	U. States.....				285		285
	B. W. Indies				609		609
	Brazil				204		204
						2,940		2,940
Fish— Canned ...	U. Kingdom	Cases. 4		Cases. 4	19		19
	Canada	1,929		1,929	9,610		9,610
	U. States.....	11		11	55		55
		4		1,944	9,684		9,684
Fish— Dried Cod	U. Kingdom	Qtls. 10,968		Qtls. 10,968	50,479		50,479
	Canada	77,159		77,159	415,289		415,289
	B. W. Indies	78,719		78,719	403,707		403,707
	Malta	3,206		3,206	19,041		19,041
	Algeria	240		240	1,730		1,730
	Brazil	368,794		368,794	2,160,764		2,160,764
	Columbia	78		78	486		486
	Costa Rica...	121		121	786		786
	F. W. Indies	13,434		13,434	72,572		72,572
	Greece	42,715		42,715	197,402		197,402
	Italy ..	132,153		132,153	717,528		717,528
	Maderia	4,882		4,882	26,793		26,793
	Panama	783		783	4,150		4,150
	Portugal	258,523		258,523	1,501,820		1,501,820
	Spain	174,711		174,711	887,483		887,483
U. States.....	16,234		16,234	84,574		84,574	
		1,182,720		1,182,720	6,544,604		6,544,604
Fish— Fresh.....	Canada	Lbs. 37,817		Lbs. 37,817	777		777
Fish— Pickled .	Canada	Qtls. 4,872		Qtls. 4,872	14,407		14,407
	U. States.....	30,325		30,325	109,958		109,958
		35,197		35,197	124,365		124,365

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.
Fish— Smoked..	U. States				\$ 10	\$	\$ 10
Flour	U. Kingdom		Brls. 3	Brls. 3		19	19
	Canada		61	61		309	309
	U. States.....		40	40		220	220
			104	104		548	548
Foxes— Alive	Canada	No. 20		No. 20	1,340		1,340
Furs	U. Kingdom				59,291		59,291
	Canada				38,311		38,311
	U. States.....				13,661		13,661
					111,263		111,263
Game	U. Kingdom				12		12
	Canada				164		164
	U. States.....				15		15
	St. Pierre.....				49		49
					240		240
Granite	Canada	Tons. 266		Tons. 266	1,468		1,468
Groceries ..	U. Kingdom					234	234
	Canada					470	470
	U. States.....					91	91
						795	795
Glue— Fish.....	U. States.....				70		70

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Haddock...		Qtls.		Qtls.	\$	\$	\$
	U. Kingdom	255	.....	255	960	.....	960
	Canada	1,212	.....	1,212	2,876	.....	2,876
	U. States.....	815	.....	815	3,991	.....	3,991
	B. W. Indies	479	.....	479	2,123	.....	2,123
	F. W. Indies	204	.....	204	1,212	.....	1,212
	Italy	1,352	.....	1,352	5,298	.....	5,298
	Malta	180	.....	180	748	.....	748
Portugal.....	342	.....	342	1,240	.....	1,240	
		4,839	.....	4,839	18,448	.....	18,448
Hake	B. W. Indies	Qtls.		Qtls.			
		80	.....	80	272	.....	272
Halibut— Fresh.....		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	121,917	.....	121,917	6,371	.....	6,371
	U. States.....	95,752	.....	95,752	4,726	.....	4,726
		217,669	.....	217,669	11,097	.....	11,097
Halibut— Salted ...		Qtls.		Qtls.			
	Canada	77	.....	77	338	.....	338
	U. States.....	675	.....	675	3,765	.....	3,765
	St. Pierre ...	5	.....	5	25	.....	25
		757	.....	757	4,128	.....	4,128
Hardware.	U. Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783	1,783
	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,717	4,717
	U. States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,683	1,683
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,183	8,183
Hay	St. Pierre.....	Tons.		Tons.			
		18	.....	18	299	.....	299
Herring Barrels...		No.		No.			
	Canada	48	.....	48	22	.....	22
	U. States.....	100	.....	100	100	.....	100
		148	.....	148	122	.....	122

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Herring Bulk.....	Canada	Brls. 6,570	.....	Brls. 6,570	\$ 14,935	\$	\$ 14,935
	U. States.....	56,210	.....	56,210	78,118	.....	78,118
		62,780	.....	62,780	93,053	.....	93,053
Herring— Fresh— Frozen.....	Canada	Brls. 8,466	.....	Brls. 8,466	20,673	.....	20,673
	U States	24,606	.....	24,606	68,988	.....	68,988
		33,072	.....	33,072	89,661	.....	89,661
Herring— Pickled ...	U. Kingdom	Brls. 2,829	.....	Brls. 2,829	8,018	.....	8,018
	Canada	38,089	.....	38,089	94,513	.....	94,513
	U. States.....	18,935	.....	18,935	52,693	.....	52,693
	B. W. Indies	11,959	.....	11,959	40,074	.....	40,074
	F. W. Indies	200	.....	200	650	.....	650
	Germany ...	1,846	.....	1,846	9,918	.....	9,918
	Panama	28	.....	28	82	.....	82
	Spain	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
	Brazil	10	.....	10	45	.....	45
	73,897	.....	73,897	205,996	.....	205,996	
Herring— Smoked...	Canada .....		.....		310	.....	310
Hides.....	Canada .....		.....		1,268	.....	1,268
	St. Pierre.....		.....		5	.....	5
			.....		1,273	.....	1,273
Horses.....	Canada	No. 56	.....	No. 56	3,135	.....	3,135
Household Effects	U. Kingdom		.....			4,623	4,623
	Canada .....		.....			16,761	16,761
	U. States .....		.....			4,683	4,683
	F. W. Indies		.....			500	500
	Germany ...		.....			50	50
		.....	.....			26,617	26,617

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.
Iron— Old.....	Canada				\$	\$ 5,143	\$ 5,143
Jewellery ..	Canada					100	100
	U. States.....					168	168
						268	268
Junk.....	U. Kingdom					268	268
	Canada					1,301	1,301
	U. States.....					8,529	8,529
						10,098	10,098
Laths.....	Canada	M. 15		M. 15		48	48
	St. Pierre.....	2,300		2,300		4,720	4,720
		2,315		2,315		4,768	4,768
Leather.....	U. Kingdom					2,286	2,286
	Canada					2,641	2,641
						4,927	4,927
Leather- ware.....	Canada					798	798
	U. States.....					726	726
						1,524	1,524
Lines and Twines....	Canada					2,056	2,056
Ling	Canada	Qtls. 420		Qtls. 420		1,563	1,563
	B. W. Indies	4		4		20	20
	Italy	204		204		554	554
	Portugal	1,117		1,117		5,388	5,388
		1,745		1,745		7,525	7,525

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.
Lobsters— Preserved		Cases.		Cases.	\$	\$	\$
	U. Kingdom	6,968	.....	6,968	100,683	.....	100,683
	Canada	3,270	.....	3,270	47,659	.....	47,659
	U. States.....	282	.....	282	4,609	.....	4,609
	Belgium	550	.....	550	8,113	.....	8,113
	Brazil	1	.....	1	14	.....	14
	Denmark ...	470	.....	470	7,115	.....	7,115
	Germany ...	11,256	.....	11,256	177,290	.....	177,290
	Holland	980	.....	980	14,650	.....	14,650
	Norway	25	.....	25	350	.....	350
St. Pierre ...	1	.....	1	12	.....	12	
		23,803	.....	23,803	360,495	.....	360,495
Lobster Products..	Canada .....		.....		164	.....	164
Lumber....		M		M			
	Canada	472	.....	472	6,002	.....	6,002
	U. Kingdom	169	.....	169	2,364	.....	2,364
	Arg. Repub.	5,444	.....	5,444	116,913	.....	116,913
		6,085	.....	6,085	125,279	.....	125,279
Machinery	U. Kingdom		.....			8,320	8,320
	Canada .....		.....			3,477	3,477
	U. States.....		.....			5,668	5,668
	Belgium.....		.....			153	153
			.....			17,618	17,618
Medicine ..	Canada .....		.....			189	189
Metal— Old.	U. Kingdom		.....			1,201	1,201
	Canada .....		.....			522	522
	U. States.....		.....			3,462	3,462
						5,185	5,185
Mineral— Copper ...		Tons.		Tons.			
	U. Kingdom	40,771	.....	40,771	220,469	.....	220,469
	U. States.....	1,360	.....	1,360	11,224	.....	11,224
		42,131	.....	42,131	231,693	.....	231,693

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.
Mineral—		Tons.		Tons.	\$	\$	\$
Iron	U. Kingdom	61,080	.....	61,080	67,188	.....	67,188
	Canada	789,735	.....	789,735	868,707	.....	868,707
	U. States.....	194,020	.....	194,020	213,422	.....	213,422
	Germany	7,400	.....	7,400	8,140	.....	8,140
	Holland	122,950	.....	122,950	135,245	.....	135,245
		1,175,185	.....	1,175,185	1,292,702	.....	1,292,702
Mineral—							
Labradorite . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
Mineral—		Tons.		Tons.			
Pyrites ...	Canada	1,900	.....	1,900	10,450	.....	10,450
	U. States.....	3,548	.....	3,548	15,840	.....	15,840
		5,448	.....	5,448	26,290	.....	26,290
Mineral							
Samp'les...	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41
	U. States.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46
		.....	.....	.....	87	.....	87
Micellaneous							
Articles	U. Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,149	1,149
	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,988	1,988
	U. States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,246	1,246
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	141
		.....	.....	.....	.....	4,524	4,524
Molasses ...	Canada .....	.....	Gals, 2,016	Gals, 2,016	.....	504	504
Motor Cars	U. Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,554	7,554
Moving							
Picture	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	435
Films.....	U. States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,481	4,481
		.....	.....	.....	.....	4,916	4,916

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.
Musical Instruments.....	U. Kingdom				\$	\$	\$
	Canada					820	820
	U. States					46	46
						67	67
						933	933
Mussels.....	Canada	Cases.		Cases.			
		2		2	12		12
Oil— Cod.....	U. Kingdom	Tuns.		Tuns.			
	Canada	1,401		1,401	124,715		124,715
	U. States	233		233	20,528		20,528
	Australia	1,596		1,596	142,368		142,368
	Austria	19		19	1,728		1,728
	France	9		9	730		730
	Germany	9		9	769		769
	Italy	114		114	9,302		9,302
		10		10	800		800
	3,391		3,391	300,940		300,940	
Oil— Cod Liver	U. Kingdom	Gals.		Gals.			
	Canada	54,481		54,481	33,435		33,435
	U. States	12,318		12,318	11,367		11,367
	Australia	12,825		12,825	12,120		12,120
	B. W. Indies	4,290		4,290	1,600		1,600
	France	50		50	50		50
	Spain	25		25	25		25
		10		10	10		10
	83,999		83,999	58,607		58,607	
Oil— Seal.....	U. Kingdom	Tuns.		Tuns.			
	Canada	2,734		2,734	268,294		268,294
	U. States	226		226	22,503		22,503
	Germany	490		490	50,690		50,690
		423		423	43,763		43,763
	3,873		3,873	385,250		385,250	
Oil— Shark	U. Kingdom				28		28

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.
Oil— Whale.....	U. Kingdom Canada U. States.....	Tuns.		Tons.	\$	\$	\$
		1,224	.....	1,224	106,072	.....	106,072
		173	.....	173	16,161	.....	16,161
		223	.....	223	22,758	.....	22,758
		1,620	.....	1,620	144,991	.....	144,991
Oleo Oil....	U. Kingdom Holland.....		.....			117	117
			.....			5,530	5,530
			.....			5,647	5,647
Oxen.....	Canada..... St. Pierre...	No.		No.			
		3	.....	3	195	.....	195
		34	.....	34	1,457	.....	1,457
		37	.....	37	1,652	.....	1,652
Paper.....	U. Kingdom	Tons.		Tons.			
		21,064	.....	21,064	943,699	.....	943,699
Pulp.....	U. Kingdom U. States.....	Tons.		Tons.			
		21,355	.....	21,355	196,787	.....	196,787
		5,822	.....	5,822	54,261	.....	54,261
		27,177	.....	27,177	251,048	.....	251,048
Paint.....	Canada..... U. States.....		.....		128	.....	128
			.....		175	.....	175
			.....		303	.....	303
Palings.....	Canada.....		.....		33	.....	33
Pollock.....	U. Kingdom B. W. Indies F. W. Indies	Qtls.		Qtls.			
		92	.....	92	368	.....	368
		20	.....	20	100	.....	100
		84	.....	84	420	.....	420
		196	.....	196	888	.....	888

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.
Pork.....	Canada		Brls 13	Brls. 13	\$	\$ 148	\$ 148
	U. States.....		5	5		100	100
	B. W. Indies		11	11		194	194
				29		442	442
Potatoes....	Canada	Brls 10		Brls. 10	14		14
	St. Pierre ...	100		100	108		108
		110		110	122		122
Pebbles.....	Canada				133		133
	U. States.....				9,666		9,666
					9,799		9,799
Rinds	Canada				150		150
Sacks	Canada					255	255
	U. States.....					2,860	2,860
						3,115	3,115
Salmon— Fresh.....	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 200		Lbs. 200	20		20
	Canada	186,736		186,736	14,028		14,028
	U. States.....	21,569		21,569	1,531		1,531
		208,505		208,505	15,579		15,579
Salmon— Pickled ...	U. Kingdom	Trcs 897		Trcs 897	17,486		17,486
	Canada	917		917	18,074		18,074
	U. States.....	147		147	2,445		2,445
	B. W. Indies	325		325	5,781		5,781
	Greece	120		120	2,690		2,690
	Italy	160		160	2,790		2,790
	Malta	282		282	5,095		5,095
	Panama	39		39	652		652
	Sweden	10		10	150		150
		2,897		2,897	55,163		55,163

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Salmon— Preserved		Cases.		Cases.	\$	\$	\$
	U. Kingdom	4	.....	4	28	.....	28
	Canada	245	.....	245	1,243	.....	1,243
	U. States.....	7	.....	7	39	.....	39
		256	.....	256	1,310	.....	1,310
Salmon— Smoked...	Canada .....		.....		23	.....	23
	U. States.....		.....		28	.....	28
			.....		51	.....	51
Salt			Tons	Tons			
	Canada		505	505	.....	2,035	2,035
	B. W. Indies		4	4	.....	14	14
			509	509	.....	2,049	2,049
Seals— Dressed...		No.		No			
	U. Kingdom	14	.....	14	80	.....	80
	Canada	21	.....	21	93	.....	93
	U. States.....	15	.....	15	54	.....	54
	Sweden.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
		51	.....	51	232	.....	232
Seal Skins.		No		No			
	U. Kingdom	68,338	.....	68,338	84,184	.....	84,184
	Canada	34	.....	34	57	.....	57
	U. States.....	153,279	.....	153,279	191,046	.....	191,046
		221,651	.....	221,651	275,287	.....	275,287
Sheep, etc..		No		No			
	Canada	2	.....	2	10	.....	10
	U. States	184	.....	184	684	.....	684
		186	.....	186	694	.....	694
Shingles...	B. W. Indies	M	75	M	75	150	150
		
Slate	U. Kingdom		.....		3,750	.....	3,750
	Canada .....		.....		40	.....	40
			.....		3,790	.....	3,790

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Smelts	Canada				\$ 619	\$	\$ 619
	U. States.....				2,315		2,315
					2,934		2,934
Sounds & Tongues ..	U. Kingdom				62		62
	Canada				258		258
	U. States.....				1,053		1,053
					1,373		1,373
Spirits—Whisky...	U. States.....		Gals. 6	Gals. 6		15	15
Squid—Dried	Canada	Lbs. 25,104		Lbs. 25,104	2,364		2,364
	B. W. Indies	2,200		2,200	420		420
	China	105,222		105,222	12,000		12,000
	Italy	100		100	15		15
		132,626		132,626	14,799		14,799
Stationery.	U. Kingdom					68	68
	Canada					304	304
	U. States.....					59	59
						431	431
Stearine....	U. Kingdom				2,845		2,845
	Canada				5		5
					2,850		2,850
Tobacco ...	U. States.....	Lbs. 6		Lbs 6	3		3

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Trout.....	U. Kingdom	Brls. 3	.....	Brls. 3	\$ 20	.....	\$ 20
	Canada	1,027	.....	1,027	7,609	.....	7,609
	U. States.....	6	.....	6	38	.....	38
	Italy	50	.....	50	400	.....	400
	Panama	13	.....	13	39	.....	39
	Sweden	100	.....	100	900	.....	900
			1,199	1,199	9,006	.....	9,006
Turbot— Fresh.....	Canada .....		.....		66	.....	66
	St. Pierre.....		.....		12	.....	12
			.....		78	.....	78
Turbot— Salted.....	Canada	Brls. 241	.....	Brls. 241	1,462	.....	1,462
	B. W. Indies	4	.....	4	16	.....	16
		245	.....	245	1,478	.....	1,478
Vegetables	Canada .....		.....		37	.....	37
	U. States.....		.....		20	.....	20
	St. Pierre....		.....		18	.....	18
			.....		75	.....	75
Whale Bone	U. Kingdom	Tons. 182	.....	Tons. 182	7,729	.....	7,729
	Canada	527	.....	527	6,052	.....	6,052
	France	4	.....	4	500	.....	500
		713	.....	713	14,281	.....	14,281
Whale Fertilizer.	Canada .....		.....		2,619	.....	2,619
	U. States.....		.....		27,189	.....	27,189
			.....		29,808	.....	29,808

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.
Wine— Port	U. Kingdom		Gals. 2,856	Gals. 2,856	\$	\$ 8,526	\$ 8,526
	Canada		109	109	. . . . .	381	381
	U. States		82	82	. . . . .	209	209
	B. W. Indies		52	52	. . . . .	168	168
	Gibraltar		25	25	. . . . .	80	80
			3,124	3,124	. . . . .	9,364	9,364
Wood	U. Kingdom				15		15
	Canada				16		16
	St. Pierre				126		126
					157		157

Total \$11,975,747.

*Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1911,
may be classified as follows:—*

Products of the Fishery	\$8,798,932
“ of Agriculture	7,577
“ of the Forest	1,461,331
“ of the Mines.....	1,565,979
Manufactures (Local)	13,629
Specie	290
Spirits	15
Wines	9,364
Old Metal... ..	10,328
Junk	10,098
Miscellaneous, Foreign Products, &c.....	98,204
	<u>\$11,975,747</u>

Comparative Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the Colony of Newfoundland for the years ended 30th June, 1910, and 30th June, 1911, showing Increase and Decrease for the Year 1910-1911.

ARTICLES.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ale, Porter, Cider	14,376 gals	16,649 gals	2,273 gals	
Animals:—				
Horses	271 No.	327 No.	56 No.	
Oxen.....	2,816 “	2,835 “	19 “	
Sheep and Calves	2,327 “	2,343 “	16 “	
Pigs and Lambs.....	403 “	880 “	447 “	
Apples	17,877 brls	14,333 brls		3,544 brls
Apples (dried)	100,871 lbs	97,517 lbs		3,354 lbs.
Admiralty Charts	\$655 00	\$466 00		\$189 00
Agricultural Implements	16,160 00	22,918 00	\$6,758 00	
Animals for Agricult'ral Purposes	637 00	10,935 00	10,298 00	
Articles for Government and other Purposes..	51,240 00	81,000 00	29,760 00	
Artificial Limbs and Eyes... ..	2,011 00	1,793 00		218 00
Beans	534,479 lbs.	1,205,117 lbs	670,638 lbs.	
Biscuits, fancy and Soda.....	12,579 “	23,350 “	10,771 “	
Biscuits (ships).....	4 cwt	16 cwt	12 cwt	
Butter and Oleo.....	469,424 lbs.	455,465 lbs		13,959 lbs.
Buckwheat, Meal, Flour, etc.....	5,232 “	5,643 “	411 lbs.	
Bacon, Ham, Sausages	609,280 “	611,507 “	2,227 lbs.	
Beef, in barrels	31,486 brls	36,844 brls	5,358 brls	
Brick.....	381,260 No.	47,850 No.		333,410 No.
Bags, Barrels, etc	\$3,503 00	\$2,018 00		\$1,485 00
Bark and Cutch.....	15,251 00	23,915 00	\$8,664 00	
Boiler Plates.....	5,412 00	1,881 00		3,531 00
Bait	185 00	2 00		183 00
Books, printed.....	30,379 00	51,590 00	21,211 00	
Cake	3,496 lbs.	7,854 lbs.	4,358 lbs.	
Candles	16,838 “	21,653 “	4,815 “	
Carriages, etc.....	\$2,130 00	\$2,089 00		41 00
Casks, empty, under 45 gals.....	1,440 No.	706 No.		736 No.
Casks, empty, over 45 gals	15 “	13 “		2 “
Cheese	337,312 lbs.	409,374 lbs.	72,062 lbs.	
Coal..	220,914½t'ns	243,398tons	22,483½ tons	
Chicory	504 lbs.	2,265 lbs.	1,761 lbs	
Coffee, green	11,538 “	10,673 “		865 lbs.
Coffee, roasted and ground	25,598 “	22,333 “		3,265 lbs.
Coffee Mixture to resemble coffee	275 “	2,240 “	1,965 “	
Confectionery	207,585 “	260,050 “	52,465 “	
Cordage	415,826 “	408,488 “		7,338 lbs.
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	68,069 “	85,491 “	17,422 “	
Cigars	631 M.	488 M.		143 M
Cigars		2,513 lbs.	2,513 “	
Cigarettes	3,704 M.	967 M.		2,737 M.
Cigarettes		383 lbs.	383 “	
Chair Cane	\$30 00	\$49 00	\$19 00	
Coin, Bullion	112,053 00	106,444 00		\$5,609 00
Clothing for Charity	7,520 00	5,294 00		2,226 00
Copper, Bitumen.....	1,195 00	1,696 00	501 00	
Corn for Broom Manufacture	10,790 00	9,634 00		1,156 00
Cotton, Yarn and Hemp.....	96,120 00	105,187 00	9,067 00	
Cotton Seed and Oleo Oils	272,627 00	234,916 00		37,711 00
Canned Meats.....	182,746 lb6.	215,770 lbs.	33,024 lbs.	
Deep Sea Mission.....	\$27,730 00	\$29,724 00	\$1,991 00	

A Comparative Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the Colony of Newfoundland for the years ended 30th June, 1910, and 30th June, 1911, showing Increase and Decrease for the Year 1910-1911.

ARTICLES.	1909-1910	1910-1911	Increase.	Decrease.
Eggs	29,047 doz	41,932 doz	12,892 doz	
Equipments for Brigades	\$6,780 00	\$5,147 00		\$1,581 00
Feathers	22,680 lbs	30,221 lbs.	7,541 lbs.	
Fish	\$14,465 00	\$32,912 00	\$18,447 00	
Fruit (dried)	1,046,924 lbs.	1,562,682 lbs.	515,758 lbs.	
Fresh Meat and Poultry	595,911 "	702,097 "	106,186 "	
Flour	410,562 brls	384,928 brls		25,598 brls
Globes and Maps	\$3,056 00	\$3,064 00	\$8 00	
Hay	3,043 tons	2,503 tons		540 tons
Hides	\$14,431 00	\$64,024 00	\$49,593 00	
Herring Barrels	7,131 No.	8,994 No.	1,863 No	
Heading for Coopers Use	21,674 prs	28,730 prs.	7,056 prs.	
Hoop Iron for Herring Barrels ..		\$73 00	\$73 00	
Herrings	3 brls			3 brls
Indian Meal	1,632 "	2,253 brls	621 brls	
Indian Corn	\$12,548 00	\$12,617 00	\$69 00	
Ingredients for Baking Powder ..	343 00	462 00	119 00	
Jams and Preserves	98,802 lbs.	105,811 lbs	7,009 lbs.	
Junk (old iron)	\$1,475 00	\$50 00		\$1,425 00
Leather (rough)	89,154 lbs	91,507 lbs	2,353 lbs.	
Lumber (rough)	718 M.	467 M.		242 M.
Lumber (dressed)	76 "	97 "	21 M.	
Lumber (Hardwood)	767 "	597 "		170 M.
Lime	1,569 bus	2,166 bus	597 bus	
Lime Juice	34 gals	15 gals		19 gals
Lines and Twines	\$42,458 00	\$79,430 00	\$36,972 00	
Lard for Butter Manufacturers ..	112,332 00	\$123,834 00	11,502 00	
Machinery (mining)	196,914 00	231,696 00	34,782 00	
Machinery for other purposes ..	27,221 00	18,044 00		\$9,177 00
Motor Engines	15,898 00	25,669 00	9,771 00	
Manure Sulphuric Acid, etc	6,516 00	5,886 00		630 00
Material for Sheathing	3,465 00	4,537 00	1,072 00	
Material for Building Vessels, Board and Plank	673 00	753 00	80 00	
Material for Construction of Pulp and Paper Mills	811,800 00	270,433 00		641,367 00
Material for Tobacco Manufacture	3,565 00	9,753 00	6,188 00	
Material for Butter Manufacture	3,447 00	4,502 00	1,055 00	
Molasses	1,342,222 gals	1,512,617 gals	170,395 gals	
Mastpieces 60 feet or over	118 tons	40 tons		78 tons
Mastpieces under 60 feet	1,738 "	1,162 "		576 "
Nails	918,381 lbs	639,161 lbs.		279,220 lbs
Nuts (dressed)	67,828 "	65,823 "		2,005 "
Nuts (cocoa)	5,776 No.	2,665 No		3,111 No.
Oils (kero. and coal)	1,109,886 gals	1,104,016 gals		5,870 gals
Oils (gasolene)	29,858 "	51,064 "	21,206 gals	
Oils (lubricating)	76,234 "	80,799 "	4,565 "	
Oakum	53,074 lbs.	47,266 lbs		5,808 lbs
Oats	347,195 bus	379,100 bus	31,905 bus	
Oatmeal	4,683 brls	5,199 brls	516 brls	
Oilcake, Bran and Cattle Feeds ..	\$96,046 00	\$85,056 00		\$10,990 00
Parchment and Wax Paper	3,442 00	5,159 00	\$1,717 00	
Pig Iron, Nail Strips, etc	7,708 00	15,670 00	7,962 00	
Plants, Seeds, Trees, etc	13,495 00	12,457 00		1,038 00

A Comparative Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the Colony of Newfoundland for the years ended 30th June, 1910, and 30th June, 1911, showing Increase and Decrease for the Year 1910-1911.

ARTICLES.	1909-1910	1910-1911	Increase.	Decrease.
Printing Paper.....	\$30 379 00	\$30,806 00	\$427 00	
Pork.....	21,210 brls	24,616 brls	3,406 brls	
Pigs Heads, Jowls, Feet, etc.....	2,770 "	4,692 "	1,922 "	
Peas (round).....	8,508 "	7,073 "		1,435 brls
Peas (split and dried).....	330 586 lbs	293,226 lbs		37,360 lbs
Rice.....	567,190 "	752,539 "	185,349 lbs	
Shingles and Laths.....	975 M.	878 M.		97 M.
Straw.....	98tons	71tons		27tons
Staves.....	524 M	386 M.		138 M.
Snuff.....	14 lbs	38 lbs	24 lbs.	
Spirits:				
Alcohol, Absinthe, etc.....	86 gals	97 gals	11 gals	
Cordials.....	248 "	104 "		144 gals
Brandy.....	6,155 "	8,022 "	1,867 "	
Whisky.....	26,004 "	24,213 "		1,791 "
Gin.....	3,445 "	2,815 "		630 "
Rum.....	62,645 "	69,010 "	6,365 "	
Sugar (loaf).....	70,370 lbs	109,640 lbs	39,270 lbs.	
Sugar (all others).....	6,727,145 "	7,398,376 "	671,231 "	
Salt (fishery).....	53,269tons	52,017tons		1,252tons
Sand, Sausage Skins.....	\$1,563 00	\$1,295 00		\$268 00
Steel Shafting.....	2,271 00	168 00		2,103 00
Settlers' Effects.....	36,567 00	35,779 00		788 00
Scientific Instruments.....	1,591 00	865 00		726 00
Stereotype.....	907 00	944 00	\$37 00	
Material for Wireless.....	131 00	7,871 00	7,740 00	
Tin and Solder (paid 10 p.c. last year now free).....		9,087 00	9,087 00	
Soaps, (common laundry).....	773,191 lbs	898,246 lbs	125,058 lbs.	
Tea.....	1,154,632 "	1,144,495 "		10,137 lbs
Timber.....	1,66 tons	667tons		994tons
Tobacco (manufactured).....	423,450 lbs	238,475 lbs		184,975 lbs
Tobacco (leaf and stem).....	164,389 "	447,026 "	282,637 lbs.	
Tobacco (stem).....	980 "			980 lbs
Vegetables (Cabbage).....	401,361 "	413,929 "	12,560 lbs.	
Vegetables (Turnips, Carrots, etc).....	12,393 bus	10,267 bus		2,126 bus
Vegetables (Potatoes).....	72,928 "	70,304 "		2,624 "
Vinegar.....	1,385 gals	1,476gals	91 gals	
Wines:				
Champagne.....	521 "	415 "		106 gals
Port and Maderia.....	7,372 "	8,484 "	1,112 gals	
Sherry.....	669 "	620 "		49 "
Malaga.....	875 "	898 "	23 "	
Hock.....	99 "	74 "		25 "
Claret.....	1,491 "	1,105 "		386 "
Red.....	3,263 "	3,652 "	389 "	
Ginger.....	60 "	126 "	66 "	
Vermouth.....	8 "	31 "	22 "	
All other Wines.....	31 "	2 "		29 "
Wool (unmanufactured).....	\$1,574 00	\$1,228 00		\$346 00
Whitewood.....	9,185 feet	4,490 feet		4,695 feet
Wire.....	\$1,434 00	\$1,168 00		\$266 00
Wheat.....	26 00	168 00	142 00	
Works of Art.....	255 00	215 00		40 00

A Comparative Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the Colony of Newfoundland for the years ended 30th June, 1910, and 30th June, 1911, showing Increase and Decrease for the Year 1910-1911.

AMOUNT.	1909-1910	1910-1911	Increase.	Decrease.
Material for Branch Railway.....	\$84,939.00	\$571,468.00	\$486,529.00	.....
Material for "Pebble" Company	2,528.00	2,383.00	.....	145.00
Material for Manufacture of Wire Nails	29,109.00	26,287.00	.....	2,822.00
Material for Crown Lobster Food Company .....	.....	254.00	254.00	.....
Material for Anglo Telegraph Co.	6,302.00	4,964.00	.....	1,338.00
Material for Direct Cable Co.....	.....	18,691.00	18,691.00	.....
Material for Western Union Co.....	.....	16,034.00	16,034.00	.....
Material for U. States Cable Co. ....	..	42.00	42.00	.....
Merchandize :				
Paying 75 per cent.	1,428.00	550.00	.....	878.00
" 60 " .....	.....	31.00	31.00	.....
" 50 "	20,723.00	20,119.00	.....	604.00
" 45 " ..	254,719.00	265,571.00	10,852.00	.....
" 40 "	813,313.00	856,210.00	42,897.00	.....
" 35 "	1,701,429.00	1,769,682.00	68,253.00	.....
" 30 "	480,399.00	520,409.00	40,010.00	.....
" 25 "	294,685.00	219,010.00	.....	75,675.00
" 20 "	336,880.00	312,646.00	.....	24,234.00
" 15 "	150,256.00	167,791.00	17,535.00	.....
" 10 "	200,550.00	197,895.00	.....	2,655.00
" 6 " .....	.....	4,036.00	4,036.00	.....
" 5 " ..	76,082.00	59,578.00	.....	16,504.00

*A Comparative Statement of Revenue received at each Outport for the Years
1909-1910 and 1910-1911.*

PORTS.	Year ended June 30th, 1910.	Year ended June 30th, 1911.
Bay Bulls.....	\$15 75	.....
Bay of Islands	8,426 10	\$9,033 75
Bay Roberts	1,717 37	1,245 94
Belleoram	2,063 86	2,308 49
Bell Island	49,676 88	41,188 01
Bishop's Falls	3,455 95	3,676 25
Blanc Sablon	1,317 84	475 85
Bonavista..	12,407 43	13,277 44
Bonne Bay.....	5,814 80	7,581 49
Botwood.....	25,549 09	6,891 19
Brigus.....	5,676 40	6,437 12
Britannia Cove.....	99 10	44 50
Burgeo	5,896 31	6,718 63
Burin	6,913 23	7,183 00
Cape Broyle	153 34	200 92
Carbonear	16,074 53	17,592 57
Catalina	742 39	626 80
Channel	3,761 95	3,926 35
Clareville.....	4,084 75	6,229 32
Codroy	411 33	832 37
Conception Harbor ..	1,302 25	663 31
Exploits.....	655 84	1,384 70
Ferryland	68 60	449 21
Flowers Cove.....	51 70	88 77
Fogo	6,694 21	10,516 53
Fortune	4,960 27	6,439 78
Gambo	359 09	808 33
Garnish	179 70	179 79
Gaultois & Hermitage.....	536 54	1,091 92
Glenwood	116 99	374 93
Grand Bank	9,855 19	10,267 80
Grand Falls	101,373 78	123,345 53
Greenspond	1,536 52	740 80
Hant's Harbor.....	429 05	436 54
Harbor Breton.....	1,804 70	2,501 97
Harbor Buffett.....	578 20	745 60
Harbor Grace.. ..	21,324 41	21,009 21
Harbor Main.....	72 98	80 67
Heart's Content.....	1,055 89	688 93
Herring Neck	414 91	882 31
Holyrood.....	31 34	79 12
Humbermouth.....	4,464 20	5,004 01
King's Cove	839 75	892 93
King's Point.....	21 22	32 67
Labrador	803 32	537 33
Lamalaine	605 75	406 23
LaPoile	328 02	563 53
Lark Harbor.....	653 94	694 42
LaScie	10 25	.....
Lawn	157 96	124 42
Lewisporte	4,116 04	4,516 08
Little River	1,952 93	1,063 25
Marystown	528 68	412 93
Nippers Harbor ..	72 21	124 15
Norris' Arm.....	4,048 59	7,009 71
Oderin	83 73	72 11

*A Comparative Statement of Revenue received at each Outport for the Years
1909-1910 and 1910-1911.*

PORTS.	Year ended June 30th, 1910.	Year ended June 30th, 1911.
Pilley's Island	\$1,032 14	\$783 24
Placentia	6,958 42	6,102 12
Port aux Basques ..	8,528 01	7,263 89
Port au Port.....	559 35	2,468 75
Port Blandford.....	836 54	778 80
Port Saunders	231 61	500 71
Presque	34 98	9 55
Pushthrough ..	1,373 57	958 76
Ramea ..	1,175 17	1,237 14
Renews	25 00	.....
Rigolet.....	5,163 53	4,171 73
Robinson's Head.....	233 82	180 51
Rose Blanche.....	3,348 70	2,686 43
Salmonier	6 29	.....
Salvage.	1 75	104 95
Sandy Point. .	4,162 08	3,907 15
Sound Island	9 79	18 65
Stone's Cove.....	14 87	196 90
St. Anthony	1,178 71	628 93
St. George's.....	1,760 92	1,626 97
St. Jacques	1,310 18	1,442 26
St. Lawrence	235 58	347 53
St. Mary's.....	88 75	64 61
S. S. "Fiona".....	.....	8 94
Tilt Cove.....	1,824 63	1,603 46
Trepassey	359 50	76 06
Trinity ..	2,057 58	2,660 78
Twillingate.	1,231 67	2,305 59
Wesleyville.....	.....	598 52
Western Bay.....	403 60	319 77
Whitbourne	369 24	499 20
Wood's Island.....	2,624 04	4,194 42
	\$373,487 17	\$387,445 70

A Comparative Statement of Light Dues, showing Collections at each Outport for the years 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

PORTS.	Year ended June 30th, 1910.	Year ended June 30th, 1911.
Bay Bulls	\$218 88	\$362 88
Bay of Islands	325 20	172 80
Bay Roberts	100 80	59 52
Belleoram	130 02	129 42
Bell Island	3,832 86	4,015 92
Blanc Sablon	406 68	202 56
Bonavista	71 76	45 12
Bonne Bay	146 28	454 32
Botwood	1,435 10	1,250 74
Brigus	24 00	139 92
Britannia Cove		30 48
Burgeo	393 96	1,152 23
Burin	1,125 60	2,118 02
Cape Broyle	472 86	108 24
Carbonear	157 44	113 46
Catalina	26 64	11 70
Channell	528 28	360 90
Clarenville	417 84	660 24
Codroy	25 56	24 72
Exploits		30 72
Ferryland	85 20	28 50
Flower's Cove	6 72	
Fogo	134 16	91 92
Fortune	119 94	158 40
Garnish	5 16	11 46
Gaultois & Hermitage		23 76
Grand Bank	334 22	511 54
Harbor Breton	155 19	426 66
Harbor Buffett	2 64	78 48
Harbor Grace	121 20	195 84
Heart's Content	30 96	40 32
Herring Neck	38 64	71 04
King's Cove	64 80	18 48
Labrador	494 71	280 56
Lamaline	46 74	9 49
LaPoile	38 88	17 28
Lark Harbor	40 56	44 40
Lawn		4 74
Lewisporte	1,093 56	460 92
Marystown	3 84	48 36
Nipper's Harbor	18 24	119 52
Norris' Arm		197 70
Oderin		2 16
Placentia	165 96	127 14
Port aux Basques	296 10	268 52
Port au Port		21 42
Port Saunders		3 54
Presque		34 89
Pushthrough	48 84	43 92
Ramea	51 12	52 98
Renews		22 56
Rigolet		69 36
Rose Blanche	194 46	185 92
Sandy Point	170 40	260 40
S. S. Fiona	17 76	
Sound Island		1 38

A Comparative Statement of Light Dues, showing Collections at each Outport for the years 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

PORTS.	Year ended June 30th, 1910.	Year ended June 30th, 1911
Stone's Cove.....	\$13 38	\$34 50
St. Anthony	51 24	20 80
St. Jacques	131 51	163 44
St. Lawrence	48 78	118 86
Si. Mary's.....	42 72	70 68
Tilt Cove.....	872 16	408 72
Trepassey	177 56	71 76
Trinity.....	61 44	43 20
Twillingate.....	251 28	60 00
Western Bay		22 32
Woods Island.....	472 06	628 80
	\$15,760 54	\$17,020 34

Return showing number of Parcel Post Parcels, declared value and duties collected on same from United Kingdom, United States and Dominion of Canada; also, duties collected on Sundries by Registered Letters and Irregular Packages by ordinary mail, from July 1st, 1910, to June 30th, 1911.

FROM.	No. of Parcels.	Declared Value.	Duties Collected.
United Kingdom.....	7,208	\$44,894.44	\$13,603.32
United States	5,550	15,984.79	5,091.50
Canada.	6,313	14,126.40	4,721.00
Total Parcel Post.....	19,071	\$75,005.63	\$23,415.82
On Registered Letters and Irregular Packages			2,945.67
Total.			\$26,361.49
Total amount of Duties collected 1909-1910.....			\$20,685.81
Increase 1910-1911.....			\$5,675.68

Return showing Number of Vessels fitted out in Newfoundland in the year 1910-11 for Bank Fishery.

PORT CLEARED FROM.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Qtls. Dry Fish.
Garnish	1	55	14	300
Ramea	1	62	14	987
Marystown	5	273	68	4,590
St. Lawrence	1	93	21	1,308½
Catalina	4	334	68	4,845
Burgeo	1	72	14	819
Stone's Cove	6	407	95	9,330
Fortune	7	426	104	7,894
Heart's Content	1	83	20	1,700
St. Jacques	8	452	108	6,706
Burin	28	1,684	407	31,962
Grand Bank	30	2,281	525	41,252
Belleoram	15	1,092	242	19,481
Harbor Breton	14	967	224	18,750
	122	8,281	1,924	149,924½
Average Catch per Vessel				1,228½ qtls.
Average Catch per Man				78 "
1910-1911				149,924½ qtls.
1909-1910				144,524 "
Increase 1910-1911				5,400 qtls.

Shipping Abstract for the Year ended 31st December, 1911.

	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.	
	Vessels.	Nett Ton'age	Vessels	Nett Ton'age
Remaining on Register at the end of last year	3318	132512	68	14041
Added :				
Vessels registered for the first time (exclusive of vessels purchased from foreigners)—				
(a) New Vessels built, at Ports in the United Kingdom.....				
(b) New Vessels, built at Ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, British Possessions or Newfoundland ..	35	1,061	2	33
(c) Other Vessels built at Canso, N.S	1	10		
Vessels purchased from Foreigners	6	447	2	126
Vessels transferred from—				
(a) Ports in the United Kingdom.....			3	1252
(b) Ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Island or British Possessions	13	1,128		
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i>	5	203		
Other Vessels restored to Registry.....	1	35		
*Tonnage added in consequence of re-measurements or alterations (without re-registry).....				10
Total added.	61	2,884	7	1421
Deducted :				
Vessels wrecked or otherwise lost.....	46	2,471	3	376
“ broken up, decayed, or become permanently unfit for use afloat.....	19	774		
“ converted into hulks, storeships, &c. not navigable.....				
“ used as lightships, for inland navigation, or for other navigable purposes				
“ sold to Foreigners.....				
“ transferred to—				
(a) Ports in the United Kingdom			1	386
(b) Ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, or British Possessions ..	2	101		
“ registered <i>de novo</i>	5	196		
Other Vessels.....				
*Tonnage deducted in consequence of re-measurements or alterations (without re-registry).....				
Total deducted.....	72	3,542	4	762
Balance remaining on the Register on 31st Dec. 1911.....	3307	131854	71	14700

*Alterations in the Tonnage of Vessels when registered *de novo*, or when transferred from other Ports are not to be included.

No. 1—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels entered at Ports in

COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.		
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom...	8	1514	59	4	536	23	12	2050	82	14	1733	77
Dom. of Canada....	528	40596	3491	123	11307	2094	651	51903	5585	7	876	35
British Possessions	33	6916	272	.....	.....	.....	33	6916	272	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	20	2484	117	4	387	24	24	2871	141	58	4756	680
Spain.....	55	6154	323	1	95	6	56	6249	329	19	2261	115
Portugal	25	2541	150	16	1806	96	41	4347	246	.....	.....	.....
Brazil .....	.....	.....	.....	35	7338	273	35	7338	273	.....	.....	.....
France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Possessions	223	5240	1039	197	8608	1665	420	13848	2704	.....	.....	.....
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish Possessions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	85	18
Total.....	892	65445	5451	380	30077	4181	1272	95522	9632	99	9711	925

the Colony of Newfoundland from each Country, year ended 30th June, 1911.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	149	6	15	1882	83	22	3247	136	5	685	29	27	3932	165
9	711	172	16	1587	207	535	41472	3526	132	12018	2266	667	53490	5792
						33	6916	272				33	6916	272
27	2242	449	85	6998	1129	78	7240	797	31	2629	473	109	9869	1270
			19	2261	115	74	8415	438	1	95	6	75	8510	444
1	64	4	1	64	4	25	2541	150	17	1870	100	42	4411	250
									35	7338	273	35	7338	273
2	242	12	2	242	12				2	242	12	2	242	12
4	237	61	4	237	61	223	5240	1039	201	8845	1726	424	14085	2765
2	214	11	2	214	11				2	214	11	2	214	11
4	435	22	5	520	40	1	85	18	4	435	22	5	520	40
50	4294	737	149	14005	1662	991	75156	6376	430	34371	4918	1421	109527	11294

No. 2.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Sailing Vessels cleared at Ports in

COUNTRIES To WHICH DEPARTED.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.		
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom...	9	2117	72	1	130	5	10	2247	77	5	763	31
Dom. of Canada....	174	12797	1060	246	17366	1399	420	30163	2459	1	78	8
British Possessions	5	557	34	1	219	7	6	776	41			
United States.. ..	17	2179	110				17	2179	110	62	5297	684
Brazil	74	14946	583				74	14946	583			
Spain	23	2527	131	2	307	13	25	2834	144	14	1729	81
Portugal	72	7642	434				72	7642	430	10	1017	52
French Possessions	72	1260	271	209	7074	1342	281	8334	1613	1	90	18
Italy	3	289	16				3	289	16	5	663	30
Germany.....	3	406	21				3	406	21			
Greece.....	4	463	24				4	463	24	1	105	6
Danish Possessions												
Total.....	456	45183	2752	459	25096	2766	915	70279	5518	99	9724	910

the Colony of Newfoundland from each Country, year ended 30th June, 1911.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	85	5	6	848	36	14	2880	103	2	215	10	16	3095	113
8	1107	48	9	1185	56	175	12875	1068	254	18473	1447	429	31348	2515
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	557	34	1	219	7	6	776	41
2	182	28	64	5459	712	79	7458	794	2	180	28	81	7638	822
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	14946	583	.....	.....	.....	74	14946	583
.....	.....	.....	14	1729	81	37	4256	212	2	307	13	39	4563	225
.....	.....	.....	10	1017	52	82	8659	482	.....	.....	.....	82	8659	482
.....	.....	.....	1	90	18	73	1350	289	209	7074	1342	282	8424	1631
.....	.....	.....	5	663	30	8	952	46	.....	.....	.....	8	952	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	406	21	.....	.....	.....	3	406	21
.....	.....	.....	1	105	6	5	568	30	.....	.....	.....	5	568	30
1	79	18	1	79	18	.....	.....	.....	1	79	18	1	79	18
12	1451	99	111	11175	1009	555	54907	3662	471	26547	2865	1026	81454	6527

No. 3.—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steam Vessels entered at Ports in

COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.		
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom...	69	162505	3744	5	5190	278	74	167695	4022	17	22062	361
Dom of Canada....	401	288843	11999	9	6640	279	410	295483	12278	60	96450	1406
United States.....	30	69425	2264	3	5062	89	33	74487	2353	23	46993	568
Spain	3	4526	71	.....	.....	.....	3	4526	71	6	9644	147
France .. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1906	94
French Possessions	1	599	28	1	599	28	2	1198	56	16	232	85
Belgium .. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4	9564	124	4	9564	124	1	832	18
Norway.....	1	38	10	.....	.....	.....	1	38	10	.....	.....	.....
Total..	505	525936	18116	22	27055	798	525	552991	18914	124	178119	2679

the Colony of Newfoundland from each Country, year ended 30th June, 1911.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
9	17524	234	26	39586	595	86	184567	4105	14	22714	512	100	207281	4617
88	333080	2814	148	329530	4220	461	385293	13405	97	239720	3093	558	625013	16498
7	14849	223	30	61842	791	53	116418	2832	10	19911	312	63	136329	3144
.....	.....	.....	6	9644	147	9	14170	218	.....	.....	.....	9	14170	218
.....	.....	.....	1	1906	94	1	1906	94	.....	.....	.....	1	1906	94
23	430	127	39	662	212	17	831	113	24	1029	155	41	1860	268
14	18811	397	15	39643	415	1	832	18	18	48375	521	19	49207	539
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	10	.....	.....	.....	1	38	10
141	304694	3795	265	482813	6474	629	704055	20795	163	331749	4593	792	1035804	25388

No. 4—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steam Vessels cleared at Ports in

COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.		
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom...	61	142847	3455	7	4106	343	68	146953	3798	14	19470	305
Dom. of Canada...	299	293018	11540	90	63357	1935	389	356375	13475	122	294912	3695
United States.....	9	12920	295				9	12920	295	35	85609	924
France												
French Possessions				1	60	11	1	60	11	7	111	32
Holland	4	9564	123				4	9564	123	14	39303	401
Spain.....	2	1087	37				2	1087	37	5	3115	83
Germany										8	20455	215
Buenos Ayres.....										2	3364	48
Total.....	375	459436	15450	98	67523	2289	473	526959	17739	207	466339	5703

the Colony of Newfoundland to each Country, year ended 30th June, 1911.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
.....	.....	.....	14	19470	305	75	162317	3760	7	4106	343	82	166423	4103
29	27262	540	151	322174	4235	421	587930	15235	119	90619	2475	540	678549	17710
1	1902	25	36	87511	949	44	98529	1219	1	1902	25	45	100431	1244
1	1906	94	1	1906	94	.....	.....	.....	1	1906	94	1	1906	94
26	442	142	33	553	174	7	111	32	27	502	153	34	613	185
.....	.....	.....	14	39303	401	18	48867	524	.....	.....	.....	18	48867	524
.....	.....	.....	5	3115	83	7	4202	120	.....	.....	.....	7	4202	120
.....	.....	.....	8	20455	215	8	20455	215	.....	.....	.....	8	20455	215
.....	.....	.....	2	3364	48	2	3364	48	.....	.....	.....	2	3364	48
57	31512	801	264	497851	6504	582	925775	21153	155	99035	3090	737	1024810	24243

No. 5—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels of each nation entered at Ports in the Colony of Newfoundland, year ended 30th June, 1911.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.								
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom.....	50	7356	321	12	1744	76	62	9100	297
British Possessions ...	842	58089	5130	368	28333	4105	1210	86422	9235
United States..	59	4841	698	34	2854	570	93	7695	1268
Norway	14	1524	78	4	478	24	18	2002	102
Denmark	24	2878	124	6	626	31	30	3504	155
France..				6	336	112	6	336	112
Russia	1	175	6				1	175	6
Spain	1	293	19				1	293	19
Total.....	991	75156	6376	430	34371	4918	1421	109527	11294

No. 6—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels of each nation entered at Ports in the Colony of Newfoundland, year ended 30th June, 1911.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	CLEARED.								
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom.....	55	7837	344	6	854	34	61	8681	378
British Possessions	401	37356	2408	453	24242	2732	854	61598	5140
United States.....	64	5447	710	3	259	46	67	5706	756
Norway	11	1243	63	4	513	54	15	1756	87
Denmark	23	2741	123	4	504	23	27	3245	146
Spain	1	293	14	.....	.....	.....	1	293	14
Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	175	6	1	175	6
Total	555	54907	3662	471	26547	2865	1026	81454	6520

No. 7—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steam Vessels of each nation entered at Ports in the Colony of Newfoundland, year ended 30th June, 1911.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.								
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom	206	393225	9878	18	25894	719	224	419119	10597
British Possessions	299	132711	8238	4	1161	79	303	133872	8317
Norway	97	159797	2263	110	284192	3399	207	443989	5662
Sweden	1	1423	22	.....	.....	.....	1	1423	22
France.....	17	2138	179	23	430	127	40	2568	306
Germany.....	2	2683	42	.....	.....	.....	2	2683	42
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1682	24	1	1682	24
United States.....	.....	.....	.....	1	551	62	1	551	62
Denmark.....	7	12078	173	6	17839	183	13	29917	356
Total.....	629	704055	20795	163	331749	4593	792	1035804	25388

No. 8—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels of each nation cleared at Ports in the Colony of Newfoundland, year ended 30th June, 1911.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	CLEARED.								
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom	176	375009	9164	32	28226	940	208	403235	10104
British Possessions	199	84427	6286	66	39297	1349	265	123724	7635
Norway	196	460122	5581	23	20741	427	219	480863	6008
Sweden.....				1	1423	20	1	1423	20
France	7	111	32	28	2363	240	35	2474	272
Germany	1	1396	19	1	1287	23	2	2683	42
Holland.....	2	3364	48				2	3364	48
Denmark.....	1	1346	23	4	5698	91	5	7044	114
Total	582	925775	21153	155	99035	3090	737	1024810	24243

No. 9.—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels entered at each Port in

NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.		
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Bay Bulls.....	4	379	20	3	435	21	7	814	41	10	1057	205
Bay of Islands	10	825	47	.....	.....	.....	10	825	47	9	756	79
Bell Island	3	265	14	.....	.....	.....	3	265	14	.....	.....	.....
Belloram	18	1718	101	10	592	125	28	2310	226	.....	.....	.....
Blanc Sablon	5	387	46	.....	.....	.....	5	387	46	.....	.....	.....
Bonne Bay.....	12	751	52	3	116	27	15	867	79	22	1873	193
Bonavista	6	527	35	.....	.....	.....	6	527	35	2	164	9
Brigus	10	867	55	.....	.....	.....	10	867	55	3	434	18
Burgeo	23	1767	116	2	107	8	25	1874	124	2	56	11
Burin	43	3819	222	112	9839	1841	155	13658	2063	.....	.....	.....
Cape Broyle	46	4437	816	1	98	6	47	4535	822	2	192	45
Carbonear	12	1530	73	.....	.....	.....	12	1530	73	.....	.....	.....
Channel	67	3171	265	23	1427	266	90	4598	531	1	90	9
Codroy	4	160	12	.....	.....	.....	4	160	12	.....	.....	.....
Ferryland	21	2059	334	.....	.....	.....	21	2059	334	.....	.....	.....
Fogo	3	294	16	.....	.....	.....	3	294	16	4	432	19
Fortune	43	2765	302	13	921	162	56	3686	464	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois	20	417	68	2	109	7	22	526	75	.....	.....	.....
Grand Bank	48	4204	319	12	1122	130	60	5326	449	3	296	18
Garnish	3	111	20	.....	.....	.....	3	111	20	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Breton	27	1790	164	67	2532	509	94	4322	673	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Bluffett	6	431	31	1	96	6	7	527	37	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace.....	15	1517	114	.....	.....	.....	15	1517	114	1	146	6
Harbor Main	2	172	9	.....	.....	.....	2	172	9	.....	.....	.....
Heart's Content.....	1	98	6	.....	.....	.....	1	98	6	1	168	6
Herring Neck.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	296	12
King's Cove .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	77	5
Labrador, E.C.....	5	522	28	3	287	15	8	809	43	3	278	15
Lamaline	63	952	224	5	34	13	68	986	237	.....	.....	.....
Lark Harbor	5	441	24	.....	.....	.....	5	441	24	.....	.....	.....
LaPoile	9	367	33	.....	.....	.....	9	367	33	.....	.....	.....
Marystown	36	525	112	16	401	106	52	926	229	.....	.....	.....
Placentia	2	172	11	.....	.....	.....	2	172	11	.....	.....	.....
Port aux Basques...	2	194	12	.....	.....	.....	2	194	12	1	84	9
Port Saunders	10	664	79	.....	.....	.....	10	664	79	4	332	68
Pushthrough	43	754	143	14	394	87	57	1148	230	.....	.....	.....
Ramea.....	25	912	101	2	84	8	27	996	109	.....	.....	.....
Rigoulette	1	93	4	.....	.....	.....	1	93	4	.....	.....	.....
Robinson's Head...	2	190	8	.....	.....	.....	2	190	8	.....	.....	.....
Rose Blanche.....	49	2267	219	10	634	137	59	2901	356	3	172	23
Sandy Point	25	2013	114	3	188	41	28	2201	155	1	89	10
Sound Island	13	143	49	.....	.....	.....	13	143	49	.....	.....	.....
St. Jacques	19	1317	95	20	902	197	39	2259	292	1	79	6
St. John's.....	103	17029	711	51	9257	370	154	26286	1081	17	2053	130
St. Lawrence	4	355	22	2	106	25	6	461	47	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's.....	6	548	101	5	356	74	11	904	175	.....	.....	.....
Tilt Cove.....	3	261	15	.....	.....	.....	3	261	15	.....	.....	.....
Trepassey	2	111	12	.....	.....	.....	2	111	12	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	7	631	36	.....	.....	.....	7	631	36	3	265	15
Twillingate	6	523	30	.....	.....	.....	6	523	30	3	322	14
	892	65445	5451	380	30077	4181	1272	95522	9632	99	9711	925

the Colony of Newfoundland during the year ended 30th June, 1911.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
2	170	39	12	1227	244	14	1436	225	5	605	60	19	2041	285
2	193	33	11	949	112	19	1581	126	2	193	33	21	1774	159
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	265	14	.....	.....	.....	3	265	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1718	101	10	592	125	28	2310	226
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	387	46	.....	.....	.....	5	387	46
9	679	110	31	2552	303	34	2624	245	12	795	137	46	3419	382
.....	.....	.....	2	164	9	8	691	44	.....	.....	.....	8	691	44
.....	.....	.....	3	434	18	13	1301	73	.....	.....	.....	13	1301	73
.....	.....	.....	2	56	11	25	1823	127	2	107	8	27	1930	135
1	107	23	1	107	23	43	3819	222	113	9946	1864	156	13765	2086
.....	.....	.....	2	192	45	48	4629	861	1	98	6	49	4727	867
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1530	73	.....	.....	.....	12	1530	73
4	362	76	5	452	85	68	3261	274	27	1789	342	95	5050	616
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	160	12	.....	.....	.....	4	160	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2059	334	.....	.....	.....	21	2059	334
.....	.....	.....	4	432	19	7	726	35	.....	.....	.....	7	726	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2765	302	13	921	162	56	3686	464
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	417	68	2	109	7	22	526	75
.....	.....	.....	3	296	18	51	4500	337	12	1122	130	63	5622	467
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	111	20	.....	.....	.....	3	111	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1790	164	67	2532	509	94	4322	673
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	431	31	1	96	6	7	527	37
.....	.....	.....	1	146	6	16	1663	120	.....	.....	.....	16	1663	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	172	9	.....	.....	.....	2	172	9
.....	.....	.....	1	168	6	2	266	12	.....	.....	.....	2	266	12
.....	.....	.....	2	296	12	2	296	12	.....	.....	.....	2	296	12
.....	.....	.....	1	77	5	1	77	5	.....	.....	.....	1	77	5
1	120	6	4	398	21	8	800	43	4	407	21	12	1207	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	952	224	5	34	13	68	986	237
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	441	24	.....	.....	.....	5	441	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	367	33	.....	.....	.....	9	367	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	525	123	16	401	106	52	926	229
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	172	11	.....	.....	.....	2	172	11
.....	.....	.....	1	84	9	3	278	21	.....	.....	.....	3	278	21
.....	.....	.....	4	332	68	14	996	147	.....	.....	.....	14	996	147
1	71	3	1	71	3	43	754	143	15	465	90	58	1219	233
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	912	101	2	84	8	27	996	109
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	93	4	.....	.....	.....	1	93	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	190	8	.....	.....	.....	2	190	8
10	857	181	13	1029	204	52	2439	242	20	1491	318	72	3930	560
9	592	174	10	681	184	26	2102	124	12	780	215	38	2882	339
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	143	49	.....	.....	.....	13	143	49
.....	.....	.....	1	79	6	20	1396	101	20	942	197	40	2338	298
9	584	49	26	3037	179	120	19082	841	60	10241	419	180	293231	1260
2	159	43	2	159	43	4	355	22	4	265	68	8	620	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	548	101	5	356	74	11	904	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	261	15	.....	.....	.....	3	261	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	111	12	.....	.....	.....	2	111	12
.....	.....	.....	3	265	15	10	896	51	.....	.....	.....	10	896	51
.....	.....	.....	3	322	14	9	845	44	.....	.....	.....	9	845	44
50	4294	737	149	14005	1662	991	75156	6376	430	34371	4918	1421	109527	11294

No. 10—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels cleared at each Port

NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.		
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Bay Bulls.....				1	99	6	1	99	6	9	903	199
Bay of Islands	2	175	12	1	89	5	3	264	17	3	263	26
Bell Island	1	77	4	1	94	5	2	171	9			
Belleoram	13	1114	72	10	706	50	23	1820	122			
Blanc Sablon.....	4	419	22				4	419	22			
Bonne Bay	10	666	46	3	219	13	13	885	59	34	2884	286
Bonavista				1	98	6	1	98	6			
Brigus				7	624	38	7	624	38			
Burgeo	16	1508	85	13	573	60	29	2081	145	1	36	6
Burin.....	26	2120	143	43	2509	333	69	4629	476			
Cape Broyle.....	10	969	183	1	95	5	11	1064	188	2	187	39
Carbonear	5	534	27	10	1209	63	15	1743	90			
Channel	17	919	71	44	2117	179	61	3036	250	1	78	8
Codroy.....	2	91	8				2	91	8			
Fogo.....	4	423	21				4	423	21	5	452	25
Fortune	11	753	58	17	1025	126	28	1778	184			
Garnish.....	7	180	44				7	180	44			
Gaultois	4	416	25	13	191	38	17	607	63			
Grand Bank	20	1919	118	49	3752	527	69	5671	645	1	125	6
Harbor Breton... .	23	1908	130	50	1649	256	73	3557	386			
Harbor Buffett.	4	348	23	2	159	10	6	507	33	1	134	6
Harbor Grace.....				2	251	12	2	251	12	1	146	6
Harbor Main				2	176	8	2	176	8			
Herring Neck.....	1	95	5				1	95	5	1	121	6
King's Cove										1	77	5
Labrador E. C.....	13	1494	76				13	1494	76	7	875	39
Lamaline	20	356	71	42	381	123	62	737	194	2	266	12
Lark Harbor	2	123	10	1	100	5	3	223	15	2	188	20
LaPoile.....	1	60	6	6	85	21	7	145	27			
Marystown	30	330	89	1	48	5	31	378	94			
Pilley's Island.	1	89	5				1	89	5			
Placentia.....	2	192	12	1	75	5	3	267	17			
Port aux Basques... .	1	99	9				1	99	9	4	333	34
Port Saunders.....	1	100	6				1	100	6			
Pushthrough.....	5	241	25	39	634	126	44	875	151			
Ramea... ..	11	831	55	9	420	45	20	1251	100			
Rose Blanche	14	1038	63	24	1262	106	38	2290	169	5	326	46
Sound Island	11	160	39	1	23	5	12	183	44			
St. Jacques.....	7	584	42	17	986	106	24	1570	148	2	172	10
St. John's.....	118	21391	886	25	3429	150	143	24820	1036	13	1700	106
St. Lawrence				3	199	15	3	199	15			
St. Mary's.....	6	548	101	16	1480	289	22	2028	390			
Sandy Point.....	23	2013	106	3	241	20	26	2254	126	1	85	10
Tilt Cove.....	2	183	10				2	183	10			
Trepassey	2	149	10				2	149	10			
Trinity	2	190	11				2	190	11	1	90	5
Twillingate.....	4	388	23	1	98	5	5	486	28	2	283	10
Total	456	45183	2752	459	25096	2766	915	70270	5517	99	9724	910

in the Colony of Newfoundland during the year ended 30th June, 1911.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
2	170	39	11	1073	238	9	903	199	3	269	45	12	1172	244
.....	3	263	26	5	438	38	1	89	5	6	527	43
.....	1	77	4	1	94	5	2	171	9
.....	13	1114	72	10	706	50	23	1820	122
.....	4	419	22	.....	.....	.....	4	419	22
1	185	7	35	3069	293	44	3550	332	4	404	20	48	3954	352
.....	1	98	6	1	98	6
.....	7	624	38	7	624	38
.....	1	36	6	17	1544	91	13	573	60	30	2117	151
1	89	7	1	89	7	26	2120	143	44	2598	340	70	4718	483
.....	2	187	39	12	1156	222	1	95	5	13	1251	227
.....	5	534	27	10	1209	63	15	1743	90
.....	1	78	8	18	997	79	44	2117	179	62	3114	258
.....	2	91	8	.....	.....	.....	2	91	8
1	99	5	6	551	30	9	875	46	1	99	5	10	974	51
.....	11	753	58	17	1025	126	28	1778	184
.....	7	180	44	.....	.....	.....	7	180	44
.....	4	416	25	13	191	38	17	607	63
.....	1	125	6	21	2044	124	49	3752	527	70	5796	651
.....	23	1908	130	50	1649	256	73	3557	386
.....	1	134	6	5	482	29	2	159	10	7	641	39
.....	1	146	6	1	146	6	2	251	12	3	397	18
.....	2	176	8	2	176	8
1	175	6	2	296	12	2	216	11	1	175	6	3	391	17
.....	1	77	5	1	77	5	.....	.....	.....	1	77	5
.....	7	875	39	20	2369	115	.....	.....	.....	20	2369	115
.....	2	266	12	22	622	83	42	381	123	64	1003	206
.....	2	188	20	4	311	30	1	100	5	5	411	35
.....	1	60	6	6	85	21	7	145	27
.....	30	330	89	1	48	5	31	378	94
.....	1	89	5	.....	.....	.....	1	89	5
.....	2	192	12	1	75	5	3	267	17
.....	4	333	34	5	432	43	.....	.....	.....	5	432	43
.....	1	100	6	.....	.....	.....	1	100	6
.....	5	241	25	39	634	126	44	875	151
.....	11	831	55	9	420	45	20	1251	100
.....	5	326	46	19	1354	109	24	1262	106	43	2616	215
.....	11	160	39	1	23	5	12	183	44
.....	2	172	10	9	756	52	17	986	106	26	1742	158
2	296	13	15	1996	119	131	23091	992	27	3725	163	158	26816	1155
.....	3	199	15	3	199	15
.....	6	548	101	16	1480	289	22	2028	390
.....	1	85	10	24	2089	116	3	241	20	27	2339	136
.....	2	183	10	.....	.....	.....	2	183	10
.....	2	149	10	.....	.....	.....	2	149	10
2	175	10	3	265	15	3	280	16	2	175	10	5	455	26
2	262	12	4	545	22	6	671	33	3	360	17	9	1031	50
12	1451	99	111	11175	1009	555	54907	3662	471	26547	2865	1026	81454	6527

No. 11.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Steam Vessels entered at each Port in

NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.		
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Bay of Islands	13	3501	252	3	1797	84	16	5298	336	.....	.....	.....
Bell Island	14	15325	285	5	11955	154	19	27280	439	54	124809	1485
Blanc Sablon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	530	18
Botwood	14	32874	534	2	2947	77	16	35821	611	6	4484	106
Channel	16	4622	315	1	599	28	17	5221	343	.....	.....	.....
Clarenville	4	4310	88	.....	.....	.....	4	4310	88	2	3822	48
Codroy	11	5937	214	.....	.....	.....	11	2937	214	.....	.....	.....
Fortune .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	43	12
Grand Bank	1	599	28	1	599	28	2	1198	56	5	87	28
Harbor Breton	1	1074	21	.....	.....	.....	1	1074	21	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace	2	1515	42	1	395	54	3	1910	96	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	92	40
Lark Harbor	9	2613	177	.....	.....	.....	9	2613	177	.....	.....	.....
Lewisporte	1	1181	22	.....	.....	.....	1	1181	22	1	2413	27
Pilley's Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	860	18
Placentia	9	5647	170	.....	.....	.....	9	5647	170	1	10	5
Port aux Basques	154	53634	5266	.....	.....	.....	154	53634	5266	.....	.....	.....
Port Saunders	4	1078	77	.....	.....	.....	4	1078	77	.....	.....	.....
Pushthrough	2	385	36	.....	.....	.....	2	385	36	.....	.....	.....
Rigoulette	2	578	60	.....	.....	.....	2	578	60	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Point	15	4035	288	2	2128	35	17	6163	323	.....	.....	.....
St. Jacques .....	.....	.....	.....	1	131	17	1	131	17	.....	.....	.....
St. John's	232	389944	10230	6	6504	321	238	396448	10551	38	33998	780
Tilt Cove .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6971	112
Trepassey	1	84	11	.....	.....	.....	1	84	11	.....	.....	.....
	505	525936	18116	22	27055	798	527	552991	18914	124	178119	2679

the Colony of Newfoundland during the year ended 30th June, 1911.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	551	62	1	551	62	13	3501	252	4	2348	146	17	5849	398
109	291158	3412	163	415967	4897	68	140135	1770	114	303113	3566	181	443247	5336
			1	530	18	1	530	18				1	530	18
			6	4484	106	20	37358	650	2	2947	77	22	40305	717
						16	4622	315	1	599	28	17	5221	343
			2	3822	48	6	8132	136				6	8132	136
						11	2937	214				11	2937	214
3	48	14	6	91	26	3	43	12	3	48	14	6	91	26
18	304	94	23	391	122	6	686	56	19	903	122	25	1589	178
						1	1074	21				1	1074	21
						2	1515	42	1	395	54	3	1910	96
			7	92	40	7	92	40				7	92	40
						9	2613	177				9	2613	177
1	1682	24	2	4095	51	2	3594	49	1	1682	24	3	5276	73
			1	860	18	1	860	18				1	860	18
1	60	12	2	70	17	10	5657	175	1	60	12	11	5717	187
						154	53634	2566				154	53644	5266
						4	1078	77				4	1078	77
						2	385	36				2	385	36
						2	578	60				2	578	60
						15	4035	288	2	2128	35	17	6163	323
									1	131	17	1	131	17
2	2517	37	40	36515	817	270	423942	11010	8	9021	358	278	432963	11368
6	8374	140	11	15345	252	5	6971	112	6	8374	140	11	15345	252
						1	84	11				1	84	11
141	304694	3795	265	482813	6474	629	704055	20795	163	331749	4593	792	1035804	25388

No. 12.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Steam Vessels cleared at each Port in

NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.		
	WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Bell Island	20	29462	497	7	2914	98	27	32376	595	171	432579	5089
Bonne Bay... ..				1	599	26	1	599	26			
Botwood	11	28951	453	5	3290	140	16	32241	593	3	3765	60
Channel.....	13	3480	249	3	1797	84	16	5277	333			
Clarenville				3	3128	66	3	3128	66			
Codroy.....	4	1078	78				4	1078	78			
Flowers Cove.....	2	398	44				2	398	44			
Fortune												
Grand Bank										3	48	14
Harbor Breton.....				3	3011	63	3	3011	63			
Harbor Grace.....				1	689	22	1	689	22			
Labrador, E.C.....										1	629	15
Lamaline										4	63	18
Lark Harbor	2	1293	47				2	1293	47			
Lewisporte				1	1182	22	1	1182	22	2	2381	32
Pilley's Island.....										2	1584	36
Placentia				10	6087	212	10	6087	212			
Port aux Basques ..	137	49270	4952	2	324	28	139	49594	4980			
Pushthrough				4	863	81	4	863	81			
Rigoulette.....	2	578	60				2	578	60			
St. John's	169	341074	8789	56	51549	1412	225	382623	10201	8	7855	152
St. Lawrence												
Sandy Point....	14	3768	269	1	2030	24	15	5798	293			
Tilt Cove										12	16748	259
Trepassey	1	84	12	1	60	11	2	144	23			
Twillingate										1	687	18
Total.....	375	459436	15450	98	67523	2289	473	526959	17739	207	466339	5703

the Colony of Newfoundland during the year ended 30th June, 1911.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	358	15	172	432937	5104	191	462041	5586	8	3272	113	199	465313	5699
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	599	26	1	599	26
2	1045	33	5	4810	93	14	32716	513	7	4335	173	21	37051	686
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3480	249	3	1797	84	16	5277	333
2	3822	48	2	3822	48	.....	.....	.....	5	6950	114	5	6950	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1078	78	.....	.....	.....	4	1078	78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	398	44	.....	.....	.....	2	398	44
3	45	12	3	45	12	.....	.....	.....	3	45	12	3	45	12
19	330	105	22	378	119	3	48	14	19	330	105	22	378	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3011	63	3	3011	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	689	22	1	689	22
.....	.....	.....	1	629	15	1	629	15	.....	.....	.....	1	629	15
2	36	12	6	99	30	4	63	18	2	36	12	6	99	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1293	47	.....	.....	.....	2	1293	47
1	2413	27	3	4794	69	2	2381	42	2	3595	49	4	5976	91
.....	.....	.....	2	1584	36	2	1584	36	.....	.....	.....	2	1584	36
1	10	5	1	10	5	.....	.....	.....	11	6097	217	11	6097	217
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	49270	4952	2	324	28	139	49594	4980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	863	81	4	863	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	578	60	.....	.....	.....	2	578	60
25	23435	539	33	31290	691	177	348929	8941	81	64984	1951	258	413913	10892
1	18	5	1	18	5	.....	.....	.....	1	18	5	1	18	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3768	269	1	2030	24	13	5798	293
.....	.....	.....	12	16748	259	12	16748	259	.....	.....	.....	12	16748	259
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	84	12	1	60	11	2	144	23
.....	.....	.....	1	687	18	1	687	18	.....	.....	.....	1	687	18
57	31512	801	264	497851	6504	582	925775	21153	155	99035	3090	737	1024810	24243



Budget Speech of Hon. M. P. Cashin,
Minister of Finance and Customs, 1912.

BUDGET SPEECH

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Monday, March 25th, 1912.

COMMITTEE OF WHOLE ON WAYS AND MEANS

HON. M. P. CASHIN, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, in rising to-day to perform the duty of presenting this, my fourth Budget, it is my pleasing privilege to be able to again congratulate the Legislature and the people on the unexampled condition of prosperity which our Colony enjoys and which is due very largely to the results of the policy of the Government that are now beginning to bear fruit abundantly. The story of the Colony's progress the past three years is most encouraging and the promise of the future is even more so. When twelve months ago I presented my third Budget, it was my fortunate position to be able to invite you to rejoice in the fact that the fiscal year 1909-10 had broken all records in our financial history—by showing a total trade greatly in excess of any previous year's, a revenue by far the largest ever realized, and a surplus enormously exceeding any previously attained. It would almost seem impossible that this unique state of affairs could be improved upon this year, and yet I am proud to be able to announce to-day that the Colony's total trade for the fiscal year 1910-11 was substantially in excess of that of the previous year, both as to imports and exports; that the revenue again reached a figure outranking anything previously recorded; and that while the surplus did not, of course, duplicate the phenomenal one of the previous year, it is still the largest with one exception, in the Colony's annals. To the present Government I think I am justified in assigning a substantial share of the credit for this highly gratifying situation, because when we took office, just three years ago, we inaugurated a policy of real progress. Hon. members will be able to see from the printed documents which are laid on their desks, and from the figures which I shall quote in the course of this review, that simultaneously with the advent of the present Administration to office, this country took on a new lease of life, so to speak, and began an onward march along the paths of well-being and contentment, that seems destined, as the years go by, to promote more and more widespread and abiding prosperity among those who dwell within her borders.

THREE SURPLUSES IN THREE YEARS

As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, the fact that our fiscal year closes on the 30th of June, necessitates the consideration, in a Budget Speech, of the accounts of three fiscal years—the year that closed last June, the year that closes

the coming June, and the year that will close twelve months after that. I propose, though, before entering into the details of these accounts, to state, briefly, that for the past fiscal year, namely, that which ended on the 30th of June, 1911, the revenue from all sources was \$3,527,126.43, and the expenditure was \$3,354,746.52, leaving a surplus of \$172,379.91. For the current fiscal year I estimate a revenue of \$3,700,000 and an expenditure of \$3,525,000, which should give a surplus of \$175,000; and for the subsequent fiscal year, ending with June, 1913, I estimate a revenue of \$3,700,000 and an expenditure of \$3,600,000, which should leave a surplus then of \$100,000.

Three factors contribute to make up the growth in the trade of any country—increased imports, increased exports, and expansion of local industries. Let us, then, apply the test of the import and export trade by noting the records for the past six fiscal years. During the first four of these years our predecessors held office, including within the previous Government's term the last four months of the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of June, 1909, for the first eight months of which that Government was in office. These figures show as follows—

UNDER BOND

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1905-6	\$10,414,274	\$12,086,276	\$22,500,550
1906-7	10,426,040	12,101,161	22,527,201
1907-8	11,516,111	11,815,769	23,331,880
1908-9	11,402,337	10,848,913	22,251,250

UNDER MORRIS

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1909-10	\$12,799,696	\$11,824,997	\$24,624,692
1910-11	13,383,910	11,975,747	25,359,657

HOW COLONY'S TRADE HAS GROWN

It will be seen, Mr. Chairman, from this table, that the year the late Ministry went out of office was the poorest in the whole term of six years, in point of total trade. The exports were the smallest in value of the entire period, and while there was an improvement in the value of imports, over the first two years, it was due largely to the bringing in of materials for the building of the pulp and paper mills. Since this Government, though, has taken office, there has been a marked increase in the value of the exports, which means that more money has gone into the pockets of our people; while the value of the imports has also shown a corresponding increase, a proof that out of their enhanced earnings they are purchasing more largely of all forms of imports, in order to enjoy more extensively the material comforts, in the form of food and clothing and household goods, which naturally appeal to those whose circumstances will enable them to procure such.

What a contrast, Mr. Chairman, to the gloomy predictions of those political opponents who, in their campaign speeches, pretended to see in the advent of this Administration to power the most calamitous consequences to this Ancient Colony. Newfoundland's total trade in 1910-11 was valued at about three-quarters of a million dollars more than that of the previous year, which was itself the best in our history up to that time. To show how widespread was the improvement, I would point out that the Customs Duties collected at Grand Falls increased from \$49,324 in 1908-9, to \$101,374 in 1909-10, and to \$123,345 in 1910-11; those received at Bell Island in 1910-11 amounted to \$41,000, though large imports of machinery for extending the plants were made in 1909-10; and those collected at the various outports, which in 1909-10 amounted to \$373,487, reached \$387,445 in 1910-11, an increase of \$14,000. The imports last year increased \$600,000, and the exports showed an increase of \$150,000. Pulp and paper exports are now coming to figure as substantial factors in our shipments abroad.

LARGE INCREASE OF REVENUE

The revenue of the Customs Department continues to increase largely and to prove a constant source of surprise to even the most optimistic students of our fiscal and economic advance. Applying the same test as previously, that is to say, making an exhibit of the record of the last four years of our predecessors, with the two completed years that have transpired of the present administration, we find that it works out as follows—

Year	UNDER BOND		
	Cust. Rev.	Increase	Decrease
1905-6	\$2,335,238	\$39,278	
1906-7	2,354,056	18,818	
1907-8	2,472,074	118,018	
1908-9	2,425,393		\$46,681
		—————	—————
		\$176,114	\$46,691
Net increase for 4-year period..		129,423	
Average increase for 4 years....		32,356	

Year	UNDER MORRIS		
	Cust. Rev.	Increase	Decrease
1909-10	\$2,743,364	\$317,971	
1910-11	2,898,615	155,251	
		—————	
Average for two years		236,611	
Increase		\$473,222	

FACTORS MAKING UP INCREASE

In other words, the Colony, under the present Administration, has averaged an increase in Customs Revenue for each of the two years completed of more than \$200,000 annually in excess of that realized by the same Department during the last four years of the Bond Administration. It may be argued, however, that in these amounts are included the revenue derived from the tax on iron ore, but, if, Sir, we take out or allow for these amounts, which were \$22,201.74 in 1909-10 and \$66,280 in 1910-11, we have still an enlargement in 1910-11 of \$89,000 due to increased importation. What is true of Customs Revenue is equally true of Postal Revenue, Telegraph Revenue, Taxes and Assessments, and Miscellaneous Revenue. The Postal Revenue increased almost \$27,000 last year, partly, of course, through the sale of Guy Centenary and Royal Coronation issues, but apart from this there is a steady normal increase, and the Auditor General, who has followed this subject closely, says: "I feel confident that the Postal Revenue for the current year—which will not be affected by what I may call speculative issues—will fully equal, if not surpass, last year's." The Telegraph Revenue has increased \$12,000. The Revenue from "Taxes and Assessments" shows an increase of \$16,000, due to the payment by the Western Union and Direct Cable Companies of the sum of \$8,000 each for landing taxes on their cables, and the "Miscellaneous Revenue" is increased almost \$60,000, principally by the receipt of \$49,485 as interest on the credit balances of the Railway Loan in the Bank of Montreal and Bank of Nova Scotia, besides which the Government has received in interest on the credit balances of the other accounts in the Bank of Montreal some \$6,549 over 1909-10.

THE CROWN LANDS REVENUE

The Crown Lands Revenue for the past year was \$191,334, a sum nearly four times as great as that which our predecessors obtained from that Department during the last year they were in office, while the best year of their term saw a receipt of only \$59,000. The development of our forest wealth has also had the gratifying effect of making our pulp and paper exports one of the chief sources on which we can rely in future for a valuable industry, subsidiary to the fisheries; as the export of pulp and paper for the year which ended on the 30th of June last was valued at \$1,194,747, and the value of these products exported during the six months of the current fiscal year, which ended on the 31st of December last, was \$1,136,199. In other words, during the calendar year 1911, pulp and paper were exported from this Colony to the value of almost two and a quarter million dollars, or nearly twice the value of our mineral export during the same period, and the current calendar year, with the enlargement at Grand Falls and at Bishop Falls, now under way, will probably see these figures almost doubled.

Such, then, were the conditions, Mr. Chairman, which gave us a surplus of \$173,000, in round figures, at the end of June last; and the Government proposes to utilize this amount in constructing roads and marine works, the necessary legislative authorization for which will be invited in a day or two.

OUTLOOK FOR CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

For the current fiscal year, now somewhat more than eight months gone, I estimated last year a revenue of \$3,460,000, which estimate, I am glad to say, is being very materially exceeded. For instance, the Customs Revenue for the eight months, which ended on February 29th, showed an increase of \$180,000 over the same period last year and, in view of the prospect of larger imports for the Spring trade and for the various industries that are developing, I think it not unreasonable to estimate that the same proportion will be maintained for the remaining four months, which would give an increase in this Department alone of \$270,000, an expansion in normal Customs Revenue never equalled in the Colony. The Postal Telegraph Revenue for the eight months was \$112,694.01, against \$110,125.52 for the same period last year, an increase of \$2,568.49. I think it is safe to assume that the other revenue-earning departments will yield as much as last year, but to provide for the contingency of this not occurring, it will be seen that in the following statement I have made ample allowance, thus—

General Revenue of 1910-11	\$3,527,126
Plus estimated increase in Customs Revenue this year	270,000
	<hr/>
	\$3,797,126
Less possible shortage in other sources of revenue of, say	\$97,126
	<hr/>
Leaving a Revenue of	\$3,700,000
The expenditure I estimate as follows—	
Principal Estimates, as voted last session.....	\$3,327,442
Supplementary Estimates, as voted this session..	248,643
	<hr/>
	\$3,576,085
Less dropped balances, say	50,000
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure	\$3,526,085
Excess of Revenue	173,915
Or a surplus, say (in round figures)	\$175,000

ESTIMATES FOR COMING FISCAL YEAR

For the fiscal year which begins on July 1st, 1912, and ends on June 30th, 1913, I again estimate a revenue of \$3,700,000, and an expenditure of about \$3,600,000, so that there should be a surplus of virtually \$100,000. Seeing that, as appears from the statement I have just read of the

Revenue outlook for the present year, the prospect is for a revenue of almost \$3,800,000 (disregarding the deductions I have made for unforeseen contingencies, which may reduce the total receipts somewhat), I consider myself warranted in estimating that we will receive at least \$3,700,000 again in the next fiscal year, taking into account the normal increase in Customs, Postal, Telegraph, Crown Lands and other sources of revenue the past three years. The estimates of expenditure for the coming fiscal year, which I have already submitted to this House, total \$3,493,989, and the additional estimates which have been submitted amount, in round figures, to \$110,000, made up as follows—

Interest on additional Railway Loan of \$2,000,000..	\$70,000
Interest on Local Loan for Telephone System of \$150,000	6,000
Interest on Local Loan for Lighthouse System of \$100,000	4,000
Increase of Education Grant following Census....	22,500
Increase of Road Grant, do., do.	7,310
	\$109,810

The two together make a total expenditure of slightly over \$3,600,000, which would give a probable surplus of about \$100,000.

TESTIMONY TO COLONY'S PROSPERITY

Having thus, Mr. Chairman, disposed of the fiscal situation for the three years embraced within this Budget, it is again my privilege to invite this House and the country to note the splendid advance in all forms of prosperity made by our Colony during the past twelve months, the degree of material advancement reached during the year having exceeded that of any other season that preceded it.

Conclusive testimony as to the progress which the Colony has made is afforded by the last Report of the Newfoundland Board of Trade, which organization, in the course of its valuable annual review of conditions within the Colony, says—

“Newfoundland has experienced for the past two or three years, and is still experiencing, a period of very great prosperity. It would almost seem as if all nature had conspired this year to make Newfoundland the one place of all cod-producing countries where success should attend the efforts of the people. The success of the Colony doubtless depends in the largest degree upon the successful outcome of the fisheries, and this year the voyage has been a fairly good one, for which, in consequence of the poorness of the voyage in other countries, there has been a very keen demand at extraordinary prices, which has increased the earnings of the fishermen very largely and enabled them to spend freely; but the other resources of Newfoundland are making themselves felt and are

contributing substantially to the general prosperity of the Colony. Amongst the various industries may be mentioned, first, the splendid pulp mills of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, and the equally good but smaller ones of the Albert Reed Company, and the Iron Mines of Bell Island. These industries are subjected to fewer vicissitudes than the fisheries, and are calculated to provide a more regular source of labor, and to, in some degree, do away with the fluctuations in the prosperity of the Colony which were experienced in years gone by. The importance of these industries may be gauged from the fact that the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company are at the present time employing about 2,000 men, in addition to which the loading of the ships employs between 100 and 200 more, according to requirements. The total amount of wages paid is not less than \$900,000 a year, while the mills are expected to have an annual output, when the new machines are installed, of between 35,000 and 40,000 tons of ground wood pulp, and about 60,000 tons of paper. The Albert Reed Company also employ a considerable number of men in similar work. Another large pulp industry is in process of formation at Bay of Islands."

VINDICATION OF RAILWAY POLICY

Similar testimony to the prosperity of the Colony is adduced from various other quarters, and I think I may say without fear of successful contradiction that it will be admitted on every hand that there was never a time in its history when its people were so well-off or contented, or when the outlook for the future was more encouraging than it is to-day. Newfoundland has been free for years from financial unrest, commercial depression or industrial discontent; self-contained and independent, she has been working out her economic salvation in a fashion to evoke the admiration of all observers; and by the development of her natural resources, she has been enabled to see her fishermen, her farmers, her miners, her lumbermen and her working people of every class attain to a degree of comfort that has never been equalled. To this splendid result the railway policy has largely contributed, and as the completion of the various branches authorised by this Legislature is carried out, we may look for the same results to follow in equal degree as have ensued from the construction of the trunk line across the Island, which was the great outstanding feature of the policy of the late Sir William Whiteway. Through this railroad policy our forest, mineral and farm-land resources are being utilised as they never could be otherwise. The pulp and paper enterprises along the line are conclusive testimony to this, and the towns growing up about these mills are large consumers of agricultural products; so that these centres, as well as others, are having a decided effect in stimulating the agricultural industry amongst us. Already one of the branch railroads has been opened, and it is expected that two others will be completed during the present year; and the people of the districts which these will serve, as well as the people of the whole Colony at large, will, I am sure, be proud for all time to acclaim Sir Edward Morris as the father of this phase of the railway policy and as a worthy successor to the late Sir William Whiteway.

GROWTH OF TRADE

Nothing better emphasizes the prosperity of this Colony than the growth of its imports and a study of the progress of the Island for the sixteen years that have passed since, for reasons which it is not necessary to detail here, the fiscal year was changed from December 31st to June 30th, shows a very marked advance. The increasing value of exports, too, is an index to the rapid material advance of the country, and in order that all may realize the progress this Colony has made since that time, I supply tables here of the imports and exports, at four yearly periods—

Year Ended June 30th	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
1896	\$5,986,861	\$6,638,187	\$12,625,048
1899	6,311,245	6,936,315	13,247,560
1903	8,479,944	9,976,504	18,456,848
1907	10,626,040	12,101,161	22,727,201
1911	13,383,910	11,975,747	25,359,657

Another table covering the same period gives the value of the free imports and of the dutiable imports in the same years—

Year Ended June 30th	Dutiable Imports	Free Imports	Total Imports
1896	\$5,396,995	\$589,866	\$5,986,861
1899	5,667,887	643,358	6,311,245
1903	6,882,432	1,597,512	8,479,944
1907	6,545,612	4,080,428	10,626,040
1911	8,165,165	5,218,745	13,383,910

TAXATION IS NOT INCREASED

The foregoing table, which shows the great increase of late years in the value of the free imports into this Colony, is an effective answer to the argument that this Government is increasing taxation. This Government is not increasing and has not in any way increased taxation, and I have already tabled in this House a statement which proves how the Bond Administration increased the duties on articles generally and removed the duties from certain commodities, and then tried to make out that it had lessened the burden of taxation on our people; whereas the actual records, which cannot be disputed, show that as a result of this "robbing Peter to pay Paul," there were actually \$33,558 a year more gained in revenue annually afterwards than before this double-dealing was begun nine years ago. For the information of those who have not seen this statement, I summarize its effective features here—

Statement showing augmented Customs Receipts in the following years, through increasing the Duties generally and through reductions effected by placing Salt, Flour, Molasses and Kero Oil on the Free List

	Increases	Decreases
1903-4	\$218,052	\$98,389.29
1904-5	230,281	217,323.35
1905-6	238,292	219,427.55
1906-7	240,527	217,903.25
1907-8	234,002	230,842.35
1908-9	236,614	212,535.34
	\$1,397,768	\$1,196,419.00
Total increase in six years by raising duties.....		\$1,397,768
Total decrease in six years by lowering duties....		1,196,412
Excess of increases in six years		201,349
Average annual gain to the Treasury in six years by this pretended reduction of taxation..		33,558

THE PROBLEM OF TAXATION

I will, however, doubtless be met with the argument that if this Government has not increased taxation, it has not reduced taxation; and I answer that by saying that if we have not actually taken the duties off any articles of importance we have so improved the conditions of existence in this country that we have made it possible for the people of Newfoundland to earn so much more that they are better able to pay the duties than before and also to materially enlarge their savings, as I shall show presently from the record of the deposits in the Savings Bank the past two or three years. Furthermore, I maintain that by our ore-tax policy, which has brought in nearly \$100,000 a year; by judiciously advertising our dormant natural resources and thus increasing the Crown Lands Revenue by another \$100,000 a year; and by inducing the Western Union and Direct U. S. Cable Companies to come in, by extending our telegraph lines and otherwise, we will have a third \$100,000 a year; so that by these hitherto untapped sources of revenue, which do not affect the average taxpayer at all, we have secured \$300,000 a year to carry out our large progressive policy without increasing taxation; but with a substantial increase in the earning possibilities of our people. The proof of this is found in the fact that the Customs Revenue, for the eight months of the present fiscal year that have expired, outstrips anything under normal conditions hitherto.

I supply here another table, which shows the value of the fishery exports during the four-year periods I have stated above, and the value of the other exports, as distinct from the products of the fishery, and the very marked advance the Colony has made of late years in the value of its non-fishery exports will be realized from this—

Year Ended June 30th	Fishery Exports	Other Exports	Total Exports
1896	\$5,474,933	\$1,163,254	\$6,638,187
1899	5,889,135	1,047,180	6,936,315
1903	7,807,971	2,168,533	9,976,504
1907	9,862,361	2,238,700	12,101,161
1911	8,523,131	3,452,616	11,975,747

INCREASING VALUE OF NON-FISHERY EXPORTS

From this table it will be seen that whereas in the past 15 years the increase in the value of our fishery exports has been only about 50 to 60 per cent., the value of our other exports has trebled. In other words, they have advanced from \$1,100,000 to \$3,400,000. The main contributories to this, of course, have been—first, the output of iron ore from Bell Island; and, second, the production of pulp and paper at Grand Falls and Bishop Falls. It follows, therefore, that, assuming our fisheries to maintain their present position, the degree of advance the Colony is to make henceforth is to be measured by the number of new industries that we can establish amongst us, which will provide employment for our people at seasons when fishing is not possible, and make it feasible for them to largely supplement their annual earnings as they now do in the iron mines and in the pulp mills.

It is gratifying to observe that the price of fish continues to maintain itself at a high figure, and that in spite of the fluctuations in the catch, it is proving the greatest factor in our well-being. I supply a table herewith which shows the catch, the value and the price per quintal for the past five years—

Year Ended June 30th	Quintals	Value	Per Quintal
1907	1,422,445	\$7,873,172	\$5.53
1908	1,509,269	7,820,092	5.17
1909	1,732,387	7,398,536	4.27
1910	1,502,269	7,307,378	4.86
1911	1,182,720	6,544,604	5.53

During last Fall still another contributory towards the maintenance of the price of fish manifested itself when American dealers began to purchase largely on our coast and opened what is hoped will develop into an industry of substantial importance and one that will prove a valuable addition to the various markets which this country possesses abroad. The various other fisheries were prosecuted with an average degree of success, and the high price offered for the Labrador catch more than offset the shortage in quantity and will probably stimulate a much larger prosecution of that industry the coming season. The

industrial outlook last year was very gratifying. It is well known that there never was such a Fall in the history of St. John's as that of 1911, in point of business and amount of money in circulation.

OUTPUT OF PULP AND PAPER

The progress of the pulp and paper industry can be seen by this table of the exports of these products since the opening of the industry at Grand Falls, which has been as follows—

Year Ended June 30th, 1909

	Quantity	Value
	Tons	
Paper	None	None
Pulp	None	None

Year Ended June 30th, 1910

Paper	7,866	\$352,155
Pulp	6,853	69,164
		<hr/>
		\$421,319

Year Ended June 30th, 1911

Paper	21,064	\$943,699
Pulp	27,177	251,048
		<hr/>
		\$1,194,747

Six Months Ended Dec. 31st, 1911

Paper	17,184	\$769,920
Pulp	31,933	366,218
		<hr/>
		\$1,136,139

The Harmsworth Company has just completed the construction and equipment of a second paper mill at Grand Falls, which will enable it to turn out twice the quantity of paper produced last year. The Albert Reed Company, at Bishop Falls, is at work on the extension of its pulp-making plant and contemplates further extension within a year, which will result in the manufacture of various grades of paper there. It is consequently certain that the result of this industry will be seen in a steadily increasing output of pulp and paper in the years to come, while there is every prospect of witnessing during the coming summer the starting of construction work on a new mill at Bay of Islands, which will be little, if at all, inferior to either of these in the scope of the operations contemplated. There is also reasonable expectation that as soon as the Spring opens the development of shale and bitumen areas near Deer Lake will be undertaken, and if the expectations of those who are interested in the

project are realized, an industry will be set on foot there that will within a year or two result in the employment of from one to two thousand men. The Dominion Steel Company, too, has actually begun work for the opening of a limestone quarry at Port au Port, which will call for the permanent employment of at least 500 men, so that all these factors in the industrial situation contribute to make the outlook most encouraging for the country at large.

RESULT OF ORE TAX

During the calendar year 1911 the receipts from Bell Island ore royalties amounted to \$87,899.43, against \$59,947.76 in 1910, and during this year a still larger sum is looked for, as the companies are extending their works at Sydney and New Glasgow and will require for their needs an increasing supply of raw material.

TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAY

The railroad system, too, is proving a valuable factor in stimulating the general trade and industry of the country, and as the branches are extended and bring more and more places into touch by this auxiliary, the same result will be correspondingly increased. From the returns furnished by the Reid Newfoundland Company, it is possible to illustrate how the railroad traffic has grown in recent years; and this summer when a daily express is inaugurated and two steamers are plying on the route across Cabot Strait, we may look to see a still more notable increase in the activities of the Reid Newfoundland Company. This corporation, as everybody is well aware, has within the past few weeks put on this route a new Bruce, finer and more costly than that which preceded her; and has let the contract for the construction of a still finer steamer to be completed by the end of this year, which ship will alternate with the Bruce next season, and also for a modern Labrador boat of the finest class to improve the service on that seaboard, displacing the Invermore and the Solway, which cover these routes at the present time. The figures of railroad traffic I give below, for the year 1903-4, the first complete year under the existing railroad contract, and for the year 1910-11—

	1903-4	1910-11
Number passengers carried	136,010	213,115
Tons of freight carried	102,935	130,510
Miles run by passenger trains.....	31,296	43,067
Miles run by mixed trains	200,821	273,649
Passenger traffic earnings	\$206,940	\$286,484
Freight traffic earnings	159,941	249,731
Mail traffic earnings	41,812	42,000
Other earnings	22,724	48,088

POSTAL DEPARTMENT PROGRESS

This improvement finds expression in the advance made by the Postal and Telegraph Department. During the past fiscal year the progress of that Department has been specially remarkable, as may be seen from the following—

Revenue	1909-10	1910-11
Ordinary Postal Revenue	\$90,388.41	\$117,259.85
Postal Telegraph Revenue	67,771.75	79,956.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$158,160.16	\$197,216.65
Expenditure		
Postal Expenditure	\$96,560.63	\$102,964.34
Steam Subsidies	277,715.95	292,259.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Postal Expenditure	\$374,276.58	\$395,224.20
Telegraph Expenditure	90,362.32	102,348.12
Marconi Royalties	2,436.37	2,433.33
Telegraph Construction	10,621.82	23,295.53
Marconi Construction		9,097.45
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$477,697.09	\$532,399.63
Excess of Postal Expenditure over Revenue	\$277,964.35	
Excess of Telegraph Expenditure over Revenue	\$22,391.36	

It will be seen from the above figures that the increase of Postal Revenue over that of last year is \$26,871.44, and the increase of ordinary Postal Expenditure is \$6,403.71. The time has therefore at last arrived when the Post Office is more than self-supporting, for its ordinary Revenue is \$117,000 and ordinary Expenditure \$103,000, leaving \$14,000 to go towards the payment of subsidies, while the same result may be looked for as soon as the extension of the Telegraph System is completed.

GROWTH OF MONEY ORDER BUSINESS

The summary of the Money Order business of the Colony for the fiscal year 1910-11 is—

No. of Money Orders issued in Nfld.	58,941
No. of Money Orders paid in Nfld.	55,343
	<hr/>
Total for 1911	114,284
Total for 1910	95,173
	<hr/>
Increase for 1911	19,111

Value of Money Orders issued in Nfld.	\$765,209.71
Paid in Newfoundland	817,817.37
	<hr/>
Total for 1911	\$1,583,027.08
Total for 1910	1,374,456.67
	<hr/>
Increase for 1911	\$208,571.41
Total Commission on Issues 1911	\$5,881.68
Total Commission on Issues 1910	5,061.29
	<hr/>
Increase for 1911	\$820.39

This increase in the Money Order business has apparently made no decrease in the number of registered letters, as will be seen by the following statement—

	1910-11	Increase
Registered letters posted in St. John's.....	21,269	2,908
Registered official letters	17,701	2,341
Received from other offices	18,475	3,560
Delivered in St. John's	93,548	7,332
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	150,993	16,161

STAMP SALES AND PARCEL POST BUSINESS

The sale of stamps increased during the fiscal year more than in any two previous years, owing mainly to the great demand for our new issues abroad. The total value of the postage stamps and post cards sold in the year amounted to \$115,813.16, an increase of \$28,858.20 over the sales of the previous year. The Parcel Post business is growing with equal rapidity. The local parcels for the year amounted to 112,000, an increase of 10,156 over the total for 1910.

The Foreign Parcel Post business is increasing in similar fashion, as may be seen by the following table—

Year ended June 30th	No. of Parcels	Incse. over prev. year	Duty Collected	Incse. over prev. year
1908	13,607	356	\$16,796.16	\$1,482.98
1909	14,212	604	17,099.77	303.61
1910	15,349	1,137	20,685.81	3,586.04
1911	25,261	9,912	26,361.49	5,675.68

I might direct the attention of the Committee to the evidence of better times in this Colony afforded by the increase of 11,000 in the number of parcels and of over \$9,000 in the duties collected thereon, since the present Government assumed office—a virtual doubling of the business of this branch of the Postal Service.

The same highly encouraging conditions continue up to date, as the figures of the Postal and Telegraph Revenue up to the end of February, just past, will show, by comparison with the figures for the eight-month periods of the three preceding fiscal years—

1909	\$80,387
1910	88,903
1911	110,125
1912	112,694

The Post Office authorities advise me that the amount for the current eight months would be much larger but for the demoralization of the mail service, due to the snow blockade this winter.

GROWTH OF TELEGRAPH BUSINESS

It will be noted that this remarkable increase within the past two years has been realised despite the fact that this Government, shortly after assuming office, reduced the postage rates with the United States from five cents per half ounce to two cents per ounce. The revenue of the Post Office last year was swollen somewhat by the sales of Guy Centenary and Royal Coronation issues of stamps but, as the Auditor-General states, the normal increase of business in the Department will more than maintain the revenue at a higher figure than realised the past year. The same seems to be true of the Postal Telegraph Department. The revenue is increasing at an equally rapid rate and is the best justification of the Government's policy in extending the system. I might observe here that during the past three years since the present Administration assumed office it has extended the Telegraph System by over 400 miles, or an average of 135 miles annually. In view of the expansion of the business of the Parcel Post and Money Order Department, which conclusively proves how the public are coming to avail of the Post Office as a business agency, it is a question whether the time has not arrived when the Colony should take up the subject of establishing branches whereby express orders and express packages could be handled. I think one may fairly argue from the figures cited above, that a great and profitable business could be done in these directions if the Government were to undertake the work.

During the fiscal year 1911 some 138 miles of telegraph lines were constructed from Port Saunders to St. Anthony, and 29 miles in other directions, while two miles of cable were laid and 15 miles of telephone line put in operation. Three new Marconi stations for the Government were built on Labrador—at Cape Harrison, Macovic and Grady—while another is being built at Fogo. The Postmaster-General repeats his complaint noted by me in last year's Budget of the unsatisfactory working of the Marconi stations and of the failure of the Company to supply the annual report of their operations, and suggests that provision should be made for the inspection of their stations or that they might be placed under the control of the Postal Telegraphs as a department of the Gov-

ernment system. The station at Fogo will connect with Belle Isle and the Labrador stations, and in the future obviate the necessity of the frequent repetitions hitherto inevitable in sending messages to Labrador and receiving them from Labrador by way of the Canadian lighthouse stations on the West Coast.

SAVINGS OF OUR PEOPLE

The savings of our people still continue to increase amazingly, thereby further attesting to the enhanced prosperity of the Colony. Thus the showing for the Colonial Savings Bank has been one of the best in the history of the institution. There was a net increase in deposits of \$221,416, which was the largest total in its history, except in the year following the great fire of 1892. The total of deposits now in that bank is \$3,015,000, which amount is larger than was held there at the end of 1894, after which the Crash caused a very decided reduction in the total, though of late years there has been a gradual return to the old standard. This institution made last year a profit of \$16,096.46 and had at the end of the year a reserve of \$80,818, of which it has been decided to utilise \$50,000 for the redemption of that amount of debentures, thereby reducing the Public Debt by that amount and yet leaving a handsome reserve still available.

The returns made by the Canadian Banks that do business in this Colony show that on May 31st, 1911, these banks had in their Savings Bank Departments \$3,853,306.55, and they had on deposit at interest (which may also be regarded as savings) \$3,263,153.75. The first of these figures represents an increase of \$528,491.41 and the figures of money on deposit show an increase of \$708.78 over last year, so that there is a net increase in the savings of our people, as shown by the deposits in the Colonial Savings Bank, and by the savings branches and deposit receipts of the Canadian banks of some \$750,000, against \$415,000 the previous year, and about the same amount the year before that. Moreover, the value of the debentures and bonds of the Colony which are held locally to-day amounted to \$3,449,733 at the end of the calendar year 1911, an increase of \$239,753 during that year, against an increase of \$185,199 the previous year; and the reserve or re-insurance value of life insurance policies to protect the interests of the owners is now \$1,302,042. In other words, our people invested during the past year, by means of deposits as savings or at interest in the banks, and the purchase of debentures, almost a million dollars. To-day our Colonial Savings Bank has deposits totalling as much as it had when the Crash occurred—\$3,000,000; the Canadian banks have in "savings" or "deposits" nearly two and a half times as much—\$7,000,000; and debentures are held locally to the value of almost \$3,500,000, against little more than a million dollars then; making savings of over \$13,000,000 now against not more than \$5,000,000 then; not to speak of the increased volume of life insurance and the investments in local industries, estimated at some \$10,000,000 more.

THE CENSUS

It is encouraging to know that the Census figures recently completed show that the population of the Colony has increased from 221,000 to 243,000 during

the past ten years, an increase, in round figures, of 10 per cent. during the decade. This is slightly better than the advance for the previous ten years, and it becomes all the more a matter of congratulation by contrast with the conditions in the neighbouring Maritime Provinces of Canada, where the total increase was only about 4 per cent. during the ten years. We have, therefore, cause for congratulation that the Colony has been able to retain so large an element in its increasing population during that period, and we may reasonably hope that with the conditions of enhanced prosperity now prevailing and likely to continue, there will be a still larger proportion of our people retained within our borders during the next ten years. As there has been a slight decrease in the population of some sections of the Colony, the Government has decided that, in order that these localities may not suffer from a reduction of the amounts which they would receive for education and for local roads, to make the standard for the next ten years that represented by the existing amounts provided in these localities and to increase the appropriation so that the rest of the Colony may be on the same basis. This has involved an addition of \$20,000 to the education vote and \$7,300 to the vote for local roads, as already explained.

REVIEW OF PAST THREE YEARS

Slightly more than three years ago, Mr. Chairman, the present Government assumed office, when, as this House is aware, it found itself faced with large unfulfilled obligations, that is to say, for the building of the wing to the General Hospital, which the late Administration started, the completing of the Museum, and other public works, representing, in order to finish these undertakings, an additional sum of \$175,000. The first thing, therefore, the Government had to do was to dispose of those obligations and then to begin to write its own record on a clean sheet, starting this new era on the first of July, 1909. Two full years of that period have now been completed and eight months of a third have transpired, reflecting a condition of things which enables one to form a fairly accurate estimate of how the Colony's affairs will exhibit themselves at the end of June next, when the third of our full fiscal periods will have ended. In the first year of the present regime, that is to say, from July 1st, 1909, to June 30th, 1910, the Colony entered upon a new era of prosperity, and its fiscal operations resulted in realizing a surplus revenue of \$420,000, the greatest by far in our history, almost twice as large as in any previous year. The second of these years, with which I have been dealing to-day, that which began on the 1st of July, 1910, and ended on the 30th June, 1911, saw the Colony attain still greater prosperity and saw a surplus of \$173,000 which, though considerably smaller than the previous year's, still outranked any in our previous history. The reason why this surplus was smaller is not that there was any falling back in revenue, in trade or in the general betterment of the Colony. It is simply that our expenditure was increased by \$140,000 for interest on the four million dollars raised to undertake the construction of branch railways and by \$150,000 on other public services—old age pensions, \$20,000; census, \$20,000; public charities, \$6,000; lighthouses, \$7,000; agricultural development, \$20,000; fire patrol, \$4,000; post office extensions, \$10,000; new steam subsidies, \$7,000;

telegraph extension, \$8,000; education, \$7,000, etc. For the current fiscal year which will end on 30th of June next, I estimate, as already stated, a surplus of \$175,000, despite all the increases of expenditure we have undertaken, and I am satisfied from all the signs and omens that indicate the trend of the Colony's progress, that for the fiscal year which will end in June, 1913, we shall witness a surplus nearly as substantial and testifying with equal effect to the financial stability of the Colony and to the confidence of the country in the policy of the present Government.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT JUSTIFIED

That the people are justified in cherishing such a confidence will, I submit, be conclusively proved by a study of what the Government has done since it took office. In the session of 1909, it added \$30,000 to the vote for education. In 1910 it added \$25,000 more. In 1911 it voted the first instalment—\$7,000 of a sum of \$20,000 to be spent in three years, to provide schools for sparsely populated localities, another \$7,000 being voted this year, and the remainder to be put in the estimates for next year, this arrangement being made at the instance of the educational superintendents, who pointed out that it would not be possible to get enough teachers to establish all these schools in one year, besides which it is adding another \$20,000, as the census figures show an increased population. This will make a total of \$100,000 additional for education during this Government's term of office, whereas in the nine years our predecessors held power they voted increases of less than this amount altogether. But we have done more than this—we have set aside another \$100,000 to be expended in erecting new school buildings or improving old ones on hygienic lines, the only expenditure for such a purpose made since this Colony obtained Responsible Government, except a similar, but smaller, appropriation of \$40,000 in 1875. But the Government has done yet another thing for education—it is providing in the present session for a state-aided insurance scheme for the teachers, whereby every member of the teaching profession will be assured of a retiring allowance at the age of 60, under certain conditions. Therefore I claim that so far as education is concerned, this Government has done much more for the people of the Colony than was ever done before. Moreover, it should not be forgotten in regard to these expenditures for education, that they are not a tax in the ordinary sense of the term, but that really the Government merely acts as an agency for collecting from the people certain amounts for the carrying on of their schools and then disburses these amounts through the country in the various school sections where the expenditure is required.

THE OLD AGE PENSION PLANS

Its record regarding Old Age Pensions calls for little comment. Though others talked about this question and tinkered with it, this Government was the first to grapple with it in practical fashion and last year provided for 400 Old Age Pensions, this year is providing for 400 more, and next year will provide for a third contingent of the same number, a fact which means that 1,200 old men in this Colony can always in future be assured that their declining age will be

freed from the taint of pauperism and they will be able to maintain their self-respect and a certain degree of comfort; and this involves 90 per cent. of the old women also. It is no doubt to be regretted that more cannot be done, but this Government has at any rate accomplished its part. It has made a creditable beginning and it hopes in the future to greatly widen the scope of this project. Moreover, in the present estimates there is a sum of \$25,000 provided to enable the appropriation for the maintenance of old men and women and widows in need, to be so augmented that they may be able to have their allowance increased one-fourth as compared with what it is at present, a provision that will mitigate the difficulties of existence for these hapless people who, through no fault of their own, are reduced to depend upon the State for such help as can be afforded.

ITS HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS

In line with the social departure represented by Old Age Pensions, I would point to what this Government has undertaken in connection with the General Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum and the Poor Asylum. The Hospital has been completely remodelled, equipped in the most modern fashion, enlarged through the building of a Nurses' Home alongside, so that fifty more beds can be provided, and it has been generally brought up to the standard of the finest institution of its class on this side of the Atlantic. The Poor Asylum is to be abandoned and the existing Lunatic Asylum is to be used instead of it in future, because the eminent English specialist who was here last summer reports the Lunatic Asylum as being unfit for use as an Hospital for the Insane any longer, and a new institution for the latter purpose, therefore, is to be provided. The carrying out of these improvements is essential, in order to afford relief to our people who suffer from mental or bodily ills, and this policy has involved and will involve a considerable expenditure; but this Government can point with pride to the fact that it is grappling with those problems in a thorough and whole-hearted fashion. It is also this session laying the foundation for a vigorous and comprehensive campaign against tuberculosis, towards the machinery for which the Reid brothers have provided the princely gift of seventeen sanatoriums, and the projected battle against the Great White Plague is soon to be put into effect, the necessity for which will be very generally recognized as inevitable.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC WORKS

Never in the history of the Colony has a Government been able to provide for such large extensions for public and marine works as this Government found itself able to carry out. From the surplus of \$420,000 available last year, \$200,000 was set aside for such purposes, \$100,000 of that being ear-marked before the year was complete, as the Government knew this amount was absolutely available; and it was utilised to make good the damages wrought by storms in the Fall of 1909. The second \$100,000 was used for general purposes in these respects during the next year. The surplus of \$173,000, remaining from last year, it has been decided also to expend in the same way, and the House will be invited to make the necessary appropriation to this effect when the Public

Service Bill is enacted. This means that in addition to the ordinary grant of \$175,000 for roads every year and the ordinary marine grants of \$20,000, the outport districts, for it is to them, really, that most of the money will go (though St. John's receives its just share), will have received during three years the sum of \$370,000 additional for the upkeep of these public services, which are so essential to the favorable pursuit of their avocations by our people. This gives them \$3 for every \$2 they formerly had, and the Government is now considering plans whereby, in addition to this outlay, the construction and extension of roads on more modern lines may be undertaken, so that concurrently with the construction of branch railroads into the several districts that are to be served by these auxiliaries of progress, highways may be built which will still further spread the benefits of these agencies through the extern districts.

The Government, too, has not been unmindful of the possibilities of agricultural development and has provided an expenditure of \$40,000 a year for this purpose, with results admittedly highly satisfactory. The success of the Exhibition held in St. John's in the Autumn of 1910 was repeated in the series of district exhibitions held in Burin, St. George's and Harbor Grace in the Autumn of last year, and the distribution of high class stock, seeds and implements, and the enthusiasm engendered through the formation of agricultural societies all round the Island are influences operating to materially promote the development of our farming industry and the consequent retention at home of large sums hitherto sent away for the purchase of food stuffs.

The Government has, during the past three years, constructed 23 lighthouses and fog alarms, for which extension of the lighthouse system they obtained from the Legislature authority for a loan of \$100,000, in addition to which the sum of \$12,000 has been spent out of current revenue this year, and to further extend these coast aids another loan of \$100,000 is now being asked, the judicious disbursement of which will satisfy the claims of practically the whole seaboard for these facilities. The Government has purchased a dredge for the Colony, which is expected to arrive here in the early Spring, and will begin a comprehensive dredging policy that will be carried on for a period of years and should prove of material benefit to our fishermen by deepening many of the harbors from which, though they suffer materially from this drawback, they are carrying on their hazardous avocation.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT

The funded public debt of the Colony was increased by the sum of \$4,272,933.33 during the fiscal year, viz—

Under Act 9, Ed. VII., Cap. 3	\$249,750.00	
Under Act 10, Ed. VII., Cap. 39, Railway.	3,893,333.33	
Under Act 10, Ed. VII., Cap. 7, Municipal	90,000.00	
Under Act 5, Ed. VII., Cap. 1, Conversn.	39,750.00	
		\$4,272,833.33

And reduced by this amount for surrender of debentures under the Conversion Act	39,750.00
	<hr/>
Net Increase	\$4,233,083.33
Balance on 1st July, 1910..	22,943,196.85
	<hr/>
Leaving the Gross Public Debt on 30th June, 1911, at	\$27,176,280.18

Of the addition to the debt above noted, the sum of \$90,000.00 is chargeable to the Municipal Council Guaranteed Debt, making the same \$1,393,341.22.

The net Public Debt of the Colony stood as follows at the close of the fiscal year under consideration, viz—

Gross Debt		\$27,176,280.18
		<hr/>
Less owed the Colony by the St. John's Municipal Council	1,393,341.22	
Script of the Harbor Grace Water Co's Stock owned by Government.....	13,700.00	
Paid off by the operation of the Sinking Fund established under 56 Vic. Cap. 13, as on June 30th, 1911.....	546,861.13	1,953,902.35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Leaving the Net Debt at		\$25,223,377.83
		<hr/>

As already stated, it is proposed to raise a loan this year in London of \$2,000,000 more, to complete the branch railways authorised in 1910, and a local loan of \$250,000, of which \$150,000 is to go to the establishing of a telephone system for the outports and St. John's, and \$100,000 for the further extension of lighthouses.

The position of the Surplus Trust Fund at the close of the fiscal year 1910-11 was as follows—

Dr.	
Total received from 1901-2 to 1909-10, both years inclusive	\$773,145.19
And received from 1910-11 account	172,379.91
	<hr/>
	\$945,525.10

Cr.	
Expended on Roads to June 30th, 1910.....	\$213,601.08
Lighthouse Construction	45,000.00
Harbor Improvements	10,000.00
Carbonear Government Building	7,500.00
Extension Marconi System	14,000.00
New Postal Telegraph Offices	10,000.00
Outport Court Houses	5,847.82
Finishing Fever Hospital	3,000.00
Construction New Museum (part cost)	30,000.00
Extension General Hospital (part cost)	30,254.49
Marine Works	85,590.16
Encouragement Herring Fishery	25,710.63
General Elections, 1908	40,328.59
To cover part deficit Current Account, 1908-9..	6,786.92
Festival of Empire	10,213.90
	<hr/>
	\$537,833.58
Balance	407,691.52
	<hr/>
	\$945,525.10

The following amounts, included in the above, were expended on Surplus Trust Account in 1910-11, viz—

Encouragement of Herring Fishery	\$3,328.76
Marine Works	40,355.55
Roads	34,690.15
Festival of Empire	10,213.90
	<hr/>
	\$88,588.36

The balance to the credit of the Surplus Trust Fund at the close of the fiscal year 1910-11 was \$407,691.52, made up as follows, viz—

Encouragement of Herring Fishery	\$10,357.31
Old Age Pension Fund	200,000.00
Construction and Repairs of Roads and Marine Works, including Surplus for 1910-11....	197,334.21
	<hr/>
	\$407,691.52

The following statement shows the position of the several Loan Accounts on the 30th of June, 1909, viz—

- (a)—Loan Act, 1898, \$10,000.00—\$10,000.00;
- (b)—Loan Act, 1911, \$10,000.00—\$10,000.00;
- (c)—Agricultural Bonus Act, \$1,199.19—\$1,079.69;
- (d)—5th Ed. VII., Cap. 1, \$3,922.52, \$150.00—\$3,022.52;
- (e)—9th Ed. VII., Cap. 3, \$80,250.00—\$249,750.00;
- (f)—Railway Act, \$3,690,388.85, \$1,695,000.00, \$1,985,388.85.

The explanation of the foregoing is—

(a)—This sum of \$10,000.00, raised in 1898 for the erection of a new Market House, still remains in the Bank of Montreal.

(b)—This sum was raised under 1st George VII., Cap. 32, for sundry public services. The sum of \$28,128.18 expended on this loan was carried on the Treasury Books until July, when it was covered by further amounts from the loan coming in. This expenditure was for addition to General Hospital, \$10,185.71, and Lighthouse Construction, \$17,942.47.

(c)—\$1,079.69 represents the balance to the credit of the loan under Acts 61, 62 and 63 Vic., Cap. 33, for agricultural purposes.

(d)—This, the balance of the Debenture Conversion Act, represents the adjustment arising out of the exchanging of Debentures for Bonds. Debentures amounting to \$39,750.00 were exchanged for coupon-bearing bonds during the year, making a total of \$1,584,424.48 converted since the passing of the Act.

(e)—This sum, \$249,750.00, was raised under 9th Edward VII., Cap. 3; it represents, with the balance from 1910-11, viz—\$80,250.00, the balance expended under this Act for the following, viz—

Repayment of Temporary Loans ..	\$15,000.00	
Grand Bank Pier	15,000.00	
Fortune Harbor Improvements	5,000.00	
New Museum and Extension to Hospital	64,354.00	\$99,354.00
Advances from Treasury for Extension to Hospital—		
In 1909-10	\$23,584.15	
In 1910-11	7,840.28	\$31,424.43

Bank of Montreal, for debit balance of Exchequer Account, 1908-9 (which included \$44,221.57 advanced from the Treasury in 1908-9, account New Museum and for extension of Hospital)	199,221.57
	<hr/>
	\$330,000.00
	<hr/>

The above \$330,000.00, together with the \$100,000.00 paid in 1909-10 to the Municipal Council, closes out the loan.

(f)—The balance of the Railway Loan is self-explanatory. The expenditure of \$1,695,000 is made up as follows—

Paid for Construction, etc.	\$1,590,000.00	
Paid for Arbitration Awards	105,000.00	\$1,695,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The balances to the credit of the Colony at the close of the year 1909-10 were as follows, viz—

In the Bank of Montreal		
1—Surplus Trust Fund		\$407,691.52
2—Agricultural Bonus		1,079.69
3—Debenture Conversion Account		3,922.52
4—Loan 61 Vic., Cap. 10 (Market House)....		10,000.00

In addition to the foregoing, there were, at the close of 1910-11, the following credit balances to the several Trust Accounts in the Bank of Montreal, viz—

Marine and Fisheries Department—

Marine Works, to cover allocations issued, the work on which was not completed at close of the year	\$1,057.62	
Musgrave Harbor Breakwater, the work on which, I understand, has been abandoned	2,087.30	\$3,144.92

Colonial Secretary's Department—

Constabulary, for the purchase of machinery	597.05	
Education, balance of votes	255.94	\$823.99

Agriculture and Mines Department—

Railway Arbitration Awards, viz., balance		
1909-10	\$11,561.83	
Received from Treasury in 1910-11.....	75,105.50	
	<hr/>	
	\$86,667.33	
Paid in 1910-11	83,278.95	
	<hr/>	
Balance		\$3,388.38

Post Office Department—

For extension Telegraph System in Twil- lingate District		\$873.23
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Treasury Department—

Outstanding Letter of Credit Cheques of the several departments for 1908-9 and 1909-10, being provision for payment of same		\$1,670.15
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Treasury Cash Notes, viz—

Total amount received from departments for purchase of notes	158,250.00	
Total amount of notes paid off and can- celled	103,399.00	\$54,860.00
		<hr/>
		\$64,760.67

Public Works Department—

Harbor Grace Public Building, for com- pletion of construction	\$6,164.14	
Burin District County Councils, for re- demption of outstanding cheques....	293.09	
Cash Notes to meet old issue of Cash Notes from Public Works Depart- ment still in circulation	14,216.01	\$20,673.24

And in Savings Bank—

Teachers' Pension Fund established under the Education Act		\$54,950.59
		<hr/>
		\$140,384.50
		<hr/>

5—Loan 1st George V., Cap. 32	10,000.00	
6—Reserve Fund	500,000.00	
7—Railway Loan	995,388.85	\$1,928,082.58
In the Bank of Nova Scotia		
8—Railway Loan		\$1,000,000.00
In the Harbor Grace Water Company		
9—Stock		\$13,700.00
		\$2,941,782.58
and to the Colony's debit in the Bank of Montreal—		
10—Temporary Loan Account		\$100,000.00
11—Imported Copper Coin		4.62
		\$100,004.62

The titles of most of the foregoing explain their nature.

With regard to No. 5, viz—Loan under 1 George V., Cap. 32—this sum represents the amount subscribed of the loan authorised at the last session of the Legislature.

No. 9, Harbor Grace Water Company Stock, is the amount of scrip held by the Government in the said Company.

No. 11 is the amount still owing to the Bank of Montreal on account of the purchase of and expenses in the issue of copper coinage; against this there is \$1,280.00 worth of copper coins in the Treasury vaults.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION

The Opposition have called attention to our increased expenditures, and have sought to represent them as unwise and unwarranted. The question for the country to consider is: Are these expenditures judicious, do our circumstances warrant them, and would it be preferable to reduce taxation on certain articles, with the inevitable consequence that the present march of progress would have to be stopped and the pulsating energy and advance exhibited by the Colony the past three years give place to stagnation? Under existing circumstances and after carefully surveying the whole situation, I maintain that the policy of the present Government is the wiser one, and that it is better for our people to be assured of a continuance of the good times and widespread progress now exist-

ing than for this career of advancement to be checked. We might have reduced taxation by \$100,000, but that would have meant that the education grants could not have been increased, and which would the people prefer? I think they would prefer to bear the taxes which, be it remembered, are no greater than heretofore, and gain this extra \$100,000 for the spread of education. We might have reduced taxation by another \$60,000 and abandon the idea of Old Age Pensions, but which would be preferable in that case—to leave 1,200 of our people without the pension now assured to them or take the duty off some article, which would mean that the whole population would have to pay twenty-five cents apiece less in taxes a year? We might reduce another \$100,000 in taxation, but it would mean the abandonment of the improved system of Lighthouses and Marine Works that we have established, the increased votes for roads and public works, the improvements in the hospitals and asylums and all the other undertakings that we have been able to carry into effect.

Personally, under these circumstances, I should hesitate to assume the responsibility of advising a general reduction of taxation at the present time, contending, rather, that such reduction, whenever made, should be gradual, and should depend upon the state of the revenue and of the public services, so that it might not dislocate our economic and industrial machinery. Wise expenditure, within the limits of the revenue is, in my opinion, the truest economy. To illustrate this I supply here a comparative statement showing the principal estimates voted by the Bond Administration in 1908 and what we are voting this year, which will serve to indicate the services whereon increases have been made—

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS

	Under Bond in 1898-9	Under Morris for 1912-13
Public Debt	\$871,572	\$1,124,980
Civil Government	148,798	233,188
Justice	183,612	197,279
Education	262,123	363,023
Public Charities	278,814	367,542
Old Age Pensions	—	40,000
Lighthouses	73,657	92,220
Agriculture	31,420	76,200
Marine and Fisheries	92,940	103,040
Roads and Bridges	172,396	187,500
Postal and Telegraphs	423,620	592,755
Customs	145,991	217,040

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK

The lesson of these figures is that, as I have said, wise expenditure within the limit of the revenue is the truest economy. The country is now bounding ahead at a rate never before approached. All our industries are flourishing and

our dormant resources are being developed. Investments in steamers, in vessels and in local enterprises are larger than ever before. The outlook from every point of view is most encouraging. We should, therefore, all patriotically recognize our obligations to the state, bear our share of the burdens which are involved and continue to encourage every movement for the developing of our resources and the uplifting of our people. I trust that in this statement I have made clear to the Committee the salient facts as to the Colony's financial position. However we may differ as to political matters, we can all, I hope, rejoice in its present prosperity and join in the prayer that it may continue to enjoy even greater good fortune in the future. With staple and progressive industries contributing to supplement the proceeds of the fisheries, and with the further development that is assured, I see no reason why the Colony should not continue to increase in material welfare henceforth and attain as marked and abiding an advance in the future as it has witnessed in recent years.

I now propose the following Resolutions, which embody the amendments we propose to make in the tariff. They are—

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TO A COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
HOUSE ON THE SUBJECT OF WAYS AND MEANS

RESOLVED—Section 31 of the Revenue Act, 1905, as already amended by subsequent Acts, is further amended by striking out thereof the words "Grand Bank" and "Fortune."

RESOLVED—Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Act 7, Ed. VII., Cap. 27, entitled "An Act to amend the Revenue Act, 1905," are hereby repealed.

RESOLVED—Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Act 8 Ed. VII., Cap. 11, entitled "An Act to amend the Revenue Act, 1905," are hereby repealed.

RESOLVED—Schedule A to the Revenue Act, 1905, as already amended by subsequent Acts, is further amended: By striking out of Item 56 the word "Churns," and by striking out of Item 154 the word "Churns."

RESOLVED—Schedule B to the said Act, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following items—

Churns of all descriptions

Poultry when imported for breeding purposes

The purpose of the foregoing Resolutions, which I now table, is to relieve the towns of Grand Bank and Fortune of the tax on coal, now levied to pay the interest on the sums spent there for harbor improvements; and to allow churns and live poultry for breeding purposes entry here free of duty.

I propose to have this Speech printed to-morrow and meanwhile I move that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again Wednesday.

STATEMENT SHOWING HOW THE BOND GOVERNMENT JUGGLED WITH THE TARIFF SO

Increase in the Tariff on the following articles

ARTICLE	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Acids	\$107.12	\$83.10	\$85.95
Asbestos and Manufacture thereof	207.05	391.00	127.00
Baths, Tubs, &c.	76.10	67.71	140.85
Bicycles and Tricycles	97.65	92.90	74.00
Billiard Tables	25.10	52.57	87.45
Brushes	472.45	445.05	524.70
Butter	3,096.76	2,986.35	3,010.75
Butterine	159.10	202.00	485.97
Cabinet Wares, etc.	2,257.20	2,556.13	3,279.40
Candles, Wax, Paraffine	61.15	82.85	92.15
Cast Iron Pipes	13.10	.25	28.55
Cement	776.70	586.30	502.75
Cheese	1,758.00	1,851.32	1,608.66
China, Earthenware, &c.	1,745.10	2,039.70	1,814.65
Clocks, Watches, &c.	880.35	932.74	1,063.00
Combs of all kinds	187.35	257.00	295.85
Confectionery, per 100 lbs.	633.12	606.69	648.82
Cotton Fabrics of every kind			15,983.30
Dry Goods	43,246.60	47,232.80	16,440.85
Explosives	585.00	451.70	369.85
Fancy Wares	1,199.85	1,239.85	1,433.05
Flannels, Serges, &c.			2,198.05
Fireworks	1.20	24.40	3.75
Fruits, Green	1,628.05	1,951.65	1,948.95
Fruits in Cases, &c.	568.30	682.10	1,759.70
Furs, Gloves, Mitts, &c.			732.45
Glassware	1,250.75	1,570.65	1,334.40
Groceries	5,912.65	6,304.40	5,515.15
Hats, Caps, &c.	3,003.50	3,468.65	3,920.55
Hardware (b)	8,214.30	7,690.25	7,742.20
Indian Rubber Boots, Shoes	3,276.15	4,028.00	3,350.65
Jewellery	1,093.90	1,127.20	1,114.45
Knife Brick	1,036.00	1,142.55	857.75
Leatherware	6,097.00	6,037.00	5,605.10
Machines and Machinery	9,372.35	6,243.80	5,210.20
Oils, Essential		768.68	665.65
" Linseed	3,008.70	2,278.55	2,845.35
Paper Hangings	1,087.45	1,216.30	1,292.95
Perfumery	170.05	217.05	192.85
Pianofortes and Musical Instruments	1,789.90	2,416.00	2,493.70
Picture Frames, &c.	105.80	127.70	144.75
Readymades, Clothing	9,427.00	12,750.30	10,416.75
Smallwares	8,401.50	9,006.10	8,514.45
Soaps	1,324.85	1,465.90	1,626.05
Spirits, Alcoholic	27.00	88.80	15.15
" Cordials	11.80	11.50	17.80
" Brandy	1,705.20	1,540.20	1,674.75

PRETENDED TO REDUCE TAXATION IN 1903, BUT REALLY AS TO OBTAIN MORE REVENUES.

from 1903-04 to 1908-09, both inclusive.

1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	INCREASE IN RATE
\$70.05	\$90.20	\$70.35	5 per cent.
77.45	67.65	78.00	5 per cent.
138.40	125.30	114.10	5 per cent.
93.45	94.70	52.80	5 per cent.
71.85	28.45	64.40	5 per cent.
498.10	535.60	519.50	5 per cent.
2,374.24	2,230.00	2,076.63	From 3c. per lb. to 3½ c.
354.90	166.28	332.13	From 3c. per lb. to 3½ c.
3,112.30	2,363.75	2,351.25	5 per cent.
70.55	75.75	64.00	5 per cent.
7.45			5 per cent.
1,061.45	748.10	827.30	5 per cent.
1,846.87	1,983.88	1,547.32	From 3c. per lb. to 3½ c.
1,809.70	1,648.80	1,318.45	5 per cent.
838.35	791.10	781.10	5 per cent.
298.00	329.65	320.90	5 per cent.
881.61	850.57	842.26	From \$6.00 to \$6.50
13,112.50	12,634.40	12,111.70	5 per cent.
18,823.10	18,507.70	19,254.75	5 per cent.
377.35	284.75	701.20	5 per cent.
1,480.45	1,791.20	1,880.25	5 per cent.
1,334.55	1,363.60	814.95	5 per cent.
14.60	7.25	14.70	5 per cent.
2,407.60	2,361.95	2,397.10	5 per cent.
904.85	714.15	745.10	5 per cent.
913.80	859.70	730.75	5 per cent.
1,788.00	1,315.45	1,311.85	5 per cent.
5,550.10	6,568.35	6,215.70	5 per cent.
3,524.70	3,281.70	3,185.58	5 per cent.
7,922.65	7,817.20	7,383.25	5 per cent.
4,165.35	4,153.55	4,159.15	5 per cent.
1,157.70	892.80	1,096.20	5 per cent.
929.40	760.65	765.80	5 per cent.
6,258.10	4,820.40	6,005.60	5 per cent.
6,771.10	4,993.60	5,046.20	5 per cent.
514.45	158.70	70.20	5 per cent.
3,468.70	3,737.30	3,208.70	5 per cent.
1,081.95	1,500.95	899.15	5 per cent.
224.90	220.75	232.05	5 per cent.
2,765.30	2,371.30	1,686.80	5 per cent.
173.80	95.50	55.35	5 per cent.
10,308.70	9,176.20	9,091.15	10 and 5 per cent.
9,046.60	7,873.45	8,224.60	10 and 5 per cent.
1,824.70	2,019.70	2,072.40	5 per cent.
63.60	25.20	60.60	50c. per gallon.
23.60	15.90	24.40	10c. per gallon.
1,863.60	1,838.25	1,875.00	30c. per gallon.

STATEMENT SHOWING HOW THE BOND GOVERNMENT JUGGLED WITH THE TARIFF SO

Increase in the Tariff on the following articles

ARTICLE	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
" Whiskey	5,985.60	7,800.00	5,683.65
" Gin	517.15	522.10	576.40
" Rum	9,970.80	12,725.80	9,691.40
Stationary	3,938.00	4,147.25	4,434.15
Sugars, all kinds	50,176.97	45,646.23	58,546.44
Tar	886.30	975.98	1,073.05
Tea	5,326.02	5,269.35	4,810.83
Tinware	1,852.60	2,269.40	2,050.80
Thermometers, &c.	33.40	37.50	57.80
Tobacco, Manufactured	9,041.38	11,388.64	10,977.82
" Cigars	640.32	798.10	694.44
" Cigarettes	1,628.35	1,676.37	8,989.80
Tweeds			8,989.80
Wines, all kinds	703.24	1,343.15	903.65
Window Shades	151.85	171.32	130.10
Women's Dress Goods, &c.			7,304.10
Wood Manufactures	727.00	777.85	864.65
Zinc and Manufacture of Zinc	28.60	59.60	54.10
Unenumerated Goods	347.80	356.75	272.10
	\$218,052.63	\$230,281.13	\$238,292.19

Return of Articles Placed on the Free

Year	Lines & Twines	Quantity Tons	SALT		FLOUR	
			Duty 20 cts. per ton	Quantity Brls.	Duty 25 cts. per Brl.	
1903-4	\$4,691.60	46,716	\$9,343.20	121,411	\$30,352.87	
1904-5	5,294.40	70,353	14,070.60	371,407	92,851.75	
1905-6	6,839.70	64,149	12,829.80	411,781	102,995.25	
1906-7	10,628.90	48,090	9,618.00	365,427	91,356.75	
1907-8	9,079.30	76,163	15,232.60	366,237	91,559.25	
1908-9	8,830.50	69,621	13,924.20	340,876	85,219.00	

PRETENDED TO REDUCE TAXATION IN 1903, BUT REALLY AS TO OBTAIN MORE REVENUES.

from 1903-4 to 1908-09, both inclusive.

1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	INCREASE IN RATE
6,849.90	6,867.30	6,577.05	30c. per gallon.
543.40	569.60	496.20	20c. per gallon.
11,619.40	12,906.00	12,466.40	20c. per gallon.
4,949.85	4,938.65	5,049.45	5 per cent.
53,119.87	55,847.15	60,504.07	1c. per lb.
984.85	1,007.15	809.40	5 per cent.
6,727.40	5,067.51	5,423.88	3 per cent.
2,325.50	2,012.60	2,216.10	10 per cent.
74.90	38.65	64.60	5 per cent.
11,365.41	12,415.11	13,015.22	1 per cent. and 3c. per lb.
683.42	713.47	412.02	\$1.00 per M.
2,216.30	2,042.23	2,235.00	\$1.00 per M.
8,123.95	6,685.05	6,933.70	5 per cent.
897.57	924.45	820.27	From 5c. to 40c. per gallon.
210.10	238.25	239.45	5 per cent.
6,488.35	6,187.20	5,415.25	5 per cent.
809.80	797.35	860.50	5 per cent.
81.30	57.85	69.20	5 per cent.
160.90	395.40	326.30	5 per cent.
<u>\$240,527.72</u>	<u>\$234,002.66</u>	<u>\$236,614.78</u>	

List showing decrease of duty on same.

MOLASSES		KEROSENE OIL		Total Amount Decrease for each year.	Total Am't of increase for each year, as per sheet attached.
Quantity Galls.	Duty 4 cts. per Gall.	Quantity Galls.	Duty 6 cts. per Gall.		
982,578	\$39,303.12	244,975	\$14,698.50	\$98,389.29	\$218,052
1,436,065	54,442.60	844,400	50,664.00	217,323.35	230,281
1,058,036	42,321.44	907,356	54,441.36	219,427.55	238,292
1,239,969	49,598.76	945,014	56,700.84	217,903.25	240,527
1,262,356	50,494.24	1,074,616	64,476.96	230,842.35	234,002
1,186,173	47,446.92	951,912	57,114.72	212,535.34	236,614
				<u>\$1,196,419</u>	<u>\$1,397,762</u>
					<u>\$1,196,419</u>
				Net Increase	\$201,349

Dr.	Balance Sheet Treasury Account for
Bank of Montreal, General Account	\$13,922.52
Imported Copper, Bank of Montreal	4.62
Temporary Loan, Bank of Montreal	100,000.00
Bank of Montreal Railway Loan	995,388.85
Bank of Nova Scotia Deposit Account	1,000,000.00
Bank of Montreal Trust Account	918,771.21
Harbor Grace Stock Account	13,700.00
Public Debt	27,176,280.18
	<hr/>
	\$30,218,067.38
	<hr/>

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

the Year ended 30th June, 1911.

Cr.

Debenture Conversion Account	\$3,922.52	
Loan 1 George 5th, Cap. 32	10,000.00	
		<u>13,922.52</u>
Bank of Montreal, Imported Copper		4.62
Bank of Montreal, Temporary Loan		100,000.00
Railway Loan 10 Edward VII., Cap. 39		995,388.85
Deposit R. Account, Bank of Nova Scotia.....		1,000,000.00
Agricultural Bonus	1,079.69	
Loan 61 Vic., Cap. 1	10,000.00	
Surplus Trust	407,691.52	
Reserve Fund	500,000.00	
		<u>918,771.21</u>
Stock Account, Harbor Grace		13,700.00
Sundry Accounts, Public Debt		27,176,280.18
		<u>\$30,218,067.38</u>

M. P. CASHIN,
Minister of Finance.

Dr.

Public Debt Account

1910-11—June 30. To Balance, viz—

Loan at 3 per cent..... \$1,581,666.66

Loan at 3½ per cent..... 16,958,879.99

Loan at 4 per cent..... 8,635,733.53

\$27,176,280.18

\$27,176,280.18

Examined by me and found correct

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

M. P. CASHIN,
Minister of Finance.

on 30th June, 1910-11.

Cr.

June 30—By Act 54 Vic., Cap. 8, at 3 per cent.....		\$1,581,666.66
“ 56 “ “ 1, “	3,384,960.00	
“ 56 “ “ 2, “	4,708,800.00	
“ 60 “ “ 4, “	456,980.00	
“ 61-3 “ “ 6 & 4, “	351,373.33	
“ 1 Ed. VII “ 6, “	2,263,000.00	
“ 5 “ “ 2, “	1,900,433.33	
“ 10 “ “ 39, “	3,893,333.33	
	16,958,879.99	
	at 3½ per cent.	
“ 44 Vic., Cap. 4, “	2,900.00	
“ 46 & 7 “ 5 & 4 “	19,336.00	
“ 49 “ “ 15, “	55,200.00	
“ 49 “ “ 3, “	60,000.00	
“ 50 “ “ 6, “	480,000.00	
“ 50 “ “ 7, “	320,000.00	
“ 51 “ “ 3, “	50,000.00	
“ 51 } “ “ 5, “	218,000.00	
“ 51 } “ “ 5, “	52,150.00	
“ 52 “ “ 5, “	408,000.00	
“ 54 “ “ 7, “	2,400.00	
“ 56 “ “ 1, “	92,483.48	
“ 56 “ “ 4, “	27,630.00	
*“ 58 “ “ 4, “	65,292.00	
“ 58 “ “ 13, “	2,676,666.66	
“ 59 “ “ 15, “	52,500.00	
“ 60 “ “ 2, “	973,333.33	
“ 61 “ “ 10, “	50,473.75	
“ 61, 2, 3 “ 33, “	85,352.93	
“ 62 & 3 “ 37, “	11,622.92	
“ 2 Ed. VII “ 28, “	34,592.46	
“ 4 “ “ 18, “	9,550.00	
“ 5 “ “ 1, “	2,368,250.00	
“ 9 “ “ 3, “	430,000.00	
“ 10 “ “ 8, “	90,000.00	
	8,635,733.53	
	\$27,176,280.18	

*NOTE—\$546,861 of this Loan has been paid off by Sinking Fund established under this Act.

Municipal Debt, \$1,397,104.22.

Harbor Grace Water Company Stock, \$13,700.00.

Dr. Statement of Current Account of the Government

REVENUE		
Customs Revenue	\$2,768,526.75	
Light Dues	28,948.89	
Harbor Dues	991.00	
Miscellaneous	11,666.89	
Royalties	88,481.72	
TOTAL FROM CUSTOMS.....		\$2,898,615.25
Postal Revenue	117,259.85	
Telegraph Revenue	79,956.80	
Crown Lands	192,334.45	
Stamps	14,479.33	
Liquor Licenses	5,829.00	
Fines and Forfeitures	5,854.45	
Broom Department	12,733.51	
Fees Institutions	3,047.16	
Miscellaneous	88,684.84	
Municipal Council	54,081.86	
A.-A. Telegraph Company Tax	23,112.47	
Direct Cable Company Tax	8,000.00	
Western Union Telegraph Co. Tax	8,000.00	
Bank Tax	10,000.00	
Express Company's Tax	2,000.00	
Harbor Grace Water Company	548.00	
Carbonear Water Company	1,260.80	
Grand Bank Harbor Board	356.25	
Fortune Harbor Board	118.75	
Insurance Assessment	443.66	
Insurance Licenses	250.00	
Imported Copper	160.00	
		628,511.18
		\$3,527,126.43
Loan 9 Edward VII., Cap. 3	7,840.28	
Loan 1 George V., Cap. 32	28,128.18	
Surplus Trust	88,588.36	
Agricultural Bonus	119.50	
		124,676.32
		\$3,651,802.75

Examined by me and found correct,
F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

of Newfoundland for the Financial Year 1910-11.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure under the following Heads—

Head	I.	Interest, etc., Public Debt.....	\$1,025,302.88	
	II.	Civil Government	180,913.31	
	III.	Pensions	17,019.12	
	IV.	Administration of Justice.....	198,641.52	
	V.	Legislation	43,647.16	
	VI.	Education	317,963.90	
	VII.	Public Charities.....	321,148.32	
	VIII.	Lighthouses	78,396.97	
	IX.	Agriculture and Mines	57,592.67	
	X.	Marine and Fisheries.....	74,550.55	
	XI.	Roads, Bridges and Ferries	177,170.87	
	XII.	Postal and Telegraph Depts.....	555,397.61	
	XIII.	Customs	155,659.52	
	XIV.	General Contingencies.....	35,271.79	
	XVI.	Coal and Water Refunds.....	64,921.48	
	XVII.	Additional Estimates.....	7,700.00	
			<hr/>	\$3,311,297.67
Audit Act				43,448.85
Surplus—				
Revenue in excess of Expenditure				172,379.91
				<hr/>
				\$3,527,126.43
Loan 9 Edward VII., Cap. 3			7,840.28	
Loan 1 George V., Cap. 32			28,128.18	
Surplus Trust			88,588.36	
Agricultural Bonus			119.50	
			<hr/>	124,676.32
				<hr/>
				\$3,651,802.75
				<hr/>

M. P. CASHIN,
Minister of Finance.

Trade Statistics for the past Sixteen Years

Year ended June 30th	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
1896	\$5,986,861	\$6,638,187	\$12,625,048
1897	5,838,334	4,925,789	10,864,123
1898	5,188,863	5,226,933	10,415,796
1899	6,311,245	6,936,315	13,247,560
1900	7,407,147	8,627,576	16,024,723
1901	7,746,503	8,859,978	16,606,491
1902	7,836,685	9,552,524	17,389,209
1903	8,479,944	9,976,504	18,456,848
1904	9,448,664	10,381,897	19,830,561
1905	10,279,293	10,669,342	20,848,635
1906	10,414,274	12,068,276	22,500,550
1907	10,626,040	12,101,161	22,727,201
1908	11,016,111	12,315,769	23,331,880
1909	11,402,737	11,848,913	23,251,650
1910	12,799,696	11,824,997	24,624,693
1911	13,383,910	11,975,747	25,359,657

Movement of Imports for the past Sixteen Years

Year	Total Imports	United Kingdom	Dominion Canada	United States	Other Countries
1895-6	5,986,861	1,875,754	2,231,641	1,473,721	405,745
1896-7	5,938,334	1,960,999	1,593,931	2,135,008	248,396
1897-8	5,188,863	1,519,253	1,823,238	1,671,134	175,238
1898-9	6,311,245	1,935,025	2,088,093	1,928,834	359,293
1899-0	7,497,147	2,224,353	2,805,490	1,993,505	473,799
1900-1	7,476,503	2,328,622	2,489,499	2,088,465	569,917
1901-2	7,836,685	2,244,178	2,612,042	2,501,806	478,659
1902-3	8,479,944	2,143,464	2,869,898	2,920,914	545,668
1903-4	9,448,664	2,479,138	3,423,225	2,991,002	555,279
1904-5	10,279,293	2,654,908	4,105,569	2,750,114	768,702
1905-6	10,414,274	2,651,196	3,521,939	3,609,192	631,947
1906-7	10,426,040	2,669,934	3,669,098	3,417,359	639,649
1907-8	11,516,111	2,668,802	4,257,647	3,859,892	729,730
1908-9	11,402,337	2,493,670	3,937,009	4,232,680	738,977
1909-0	12,799,696	2,940,401	4,559,789	4,571,192	728,314
1910-1	13,383,910	3,092,429	4,607,720	4,943,874	739,887

Movement of Exports for the past Sixteen Years

Year	Total Exports	United Kingdom	Dominion Canada	United States	Other Countries
1895-6	6,638,187	1,727,852	638,741	489,027	3,782,567
1896-7	4,925,789	1,347,273	478,110	533,518	2,564,888
1897-8	5,226,933	1,355,920	482,512	427,478	2,961,023
1898-9	6,936,315	1,443,266	541,727	620,056	4,331,266
1899-0	8,627,576	1,942,093	520,137	1,005,525	5,159,821
1900-1	8,359,978	1,831,941	711,746	884,068	4,932,223
1901-2	9,552,524	2,104,932	1,046,109	1,207,461	5,194,022
1902-3	9,976,504	2,173,090	1,102,659	1,357,031	5,343,724
1903-4	10,381,897	1,993,195	1,102,708	1,470,497	5,714,697
1904-5	10,669,342	1,940,945	1,135,848	1,418,624	6,173,925
1905-6	12,086,276	1,662,612	1,777,169	1,278,997	7,367,498
1906-7	12,101,161	1,394,269	1,611,480	1,492,795	8,028,657
1907-8	11,815,769	1,177,709	1,863,784	1,209,428	7,558,858
1908-9	10,848,913	1,426,229	1,542,090	848,176	7,032,418
1909-0	11,824,997	1,824,235	1,454,314	1,163,313	7,383,135
1910-1	11,975,747	2,302,722	1,745,389	1,249,550	6,678,086

Exports of Codfish for the past Sixteen Years

Year ended June 30th	Quintals (112 lbs.)	Value
1896	1,436,083	\$4,297,699
1897	1,312,008	2,824,242
1898	1,145,540	3,230,928
1899	1,226,336	4,445,031
1900	1,300,622	5,453,538
1901	1,233,107	5,171,910
1902	1,278,955	5,509,728
1903	1,429,274	5,633,072
1904	1,360,373	5,943,063
1905	1,196,814	6,108,618
1906	1,481,025	7,864,719
1907	1,422,445	7,873,172
1908	1,509,269	7,820,092
1909	1,732,387	7,398,536
1910	1,502,269	7,307,378
1911	1,182,720	6,544,604

Exports of Seal Products for the past Sixteen Years

Year ended June 30th	Seal Skins	Seal Oil	Total Value
1896	\$166,306	\$174,690	\$340,996
1897	117,204	246,263	363,467
1898	129,840	218,279	348,119
1899	136,563	252,036	387,599
1900	162,330	433,605	595,935
1901	282,895	424,632	707,527
1902	420,869	379,445	800,014
1903	325,236	453,684	778,821
1904	259,150	303,067	562,054
1905	370,636	374,974	745,610
1906	314,189	297,430	611,619
1907	194,300	447,967	642,267
1908	140,137	308,997	449,134
1909	433,620	252,262	685,882
1910	460,220	459,814	920,034
1911	385,250	275,287	660,537

Exports of Lobsters for the past Sixteen Years

Year ended June 30th	Case of 48 1-lb. tins	Total Value
1896	45,662	\$376,711
1897	58,873	529,947
1898	61,957	619,510
1899	56,166	565,362
1900	37,523	491,202
1901	36,271	448,501
1902	38,369	412,256
1903	31,881	387,466
1904	31,575	440,405
1905	43,522	512,062
1906	31,328	376,490
1907	26,661	379,237
1908	26,060	418,605
1909	25,826	343,619
1910	26,058	337,835
1911	23,803	360,495

Exports of Herring for the past Sixteen Years

Year ended June 30th	Barrels	Value
1896	57,846	\$100,363
1897	63,244	102,176
1898	61,779	101,013
1899	121,316	245,869
1900	92,557	200,989
1901	112,274	231,501
1902	156,970	361,324
1903	192,759	457,384
1904	151,865	328,630
1905	176,633	379,938
1906	146,032	344,205
1907	153,809	406,409
1908	152,504	413,817
1909	100,891	237,026
1910	139,228	302,355
1911	169,897	388,832

Export of Salmon for the past Sixteen Years

Year ended June 30th	Fresh Salmon lbs.	Value	Salt Salmon tierces	Value
1896	.....	.....	2,973	\$58,669
1897	.....	.....	4,009	76,801
1798	.....	.....	2,601	49,532
1899	22,003	1,318	3,690	72,020
1900	118,500	7,072	4,961	95,626
1901	91,103	6,710	6,647	139,101
1902	134,766	10,267	5,838	77,446
1903	167,208	11,463	2,885	53,214
1904	129,475	8,768	3,118	65,400
1905	192,054	14,383	3,604	72,083
1906	251,156	17,931	4,924	88,005
1907	164,302	12,260	4,716	73,660
1908	154,670	11,721	2,384	41,354
1909	139,085	10,618	1,774	34,345
1910	161,931	13,005	3,074	56,845
1911	208,815	15,579	2,897	55,163

Export of Whale Products for the past Sixteen Years

Year ended June 30th	Value
1896	.....
1897	\$580
1898	1,581
1899	15,606
1900	36,428
1901	67,784
1902	125,287
1903	265,962
1904	366,426
1905	535,101
1906	331,901
1907	213,274
1908	211,391
1909	168,131
1910	174,064
1911	189,080

Reports and Returns in connection with
the Dept. of Agriculture and Mines,
1911.

REPORT

of the Minister of Agriculture and Mines on Licenses, Leases and Grants issued within the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1911, and on Reports of the Surveys done during the Calendar Year ending December 31st, 1911.

*To His Excellency Sir RALPH CHAMPNEYS WILLIAMS, Knight
Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St.
Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-
in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and
its Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

I have the honour to submit for Your Excellency's information returns of the licenses, leases and grants issued by the Department of Agriculture and Mines within the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1911, and reports of the surveys done during the calendar year ending December 31st, 1911.

During the fiscal year there were issued one hundred and sixty-five grants of agricultural land, containing an area of eight hundred and twenty-eight acres, three roods and three perches, the amount received for which was seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety cents, as shown in return marked No. 1.

Forty-five licenses to cut timber covering an area of twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-six square miles, on which the annual rental of twenty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars is payable, as shown in return marked No. 2.

Five hundred and sixty licenses of mining locations, covering an area of twelve hundred and fifty-five square miles, on which the amount of fees received was twenty-five thousand one hundred dollars, as shown in return marked No. 3.

Nine leases of mining locations, covering an area of nine and a half square miles, on which the fees received amounted to three hundred and eighty dollars, as shown in return marked No. 4.

Four fee-simple mining grants, covering an area of thirteen and one-half square miles, as shown in return marked No. 5.

Two leases of water power, as shown in return marked No. 6.

Three licenses of land for quarrying purposes, over areas of eighty acres each, on which an annual rental of sixty dollars is payable, as shown in return marked No. 7.

The total revenue of the Department from all sources amounted to one hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-five cents.

The greater part of the past season the Surveyors have been engaged in connection with surveys of the properties affected by the Branch Lines of Railway, but some minor surveys have also been made by them, and some road construction done under their supervision. Their reports on the season's operations are forwarded herewith, as are also the following, viz., the report of the Timber Inspectors, accompanied by return of timber cut during the year, and the report of the Chief Ranger (under the Act for the protection of the woods against fires) of his proceedings for the past calendar year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

SYDNEY D. BLANDFORD,

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Crown Land Grants

No.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant	Locality.
1	July 12	George M. Barr.....	11178	Red Island
2	12	Abraham and Thomas W. Hancock.....	12320	Bassetts Hr
3	12	William Martin.....	13315	Codroy
4	12	Diocesan Synod.....	12036	King's Point, Green Bay.....
5	12	do	12066	LaScie.....
6	12	Arthur Marsh.....	12316	Deer Harbor.....
7	12	William J. Pynn.....	12286	New Melbourne.....
8	12	John Wm. Milley.....	12245	Kite Cove.....
9	12	Robert S. Roberts.....	12323	Long Point.....
10	12	Hugh Buchanan	12322	Mosquito
1	12	Jos. Dooley of Jos	12321	Bunker Hill.....
2	18	William Galway.....	10859	Paradise Road
3	18	Samuel Hollohan	10789	Southward Bay.....
4	Sept. 8	Hubert Oake.....	12327	Fogo
5	27	Fredk. T. Coxsworthy.....	12337	near Grand Bank.....
6	27	Hezekiah Miller.....	12328	LaScie.....
7	27	Joseph Morey.....	12336	do
8	27	Arthur Boone.....	12333	do
9	27	John Byrne	12331	Big Grady Islands.....
20	27	Lambert S. Loughlin.....	12352	Flat Islands.....
1	27	George Brown	12346	Burin Bay Arm.....
2	27	James Kean	12330	Brown Island.....
3	27	Mark Spurrell	12354	Valleyfield
4	27	Walter Bugden.....	12348	Badgers Quay.....
5	27	Diocesan Synod.....	12341	do
6	27	John Pye.....	12347	Carbonear
7	27	Thomas Cull	12343	Caplin Cove
8	27	William S. Thorne.....	12325	New Harbor Road.....
9	27	George Higden	12324	New Harbor
30	27	John Thomas Dalton.....	12332	Little Catalina
1	27	Samuel Keats.....	12349	New Harbor
2	27	John, Henry and Reuben Rowe.....	12355	Heart's Content.....
3	27	Albert House	12342	Northern Bight.....
4	27	John E. Simmons.....	12344	St. Julien's
5	27	Walter B. Milley.....	12350	Nippers Harbor.....
6	27	Reuben Croucher	12351	Cutwell Arm
7	27	Samuel J. Elson	12353	Botwood.....
8	27	Walter Hopkins.....	12345	do
9	27	Ernest Coffin	12338	Ward's Harbor.....
40	27	Norman Fisher	12340	Deer Lake.....
1	27	Ida G. Fisher.....	12339	do
2	27	Henry and Joseph Morey.....	12335	LaScie
3	27	James and Jesse Foster	12326	do
4	27	Henry Morey	12329	do
5	Oct. 8	Henry and Wm. Stone	12356	Upper Rocky Brook.....
6	Nov. 18	Michael Layman.....	12377	Gull Island.....
7	18	Mark Winsor.....	12379	Bulley's Cove.....
8	18	Daniel Blandford.....	12370	Battle Head.....
9	18	William Lock.....	12369	South Brook
50	18	John Burton.....	12367	Ward's Harbor.....
1	18	H. J. Hiscock and John Clarke.....	12366	Victoria Village.....
2	18	Abel Stephenson of Wm.....	12364	do
3	18	Nfld. Conference.....	12365	Cat Harbor
4	18	Jos. Brine and Bridget Devine	12362	Trepassey
5	18	Peter O'Quinn.....	12361	Bay of Islands
6	18	Edward H. Davey.....	12382	St. John's Islands.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-1911.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount.
					Vol.	Folio.	
St. George.....	A. 9	R. 1	P. 5	June 7, 1907	65a	99	\$4 00
Fogo.....	2	1	26	May 6, 1910	77	64	1 90
St. George.....	13	3	1	6, "	77	68	5 20
Twillingate.....	1	2	38	Mar 15, "	77	70	1 00
St. Barbe.....	1	1	4	27, "	77	71	1 00
Trinity.....	1	0	6	May 6, "	77	69	1 60
do.....	4	1	36	Mar. 11, "	77	73	2 50
Twillingate.....	4	1	4	Feb. 24, "	77	72	2 50
do.....	8	2	18	May 6, "	77	67	3 70
Carbonear.....	15	0	0	6, "	77	66	5 50
do.....	1	0	4	6, "	77	65	1 60
Hr. Main.....	5	0	38	Jan. 3, 1906	65a	55	2 80
Bonavista.....	9	1	38	Dec. 11, 1905	72	74	4 00
Fogo.....			32	July 11, 1910	77	85	1 30
Burin.....	10	3	24	Sep. 5, "	79	1	4 30
St. Barbe.....			30	July 11, "	77	86	1 30
do.....		2	4	11, "	77	82	1 30
do.....	2	0	0	11, "	77	80	1 60
Labrador.....	3	2	22	11, "	77	78	2 20
Burin.....	1	0	6	Sep. 15, "	79	15	1 60
do.....			6	5, "	79	9	1 30
Bonavista.....	1	0	23	July 11, "	77	77	1 60
do.....	4	3	14	Sep. 5, "	79	13	1 90
do.....	1	1	14	5, "	79	12	1 60
do.....	4	2	30	5, "	79	5	1 00
Carbonear.....	12	0	0	5, "	79	11	4 60
Bay de Verde.....			20	5, "	79	7	1 30
Trinity.....	1	3	30	July 11, "	77	84	1 60
do.....	1	3	22	11, "	77	83	1 60
do.....	3	2	10	11, "	77	79	2 20
do.....	2	3	36	Sep. 5, "	79	18	1 90
do.....	5	2	22	5, "	79	10	2 80
do.....	2	0	26	5, "	79	6	1 90
St. Barbe.....		3	24	July 11, "	77	81	1 30
Twillingate.....		1	37	Sep. 5, "	79	17	1 30
do.....	2	2	16	5, "	79	16	1 90
do.....	11	3	21	5, "	79	14	4 60
do.....	5	2	34	5, "	79	8	2 80
do.....		3	4	5, "	79	2	1 30
St. George.....	10	3	10	5, "	79	4	4 30
do.....	20	0	0	5, "	79	3	7 00
St. Barbe.....	10	3	32	July 11, "	77	89	4 30
do.....	7	0	0	11, "	77	88	3 10
do.....		2	0	11, "	77	87	1 30
Trinity.....	13	2	11	Oct. 4, "	79	19	5 20
Bay de Verde.....		3	14	15, "	78	19	1 30
Twillingate.....	9	1	31	15, "	78	18	4 00
do.....			25	15, "	78	16	1 30
do.....	12	2	17	15, "	78	15	4 90
do.....	1	3	36	15, "	78	14	1 60
Carbonear.....	12	1	26	15, "	78	13	4 90
do.....	7	0	0	15, "	78	11	3 10
Fogo.....		2	0	15, "	78	10	1 00
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	3	2	8	15, "	78	8	2 20
St. George's.....	3	2	16	15, "	78	7	2 20
St. Barbe.....	10	3	30	15, "	78	6	4 30

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Crown Land Grants

No.	Date of Issue.	Name	No. of Grant	Locality.
7	Nov. 18	George A Davey.....	12381	St John's Islands.....
8	18	Arthur Vivian	12360	Smart's Island Cove
9	18	William S. Collins	12359	Flat Islands
60	18	Jno. of Ed., Jas., Fredk. and Samuel Burke...	12358	Victoria Village.....
1	18	Michael Walsh	12357	Placentia.....
2	18	Michael Layman	12376	Gull Island.....
3	19	S. and C. Tiller and G. Barbour.....	12368	Southern Island.....
4	19	R. C. Episcopal Corporation	12380	LaScie.
5	19	Esau Gillingham.....	12378	S. W. Arm, Green Bay
6	19	Emanuel Collins.....	12375	Flat Islands
7	19	J. Wells and S. Newman	12374	Boyd's Cove
8	19	John Dalton	12373	White Rock
9	19	Corbit White.....	12372	Grand Bank
70	19	Hayward Burt	12371	Random Sound
1	19	Thomas R. Prince.....	12384	Flat Bay Brook.....
2	19	Eli Goodwin.....	12385	New Melbourne
3	19	T., R., W. and D. Hartery	12386	Portugal Cove
4	22	Direct United States Cable Co.....	12383	Harbor Grace.....
5	29	Samuel Andrews.....	12248	LaScie.....
6	29	Christopher Oake	12347	Fogo
7	29	Nfld. Conference.	12389	Musgrave Harbor
8	29	Samuel Cooper... ..	12392	S. W. Arm, New Bay.....
9	29	Wallace Upward	12393	Western Arm.....
80	29	J., M and R. Walsh	12390	Western Bay.....
1	Dec. 13	Edward Power.....	12402	Bay Bulls Road
2	19	Amos Wall	12415	S. E. Arm, New Bay
3	19	Joseph C. Hampton . . .	12414	Bishop's Falls
4	19	George Goudie.....	12412	Botwood.....
5	19	Robert French.....	12411	Farmer's Arm
6	19	Clement Anthony	12418	Botwood
7	19	Joseph Butt.....	12407	Bishop's Falls
8	19	L. J. Noble and C. Batstone	12288	Riding Island.....
9	19	John Burton	12303	Ward's Harbor.....
90	19	Elijah Tulk.	12401	Herring Neck.....
1	19	Daniel Starks.. ..	12400	S. E. Arm, Green Bay.....
2	19	Rev. A. Pittman (Executor).. ..	12398	Nippers Harbor
3	19	Charles May	12397	Botwood.....
4	19	Samuel Hart.....	12413	Hickman's Harbor.....
5	19	Philip Carpenter.....	12408	Little Catalina
6	19	George H. Furneaux	12410	LaScie.....
7	19	Thomas Delaney	12404	Placentia
8	19	Obadiah Antle	12395	Victoria Village
9	19	Mogue Power	12399	Torbay
1911				
100	Jan. 11	T. Peel	12463	Bishop's Falls
1	11	do	12464	do
2	11	Alice Adams.....	12461	do
3	11	T. Sphire.....	12467	do
4	30	William James	12432	do
5	30	Kenneth R. Short.....	12433	Cutwell Arm.....
6	30	George Burton.....	12434	Ward's Harbor.....
7	30	John Clarke	12424	Indian Arm.
8	30	Aaron Reddick....	12423	Cutwell Arm.....
9	30	Thomas Bowers.....	12422	Nippers Harbor.....
10	30	S. and G Sellars... ..	12430	Catalina

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-1911.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount.
					Vol.	Folio.	
St. Barbe.....	11	1	8	Oct. 15, 1910	78	5	\$ 4 60
Bonavista	3	3	29	15, "	78	4	2 20
Placentia and St. Mary's		1	19	15, "	78	3	1 30
Carbonear	12	3	23	15, "	78	2	4 90
Placentia and St. Mary's		1	8	15, "	78	1	1 30
Bay de Verde.....	1	2	30	15, "	78	20	1 60
Fogo		2	13	15, "	78	9	1 30
St. Barbe	1	2	9	15, "	78	17	1 00
Twillingate ..	2	3	18	15, "	78	21	2 20
Burin.....	1	2	5	15, "	78	22	1 60
Twillingate	9	3	28	15, "	78	23	4 00
Trinity	6	2	0	15, "	78	24	3 10
Burin.....	8	0	0	15, "	78	25	3 40
Trinity		2	16	15, "	78	26	1 30
St. George.....	5	2	0	Nov. 1, "	78	29	2 80
Trinity	7	3	8	1, "	78	30	3 40
Placentia and St. Mary's	10	0	24	1, "	78	31	4 30
Harbor Grace.		1	9	Oct. 15, "	78	27	1 30
St. Barbe			15	Feb. 24, "	77	94	1 30
Fogo			24	Nov. 1, "	78	32	1 30
do		3	4	1, "	78	34	1 30
Twillingate ...	8	2	28	1, "	78	36	3 70
do	10	3	26	1, "	78	37	4 30
Bay de Verde.	2	0	15	1, "	78	38	1 90
St. John's West.....	17	0	0	Dec. 2, "	78	47	6 10
Twillingate		1	36	2, "	78	60	1 30
do	10	0	0	2, "	78	59	4 00
do	11	3	21	2, "	78	57	4 60
do	14	0	0	2, "	78	56	5 20
do	3	0	0	2, "	78	53	1 90
do	11	0	27	2, "	78	51	4 60
do	1	2	4	2, "	78	39	1 60
do	1	1	32	2, "	78	48	1 60
do	2	3	10	2, "	78	46	1 90
do	9	2	3	2, "	78	45	4 00
do		1	24	2, "	78	44	1 30
do	10	0	0	2, "	78	43	4 00
Trinity			32	2, "	78	58	1 30
do		3	8	2, "	78	52	1 30
St. Barbe		1	8	2, "	78	40	1 30
Placentia and St. Mary's ..		1	8	2, "	78	49	1 30
Carbonear	5	1	26	2, "	78	41	2 80
St John's East	59	2	0	2, "	70	130	19 00
Twillingate		1	24	21, "	81	3	41 00
do		1	12	21, "	81	4	30 00
do		1	12	21, "	81	1	22 00
do		1	12	21, "	81	2	48 00
do		2	37	21, "	78	70	1 30
do	2	3	9	21, "	78	69	1 90
do	1	2	34	21, "	78	67	1 60
do	16	1	30	21, "	78	66	6 10
do		3	21	21, "	78	65	1 30
do		1	21	21, "	78	61	1 30
Trinity.....	10	1	35	21, "	78	72	4 30

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Crown Land Grants

No.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant	Locality.
1	Jan. 30	Stephen Blundell	12425	Hickman's Harbor
2	30	Francis Pynn	12419	New Melbourne.....
3	30	Henry T. Avery.....	12421	Lance Cove
4	30	Charles H. LeRoux	12431	Burgeo
5	30	Herbert Elliot	12420	Little Beaver Cove
6	Feb. 11	Edward Norris.....	12383	St. Julien's
7	13	Eleazer Hynes.....	12494	Thorburn Road.....
8	Mar. 14	Helen L. Preston	12479	Valleyfield.
9	28	Eli Curtis.....	12485	St. Anthony
20	28	Eli Stanford.....	12486	do
1	28	Israel Burt.....	12487	do
2	28	Israel Burt and Geo. Tones.....	12488	do
3	28	Uriah Patey.....	12472	do
4	28	Tobias Patey.....	12489	do
5	28	Jos. and Jno. Little, Harold White and Giles Harris.....	12491	Bonavista.....
6	28	John A. Barrett (in trust)	12484	Birchy Cove
7	28	William Burton.....	12429	Rose Blanche
8	28	John W. Walton	12481	Change Islands
9	28	Benjamin Cooper	12427	Victoria Village.....
30	28	Wilson Joyce	12475	Freshwater
1	28	Abraham Barrett.....	12474	Nut Cove.....
2	28	William C. Job.....	12428	Little Gut
3	28	Joseph A. Blundell.....	12426	Hickman's Harbor
4	28	J., S., K. and Sarah Dollaud	12476	Nippers Harbor.....
5	28	Harry P. Cornick	12477	Lewisporte
6	28	Jabez Pilley	12471	Harry's Harbor
7	28	Geo., Wm. and Hy. Coffin	12480	Haystack
8	May 11	Simeon Bursey.....	12528	New Melbourne.....
9	18	Benjamin Knee	12505	Badger's Quay
40	18	Michael Stokes	12509	Logy Bay.....
1	18	Rev. E. P. Coish.....	12504	Burin Bay Arm.....
2	18	Job Bros. & Co., Ltd	12498	Aquaforte.....
3	18	Francis Barnes.....	12511	Englee
4	18	Patrick Martin.....	12515	LaScie.....
5	18	John Haliday	12501	Lance Cove.....
6	18	Archibald Gardner.....	12506	Snook's Brook
7	18	James Critch.....	12502	Hickman's Harbor.....
8	18	George Frampton	12503	Gin Cove
9	18	Philip Moores.....	12500	Cottel's Cove
50	18	Jesse Newhook.....	12499	Green Bay
1	18	Abraham Mugford	12514	Botwoodville.....
2	18	George Richmond	12508	Green's Cove
3	18	Albert Kelly.....	12510	Bishop's Falls
4	18	Michael Walsh.....	12425	do
5	18	William Payne.....	12512	do
6	18	Abraham Kelly.....	12513	do
7	20	Marine Railway Docks Co.	12524	Harbor Grace.....
8	22	Alice Adams	12495	Bishop's Falls
9	23	P. Finlay.....	12457	do
60	25	Antonio Michael	12449	Grand Falls.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-1911.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount.
	A.	R.	P.		Vol.	Folio.	
Trinity	5	2	4	Dec. 21, 1910	78	68	\$ 2 80
do	16	1	20	21, "	78	64	6 10
do	7	2	24	21, "	78	62	3 40
Burgeo and LaPoile		1	5	21, "	78	71	1 30
Fogo	8	0	0	21, "	78	63	3 40
St. Barbe.....	2	1	24	Jan. 24, 1911	78	78	1 90
St. John's West	9	2	0	24, "	78	77	4 00
Bonavista.....	1	3	8	24, "	78	88	1 60
St. Barbe.....			32	24, "	78	94	1 30
do		1	0	24, "	78	95	1 30
do	1	0	12	24, "	78	81	1 60
do	5	1	25	24, "	78	82	2 80
do	2	2	0	24, "	78	86	1 90
do	5	1	24	24, "	78	83	2 80
Bonavista.....	9	0	5	24, "	78	84	4 00
St. George			36	24, "	78	79	1 30
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	1	0	4	Dec. 3, 1910	78	76	1 60
Fogo	2	2	17	Jan. 24, 1911	78	80	1 90
Carbonear	1	0	0	Dec. 3, 1910	78	74	1 30
do	4	0	21	Jan. 24, 1911	78	87	2 50
Trinity	4	3	37	24, "	78	96	2 50
do	7	1	17	Dec. 3, 1910	78	75	3 40
do	5	1	31	3, "	78	73	2 80
Twillingate		3	29	Jan. 24, 1911	78	89	1 30
do	2	1	26	24, "	78	90	1 90
do	3	0	0	24, "	78	85	1 90
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	16	2	18	24, "	78	91	6 10
Trinity	18	1	21	Ap'l 1, "	78	115	6 70
Bonavista.....	2	3	0	Mar. 23, "	78	102	1 90
St. John's East	11	2	23	23, "	78	106	4 60
Burin.....		2	1	23, "	78	101	1 30
Ferryland	7	2	4	23, "	78	113	3 40
St. Barbe.....	1	0	0	23, "	78	112	1 30
do	3	2	19	23, "	78	111	2 20
Trinity	5	1	11	23, "	78	98	2 80
do	14	0	8	23, "	78	103	5 50
do		1	0	23, "	78	99	1 30
do	2	3	2	23, "	78	100	1 90
Twillingate	2	1	28	23, "	78	97	1 30
do	6	0	0	23, "	78	114	2 80
do	19	2	0	23, "	78	110	7 00
do		1	11	23, "	78	105	1 30
do	1	3	4	23, "	78	107	1 60
do	6	0	17	23, "	78	93	3 10
do	1	3	2	23, "	78	108	1 60
do	1	3	6	23, "	78	109	1 60
Harbor Grace		1	22	Ap'l 11, "	78	116	1 00
Twillingate		1	11	Feb. 23, "	81	35	1 30
do		1	12	Dec. 21, 1910	81	7	22 00
do		3	0	10, "	81	21	88 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Crown Land Grants

No.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant	Locality.
1	June 12	Nfld. Conference	7064	Fogo
2	12	do	7060	do
3	12	do	8162	Seldom Come By
4	29	T. Peel.....	12450	Grand Falls.....
165	29	do	12451	do

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
June 30th, 1911.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-1911.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount.
					Vol.	Folio.	
	A.	R.	P.				
Fogo	3	1		Oct. 31, 1892	52	25	\$ 1 00
do	1	39		31, "	52	32	1 00
do	3	36		Jan. 20, 1897	57	132	1 00
Twillingate ...	3	00		Dec. 10, 1910	81	20	29 00
do	3	00		10, "	81	19	31 00
	828	3	3				\$729 90

SYDNEY D. BLANDFORD,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licenses

Date.	Registry.		Name.
	Vol.	Folio.	
July	4	21	156 Robert P. Scott.....
	14	21	157 Joseph Salter.....
	15	21	155 P. J. Fitzgerald, E. Rodgers and W. H. Taylor.....
	16	21	189 William H. Taylor and Bernard McGrath.....
	22	21	190 William H. Taylor
Aug.	5	21	213 Frank W. Main
	5	21	214 do
	5	21	215 do
	5	21	216 do
	15	21	230 William H. Taylor
	15	21	231 Nathaniel Butt and William Bruce.....
	15	21	232 William H. Taylor.....
	12	21	233 James Campbell
	15	21	234 William Bruce and Nathaniel Butt.....
	18	21	237 Frederick A. Astle
July	25	21	239 Anglo Newfoundland Development Co.....
	25	21	240 do
	25	21	241 do
Sept.	1	21	252 William R. Howley.....
	3	21	253 do
	7	21	254 Cape Fox Oil Trust Ltd.....
	7	21	255 Messrs. Campbell and Hill.....
	7	21	256 Cape Fox Oil Trust Ltd.....
	7	21	257 do
	7	21	258 do
	7	21	259 do
	7	21	260 do
	7	21	261 do
	7	21	262 do
	8	21	282 York Harbour Mine (Nfld.) Ltd.....
	9	21	283 James Campbell.....
	9	21	284 do
	9	21	285 do
Aug.	13	21	286 William R. Howley.....
Sept.	9	21	287 Globe Land and Mineral Co.....
	10	21	288 Wm. McGowan & Co..
	12	21	289 do
	12	21	290 Charles O'N. Conroy
	9	21	291 J. Arthur Greene.....
	9	21	292 do
July	1	21	293 Charles R. Thomson.....
	1	21	294 George Hodder.....
	2	21	295 Esau and John Butler.
	2	21	296 William J. Ellis and Patrick T. McGrath.. ..
	2	21	297 Michael J. O'Brien
	4	21	298 Charles R. Thomson
	4	21	299 do
	4	21	300 Thomas E. Wells.. ..
	6	21	301 Hon. John Harvey
	6	21	302 Hon. D. Morison, C. F. Taylor and Jas. Fletcher.....
	6	21	303 Hon. J. C. Crosbie and Bernard McGrath
	6	21	304 John J. Oxley
	7	21	305 William Campbell
	6	21	306 Harry D. Reid
	6	21	307 do
	8	21	308 Rev. A. Pittman and Samuel J. Blackler... ..

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-1911.

Residence.	Fee.	Locality.	Remarks.
North Sydney.....	\$50 00	Inland Stephenville, St. George	
do	90 00	Stephenville, St. George	
Hr. Grace and St. John's	10 00	Big Duck Island, Labrador	
St. John's	20 00	North of Davies Pond, Halls Bay, N.D.B	
do	10 00	Bumble Bee Bight, Pilley's Island	
Pittsburg	10 00	Hatchet Harbor, New World Island	
do	10 00	Little Indian Cove, New World Island	
do	10 00	Kettle Cove, Twillingate	
do	10 00	Sugar Loaf Islands, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	10 00	White Cliffs, Alexander Bay	
St. George's.....	10 00	Trainvain Brook, St. George	
St. John's	10 00	Inland Snooks Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
London, England.....	200 00	West from Pinware River, Labrador	
St. George's.....	60 00	Little River, Codroy	
Little Metis, Quebec	50 00	Big Cove, St. Barbe	
Grand Falls	10 00	Bet. Davies Cove and Canada Hr., St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Englee Island, St. Barbe	
do	40 00	Bide Head, St. Barbe	
St. John's.....	450 00	N. of Serpentine River, St. George	
do	50 00	do do	
London, England.. . . .	10 00	Cape Rouge, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Cape Rouge Harbor, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	do do	
do	10 00	do do	
do	10 00	do do	
do	10 00	Cape Fox, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	North of Pilier Cove, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	do do	
do	10 00	do do	
York Harbor	20 00	French Island, Bay of Islands	
London, England.....	310 00	North Arm, Bay of Islands	
do	220 00	Beaver River, Labrador	
do	270 00	Coffee Pond, Labrador	
St. John's	10 00	N. W. Arm, Clode Sound, Bonavista Bay	
London, England.....	80 00	Shag Rocks, Labrador	
do	10 00	Stag Islands, Labrador	
do	30 00	Shag Rocks, Labrador	
St. John's	20 00	do do	
London, England.....	30 00	Strong Island, Notre Dame Bay	
do	20 00	Bell Island, Conception Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Badger Brook, Exploits River	
Twillingate.	10 00	Chance Harbor, New World Island	
Topsail.	20 00	Old Bay, Fortune Bay	
St. John's,	30 00	Little Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
Renfrew, Ontario	40 00	Shoal Point, Port au Port Bay	
St. John's	50 00	Little Cat Arm, White Bay	
do	10 00	Wild Cove Point, White Bay	
Little Bay, Notre D. Bay	40 00	South West Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	50 00	Mount Cormack, Bay D'Espoir	
do	10 00	Little Narrows Island, Labrador	
do	10 00	Inland Job's Cove, Bay de Verde	
do	20 00	Upper Gullies, Harbor Main	
do	10 00	Sally Cove, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Notre Dame Island, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	do do	
Tilt Cove & Nippers Hr..	10 00	Inland Nippers Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licenses

Date.	Registry.		Name.
	Vol.	Folio.	
July 8	21	309	Jas. M. Andrews and Arthur R. Hutchcroft.....
18	21	310	Michael J. O'Brien
1	21	311	Harry J. Crowe
Sept. 15	21	312	William McGowan & Company.....
July 12	21	313	William Cook.....
12	21	314	M. L. Parrell and B. McGrath
14	21	315	Sir William H. Horwood.....
15	21	316	Wm. Campbell and M. L. Parrell
Sept. 23	21	317	John J. Oxley.....
July 16	21	318	Joseph Cantwell and Rev. Stephen J. Whelan.....
16	21	319	Robert B. Job
18	21	320	Frederick A. Mews.....
19	21	321	Robert G. Rendell.....
19	21	322	George Hodder and William Cook.....
20	21	323	Charles R. Thomson
20	21	324	Charles R. Thomson.....
20	21	325	Charles R. Thomson.....
20	21	326	William Campbell
20	21	327	Robert B. Job.....
20	21	328	Robert B. Job.....
22	21	329	Wm. Campbell and T. M. Mitchell
23	21	330	John Cowan and F. Smallwood.....
25	21	331	George Hodder
25	21	332	Francis Noseworthy
26	21	333	Martin W. Furlong.. .. .
27	21	334	Thomas Hanrahan
27	21	335	William E. Bearns.....
29	22	1	W. Wyatt, W. James, W. Campbell, C. Hutchings, A. Donnelly and A. Lindsay.....
29	22	2	Robert B. Job
30	22	3	Annie Oxley
27	22	4	A. R. Hutchcroft..... and Hon. R. K. Bishop.....
Aug. 1	22	5	Thomas E. Wells and Enos England
4	22	6	Harold Baird.....
4	22	7	William Campbell and Thomas French
6	22	8	James B. Squires.. .. .
10	22	9	J. Charles Parsons.....
10	22	10	J. Charles Parsons.....
17	22	11	Albert E. Hickman.....
Sept. 20	22	12	Globe Land and Mineral Co.....
26	22	13	Frederick W. Knight.....
Nov. 15	22	14	Harold R. Pape and William R. Howley.. .. .
15	22	15	Harold R. Pape and William R. Howley.. .. .
Aug. 11	22	16	Olif G. Johnson and Irene Hanaford.....
18	22	17	Albert E. Hickman.....
20	22	18	John J. St. John.....
22	22	19	John J. St. John
22	22	20	John J. St. John.....
22	22	21	G. M. Strong and J. M. Curran
26	22	22	Hon. John Harvey.....
27	22	23	Hon. John Harvey
Sept. 1	22	24	William Campbell.....
2	22	25	William Cook
2	22	26	William Cook
2	22	27	The St. Lawrence Syndicate

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-1911.

Residence.	Fee.	Locality.	Remarks.
South West Arm, N D.B.	\$10 00	Fleury Bight, Notre Dame Bay	
Renfrew, Ontario	80 00	St. Paul's Inlet, St. Barbe	
Toronto, Canada.....	10 00	Beaton's Brook, Exploits River	
London, England.....	10 00	Big Island, Labrador	
St. John's	10 00	Fleury Bight, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Bouleaux Bay, St. Barbe	
do	50 00	Indian Head, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	How Harbor, St. Barbe	
do	80 00	Crabbs Brook, Bay St. George	
Brigus and North River..	30 00	Snow's Pond, Clark's Beach, C.B.	
St. John's	50 00	Baie Verte, St. Barbe	
do	50 00	Hope Cove, Fortune Bay	
do	10 00	Lower Sandy Point, St. Barbe	
Twillingate.....	10 00	Fawcett's Cove, New World Island	
St. John's	20 00	Green Cove, Baie Verte, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Green Cove, Baie Verte, St. Barbe	
do	20 00	Green Cove, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Western Bay, Bay de Verde	
do	10 00	Bob's Head, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Bob's Head, Notre Dame Bay	
do	20 00	St. Jones, Trinity Bay	
do	20 00	Topsail, Conception Bay	
Twillingate	10 00	Coachman's Cove, St. Barbe	
St. John's	10 00	Little River, Bay D'Espoir	
do	20 00	Indian Bight, Notre Dame Bay	
Harbor Grace.....	20 00	Colliers, Conception Bay	
St. John's	20 00	South West Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Pitt Sound Island, Bonavista Bay	
do	20 00	Bell Island, Conception Bay	
do	10 00	Long Pond, Conception Bay	
Pt. Leammington, N.D.B			
St. John's	20 00	South West Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
Little Bay	20 00	Mings Bight, St. Barbe	
Twillingate	10 00	Farmer Arm Head, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's & Tizzard's Hr.	10 00	Chapel Island, Notre Dame Bay	
St. Phillip's, St. John's W	30 00	Broad Cove, St. John's West	
St. John's	10 00	Nepoktulegatsuk Island, Labrador	
do	20 00	Ochre Pit and Red Cliffs, Bay de Verde	
do	20 00	Little Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
London, England.....	100 00	Carroll's Cove, Labrador	
St. John's	50 00	North Brook, St. George	
Lon., Eng., & St. John's	120 00	Bauline, St. John's East	
do	610 00	Underwater W. Bauline, St. John's East	
Millertown and St. John's	10 00	Oil Island, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Goose Cove, St. Barbe	
do	50 00	Foxtrap, Conception Bay	
do	10 00	Dog Pond, Conception Bay	
do	10 00	Foxtrap, Conception Bay	
Gambo	20 00	Norton Cove, Bonavista Bay	
St. John's	50 00	Codroy, St. George	
do	220 00	Codroy, St. George	
do	10 00	Amelia Cove, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Halls Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Seal Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
London, England.....	10 00	Ming's Bight, St. Barbe	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licenses

Date	Registry		Name
	Vol.	Folio	
Sept.	3	22	28 Annie Oxley
	3	22	29 E. C. Robinson.....
	5	22	30 C. R. Thomson & B. Keeping.....
	1	22	31 Aloysius V. Farrell.....
Dec.	6	22	32 Harry C. Thomson
	6	22	33 do
	6	22	34 do
	7	22	35 do
	8	22	36 do
	8	22	37 do
	8	22	38 do
	9	22	39 do
	9	22	40 do
	9	22	41 do
	9	22	42 do
	14	22	43 do
	15	22	44 do
	14	22	45 James Coughlan.....
	15	22	46 Edward C. Robinson.....
	22	22	47 W. J. Sinnott, J. W. Morris and Perez.....
Sept.	6	22	48 Richard T. McGrath.....
Dec.	3	22	49 Richard T. McGrath.....
Sept.	6	22	50 Charles W. H. Tessier, Ralph W. Strong and Roscoe H. Wing
	6	22	51 Charles W. H. Tessier, Ralph W. Strong and Roscoe H. Wing
	7	22	52 Andrew A. Delgado
	8	22	53 Robert B. Job.....
	8	22	54 John Browning.....
Oct.	24	22	55 Hon. M. P. Gibbs
Nov.	16	22	56 Samuel J. Foote.....
	16	22	57 Samuel J. Foote.....
1911			
Jan.	3	22	58 William H. Taylor
	3	22	59 S. J. Foote
	3	22	60 Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Limited.....
1910			
Oct.	28	22	61 James E. Grant
	28	22	62 do
Nov.	12	22	63 William H. Taylor.....
	16	22	64 do
Dec.	10	22	65 do
1911			
Jan.	3	22	66 do
	3	22	67 do
1910			
Dec.	22	22	68 James Coughlan
1911			
Jan.	6	22	69 Annie Oxley
1910			
Dec.	14	22	70 John J. Oxley.....

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Residence.	Fee	Locality.	Remarks.
St. John's	\$10 00	Foxtrap, Conception Bay	
London, England....	10 00	Hummock Island, Exploits Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Burnt Island Brook, Burgeo and LaPoile	
St. Lawrence	10 00	Red Head, Placentia Bay	
London, England.....	20 00	Shallow Bay, St. Barbe	
do	20 00	Cow Head Harbor, St. Barbe	
do	60 00	St. Paul's Inlet, St. Barbe	
do	20 00	Deer Arm, Bonne Bay	
do	20 00	Parsons Pond, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Lower Head, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Downes Point, St. Barbe	
do	30 00	Parsons Pond, St. Barbe	
do	40 00	Between Broom and Martin Pt., St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Parsons Pond, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Portland Cove, St. Barbe	
do	60 00	Piccadilly, Port au Port Bay	
do	50 00	Piccadilly Head, Port au Port Bay	
St. John's	10 00	St. Juliens, St. Barbe	
London, England.....	20 00	Inland Brigus, Conception Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Bay LeMoine Neck, Burgeo & LaPoile	
Oderin, Placentia.....	30 00	Bay de E'Eau Brook, Placentia Bay	
do	10 00	North West Brook, Placentia Bay	
St. John's	30 00	Beaver River, Labrador	
New York.....			
St. John's.....	30 00	Coffee Pond, Labrador	
New York.....			
St. John's	20 00	Bobs Head, Notre Dame Bay	
do	60 00	Reddix Bight and Ramah Bay, Labrador	
do	20 00	Little Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
do	230 00	Little Salmonier Pt., St. Mary's Bay	
do	60 00	Isthmus Bay, Bay St. George	
do	10 00	do do	
do	40 00	Bluff Head, St. George	
do	10 00	Bell Island, Conception Bay	
Sydney, C.B.....	20 00	do do	
Bell Island.....	80 00	Bell Island, Conception Bay	
do	10 00	do do	
St. John's	20 00	Inland Little Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Little Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
do	30 00	Seal Cove Head, Bay St. George	
do	10 00	Inland Lewis Brook, Port au Port Bay	
do	10 00	Inland Bluff Head, Port au Port Bay	
do	30 00	Red and Merchant Coves, Fortune Bay	
do	60 00	Deer Lake, St. George	
do	120 00	North Brook, Deer Lake, St. George	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licenses

Date	Registry.		Name.
	Vol.	Folio.	
1910 Dec. 17	22	71	John J. Oxley
1911 Jan. 11	22	72	Edward J. Kennedy
1910 Sept. 10	22	73	Archibald Lindsay
	22	74	William Mitchell and Daniel A. McLean
	22	75	William H. McRobert
	22	76	Charles R. Thomson
	22	77	William E. Bearns and John V. O'Dea
	22	78	Henry Crawford
	22	79	John J. St. John
	22	80	William H. McRobert
Oct. 4	22	81	Robert G. Rendell
Sept. 16	22	82	Sidney Woods
	22	83	Luke Chafe
	22	84	Luke Chafe
	22	85	William E. Bearns
	22	86	Archibald Lindsay
Oct. 10	22	87	Thomas J. Watters
1911 Jan. 13	22	88	Frederick W. Knight
	22	89	Bernard McGrath and Jas. Coughlan
1910 Oct. 29	22	90	James K. Kent
Nov. 8	22	91	James M. Keut
Oct. 29	22	92	James Walsh
	22	93	James M. Kent
	22	94	James M. Kent
	22	95	Hon. John Harvey
Sept. 27	22	96	James W. Grant
	22	97	The White Marble Co., Ltd
	22	98	John J. St. John
	22	99	John J. St. John
	22	100	Archibald Lindsay
	22	101	Robert G. Rendell
	22	102	The Lawrence Syndicate
1911 Jan. 23	22	103	John J. Oxley
1910 Sept. 21	22	104	Charles O'N. Conroy
	22	105	Cyril W. G. Tessier
1911 Jan. 16	22	106	William H. Taylor
	22	107	William H. Taylor
	22	108	Edwin W. Roberts
1910 Nov. 16	22	109	Hon. M. P. Gibbs
	22	110	William M. Mitchell and Daniel A. McLean

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Residence,	Fee	Locality.	Remarks.
St. John's	\$10 00	Deer Lake, St. George	
do	10 00	St. Julien's Harbor, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Southern Gooseberry Island, Bonavista	
Sound Is., P.B., & Sydney	60 00	Inland White Point, Placentia Bay	
Halifax, Nova Scotia....	20 00	Rabbits Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Eagle River, Labrador	
do	250 00	Trout River, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Rantem Cove, Trinity Bay	
do	100 00	Gregory River, St. Barbe	
Halifax, Nova Scotia....	10 00	Cann Island, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	20 00	Southern Fichot Island, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Fichot Islands, St. Barbe	
Rose Blanche.....	10 00	Rose Blanche, Burgeo and LaPoile	
do	10 00	do do	
St. John's	10 00	North Island, Notre Dame Bay	
do	100 00	Gregory River, St. Barbe	
Ottawa, Canada.....	10 00	Romaines Brook, St. George	
St. John's	200 00	Nichollsville, Humber River	
do	60 00	Rat Cove, Fortune Bay	
do	20 00	Hope Cove, Fortune Bay	
do	70 00	do do	
do	540 00	Long Harbor River, Fortune Bay	
do	70 00	Long Harbor, Fortune Bay	
do	60 00	West Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Croc Harbor, St. Barbe	
do	150 00	North Brook, Deer Lake	
do	30 00	Canada Harbor, St. Barbe	
do	20 00	Ship Cove, Bay St. George	
do	40 00	do do	
do	140 00	do do	
do	110 00	Bear Brook, Bay St. George	
London, England.....	20 00	Deer Cove, St. Barbe	
St. John's	400 00	Upper Humber River, St. George	
do	10 00	Flat Bay Brook, St. George	
do	10 00	Topsail Head, Conception Bay	
do	80 00	Pillier Bay, St. Barbe	
do	60 00	Pillier Brook, St. Barbe	
do	20 00	Piccadilly, Port au Port	
do	80 00	Table Mountain, Port au Port	
Sound Is., P.B., & Sydney	10 00	Hickey's Pond, Placentia Bay	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licenses

Date	Registry.		Name.
	Vol	Folio	
1910			
Oct. 3	22	111	William M. Mitchell and Daniel A. McLean.....
Dec. 7	22	112	Edward Kavanagh and John Harris.....
1911			
Jan. 23	22	114	E. W. Roberts.....
13	22	113	James O. McLean.....
23	22	115	E. W. Roberts.....
Feb. 1	22	116	E. W. Roberts and John Fenelon.....
1910			
Oct. 12	22	117	Hon. D. Morison.....
12	22	118	do.....
12	22	119	do.....
1911			
Jan. 6	22	120	Chas. Dixon and William G. Pushie.....
1910			
Nov. 30	22	121	Joseph Pippy.....
Dec. 16	22	122	Rev. H. Feaver, W. H. Taylor and D. Hudson.....
1911			
Feb. 4	22	123	George S. Webber.....
6	22	124	Thomas C. Doan.....
1910			
Oct. 5	22	125	Esau and John Butler.....
5	22	126	Esau and John Butler.....
5	22	127	Robert G. Rendell.....
6	22	128	James Rendell.....
6	22	129	Samuel Collins and Fred Smallwood.....
7	22	130	George Hodder.....
8	22	131	George Roberts.....
8	22	132	Esau and John Butler.....
8	22	133	Frederick J. Winlow.....
10	22	134	Otto Emerson.....
11	22	135	Thomas E. Wells.....
1911			
Jan. 14	22	136	William H. Taylor.....
14	22	137	do.....
Feb. 11	22	138	W. H. Taylor and S. J. Foote.....
1910			
Oct. 14	22	139	Charles R. Thomson.....
14	22	140	Robert B. Job.....
14	22	141	S. J. Foote and W. H. Taylor.....
17	22	142	Thomas E. Wells.....
18	22	143	Thomas E. Wells.....
Nov. 12	22	144	Thomas Kelly.....
1911			
Jan. 10	22	145	James J. McGrath.....
1910			
Oct. 22	22	146	Robert B. Job.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-11.

Residence	Fee	Locality	Remarks
Sound Is., P.B., & Sydney	\$10 00	Hickey's Pond, Plucentia Bay	
St John's	20 00	North West Brook, Placentia Bay	
do	10 00	South Island, Twillingate	
Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.	230 00	do do	
St-John's	10 00	Victor Brook, Port au Port Bay	
do	10 00	Big Brook, Port au Port Bay	
do	10 00	Rowsell's Harbor, Labrador	
do	20 00	Humber River, Bay of Islands	
do	20 00	do do	
do	20 00	Baie Verte, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Tickle Bay, Trinity Bay	
Chester, N.S., & St. John's	30 00	Lewis Brook, Port au Port Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Island Pond, St. John's East	
New York.....	20 00	Southern Dead Island, Labrador	
Topsail.....	10 00	Old Brook, Fortune Bay	
do	30 00	Red Head, Fortune Bay	
St. John's	40 00	South West Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Hopeall Head, Trinity Bay	
Hare B, B.B., & St. John's	20 00	Locker Flat Island, Bonavista Boy	
Twillingate.....	10 00	Chance Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Green Cove, Labrador	
Topsail.....	30 00	South West Arm, Fortune Bay	
Guelph, Canada	100 00	Serpentine River, St. George	
St. John's	20 00	Kent's Pond, St. John's East	
Little Bay, N.D.B	10 00	South West Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Plaster Cove, Bay St. George	
do	50 00	Snooks Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
do	20 00	Bobs Head, Notre Dame Bay	
do	20 00	St. Julien's, St. Barbe	
do	60 00	North Brook, Deer Lake	
do	10 00	Dark Tickle Island, Notre Dame Bay	
Little Bay, N.D.B	110 00	West Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
do do	30 00	South West Arm, Notre Dome Bay	
New York.....	10 00	Ming's Bight, St. Barbe	
St. Johh's	10 00	Littte Bell Island, Conception Bay	
do	140 00	North Brook, Deer Lake, St. George	

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Date.	Registry.		Name.
	Vol.	Folio.	
1910			
Oct.	24	22	147 Thomas E. Wells.....
	24	22	148 Edward Doyle.....
	26	22	149 James Rendell.....
	26	22	150 George Hodder.....
	31	22	151 Andrew A. Delgado.....
Nov.	1	22	152 Robert B. Job.....
	2	22	153 William Campbell.....
	4	22	154 Elizabeth M., Minnie A, and Gert. Tobin.....
	5	22	155 Thomas J. Freeman.....
	5	22	156 do.....
	5	22	157 do.....
	7	22	158 T. Wall, A. A. Delgado, S. Peet, A. Rowsell, A. Marcella, M. B. Vail, and W. G. Pippy.....
	7	22	159 T. Wall, A. A. Delgado, S. Peet, A. Rowsell, A. Marcella, M. B. Vail, and W. G. Pippy.....
	8	22	160 Hon. John Harvey.....
	9	22	161 James Rendell.....
	9	22	162 George A. Davey.....
	9	22	163 Edward H. Davey.....
	9	22	164 Hon. John Harvey.....
	10	22	165 William A. Godley.....
	10	22	166 William Campbell.....
	10	22	167 do.....
	11	22	168 Henry J. Brownrigg.....
	10	22	169 William G. Smith.....
	11	22	170 Michael Cosh (of Thos).....
	11	22	171 Hon. R. K. Bishop.....
	11	22	172 do.....
	12	22	173 William G Smith.....
	12	22	174 M. B. Vail and W. G Smith.....
	12	22	175 do do.....
	14	22	176 William M Clapp.....
	14	22	177 Robert P Scott.....
	17	22	178 Marldon A Bastow.....
1911			
Feb.	27	22	179 Richard Tilden Smith.....
1910			
Nov.	11	22	180 Hon. R. K. Bishop.....
	11	22	181 do.....
	17	22	182 John J. Oxley.....
	18	22	183 George W. Hender.....
	22	22	184 E. L. Jerrett, L. J. and Wm. Jerrett.....
	23	22	185 C S. Fletcher, D Monroe and C F Taylor.....
	23	22	186 Geo. W. Jardine and Jas. W Grant.....
	24	22	187 J. M. Moubray & Co.....
	24	22	188 Nfld Smelting Co., Ltd.....
	24	22	189 Globe Land and Mineral Co.....
	24	22	190 John J. St. John.....
	24	22	191 do.....
	24	22	192 do.....
	24	22	193 Rev. Jas. J McGrath.....
	24	22	194 do.....
	24	22	195 William E Bearns.....
	29	22	196 William Campbell.....

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Residence.	Fee.	Locality.	Remarks.
Little Bay, N.D.B.....	\$20 00	South West Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	60 00	West Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
do	30 00	Hopeall Bay, Trinity Bay	
Twillingate.....	10 00	East Chance Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Inland Little Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
do	70 00	Nichollsville, Deer Lake, St. George	
do	10 00	Little Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
Twillingate.....	20 00	Moreton's Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	40 00	Red Head, Bay de Verde	
do	40 00	Seal Cove, Bay de Verde	
do	50 00	Job's Cove, Bay de Verde	
do	10 00	Pilley's Island, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Long Island, Notre Dame Bay	
do	250 00	Long Harbor, Fortune Bay	
do	10 00	Southern Point, Trinity Bay	
do	20 00	Hopeall, Trinity Bay	
do	20 00	do do	
do	20 00	do do	
do	20 00	Chapple Arm, Trinity Bay	
do	10 00	Western Bay, Bay de Verde	
do	20 00	Ochre Pit Cove, Bay de Verde	
do	10 00	Long Pond, Conception Bay	
do	10 00	Spread Eagle Bay, Trinity Bay	
Hopewell, Trinity Bay ..	10 00	Hopeall Bay, Trinity Bay	
St. John's	20 00	Long Harbor, Fortune Bay	
do	110 00	do do	
do	10 00	Hopeall, Trinity Bay	
do	10 00	do do	
do	10 00	Spread Eagle Bay, Trinity Bay	
do	20 00	Southern Bear Cove, Ferryland	
Sydney, Nova Scotia.....	30 00	Inland LaPlante, Placentia Bay	
St. John's	100 00	Richmond Hill, St. John's West	
London, England.....	90 00	Bauline, St. John's West	
St. John's	40 00	Long Harbor, Fortune Bay	
do	40 00	do do	
do	60 00	Mount Cormack, Bay D'Espoir	
Gambo.....	10 00	Cat Bay, Bonavista Bay	
Cavendish, Trinity.....	10 00	Cavendish, Trinity Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Peter's River, Labrador	
Bay Roberts & St. John's	20 00	Cupids, Conception Bay	
London, England.....	30 00	York Harbor, Bay of Islands	
St. John's	10 00	do do	
London, England.....	30 00	do do	
St. John's	10 00	Goose Cove, Hare Bay, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Inland Clarke's Beach, Port de Grave	
do	10 00	do do	
Bell Island, C.B.....	10 00	Job's Cove, Bay de Verde	
do	10 00	do do	
St. John's	10 00	Goose Cove, Hare Bay, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Northern Bay, Bay de Verde	

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Date.	Registry.		Name.
	Vol.	Folio.	
1910			
Nov. 30	22	197	C. S. Fletcher, D. Monroe and C. F. Taylor.....
30	22	198	James W. Grant.....
30	22	199	Robert A. Templeton.....
1911			
Feb. 22	22	200	John J. Oxley.....
1910			
Dec. 6	22	201	Thomas Coish.....
8	22	202	Adam Pond.....
9	22	203	A. V. Farrell.....
10	22	204	Hon. C. H. Emerson.....
10	22	205	Arthur Thomson.....
10	22	206	Robert G. Rendell.....
15	22	207	William Campbell.....
15	22	208	B. Keeping.....
17	22	209	Hon. John Harvey.....
19	22	210	Labrador Syndicate, Ltd.....
19	22	211	do.....
19	22	212	Archibald Macpherson.....
20	22	213	Hon. John Harvey.....
22	22	214	James Rendell.....
22	22	215	do.....
27	22	216	Charles O'N. Conroy.....
1911			
Feb. 27	22	217	Leonard Earle.....
Mar. 3	22	218	Emanuel Pike.....
9	22	219	John P. Chetwynd.....
9	22	220	Robert J. Henderson.....
1910			
Nov. 16	22	221	John J. Oxley.....
1911			
Mar. 11	22	222	C. E. Cottier and W. H. Taylor.....
11	22	223	do do.....
11	22	224	do do.....
15	22	225	do do.....
15	22	226	do do.....
15	22	227	do do.....
Jan. 4	22	228	William G. Pippy and others.....
4	22	229	Robert G. Rendell.....
4	22	230	do.....
7	22	231	do.....
7	22	232	do.....
13	22	233	John D. Copeland.....
13	22	234	A. Farnell, A and L. Gabriel.....
14	22	235	J. Norris, J. Wells, R. D. Walsh and P. Burke.....
16	22	236	Robert B. Job.....
20	22	237	John P. Powell.....
21	22	238	William M. Clapp.....
21	22	239	Arthur W. Knight.....
21	22	240	do.....
23	22	241	William Campbell.....
31	22	242	Robert B. Job.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-11.

Residence	Fee	Locality	Remarks
St. John's	\$10 00	Peters' River, Labrador	
do	10 00	Paradise Main River, Labrador	
do	10 00	Hatchet Cove, Trinity Bay	
do	60 00	North Brook, Deer Lake, St. George	
Green's Harbor, Trinity..	10 00	Green's Harbor, Trinity Bay	
Twillingate	10 00	Durrell's Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
St. Lawrence, Burin.....	20 00	Western Cove, Placentia Bay	
St. John's	30 00	Lewis' Brook, Port au Port Bay	
do	10 00	Seal Cove, Bay de Verde	
do	50 00	South-West Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
do	20 00	Lushe's Bight, do	
do	30 00	Croc Harbor, St. Barbe	
do	40 00	Green's Harbor, Trinity Bay	
London, Eng.....	20 00	Parsons' Pond, St. Barbe	
do	30 00	St. Paul's Inlet, do	
St. John's	10 00	Terra Nova River, Bonavista Bay	
do	20 00	York Harbor, Bay of Islands	
do	20 00	Purwax River, Labrador	
do	30 00	Forteau Bay, do	
do	40 00	Lewis' Brook, Port au Port Bay	
Twillingate	60 00	Jackson's Arm, White Bay	
Channel	10 00	Cinquerf Bay, Burgeo and LaPoile	
Grand Bruit, Burgeo....	40 00	do do	
LaPoile	10 00	do do	
St. John's	30 00	Mount Cormack, Bay D'Espoir	
London, Eng, & St John's	400 00	Parsons' Pond, St. Barbe	
do do	170 00	do do	
do do	30 00	do do	
do do	600 00	Bay St. Genevieve, St. Barbe	
do do	360 00	Croc Harbor, do	
do do	40 00	Pilier Bay do	
St. John's	20 00	Randell Cove, Notre Dame Bay	
do	40 00	South-West Arm do	
do	10 00	do do	
do	10 00	do do	
do	10 00	do do	
Antigonish, N. S.....	70 00	Hickey's Pond, Placentia Bay	
St. Lawrence	10 00	inland Grandy Sound, Burgeo and LaPoile	
Three Arms & Little Bay	20 00	Southern Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	30 00	Little St. Lawrence, Placentia Bay	
do	10 00	Barry's Brook, Gander Bay	
do	10 00	The Lowns, Ferryland	
do	20 00	Bett's Cove, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	do do	
do	40 00	Nichollsville, Deer Lake	
do	160 00	Mount Cormack, Bay D'Espoir	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licenses

Date	Registry		Name
	Vol.	Folio	
1911			
Feb.	8	22	243 William Cook
	2	22	244 Robert G. Rendell.....
	16	22	245 Jane Taylor
	17	22	246 Harry J. Crowe.....
Mar.	4	22	247 William Campbell
April	3	22	248 Hon. John Harvey
	4	22	249 Charles Ed. Cottier and William H. Taylor
	4	22	250 do do
	4	22	251 do do
	4	22	252 William H. Taylor.....
	5	22	253 Hon. Charles H. Emerson
	8	22	254 Richard Tilden Smith.....
	8	22	255 do
	13	22	256 Hon. Charles H. Emerson.....
	13	22	257 William H. Taylor.....
	20	22	258 Lionel B. Oldfield.....
Jan.	28	22	259 Wm. T. Baird and Henry Anstey.....
Feb.	13	22	260 C. R. Thomson, Wm. Cook and C. J. Barnes.....
	13	22	261 C. R. Thomson and Wm. Cook.....
Mar.	1	22	262 Hon. John Harvey.....
	1	22	263 do
	11	22	264 James Dawe.....
April	22	22	265 Charles Blackburn.....
	22	22	266 do
Feb.	21	22	267 Thomas Morris.....
	16	22	268 James R. Hayse
	20	21	269 Samuel Ruby
	21	22	270 Joseph H. Tavener
	23	22	271 G. G. Spracklin and Rev. H. Feaver
	25	22	272 Richard D. Walsh
Mar.	7	22	273 C. W. G. Tessier
	8	22	274 Sidney Woods.....
	11	22	275 Hon. M. P. Gibbs
	15	22	276 Jonathan Noseworthy
	21	22	277 Charles R. Thomson.....
	22	22	278 Wm. Campbell and C. R. Thomson.....
	23	22	279 Rev. A. Pittman, J. T. Bowers, A. G. Gullen, and S. G. Blackler
	21	22	280 J Charles Parsons.....
April	19	22	281 John G Smith
	22	22	282 Nfld. Oil (Parent) Development Syndicate, Ltd.....
	3	22	283 Hon. W. C. Job
	5	22	284 Labrador Syndicate, Ltd.....
	5	22	285 do
	5	22	286 do
	5	22	287 do
	5	22	288 do
	5	22	289 do
	7	22	290 do
	8	22	291 W. Churchill, F. J. Morris, J. Anderson, S. A. Churchill, R. Roach, and Wm. Clements
	10	22	293 Hon. John Harvey
	10	22	292 do
	11	22	294 William E. Bearns
	12	22	295 John Fenelon and Edwin W. Roberts.....
	15	22	296 Patrick Burke.....
	15	22	297 Richard White

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-11.

Residence.	Fee.	Locality.	Remarks.
St. John's	\$ 20 00	Moreton's Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Round Head Island, St. Barbe	
do	40 00	Stock Cove, Bonavista Bay	
Botwood	30 00	Pipestone Pond River, Bay D'Espoir	
St. John's	10 00	Dixon's Hill and Verran's Is , Placentia Bay	
do	20 00	Ryan's Brook, Grand River, St. George	
London, Eng, & St. John's	1200 00	Hawke Harbor, St. Barbe	
do do	360 00	Winter Cove, do	
do do	310 00	Portland Creek, do	
St. John's	30 00	Hawke Harbor, do	
do	500 00	Portland Creek, do	
London, England.....	10 00	Portugal Cove, St John's East	
do	30 00	do do	
St. John's	700 00	Bell Burns and Portland Creek, St. Barbe	
do	800 00	Portland Creek, do	
London, England.....	800 00	Sacred Bay do	
Twillingate	10 00	Farmer head, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Cinqcerf Brook, Burgeo and LaPoile	
do	10 00	do do	
do	60 00	Flat Bay Brook, Bay St. George	
do	40 00	do do	
Montreal, Canada.....	10 00	Inland Cape Broyle, Ferryland	
St. John's	120 00	Inland Green Point, St. Barbe	
do	80 00	Wigwam Point, Bonne Bay	
St. George's.....	10 00	Tomack Pond, Bay St. George	
do	20 00	Inland Lewis Brook, Port au Port Bay	
The Goulds, St. John's W.	10 00	Inland Upper Gullies, Harbor Main	
Little Bay, Twillingate...	10 00	Otter Island, Notre Dame Bay	
Brigus, N.F., & Chester, N.S	20 00	Jack o' Club's Cove, Port au Port Bay	
Bell Island	10 00	Ming's Bight, St. Barbe	
St. John's	10 00	Tommy Toucher's Cove, Bay St. George	
do	50 00	Scaffold Hill, Bay D'Espoir	
do	10 00	Fox Island River, Port au Port Bay	
do	20 00	Goose Arm, Bay of Islands	
do	10 00	Near Island Brook, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Cremaillere Harbor, St. Barbe	
Tilt Cove and Nippers Hr.	20 00	Nippers Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	20 00	Grates Cove, Bay de Verde	
Bishop's Falls	20 00	Little Seldom-Come-By, Notre Dame Bay	
London, Eng.....	40 00	Hooper's Brook, Port au Port Bay	
St. John's	200 00	Parsons' Pond, St. Barbe	
London, Eng.....	100 00	Inland Green Point, St. Barbe	
do	40 00	Deer Arm, Bonne Bay	
do	50 00	Rocky Harbor, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Ariege Bay, Hare Bay, St. Barbe	
do	20 00	Parsons' Pond, do	
do	30 00	St. Paul's Inlet, do	
do	60 00	Parsons' Pond, do	
St. John's, Topsail & Bell I	40 00	Bell Island, Conception Bay	
do do	390 00	Deer Lake, St. George	
do do	110 00	Inland Deer Lake, St George	
do do	60 00	Hall's Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
do do	10 00	Piccadilly Harbor, Port au Port Bay	
Little Bay	10 00	Bob's Head, Hall's Bay, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Bell Island, Conception Bay	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licenses

Date	Registry.		Name.
	Vol	Folio	
1911			
May 30	22	298	William H. Taylor.....
30	22	299	John M. Spinks
30	22	300	do
30	22	301	do
30	22	302	do
April 18	22	303	Rev. A. Pittman, S. J. Blackler and A. G. Gillam
20	22	304	J. Arthur Greene.....
21	22	305	do
21	22	306	do
21	22	307	do
21	22	308	do
21	22	309	do
21	22	310	do
21	22	311	do
21	22	312	do
21	22	313	do
24	22	314	do
26	22	315	do
24	22	316	Robert B. Job
21	22	317	J. Arthur Greene
24	22	318	Robert B. Job ..
24	22	319	James R. Hayse
24	22	320	Robert B. Job
June 13	22	321	Walter Miles.....
May 11	22	323	J. A. W. W. McNeily.....
11	22	324	do
11	22	325	do
June 24	22	334	Elmer Sherwood and James Rendell... ..
May 1	22	335	William Campbell
9	22	336	Daniel Snooks.....
10	22	337	James G. Smith
12	22	338	William Earle.....
15	22	339	Patrick J. Fitzgerald.....
18	22	340	Edward Doyle.....
19	22	341	Obadiah Hodder.....
19	22	342	James G. Smith
22	22	343	William J. Ellis
22	22	344	Patrick T. McGrath.....
23	22	345	William J. Snow.....
25	22	346	Charles R. Thompson.....
27	22	347	S. J. Blackler, A. G. Gullen, H. Milley, and Rev. A. Pittman.....
5	22	348	Fredk. V. Chesman.....
25	22	349	William Campbell
26	22	350	Archibald Lindsay.....
27	23	1	William Earle
27	23	2	Robert Freeman.....
29	23	3	Michael J. O'Brien.....
29	23	4	Samuel Ruby
June 7	23	7	Samuel J. Foote.....
9	23	8	do
10	23	9	J., G. A., L. and R., Stirling, J. Manuel and C. O'N. Conroy
10	23	10	Charles O'Neil Conroy.....
10	23	11	do
13	23	12	Frederick W. Knight
13	23	13	Walter Clouston.....
15	23	14	Richard S. Dahl..

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-11.

Residence.	Fee	Locality.	Remarks.
St. John's	\$10 00	N. W. Arm, Alexander Bay, Bonavista Bay	
Toronto, Canada.....	40 00	Northern Bay, Bay de Verde	
do	20 00	Job's Cove, do	
do	60 00	Caplin Cove, do	
do	20 00	Seal Cove, do	
Tilt Cove & Nippers Hr...	10 00	Nippers Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	
London, Eng.....	70 00	Cape Rouge Harbor, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Pilley's Island, Notre Dame Bay	
do	20 00	do do	
do	10 00	Stag and Shoal Tickle Island, N. D. Bay	
do	10 00	Seal Islands, Notre Dame Bay	
do	40 00	Mings Bight, St. Barbe	
do	20 00	Chance Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Marley's Cove, Trinity Bay	
do	20 00	Mount Cormack, Bay D'Espoir	
do	20 00	Inland Lewis Brook, Port au Port Bay	
do	10 00	Mouse Cove, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Clay Cove, Trinity Bay	
St. John's	40 00	Lower Cove, Bay St. George	
London, Eng.....	20 00	Tizzard's Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	70 00	Long Pt. Peninsula, Port au Port Bay	
St. George's.....	40 00	Hare Bay Brook, Bay St. George	
St. John's	140 00	Child's Brook, Gander River	
London, Eng..	590 00	Portland Creek, St. Barbe	
St. John's	50 00	Parsons' Pond, do	
do	10 00	Stanford River, do	
do	10 00	Cow Head, do	
Odessa, N. Y., & St. John's	350 00	Inland Forteau Bay, Labrador	
St. John's	20 00	Foxtrap, Conception Bay	
Bay of Islands	60 00	Inland Bonne Bay, St. Barbe	
Botwood.....	20 00	Dog Bay Point, Notre Dame Bay	
Fogo	30 00	East Tickle, Fogo Island, Notre Dame Bay	
Harbor Grace	10 00	White Bear Bay, Labrador	
St. John's	20 00	South-west Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
Twillingate.	10 00	Twillingate Burnt Is., do	
Botwood.....	20 00	Little Seldom-Come-By do	
St. John's	20 00	Little Bay do	
do	20 00	do do	
Boston, Mass.....	30 00	Broad Cove, Port au Port Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Inland Burnt Head, Bay de Verde	
Nippers Hr. and Tilt Cove	10 00	Inland Betts Cove, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	30 00	Parsons' Pond, St. Barbe	
do	10 00	Western Bay, Bay de Verde	
do	400 00	Fox Island River, Port au Port Bay	
Fogo.....	10 00	Shoal Arm, Fogo Island, Notre Dame Bay	
St. John's	60 00	Inland Broad Cove, Port au Port Bay	
Renfrew, Canada.....	50 00	Jude Island, Placentia Bay	
St. John's	10 00	Shoal Bay, Ferryland	
do	50 00	Green Point, St. Barbe	
do	60 00	Upper Humber River, St. George	
do	40 00	Inland Rock Cove, Notre Dame Bay	
do	20 00	Wolf Cove, Hall's Bay, do	
do	20 00	Island Rock Cove, do	
do	20 00	North Brook, Deer Lake, St. George	
do	30 00	Black Island, Grady, Labrador	
Sydney, Nova Scotia	10 00	Cross Point, Placentia Bay	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Licenses

Date.	Registry.		Name.
	Vol.	Folio.	
1911			
June 19	23	15	John J. St. John
19	23	16	David Baird.....
20	23	17	Robert B. Job
20	23	18	Moses Mayers.....
20	23	19	John J. St. John.....
20	23	20	do
21	23	21	George Hodder..
21	23	22	do
21	23	23	William Campbell
26	23	24	Hon. John Harvey.....
28	23	25	West Coast Syndicate, Ltd
29	23	26	Moses Mayers
29	23	27	Samuel J. Foote
29	23	28	Michael J. O'Brien
29	23	29	do
29	23	30	do
29	23	31	do
30	23	32	John B. Foote.....

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
June 30th, 1911.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-11.

Residence.	Fee.	Locality.	Remarks.
St. John's	10 00	Inland Foxtrap, Conception Bay	
do	40 00	Brigus, Port de Grave	
do	60 00	Fox Island River, inland Port au Port Bay	
do	200 00	Rocky Harbor, St. Barbe	
do	20 00	do do	
do	20 00	Martin Point do	
Twillingate	10 00	Chance Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	
do	10 00	Bluff Head, Twillingate, N. D. B.	
St. John's	10 00	North East Arm, Placentia	
do	10 00	Seal Cove, Bay de Verde	
do	60 00	Green Point, St. Barbe	
do	680 00	St. Paul's Inlet, St. Barbe	
do	70 00	North Brook, Deer Lake, St. George	
Renfrew, Ontario	20 00	Kelly's Island, Conception Bay	
do	20 00	Inland Rabbits' Arm, Notre Dame Bay	
do	20 00	Conche, St. Barbe	
do	40 00	Cape Rouge and Conche Hr., St. Barbe	
Grand Bank	30 00	Corbin Harbor, Placentia Bay	

SYDNEY D. BLANDFORD,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Licenses to Cut Timber Issued during the Year 1910-1911.

Date.	Name.	Locality.	AREA. Square Miles.	Rental.	Bonus
July 18	William H. Taylor.....	Fischel's Brook, St. George	85	\$170	\$170
26	Gander River Pulp and Lumber Company, Limited.....	Up'r Waters of Gander River	150	300	300
26	William H. Hoffman.....	do do	70	140	140
Aug. 5	William H. Taylor	Round P. Is., Bay D'Espoir	300	600	600
Sept. 20	John J. Oxley.....	Garia B. Bk., Bur. & LaPoile	50	100	100
Oct. 4	William H. Taylor.....	Kitty's Brook	124	248	148
4	do	Nor. of Millertown Junction	102	204	204
26	Bay du Nord Corporation.....	B. du Nord, Belle B., For. B	600	1200	1200
Nov. 1	Leonard Harrison.....	Sir J. J. Glover Is., Grand L	18	36	36
1	do	South of Hinds Lake.....	48	96	96
Oct. 31	William H. Taylor	Serpentine L., Dist. St. Geo.	35	70	70
31	do	East of Grand Pond.....	180	360	360
31	do	Hinds Lake.....	62	124	124
31	Leonard Harrison.....	Kitty's Brook.....	64	128	128
31	do	do	60	120	120
Nov. 7	James R. Johnson.....	West of Gander River	80	160	160
7	William H. Taylor	North of Hinds Lake.....	58	116	116
7	John W. Moore	North West of Grand Pond..	32	64	64
17	Walter Baine Grieve	Double Mer, N. S. Hamilton Inlet, Labrador	1000	2000	2000
17	do	do do	550	1100	1100
29	James R. Johnson.....	Inl. LaPoile, Dis. Bur. & LaP	50	100	100
Aug. 24	William Clapp	Inl. N. of W. Bear A., Lab.	865	1730	1730
Dec. 8	Archibald A. Dickson.....	Inland Bay St. George.....	273	546	546
16	James J. Tobin.....	On both sides of St. Lewis River, Labrador	600	1200	1200
16	do	In. St. Lewis Inlet, Labrador	411	822	822
1911					
Feb. 14	Walter Baine Grieve	In. S of Mokkaivik, Lab.....	950	1900	1900
Mar. 23	Walter Crosbie.....	West S. Terra Nova River...	112	224	224
23	Arthur J. Dove.....	the Backway, Ham. Int, Lab	540	1080	1080
April 11	Gambo Lumber Co.....	Inl. from Middle B., Gambo	40	80	80
11	do	Indian Bay, Bonavista Bay...	70	140	140
11	Harry J. Crowe	E. of Lit. Rattling Bk., Ex. R	65	130	130
11	John Anderson.....	S. W. Riv., Sandwich B., Lab	160	320	320
11	do	Main Paradise River & Beaver River, Labrador... ..	265	530	530
11	Bernard McGrath.....	Sand Hill Bay, Labrador.....	165	330	330
11	Charles O'Neil Conroy	Table Bay, Labrador	60	120	120
11	John Anderson	White Bear R. & Eagle R. Lab	290	580	580
11	Samuel J. Foote.....	Bonne Bay.....	132	264	264
May 2	St. George's Lumber Co., Ltd..	Flat Bay Brook, St, George..	50	100	100
June 2	William Campbell.....	Esquimaux River, Labrador	960	1920	1920
2	Thomas J. Freeman.....	both side of St. Augustine River, Labrador... ..	400	800	800
2	do	both sides of Esqui R., Lab.	1000	2000	2000
2	James Coughlan.....	River LaMoughe, Labrador..	800	1600	1600
1910					
Sept. 5	Philip Templeman.....	In. N. of Freshw'r B., Bona B	70	140	140
5	do	In. between Indian Bay and Pinchards's Island.....	100	200	200
1911					
June 26	J Arthur Greene.....	Inland Bonne Bay.....	200	400	400
			12296	\$24592	\$24592

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

*Return of Leases of Mill Sites and Water Powers issued during the
Year 1910-1911.*

Date.	Name.	Locality.	Annual Rental.
July 18	Gambo Lumber Company, Limited.....	Butt's Pond, Gambo.....	\$ 20 00
Oct. 4	Gander River Lumber and Pulp Company, Ltd.	Main Gander River	250 00
			<hr/> \$270 00

SYDNEY D. BLANDFORD,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
June 30th, 1911.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Ninety-nine-year Mining Leases

Date.	Registry.		Name.	Residence.
	Vol.	Folio.		
July 18	7	27	Michael J. O'Brien.....	Ottawa, Canada.....
18	7	28	Hannah Corner.....	Grand Falls.....
Aug. 15	7	29	Robert Brentall and O. Johnson and B. Tulk ...	Gambo & Grand Falls..
10	7	30	John H. Shaw.....	London, England.....
Dec. 31	7	31	Hon. George H. Emerson.....	St. John's.....
31	7	32	Western Copper Co., Ltd.....	do.....
31	7	33	do.....	do.....
31	7	34	do.....	do.....
1911				
June 1	7	35	Charles O'Neill Conroy.....	do

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
June 30th, 1911.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-11.

Locality.	To Whom Delivered.	Fees Paid	Remarks.
Diamond Cove, Rose Blanche	M. J. O'Brien.....	\$20 00	
Riviers Blanche, St. George ..	W. E. Wood .	80 00	
Cat Bay Gut, B..B.....	R. Brentall	20 00	
Joe's Point, Bay D'Espoir	C. H. Emerson.....	20 00	
Codroy Roads, St. George	Hon. G. H. Emerson....	40 00	
Middle Brook, Bay of Islands.....	C. O'N. Conroy.....	40 00	
York Harbor, Bay of Islands	do	40 00	
Eagle Nest Brook, Bay of Islands.....	do	40 00	
Flat Bay Brook, St. George.....	do	80 00	
		\$380 00	

SYDNEY D. BLANDFORD,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Fee-Simple Mining Grants

Date.	Registry.		Name.	Residence.
	Vol.	Folio.		
July 18	1	109	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd.	New Glasgow, N.S.
18	1	110	Anglo-Nfld. Development Co., Ltd., ...	Grand Falls
18	1	111	Obadiah Hodder	Twillingate.
Sept. 20	1	112	Nfld Manganese Iron Ore Mines, Ltd.	Manchester, Eng.

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
June 30th, 1911.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Issued during the Year 1910-11.

Locality.	To Whom Delivered.	Remarks.
Under water, Bell Island	H. E. Knight	
Victoria River, Red Indian Lake.....	W. E. Wood	
North Island, Twillingate	O. Hodder	
Kelligrews River, Harbor Main.....	John J. Oxley	

SYDNEY D. BLANDFORD,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Saw Mills operated With Licenses, Number of Men Employed,

District.	No. of Mills.	No. of Men Employed for 5 Months of the Year.	No. of Logs Cut.	Staves.	
				Quantity.	Value.
Bonavista.....	2	149	71000	M	
Twillingate.....	10	1039	414061	64	\$448 00
Fogo	1	54	75000		
St. George's	1	55	20000		
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	1	13	4500		
	15	1310	584561	64	\$448 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

and Quantity & Value of Material Manufactured during the Year 1910-11.

Headings.		Laths.		Shingles.		Lumber.		Total Re-duced to B. M.	Total Value.
Quan-ty.	Value.	Quan-ty.	Value.	Quan-ty.	Value.	Quan-ty.	Value.		
M		M		M		M			
9	\$90 00	2618	\$5236 00	1569	\$2510 40	2798	\$ 38018 00	2798	\$ 38018 00
						16358	250650 50	16930	258934 90
						1778	21366 00	1778	21366 00
		50	100 00	100	160 00	1200	18365 00	1217	18625 00
		40	80 00	50	80 00	135	1900 00	146	2060 00
9	\$90 00	2708	\$5416 00	1719	\$2750 40	22269	\$330299 50	22869	\$339003 90

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Saw Mills operated Without Licenses, Number of Men Employed,

District.	No. of Mills.	No. of Men Employed for 5 Months in the Year.	No. of Logs Cut.	Staves.		Heading.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Harbor Main.....	3	24	16700	M		M	
Trinity	163	607	587150	4233	\$29631 00	858	\$8580 00
Bonavista	45	504	278600	2586	18102 00	248	2480 00
Twillingate.....	23	658	289200	106	742 00	25	250 00
Fogo.....	3	68	28100	10	70 00		
St. Barbe.....	6	67	37600				
St. George's.....	1	30	8000			6	60 00
Fortune	10	294	100120	4	28 00		
Burin	6	43	22000	1	7 00		
Placentia and St. Mary's.	11	119	54900	30	210 00	9	90 00
	271	2414	1422370	6970	\$48790 00	1146	\$11460 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

and Quantity & Value of Material Manufactured during the Year 1910-11

Laths.		Shingles.		Lumber.		Total Reduced to Board Measure.	Total Value.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
M		M		M			
		10	\$ 16 00	265	\$ 4074 00	266	\$ 4090 00
15	\$ 30 00	4626	7401 60	2903	35675 40	6341	81318 00
3	6 00	1246	1993 00	4384	46968 00	6050	69549 00
1503	3006 00	1470	2352 00	8953	114476 50	9392	120826 50
30	60 00	250	400 00	596	7564 50	630	8094 50
				1017	11791 00	1017	11791 00
80	160 00	200	320 00	329	4186 00	366	4726 00
769	1538 00	2338	3740 80	3266	50942 70	3602	54683 50
61	122 00	105	168 00	411	6256 00	431	6553 00
6	12 00	675	1080 00	1075	15690 00	1167	17082 00
2467	\$4934 00	10920	\$17471 40	23199	\$297624 10	29262	\$378713 50

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Saw Mills operated With & Without Licenses, No. Men Employed,

District.	No. of Mills.	No. of Men for 5 Months in the Year.	No. of Logs Cut.	Staves.		Heading.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Harbor Main	3	24	16700	M		M	
Trinity	163	697	587150	4233	\$29631 00	858	\$8580 00
Bonavista.....	47	653	349600	2586	18102 00	248	2480 00
Twillingate.....	33	1697	703261	170	1190 00	34	340 00
Fogo	4	122	103100	10	70 00		
St. Barbe.....	6	67	37600				
St. George.....	2	85	28000			6	60 00
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	1	13	4500				
Fortune	19	294	100120	4	28 00		
Burin	6	03	22000	1	7 00		
Placentia and St. Mary's.	11	119	54900	30	210 00	9	90 00
	286	3724	2006931	7034	\$49238 00	1155	\$11550 00
	add	to above ...	2394375	pieces	of pulp-	wood,	making
			4401306				

Staves valued at.....	\$7 00 per M	2 M Staves equal	1 M B.M.
Heading valued at.....	10 00 "	1 M Heading equal	1 M "
Laths valued at.....	2 00 "	7 M Laths equal.....	1 M "
Shingles valued at.....	1 60 "	10 M Shingles equal.....	1 M "

Lumber includes Board, Planks and Framing. Average price per M, \$13.81.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

and Quantity & Value of Material Manufactured during the Year 1910-11

Laths.		Shingles.		Lumber.		Total Reduced to Board Measure.	Total Value.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
M		M		M			
.....		10	\$ 16 00	265	\$ 4074 00	266	\$ 4090 00
15	\$ 30 00	4626	7401 60	2903	35675 40	6341	81318 00
3	6 00	1246	1993 00	7182	84986 00	8848	107567 00
4121	8242 00	3039	4862 40	25311	365127 00	26322	379761 40
30	60 00	250	400 00	2374	28930 50	2408	29460 50
.....		.....		1017	11791 00	1017	11791 00
130	260 00	300	480 00	1529	22551 00	1583	23351 00
40	80 00	50	80 00	135	1900 00	146	2060 00
769	1538 00	2338	3740 80	3266	50942 70	3602	54683 50
61	122 00	105	168 00	411	6256 00	431	6553 00
6	12 00	675	1080 00	1075	15690 00	1167	17082 00
5175	\$10350 00	12639	\$20221 80	45468	\$627923 60	52131	\$717717 40
136431	ords or.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68215	586654 00*
						120346	\$1304371 40

* Unmanufactured.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Licenses of Quarries issued during the Year 1910-1911.

Date.	Name.	Locality.	Area			Rental.
			A.	R.	P.	
Oct. 26	Owen J. Owen.....	Long Point, Middle Arm, Bay of Islands.	80	0	0	\$20 00
26	do	North Arm, Bay of Islands	80	0	0	20 00
26	do	Penguin Arm, do	80	0	0	20 00
			240	0	0	\$60 00

SYDNEY D. BLANDFORD,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Department of Agriculture and Mines,
June 30th, 1911.

Report of Wm. Noel, First Surveyor.

Surveyor's Office,

December 30th, 1911.

Hon. S. D. Blandford,

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Sir—I beg leave to report as follows on my work for 1911—

I was engaged at the regular office work up to the 26th April.

On the 27th April, I started work at Waterford Bridge in connection with the right of way for the Trepassey branch railway. I worked on this branch as far as Big Pond, up to the 29th May.

On the 30th May, I left for Trinity by train and Ss Ethie in connection with work on the Bonavista branch. I worked through this line from Trinity to Bonavista. While at Bonavista I also made a survey of the Harbour Pond. I returned to St. John's on the 10th June.

I was engaged at office work up to the 29th June, when I left for Wesleyville to report on the drainage of the road from Badger's Quay to Cape Freels. If ever a road was badly needed anywhere it is in this locality. As the country is so boggy here, it will be a very costly road to build. I was struck very much by the magnificent houses which have been built here. It seems a great pity that they have no proper road connecting the settlements. Since being there I learn that a beginning has been made to build this road. I trust that it will be brought to a successful finish. I arrived at St. John's on the 7th July.

On the 20th July, I went to Bay Roberts in connection with disputes of land at that place and North River. I returned to St. John's on the 22nd July.

On the 27th July, I left for New Bay in connection with a dispute between the Newfoundland Conference and the Salvation Army. I got back to St. John's on the 31st July.

On the 14th August, I went to Bell Island to run some lines at the east end of the Island, and returned to St. John's on the 15th August.

On the 18th August, my-survey party left by the evening train for Broad Cove. I proceeded there on the 22nd. We pitched our camp at Green's

Harbor, and from there made survey of the right of way required for the Heart's Content branch railway at Dildo, New Harbor, Green's Harbor and Witless Bay. I was delayed quite a while at Green's Harbor, in consequence of having to cut out quite a number of boundary lines of old grants. The 22nd of September, I arrived at Heart's Delight. Made survey of right of way at Cavendish, Islington, Heart's Delight and Heart's Desire. Went to Heart's Content on the 9th October and made survey there. Left Heart's Content on the 12th October for Green's Harbor. Found right of way had not been accepted here by the Government Engineer, so went to New Harbor. Finished there and returned to St. John's on the 17th October. I was in town until the 31st October, when I went over the line from Heart's Content to New Harbor, with the Solicitor, examining titles, arriving at St. John's on the 3rd November. On the 6th November, I left with the arbitrators for Heart's Delight, returning to St. John's on the 10th November. On the 14th November, I proceeded to Green's Harbor, in company with the Government Engineer, to make survey of the proposed alteration in the right of way at this place. Finished there on the 18th November. I then paid the arbitration awards at Dildo, New Harbor, Witless Bay, Cavendish, Heart's Delight and Heart's Desire, and arrived back at St. John's on the 23rd November. The balance of the year I have been engaged at office work. Plans of these surveys have been made and deposited in the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM NOEL,

First Surveyor.

Report of H. J. Duder, Second Surveyor.

Surveyor's Office,

January 23rd, 1911.

Hon. S. D. Blandford,

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Sir—Acting upon instructions received from you, I left St. John's on the 5th March for Badger Brook, to make a traverse survey of the Exploits River, the starting point of which was at the mouth of said Badger Brook, for the purpose of locating the boundary line of land leased to the Albert E. Reed Co. The plan of this survey and my report has already been deposited in your office.

On the 11th May, I left here, under your instructions, for Clarenville to measure the length of the Bonavista branch railway, in company with Mr. J. Turner, of the Reid Newfoundland Company. We started measuring from the Shoal Harbor Junction on the 13th, and arrived at Bonavista on the 20th. We found the distance to be 88 miles, 2,327 feet. Having completed the work, we returned to St. John's that same evening by the Ss Fogota.

On the 31st May, I went to Bay Bulls with my party to make surveys of the right of way through private properties required for the purpose of building the Trépassey branch railway at the following places, viz., Bay Bulls, Witless Bay, Mobile, Cape Broyle, Caplin Bay and Ferryland, which was completed on the 26th September.

On the 28th September, I proceeded under your directions to Wesleyville to begin the building of a public road from Pool's Island to Newtown. The distance under construction was six and three-quarter miles, which was not completed owing to the lateness of the season. This locality presents unusual conditions in road building. In the first place, the whole territory is a vast bog, and what is not bog is granite outcrops. Bog land does not present natural drainage, therefore its condition is a wet sodden area of great extent, overlapping well up the granitic protusions which positively precludes any visible chance of getting suitable material for road construction at ordinary cost. Where any small amounts of such material may exist, the bog between it and where it is required on the road is such that by the time it is placed on the road-bed its cost is fabulous, and where the material may be obtained at greater distance its cost is prohibitive. On the other hand, when the material is supplied by boat, its cost is 20 cents per barrel, a price

equally out of reach for road-making. These are some of the conditions road-building in this section presents.

Upon arrival from the Bonavista Bay District, I was employed in continuing a detailed survey of the country lying between the Thorburn Turnpike on the North and the Topsail Road on the South, and extending to the neighborhood of the Horse Cove and Paradise roads on the West, commenced by me in March, 1910. This work has now been suspended for the winter, and I am now employed making plans of said work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. J. DUDER,
Second Surveyor.

Report of Thos. Howe, Chief Woods Ranger.

Hon. S. D. Blandford,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Sir—I beg respectfully to submit this, my report, for your information and approval for the year 1911.

The summer just ended proved to be one which was most fitting in every way for the encouragement of forest fires.

The early Spring was cold, but very dry, and forest fires started early in the season. The first requiring attention started on Sunday, May 7th, at the Salmon Brook, about three miles west of Port Blandford. At noon, about two hours after the freight train passed, going west, I saw a smoke rise. I at once started with two hand cars and a gang of men. After six hours of hard fighting, we got the fire under control and put it out, not, however, until it had burnt a territory of two square miles, the same being covered only with low scrubby timber, and caused little or no damage, as by immediate action the fire was extinguished before it reached the well wooded land. The cost of labor employed was about \$13.00.

During the month of June there were very few fires, as nearly every second day brought a shower of rain.

From the first of July until the second week in September little or no rain came to give protection to the forest. In most parts of the Colony the conditions were much alike. Not only was the extreme drought favorable for the setting of fires, but made it difficult, and in many cases impossible to get water to put fires out.

The months of July, August and part of September witnessed a large number of forest fires, and from which it would be expected great destruction and loss would follow, yet, in fact, excepting a few cases, very little loss occurred, as in each and nearly all cases the fire was met and got under control by the fire patrol men before having time to spread.

Of the many fires which were started on the branch line of railway from Shoal Harbor to Bonavista, fire only appeared to be serious for a time. These threatened great destruction and loss to private property, and was only averted by the prompt action of the fire wardens, to whom I gave instructions, and Constable White, whom I instructed to take charge at Catalina,

as I had no warden there at the time, and to whom great credit is due for the good work he did.

Catalina is the only place where private property sustained any damage, and not there to any great extent. Some groves of green timber belonging to Mr. Snelgrove was burnt over, and some of the fence around the R. C. Cemetery had to be taken down. Quite an extent of Crown land was burnt over, but only a few spots of which was covered with timber of any value, being chiefly barrens and low scrub.

These fires were all started by the railway line, and no doubt by the train, excepting the fire between Bonavista and Catalina, in the vicinity of Elliston. This fire was started, no doubt, by the carelessness of parties picking berries, who must have boiled their kettle and neglected to put the fire out.

In my investigation of the origin of these fires, although I failed to gain sufficient evidence to secure a conviction, I traced the grossest neglect on the part of the person in charge of the ballast train, from which the fire at Catalina started.

At the time these fires started, I had but one warden over a distance of sixty miles from Seal Cove to Bonavista. Since then other wardens have been put on and have given very good satisfaction.

Referring to the Trepassey branch line, I beg to say that I have not visited that line this year. I have had a Deputy Ranger following up the work of construction, who has reported several small fires started. It stood me great pleasure to be able to state that none of them were of a serious nature, although following the construction it would be expected, under almost any conditions, that many fires would occur and great loss follow, yet in fact there has been no loss that I am aware of.

Dean Gale, Deputy Ranger at Robinson's Station, Bay St. George District, has reported quite a few fires this year, some of which threatened to do great damage. Some damage, however, was done to the private property of Tompkins' and others at Little River. I do not know the full extent. Crown land suffered little or no damage.

Mansfield Petipas, Deputy Ranger at Whitbourne, reports a lot of small fires at Whitbourne and vicinity, which were quickly got under control by him, and caused, with one or two exceptions, no damage.

I have nothing worth reporting from Deputy Wardens Nicholas Powell, Victoria Village, and Nicholas Peddle, Carbonear.

A very destructive fire was started at North Arm, Troytown, Alexander Bay. It started on the 19th August, in the forenoon. It was started on the bank by the seashore, just above high water mark. As soon as the fire was seen it was reported to me by wire by Mr. Charles Petrie, who I at once instructed to send out men and fight it, if he saw any possible chance of doing any good. Men were sent out to fight it, but they could only prevent the fire from destroying private property, as it was raging madly before a strong breeze of westerly wind, continuing on until it reached the settlements of Squid Tickle and Salvage Bay, turning and destroying in its way a saw mill belonging to Mr. Henry Burden, of Salvage. By means used by the inhabitants and other outside help, no damage of any serious nature was done to other private property, but Crown lands suffered considerable destruction and loss of good timber.

The fire burned for many days and covered an area of at least twenty square miles, ten of which was well covered with green timber of a healthy growth and medium size.

I held an investigation into the origin of this fire, but was unable to gain sufficient evidence to secure a conviction, but from the evidence I got I am satisfied that it was the result of another piece of gross negligence on the part of some one, as the fire was started on the bank by the seashore, and only a few feet from the water.

On the 23rd August, I received a wired message from Mr. A. E. Harris, President of the A. E. Reed Co., Bishop Falls, stating that a big fire was in progress above the railway bridge, on the south side of the Exploits River. I at the same time got a message from Mr. William Scott, Chairman of the Newfoundland Fire Patrol, at Grand Falls, stating that a big fire was raging at the Diamond Crossing, and that the station and other valuable property was then in danger. I immediately wired Messrs. Harris and Scott to get all the men possible and use every available means to prevent damage. After many hours of hard fighting, the fire at the Diamond Crossing was got under control.

The men were then withdrawn and sent to assist others who were still fighting the fire which was raging madly on the south side of the Exploits River. This fire continued to burn for many days and was being continually fought by large gangs of men, which was the means of saving the destruction of many miles of valuable forest.

This fire burnt over an area of six square miles, three of which was covered with green timber of a fairly good growth; the other three miles had been previously burnt over.

I made an investigation of the origin of these fires, but was unable to gain sufficient evidence to secure a conviction.

It is difficult to understand how the fire at the Diamond Crossing was started, but I am strongly of the opinion that the fire on the south side of the Exploits River originated from a spark which blew from the smoke-stack of a scow working on the river and landed under the turf on the bank, which took five days to get to the surface. This may be inferred from information I got from Mr. John White, Lake Manager, and statements made before at the enquiry held by me by one McDonald and others, copies of which have been forwarded to His Honor the Minister of Justice, in which McDonald and other parties whose evidence was taken state that they saw a smoke where the big fire started from and were working within fifty feet of it on Saturday, the 19th, Monday, the 21st, and again on the very day on which the fire started to spread. From the evidence taken it is plainly to be seen that neither McDonald, who was foreman of the gang, or any of his men, made any effort to put the fire out, which could have been done with less than six buckets of water. I point out this, Sir, to show the necessity of a clause being added to the Forest Fires Act making it lawful to punish by fine or imprisonment any party or parties found to be guilty of leaving fire burning near any woods or at any place where a fire is likely to spread or do damage, without completely extinguishing the fire, if possible, and fully reporting the

Such addition to the Forest Fires Act would greatly facilitate the good same at first opportunity to some authority.

work which is being done by our staff of patrol men and considerably lessen expense to the Colony.

I believe that the work this year was greatly assisted from the fact that notices of copies of the forest fire laws were more systematically posted, as they were distributed throughout every district and practically every settlement in the Colony by the help of the Department of Fisheries, Customs and Postal, and therefore gave the opportunity to every one who could read to see and learn what the forest fire laws were and how necessary it was to observe them.

Since the establishment of the two plants at Grand Falls and Bishop Falls, hundreds of our people have awakened to the fact that our forests have become a valuable asset to the Colony, both as a wage and revenue earner, and can realise to some extent the loss sustained by the destruction of our forest by fires, and how necessary it is to protect what remains. What has been done so far in this connection can only be looked upon as a beginning. A much larger staff of wardens is required, and consequently more funds provided. I am of opinion, Sir, that no monies ever expended by past Gov-

ernments gave more valuable returns to this Colony than that provided by the present Government and some of the timber licenses for the protection of our forest lands from fire.

The number of fires occurring this year, as you will see in this report further on, is something alarming, and in view of the fact that 98 per cent. of these started along the railway track, is an evidence of their being something not right in the operation of the trains. Do we know what the trouble is and can it be remedied? I answer yes, to the extent of 70 per cent. How? By the Government taking the matter up with the Reid Newfoundland Co. and see, first, that they keep the ash pans of their locomotives in proper order; and, second, that the doors of the ash pans be so fastened as to prevent of its being opened while the engine is in motion; third, to see that water jets be installed in all the locomotives, and to ask the Reid Newfoundland Co. to hang in their cars (in their smoking cars especially) neatly-framed notices warning passengers of the dangers and penalties incurred by throwing from the train cigar or cigarette ends, pipe ashes and matches; and that, in addition, fly screens be fixed to the windows of the smoking compartments so as to prevent such articles from being thrown from the car. Nothing requires more strict attention than do these matters, and I respectfully ask that the Government have an understanding with the Reid Newfoundland Co. to have them carried out.

There has been 1,193 fires this year, reported as follows—

Newfoundland Fire Patrol, under my personal supervision and instruction	217
Reported by Samuel Elliott	13
Reported by parties not fire wardens	7
Put out by myself	16
Fire Patrol Newfoundland Controlling Committee....	940
	—
Total	1,193

Of the above number, at least 1,165 were started along the railway, and to the best of my knowledge and belief from fire from the trains.

Of the total number (1,193), at least 1,150 were put out by our staff of patrol men, and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the good work done by the fire wardens this year in all their sections. Can we ask for a more satisfactory proof of the value of the fire patrol than that shown in the above statements?

On account of the excessive drought of the past season, the country has suffered in an unusual degree from forest fires, and the Government has been largely called upon to pay expenses for labor in fire fighting.

Nevertheless, it is with great pleasure that I am able to report that notwithstanding the exceptionally dry season, the driest for thirty-five years, and the fact that forest fires were so numerous all over the country, the actual damage done was not of very great consequence, the result of which is no doubt due to the efficiency of the staff of fire wardens.

Before closing this report, I beg respectfully to ask Your Honor to press upon the Government the necessity of voting a larger sum for this service next year. Monies spent in the protection of the forest lands are monies well spent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) THOMAS HOWE,
Chief Woods Ranger.

Port Blandford, December 12th, 1911.

Report of D. Thistle, Lumber Inspector.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

December 31st, 1911.

Hon. S. D. Blandford,

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Sir—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Inspection of Mills and Timber for the year 1910-11.

Whilst this is the third yearly report, a special report was submitted in May, 1911, on timber cut for pulp purposes, reference to which will be made later in this report.

This report differs somewhat from those of former years in that I have been directed to confine its statistics to that of mills operating only on Crown lands.

In the year just past the opening of the lumbering industry gave promise of a large and profitable output, and could all the logs cut during the winter of 1911 have been successfully floated to the mills, a large output—meaning a greater margin of profits—would have resulted. Water conditions at the time of the log-driving season were, however, unfavorable, and large quantities of logs had to be left on the banks of the rivers and lakes. Whilst these logs perforce left behind last Spring will count in the total of 1912, yet a severe loss in some cases follows, whether to the contractor or mill owner direct, as they mean so much capital tied up for a year.

The output of lumber of various kinds from mills operating on Crown lands shows a net increase of 20 per cent. over the previous year. This increase would have been much larger but for the reasons above shown, i.e., lack of water to drive on the rivers in the Spring. The 271 mills taking their lumber supply from the Crown lands show an aggregate output of twenty-nine and one-half million feet, board measurement, which has a mill value of \$382,312, an increase in value over that of last year of \$61,658.

These mills employ in operating and in lumbering for them 2,434 men for about five months. Placing the average wage at \$25 per month, there would be disbursed in wages \$304,250; but this large amount is not actually paid out in wages in the ordinary sense, as a large portion of those engaged in this particular milling and lumbering industry own the mills themselves,

and do both the work of lumbermen and millmen. They constitute the employer and the employed, being at the same time owners and operators.

During the past year 17 new mills have been erected and operated on Crown lands. Fifteen of them are operating on the fishermen's reservation, or three mile limit. Several others are in contemplation, some in course of construction.

Although 17 new mills have been operating the past year, some 12 or 14 of the older ones were closed down for the summer, and some of them permanently; thus, although 17 new mills are recorded, there were only three more mills being actually operated on Crown lands during 1911 than in 1910. It is apparent that the mills have increased their output for the year just past, for while the increase in mills is less than 2 per cent., the increase of lumber is 20 per cent., and but for drawback in the scarcity of water in the Spring, the increase would be much larger, and the closing of this particular industry for 1911 would have shown a very profitable year's operations.

In my report for 1909-10, I pointed out that less than 50 per cent. of the output of lumber from all sources was paying Royalty. I have to record that the same order of things still exists, and I beg to strongly emphasize the injustice of continuing this practice. It is an injustice to those compelled to pay Royalty; it creates unfair competition, is indisputable in its bad moral effect, and breeds a spirit of ruthless disregard amongst many of those whose wisdom and duty it should be to save and not destroy the timber, which is largely their source of livelihood.

If the timber resources of this country are worth conserving it can only be done by rigid enforcement of the laws enacted for that purpose. Compiling statistics is but merely furnishing a yearly bulletin of how much timber was used up by the saw mills of all classes, but unless every mill owner is allotted certain timber lands, and kept strictly confined to these limits, and as strictly made to conform to the conditions under which he holds them, the time will come when there will be no saw mill statistics to compile.

Reference has been made to mills cutting timber on the fishermen's reservation. In this connection I wish to point out that there are hundreds of miles of timber within this reservation which will never be used for fishery purposes. The coastwise three mile limit requires modifying. In certain sections this reservation should extend further than three miles inland, and in other places the rearage should be reduced. This should be done, and the limits of the reservation well defined, and as well guarded for the purpose for which it is reserved.

Referring to a report furnished in May, I wish here to deal more fully with it, as it has more particularly to do with the pulp branch of our timber industries. My visit to the logging grounds of those engaged taking out pulp wood revealed a state of things that, when written, will appear almost incredible. After very carefully estimating, I reported that fully 30 per cent. of the trees cut for pulp wood were left behind in the woods to rot.

Practice such as this would seem to annul the idea that, if a person or company is given the exclusive right to certain timber areas, it will be their business to so systemize their logging operations that only the veriest minimum of waste will be allowed. The theory of economic cutting over licensed owned areas is the fact that the shareholders or persons furnishing the money to operate large pulp mills know of. The practice is the appalling havoc made, as reported in my May report. It is not hard to find reasons why this wanton waste of timber is going on.

Amongst others is "the system of logging by contract," but I presume that the cause of destruction in detail is not so much called for here, as to show that the conditions under which pulp areas are held are being only observed in the breach, and to sound the alarm and strongly emphasize the statement that "if speedy steps are not taken to remedy this evil, in a few short years there will be no asset in pulp timber for this country to point to."

Other countries did not spare in this connection, but nearly all was spent—notably the U. S. A.—and now her eye is across the line and on the forests of her neighbour, and her whole press is a unit in trying to get access to it, whether by reciprocity or some other means.

There is but one efficient remedy to be applied, viz., place a competent and duly authorised person in charge to decide what part of a tree cut for pulp should be left behind, and what defects should condemn it from being utilized.

This work, no matter how efficient the officer, can only be done on the ground during the logging season. It is useless and impracticable to attempt to deal with this matter in the Spring, as the most that can be done then is to order an inspection and have reported the extent of the slaughter.

The not very distant future will find the larger, or saw mill, timber exhausted, and our future forest values will be in the manufacture of the smaller growths into cooperage lumber and pulp for paper making.

Now that this inevitable situation is so apparent, the call for careful fostering is all the more urgent. Large manufacturing plants such as those at Grand Falls and Bishop Falls may not be found dotting the country, but

the time will come when every available stream within the timber regions of the country capable of generating 25 h.p. will be harnessed to the work of making mechanical pulp. Norway has already led in this class of pulp making, and while there is no evidence that the demand for paper making material will decrease, it is only reasonable to conclude that miniature pulp mills will soon be operating here; and not only for export, but to supply the larger mills at home, for it is utterly impossible for supply from their own limits to be kept up without other methods than those in practice by them up until now be adopted.

No one now would be found to advocate the exportation of pulp wood from here. It did its work in proving that Newfoundland had the finest pulp wood in the world, and perhaps was the prime cause of the large mills now operating here. It may be wise to advertise our Labrador pulp timber in the same way. Showing the goods is the best way to advertise them. If it were allowed to export pulp wood from Labrador for a limited period, paying an export duty of \$1.00 per cord, a large export revenue would accrue, and the outside world would have demonstrated to them the excellence of our Labrador Spruce for pulp making.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of correspondence negotiated by you from C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, and from lumbermen in different parts of this country, having reference to the destruction of timber by insects. In each of my former reports, when recounting the different agents employed in forest destruction, I pointed out that it had come under my notice that insects played a small part in this work. I do not regard this as a very serious menace to our timber, and even were the danger greater, I fancy that a remedy would be found to be, or the cost of its application, much worse than the disease. It seems like extreme caution misapplied to take up inexhaustive research about the ravages of insects on our timber when the injury to our forests by them only happens once in a decade, and then less than one-half per cent. is destroyed by them than by other agencies which are comparatively easy to control.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) D. THISTLE,

Inspector.

Report of G. T. Phillips, Inspector of Timber and Mill Accounts.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

December 18th, 1911.

Hon. S. D. Blandford,

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Dear Sir—I beg to submit my Annual Report on Timber Inspection and Mill Accounts as follows—

During the year I have visited several of the small mills in Placentia, Bonavista and Notre Dame Bays, on which I have already reported as to the locality, etc., from which they are working. The matter of these small mills which are working on the three mile limit is a vexed question, and I beg to submit the following for your consideration: That there be a half or one mile of the shore, according to the requirements of the locality, absolutely reserved and a heavy fine imposed on any person or persons who cut any timber on it for milling purposes, no matter of what kind or quality; and give a lease of the section between the portion so reserved and the three mile limit to any person or persons who may apply, to the extent of four to six miles, one section to one person. By this the Department would be getting the benefit of the rent and royalty, and it would, I think, settle the question; or, if not, put a royalty of, say, one dollar per thousand on every thousand over one hundred thousand cut by one mill or mills which is owned or operated by one person. I consider that it is the larger mills on the reserve which are doing the damage, and which are competing unfairly with those who are paying rent and royalty and have to haul or drive their timber a long distance.

In connection with the Mill Accounts, I found them in a very poor condition, indeed, as only very few made any effort to comply with the law. These are the Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Co., the A. E. Reed Co. and the Central Forests Co.; all the others had the measurements and accounts to suit themselves, so that it was very hard to get anything like a correct amount of what was cut, but after two visits to nearly all these mills I think I can say that the work will be done very differently in the future.

The law calling for an Authorised Scaler is a good one, and with the other safeguards imposed by your Department must give the Department more accurate knowledge of the work being done by these mills, as formally they did in some cases make returns of what the mill turned out, others

counted the logs and averaged them, and there was, as I said before, no way of verifying the amount which was cut or the size of the logs.

I am pleased to state that the royalty to be collected this year is double that of last year, which amounted to about six thousand dollars for last year, and near thirteen thousand dollars for this. The Horwood Lumber Co., I found, owed the Department for two or three years, \$650, which they paid by cheque when the matter was brought under their notice. I also found \$160 due by the Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Co., short paid on cut of 1908. I found there is also due from previous year by D. Pelley royalty on three thousand feet; by Dr. Grenfell on two million, one hundred thousand feet; and G. J. Brown six hundred thousand feet.

There is no doubt at all but the Department has lost quite a sum of money during the past years by not having rules and regulations as you now have. It is my intention during the winter months to go through the cuttings of as many as those holding licences as possible, to see just how the work is being done, as to how they are cutting and where, and how the scalers are doing their work.

The pulp industry, which is now springing into prominence, is one which will have to be fostered, and the pulp forests looked after, and waste in connection therewith prohibited. I was through the cuttings of one contractor lately and found waste going on on a large scale, not so much the fault of the men or the contractor, but because the purchaser would not take the same wood from him as they manufacture when cut by themselves, so that he is forced to leave the whole tree or spend a lot of time butt-junking to get the sound wood, for if it was hauled out with any stain on it, it would be culled, and neither the men nor the contractor would get anything for it, but, strang to say, what is culled on the brow on the river bank, if rolled in and driven to the mills, is used, proving conclusively that it is not because they can't use it that it is culled out. I would suggest that the Department have a block each of the best and the poorest wood which can be used in the manufacture of paper or paper pulp, as in a few years there will be more mills and the supply is not inexhaustible, and they should be compelled to take out and use every stick possible, and further because it is only labor the Colony gets, so our men should not be compelled to work for less wages to get only the very best for those concerns, as the most of the men are paid by contract. I shall be better able to report on this particular matter when I have visited more cuttings, but I know that the waste is very large both in tops and stained sticks. Nearly all our fir, particularly lowland fir, is stained, but the most of it is only stain, not rot, and when sawn into board it will to a great extent dry out, so there is no reason for that kind of timber

to be rejected. I have seen worse timber put through the mill at Grand and Bishop Falls than I have seen culled out, and nice clean tops that would go four inches to three and a half inches, and six or eight feet in length left in the woods.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) G. T. PHILLIPS,
Inspector of Timber and Mill Accounts.

Report of the Newfoundland Agricultural Board for the Year ended 31st Dec., 1911.

*To His Excellency Sir RALPH CHAMPNEYS WILLIAMS,
K.C.M.G., 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 this, my Annual Report of the work of the Agricultural Board for the past year.

It would be of very great advantage if the data on which most of this Report is based could be in the Board's possession by the end of December each year, so as to permit of the requisite elaboration of this Report in time for submission to Your Excellency before the meeting of the Legislature.

To effect this would call for an amendment of the by-laws for the Agricultural Societies in the different districts, to enable them to hold their annual meetings in December instead of January, and thus have their reports and financial statements reach the Agricultural Board so as to afford time for the proper epitomizing thereof during January. The necessary amendment to effect the desired alteration will be made in the present year.

Owing to the unusually stormy character of the weather conditions the present season, it has been impossible, as yet, to hold the Annual Meeting of some of the Societies, as the distances members have to travel are, in certain cases, very considerable.

The Agricultural Board is particularly pleased to recognize as absolute proof of the interest taken in the work of these Societies the fact that members in many places travel as much as 20 miles to attend meetings.

There are now in operation in the country eighty-five Agricultural Societies—all working harmoniously and intelligently in conjunction with the Agricultural Board for the attaining of better results from our agricultural industry. The number of these Societies is being yearly increased, and at present there are applications before the Board for the formation of several new Societies, and the Board will organize these as fast as its funds will permit.

To give at first hand a correct estimate of the work being done by these Societies, I beg to introduce here a brief synopsis of the Reports so far received for 1911.

Reports of Little Bay, N. D. Bay, Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 343.

The quality of the seed potatoes sent by the Agricultural Board was good—the yield was 10 barrels to 1, and would have been greater but that the year was a poor one for crops.

The rams received from the Agricultural Board were distributed as follows—Two to St. Patrick's, two to Little Bay, one to Woodford Cove and one to Shoal Arm.

The Society will see that the keepers of these rams will obey all the rules regarding the keeping of the same.

The pigs received from the Agricultural Board were distributed as follows—One sow to William Walker, Little Bay; one sow to John Mercer, St. Patrick's; one boar to B. T. Boyles, Shoal Arm.

Our account of the cash grant received from the Agricultural Board will show that we purpose expending this in the purchase of breeding pigs of the best kind.

The crops most extensively grown in our section are hay and potatoes.

The crops the past season were less than average—this is accounted for by the dry season and the fact that manure was scarce, owing to the failure of the caplin to come to the land.

The quantity of land under cultivation has increased about 5 per cent.

The destruction of dogs would be beneficial to sheep raising.

The agricultural literature sent by the Agricultural Board was distributed to members.

It is desirable that the Government do away with all scrub male cattle.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee.

WILLIAM WALKER, Secretary.

Report of Fortune Harbor, N. D. Bay, Agricultural Society

Number of members, 68.

The seed potatoes gave general satisfaction—the yield was ten barrels to one. About half the yield has been kept for seed.

The rams sent by the Agricultural Board have been distributed to localities not less than two miles and not more than five miles apart.

The pigs were also distributed in like manner, but not to the same keepers, and on the conditions suggested by the Agricultural Board.

The cash grant, as per statement annexed, was expended to purchase seeds, etc., etc.

Our chief crops are potatoes, cabbage, turnips, beets and hay. The yield in general has been good the past year, though hay has been a little short, owing to the dry season.

The quantity of land under cultivation is increasing in our section.

There was no potato disease the past year.

This Society wish to put themselves on record for the destruction of dogs, as since the destruction of dogs in one section the number of sheep has increased a hundred per cent.

There are in our section—

Horses	27
Cows	100
Sheep	1,200
Pigs	175
The number of beef cattle slaughtered.....	25
The number of cows dressed	20
The number of sheep dressed for mutton.....	150

The literature received from the Agricultural Board has been distributed.

(Sgd.) J. J. NOLAN, Secretary.

Report of Channel-Port aux Basques Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll of the Society, 180.

The seed potatoes sent by the Agricultural Board proved satisfactory, the yield averaging 12 barrels to 1. A quantity of these potatoes is being kept for seed for the coming season.

The rams sent to this Society have been distributed as follows—One to Channel, in care of Edward Kendall; one to Grand Bay, in care of Emmanuel Kettle; one to Rocky Barachois, in care of Philip Carter; one to Cape Ray, in care of James Jeans; one to Fox Roost, in care of George Mead; and one to Isle aux Mortes, in care of Dominick LeFresne.

The pigs sent by the Agricultural Board have been located with keepers in Middle Barachois and Grand Bay; the young from these are to be returned to the Society for distribution.

The cash grant of the Agricultural Board has been expended in the purchase of breeding ewes and eggs for hatching and seeds, and a balance of \$1.10 is in the Secretary's hands.

The chief crops raised here are hay, potatoes and turnips. Of potatoes we raised 350 barrels, of turnips 90 barrels, of hay 280 tons, and of cabbage 15,000 dozen.

The yield this year of all crops was an average one.

There are six scrub bulls going at large, but when the rams were received from the Agricultural Board all the scrub rams were castrated.

There has been no potato disease the past year.

There are now in our section—

Horses	14
Cows	102
Sheep	390
Pigs	3
Live cattle sold for beef	6
Sheep dressed for mutton	800 lbs.
Dressed beef sold	1,200 lbs.
Butter sold	3,000 lbs.

The literature sent by the Agricultural Board has been distributed.

(Sgd.) SAMUEL IVANY, Secretary.

Report of Searston, Codroy, Agricultural Society

Number of members, 125.

The seed potatoes, on the whole, turned out very well, although the season was very dry. The yield was not so large as the previous years, but the potatoes were very large, dry and firm. Thirty pounds of seed potatoes were given to each member, and the average yield therefrom was 3 barrels, equal to 18 barrels to 1.

The majority of our people are keeping all the yield for next season's planting. With three barrels each to plant, and the tuber acclimatized, the yield next season should pretty well fix the seed question for all time.

The bulls sent by the Agricultural Board are in first class condition. The Searston bull came late in the season, yet has had 38 services, and the Little River bull 29.

The rams sent by the Agricultural Board have been distributed as follows: Little River, 3; Keepers, Geo. Knowling, Thomas Wall and John A. McIsaac. Grand River, 3; Keepers, Dougald Gillis, Alex. Gale and James A. McIsaac.

The breeding pigs sent by the Agricultural Board have been given to Richard Parsons, under agreement, by which he is to breed the pigs and sell the young for \$1.00 each.

The cash grant, as per statement, has been expended in the purchase of additional breeding sheep and pigs, and there is a balance on hand of \$5.07.

The crops most extensively grown here are hay, oats, turnips, cabbage, parsnips, carrots, and this year some barley. A few of the farmers are now raising small quantities of herbs and peas.

The yield the past season was about an average one for most vegetables, but for potatoes and cabbage the yield was less.

Hay, owing to the dry season, was very short. The excessively dry season left the hay with very little milk-yielding properties, consequently cattle went dry earlier than usual. This will considerably reduce the season's output of butter.

The threshing machine sent to this section has encouraged many farmers to raise more oats than heretofore, and this has led to the "burning" and stumping of hitherto neglected land.

There were about 20 to 30 scrub bulls at large in the past year, but these will be dealt with summarily in the coming Spring.

There was no potato disease the past season—as a matter of fact, the potatoes were above the average in quality.

We approve of the destruction of dogs—there are none in our section except those kept by the Mail Courier.

In our section there are the following—

Horses	100
Cows, about	600
Pigs	150
Sheep, the lowest would be	1,500
Potatoes sold last season	800 bbls.
Turnips.... This crop kept for cattle, as hay crop was short.	
Beef cattle shipped to St. John's and elsewhere....	60 head
Sheep shipped to St. John's and elsewhere.....	75 head
Butter sold	25,000 lbs.
Fresh beef sold	90,000 lbs.
Fresh mutton sold	30,000 lbs.
No. of foals in valley after Agricultural Board's stallion..	47
No. of foals expected Spring of 1912	45

The agricultural literature sent by the Board has been received and distributed.

This Society strongly recommends that stringent measures be taken to prevent the running at large of scrub bulls and rams.

(Sgd.) DUNCAN McISAAC, Chairmain;
F. D. GILL, Secretary.

Report of Codroy Agricultural Society

Number of members, 125.

The seed potatoes sent by the Agricultural Board did well—the yield was 13 barrels to 1. Two hundred barrels of the yield is being kept for seed for next season.

The rams sent by the Agricultural Board, and also the bulls, are in the hands of the keepers selected by the Society.

The breeding pigs sent by the Agricultural Board have been given by the Society into the care of Alexander Gale, of Millville, on the condition that he keep and breed the pigs for two years and two months, and sell the young in that period to the public at \$1.00 each—the breeding pigs then become his own property.

The cash grant from the Agricultural Board has been disbursed, as per annexed statement.

Hay, oats, potatoes, cabbage and turnips are our chief crops. The yield the past season was below an average in all except potatoes, which was fair. We attribute the low yield to the dryness of the season.

The acreage of land under cultivation is increasing, but not rapidly.

There has been no potato disease the past season.

In our section there are—

Horses	50
Cows	243
Sheep	1,123
Pigs	127
No. of barrels of potatoes sold last season	793
No. of barrels of turnips sold last season	128
No. of lbs. of dressed beef sold	46,171
No. of lbs. of mutton sold	9,488
No. of lbs. of butter sold	7,728
No. of beef cattle sold to St. John's and elsewhere..	69 head

This Society recommends, as the greatest incentive to agricultural development, the giving of increased facilities for shipment of produce by the railway, the procuring at low rates of fertilizers, and the prohibiting from running at large of scrub bulls and rams.

(Sgd.) JAMES DOWNEY, Chairman;
J. H. EUSTACE, Secretary.

Report of Cape St. George Agricultural Society

The rams sent by the Agricultural Board have been distributed, on the conditions that the rams be kept for three years for service, and then be owned by the keepers, after one ram lamb from each be given to the Society.

The pigs sent by the Agricultural Board have been given to keepers, on condition that they be kept and bred for two years, and the young sold at 25c. each—the keepers then to own the breeding pigs.

The cash grant has been expended, as per annexed statement.

Our people are keeping each not less than one barrel of the produce of the seed potatoes sent by the Agricultural Board for next season's seed.

The yield of all crops this year was less than an average, owing to the dry season.

The acreage of land under hay crop is increasing.

There was no potato disease the past season.

We have in our section—

Horses	26
Cows	50
Sheep	300
Potatoes sold	100 barrels
Live cattle sold for beef	15 head
Live sheep sold for mutton	20 head
Butter sold	1,350 lbs.

The agricultural papers were received and distributed.

(Sgd.) LUKE BENOIT, Secretary;
J. M. BENOIT, Chairman.

Report of Highlands, St. George's, Agricultural Society

Number of members on roll, 210.

The quality of the seed potatoes sent by the Agricultural Board was good, and the yield 17 barrels to 1.

About half the total yield is being kept for seed for 1912. Quite a number of persons are keeping all the yield from their portion for seed.

This Society has four bulls—all in good condition but one, and that is now improving.

The rams sent by the Agricultural Board have been located as follows—One each to Highlands, Crabb's Station, Crabb's East, Crabb's West, Robinson's and Cartyville. The keepers have agreed to keep the rams for three years.

The breeding pigs sent by the Agricultural Board have been given to keepers who are to return the young for a stated period to the Society.

From the Society's cash grant, eight ploughs were bought and other expenses paid, as per statement furnished.

Our chief crops are potatoes and hay.

The crop the past season was barely an average one, which was caused by the dry season.

The land under cultivation has increased.

This Society recommends the destruction of dogs. Quite a number of sheep have been killed by them, and they are of no use whatever.

In this Society's section there are—

Horses	25
Cows	600
Sheep	1,200
Barrels of potatoes sold	400
Barrels of turnips sold	100
Carcasses of dressed beef sold	147
Carcasses of mutton sold	200
Pounds of butter sold	5,500
Live beef cattle sold	10
Live sheep sold for mutton	20

The agricultural papers sent by the Board were received and distributed.

(Sgd.) ALAN McISAAC, Chairman;
GILBERT GOSSE, Secretary.

Report of St. George's Proper Agricultural Society

Membership roll, 126.

The quality of the seed potatoes sent was good and the yield very large. The bull sent this Society is in good condition.

The rams sent to this Society have been distributed as follows—Two to St. George's, two to Sandy Point, and one each to Shallop Cove and Flat Bay.

The breeding pigs have been given to an approved keeper, the young to be returned to the Society.

The cash grant has been expended as per statement appended.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes, cabbage and turnips.

The yield the past year was less than an average one, owing to the dry season and early frosts.

The acreage under cultivation is increasing.

There has been no potato disease the past year.

We approve of the destruction of dogs—since the dogs were destroyed here there have been more sheep kept each year.

(Sgd.) D. J. BETHUNE, Chairman;

ALEXANDER HUDSON, Secretary.

Report of Stephenville, St. George's, Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll of this Society, 100

The seed potatoes sent proved very satisfactory, and the yield averaged 20 barrels to 1. Of this produce about 100 barrels are being kept for seed.

We have one Agricultural Board bull, which is in good condition.

The rams received from the Agricultural Board have been given to different farmers, on condition that they be kept for service for three years.

The breeding pigs sent to this Society have been given to keepers on condition that the young are to be given to the Society for a certain period for distribution.

Our cash grant was expended in the purchase of seeds, etc., for distribution.

Our chief crops are potatoes, cabbage, turnips, hay and oats. The yield the past year was below the average, owing to the cold Spring, the hot, dry Summer and early Fall frosts.

There has been a large increase of land under cultivation this year—in or about 20 acres.

There has been no potato disease the past season.

In this Society's section there are—

Horses	50
Cows	200
Sheep	1,000
Pigs	10
Barrels of potatoes sold	1,000
Barrels of turnips sold	300
Dozens of cabbages sold	300
No. of foals after Agricultural Board's stallion, 1911..	22
No. of foals expected Spring of 1912	25

The literature sent by the Agricultural Board has been distributed.

(Sgd.) JOHN MacLEOD, Chairman;
JOHN JOY, Secretary.

Report of the Salmonier North Agricultural Society

Number of members, 189.

The seed potatoes sent proved satisfactory in quality. About 130 barrels of the product are being kept for seed for next season.

The bull sent to this Society is in good condition.

The rams sent to this Society have been divided as follows—Two to Salmonier, one to Harricot, one to Tickle, one to John's Pond and one to North Harbor.

The pigs sent to this Society have been located at Salmonier North, North Harbor and Harricot for one year, the young of all to be returned to the Society.

Our cash grant has been used to purchase seeds, etc., as per statement.

Our chief crops are hay, turnips, potatoes and cabbage, and the yield the past season was better than an average one.

There was some potato disease the past season in one settlement.

In the past two years the acreage under cultivation has increased 5 per cent.

This Society approves of the destruction of dogs.

In our section there are owned—

Horses	85
Cows	300
Sheep	620
Pigs	240
Beef cattle sold	180 head
Sheep sold for mutton	350 head
Butter sold	1,800 lbs.

The agricultural papers sent have been received and distributed.

This Society wishes agriculture to be still further encouraged—the sale of cattle and sheep is increasing faster than ever before. Pig raising we also desire to see encouraged, as our pigs were of the poorest kind, until the Agricultural Board sent the improved breed.

(Sgd.) STEPHEN HAWCO, Secretary.

Report of Arnold's Cove Agricultural Society

The seed potatoes sent this year proved satisfactory—the average yield was 10 barrels to 1. About 1-5 of the yield is being kept for seed.

The rams sent by the Agricultural Board have been located at different settlements and are to be kept for service for three years.

The pigs, too, have been distributed to approved keepers, on terms satisfactory to the Society, the young to be given back to the Society for distribution.

Our cash grant has been accounted for as per statement.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes, turnips and cabbage. The yield the past season was above the average. The land under cultivation is increasing.

There has been some potato disease the past season.

In this Society's section there are—

Horses	9
Cows	25
Sheep	120
Pigs from Agricultural Board	3
Potatoes sold	180 barrels
Turnips sold	40 barrels
Dressed beef sold	200 lbs.
Beef cattle sold	2 head
Butter sold	200 lbs.

The members of our Society have destroyed their dogs.

The papers sent by the Agricultural Board have been distributed.

We desire to see the raising of cattle, sheep and pigs encouraged.

(Sgd.) J. W. HOLLETT, Secretary.

Report of Branch Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 120.

The seed potatoes sent this Society were No. 1 quality, and the average yield was 12 barrels to 1. The yield from these potatoes is all being kept for seed for next season.

The rams sent by the Agricultural Board have been located, under agreements signed, that they be kept for three years.

The breeding pigs sent by the Agricultural Board we have also located with keepers who are under signed agreements to keep and breed them for two years, the young to be sold at 60 cents each at one month old.

Our cash grant we purpose expending the coming Spring.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes, turnips and cabbage—the hay crop was short last season, but turnips and cabbage larger than usual. The season was too dry for hay, and the potatoes were free from any disease.

The acreage of land under cultivation is now rapidly increasing.

In the section covered by this Society there are—

Horses	70
Cows	300
Sheep	380
Pigs	80
Beef cattle sold last year	50 head
Dressed beef carcasses sold	20

We received the agricultural papers from the Board and distributed them; our people are very much interested in agricultural developments.

We found peat very good fuel, but in Spring we have to attend the land, and after the first of June are employed fishing, so that we don't find time to cut very much.

(Sgd.) A. J. NASH, Chairman;
JOHN J. ROACH, Secretary.

Report of St. Joseph's, Salmonier, Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll of Society, 130.

The seed potatoes sent last Spring were of superior quality—the yield was 20 barrels to 1. They were equally divided between the residents. The majority of our people are keeping the best of their crop for seed, as they are anxious to retain this kind.

From the bulls sent by the Agricultural Board there were 57 calves.

The rams sent to this Society have been distributed as follows—Two to St. Joseph's, one to Little Harbor, one to Mussel Pond, one to Colinet Island, and one to Admiral's Beach.

We have arranged for the keep of the pigs sent to this Society, on the basis of the young being sold at \$1.00 each to residents.

We expended our cash grant in the purchase of additional breeding pigs, and the balance as per statement furnished.

Our chief crops are potatoes, turnips, cabbage and parsnips.

In the past season the potato yield was an average one, but other crops were short owing to the dry season and late Spring, and the excessive rains in October.

The acreage of land under cultivation is now increasing at the rate of about 20 acres per year.

The scrub rams have all been killed the past Fall.

There has been no potato disease, except in a small patch of about half an acre at Little Harbor.

In our section there are—

Horses	50
Cows	170
Sheep	700
Pigs	130
Beef cattle sold	30 head
Beef calves sold	20 head
Sheep for mutton sold	50 head

The agricultural papers have been received and distributed.

This Society feels well satisfied with the sheep and pigs received from the Agricultural Board, and feel assured of good stock therefrom. The bull sent us has also shown a good record.

(Sgd.) NICHOLAS PERRETT, Chairman;
JOSEPH GOUGH, Secretary.

Report of Heart's Content Agricultural Society

I am enclosing my report, which I hope you will find satisfactory. It is a bit late, but it is no fault of the Society.

Owing to the very stormy season, we were unable to get people from outside places to attend meetings earlier.

We had our annual meeting on Monday, the 22nd inst., and had a fairly good attendance. Interest in the Society and in agriculture is increasing.

I should like you to take special notice of what we say re bull and sheep.

The same officers as last year were elected, with the exception of one executive member.

I have tried to give as accurate a report as it was possible to give from information received.

Our membership at present is as follows: At Heart's Content, 77; at New Perlican, 6; at Heart's Delight, 17; at Heart's Desire, 3; at Cavendish, 4; at Island Cove, 2; Total, 109.

The seed potatoes sent us—27 sacks—we received in good condition. They were sold to the people at 10 cents a gallon. No one person could get more than one gallon. We feel sure that they were planted, and that all the potatoes grown from the seed has been kept to be planted next season.

The yield was satisfactory; as far as we get reports, it was from 10 to 16 barrels to 1.

The purpose for which the seed was obtained was to grow potatoes for seed for the coming year, and as we distributed 211 gallons, with an average yield of 13 barrels to 1, we feel sure that not less than 320 bushels are being kept for next year.

We have only one bull; it is in good condition, but is not quite so good as we would wish.

The Society would like to know if it is possible for the Agricultural Board to provide us with a bull—a thoroughbred Holstein. Twenty-eight calves will be the result of the services for the past year.

We received six rams from the Agricultural Board, and they have been divided as follows: Heart's Content, 2; New Perlican, 1; Heart's Delight, 1; Cavendish, 1; Heart's Desire, 1.

We paid persons to look after them, and all are to run at large during the Summer and Autumn months.

We received 3 pigs from the Agricultural Board, and bought 11 thoroughbred Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs with our funds. We distributed these as follows: Heart's Content, 1 boar and 3 sows; Heart's Delight, 1 boar and 2 sows; New Perlican, 1 boar and 2 sows; Heart's Desire, 1 boar and 2 sows; Cavendish, 1 sow; Total, 4 boars and 10 sows.

The persons who have the pigs are all reliable, and are required to breed the pigs twice, the Society having the privilege of buying the first litter at \$2.00 each. We think we have done exceptionally well in the placing of those pigs.

The crops most largely grown are potatoes, hay, cabbage, turnips, parsnips, carrots; of small fruit a good amount, and other vegetables in small quantities.

The yield the past season has been a little above the average in all except turnips.

The quantity of land under cultivation is increasing, but not to any very considerable extent.

There has been no potato disease in our section.

At Heart's Content and New Perlican, dogs are prohibited, and it is the general opinion that it would be an advantage to have them destroyed in the other sections, as they are, to a great extent, a hindrance to the keeping of sheep.

It is almost impossible to say accurately the number of cattle, horses, sheep, etc., in our section, but there are about 60 cows, some pigs and a goodly number of sheep. A few oxen were sold for beef and some calves.

The district, we think, can supply its own beef and mutton, but not its butter.

There are, besides horned cattle, a great number of ponies used for lumbering, etc.

Fish offal, kelp, stable manure and some Nitrate of Soda are used by us as fertilizers.

The agricultural papers have been received and distributed.

This Society suggests that we be provided with another thoroughbred bull; also that the law preventing scrub bulls and rams from running at large be strictly enforced; that we be given six more rams and, if possible, some ewe sheep; that the Agricultural Board make it as easy as possible for persons wishing to import cows or sheep of good breed for breeding purposes; that we, as a Society, be allowed some monetary assistance in carrying on a local agricultural exhibition, which we hope to hold next Autumn.

(Sgd.) W. E. BRADBURY, Secretary.

Report of Stephenville Crossing, St. George's, Agricultural Society

Number of members on roll of Society, 52.

The seed potatoes sent proved very satisfactory, and the yield averaged 15 barrels to 1. About half the crop is being kept for seed.

The bull owned by this Society is in good condition.

The rams sent this Society have been located at Harry's River, Mat's Point, Stephenville Crossing and Seal Cove. All the rams are in good condition.

The pigs sent us have been given in charge of Rennie Langlois and Wallace Farnell, on condition that they be paid by the Society \$10.000 yearly for the keep of each pig. The pigs are to be kept by them for two years, and the young sold to residents at \$1.00 each, and the monies therefrom returned to the societies. After two years the pigs belong to the keepers.

Our cash grant has been expended, as per statement annexed.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes and turnips, and the yield thereof the past season an average one.

The land under cultivation is increasing about 25 per cent.

No dogs are kept in this section.

In this section there are—

Horses	8
Cows	40
Sheep	260
Pigs	5
Dressed beef sold	5,100 lbs.
Carcasses of mutton sold	25

(Sgd.) MICHAEL GALE, Secretary.

Report of Clam Bank Cove, St. George's, Agricultural Society

Of the yield of the potatoes sent by the Board to our Society, 400 bushels are being kept for seed for next season.

The rams sent us have been distributed to the different residents.

The pigs sent us have been given to reliable persons to keep until such time as two litters have been returned to the Society, when the breeding pigs become the property of the keepers.

Potatoes, oats and hay are our chief crops. The hay and oats crops were about an average, but potatoes were a little less than usual owing, we believe, to the dry season in the past year.

There has been no potato disease in our section the past year.

We favor the total destruction of dogs.

The agricultural papers received from the Board have been distributed.

We think that the distribution of improved breeds of cattle, sheep and pigs is a great incentive to agricultural development.

(Sgd.) THOMAS COLLIER, Chairman;

EVA M. RIOUX, Secretary.

Report of Twillingate Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll of Society, 36.

The seed potatoes received from the Agricultural Board were of excellent quality and the yield in most cases above the average of potatoes usually sold. Quite a number of those who received the quantity—two gallons each—of seed got a return of a barrel. I have requested that those who grew potatoes from this seed keep the product for seed for next season, and on inquiry I find that most of the yield will be so kept and planted next season.

The bull sent by the Agricultural Board is in excellent condition. It is located at Friday Bay. Twillingate—North and South Islands—are without a bull from the Board so far.

This bull was received late in the season, but there has been 25 services.

The rams have been distributed to Moreton's Harbor, Tizzard's Harbor, Farmer's Arm (Dildo), Little Harbor, Farmer's Arm (Twillingate), and Twillingate, South Side.

One ram bought by the Society has been placed at Back Harbor.

The pigs have been given to caretakers, on the conditions suggested by the Agricultural Board.

Our cash grant has been used to purchase small seeds, sheep, etc., as per annexed statement.

Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beets, carrots and parsnips are our chief vegetable products.

The yield the past year was below the average; this we attribute to the dry season.

There has been a slight sign of "rot" in potatoes the past year.

Our Society strongly approves of the destruction of dogs. If the dogs were destroyed there would be a great increase in the number of sheep and poultry kept.

Twillingate Islands have a large area of grazing land, and if sheep could be allowed to run at large, instead of having to get nearly all our supply of wool from elsewhere, and also meat, there would be sufficient in these islands to supply the inhabitants.

If the Government would enforce the law relating to the preventing of scrub bulls and rams from running at large, we are of the opinion that there would soon be a decided improvement of cattle and sheep.

The law as to dogs should be rigidly enforced, and we are of the opinion that very soon sheep would be multiplied in number.

If some encouragement could be given to those keeping sheep and pigs, for the best results, it would increase interest in their keep.

Some peat fuel has been made here—persons have made from two barrels to four horse loads, and have found that it burned excellently and gave an excellent heat.

It was not from a deep strata—only about three feet. The opinion of those who have used it is that it is of excellent quality, and if extensively made would be a great saving to our people.

(Sgd.) CHARLES WHITE, Chairman;
JOSEPH A. YOUNG, Secretary.

Report of Broad Cove, Bay de Verde, Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll of this Society, 105.

The seed potatoes sent were satisfactory in quality. The yield, however, varied with the individual planters.

For table use we noticed them to be of good quality for Fall and Spring, but inferior for Winter use, owing to the watery form and strong taste. The average yield would be 10 to 15 barrels to 1. Thirty or more barrels will be kept for seed.

The bull sent this Society is in prime condition, but injury is done by the number of scrub bulls running at large.

The rams sent have been distributed in accordance with our best judgment. They are to be kept for three years by the persons having charge of them, and are to run at large with the sheep and to be housed when the sheep are housed in the Fall.

The breeding pigs sent us have also been given to members of the Society to care. They are to breed the pigs and hold the young under option by the Society.

Our cash grant has been expended in the following way, viz.—

- 1—In general expenses of Society, hire of hall, stationery, etc.;
- 2—In freight and cartage on stock sent our Society by the Agricultural Board;
- 3—In purchasing stock for Society's uses and for benefit of agricultural purposes in general.

Our chief crops are potatoes (largely grown), hay, clover, oats, turnips, cabbage and some parsnips, carrots, beets, etc. The yield the past year all round would be above an average.

No account of any potato disease has come under our notice during the past year.

Dogs are already totally destroyed in this section, to the unquestioned satisfaction of the residents. The question of re-introducing them has never been raised, and in all probability never will be—the benefits of keeping dogs being few, those from their destruction legion.

In our section there are—Horses (about), 400 to 500; Cows, 800 to 1,000; Pigs, 100 to 150.

Very little of our crops are sold, all being needed for home consumption. Possibly 200 or more barrels of potatoes were disposed of. The same applies to beef, mutton and butter.

A considerable number of beef cattle are sold each year.

The agricultural papers from the Board have reached us regularly and were distributed.

This Society is of opinion that the best way to improve agriculture here would be by the distribution of the best kind of seeds.

(Sgd.) JABEZ LeGROW, Chairman;

M. C. KING, Secretary.

Report of Cape Shore, N. D. Bay, Agricultural Society

Number of members in Society, 275.

The potato crop the past year has been poor.

The results from the seeds sent by the Agricultural Board for 1910 were good. Those who received the 4-lb. lots for 1910 have now two barrels therefrom, so that all who planted them now have all the seed they require.

Our cash grant has been expended in live stock.

We have at present six rams and six ewes, also eight boars and ten sows, distributed in various places in our section, and if fortune favors us in getting a good increase from these animals, by the end of 1912 there will be quite an improvement in live stock in our section.

We may say that the greater part of our people are very much interested in stock raising, especially sheep and pigs.

We, as a Society, hope that the time is not far off when all dogs will be destroyed, so that the people will go in more largely for sheep-raising, which we believe would be a great benefit to the public. Our hopes are strong in this line for this place, as we have at present here 14 horses, and at the rate of increase in these animals for the past two years, very shortly there will be no further need for dogs.

Our chief crops are hay, oats, potatoes, cabbage and turnips. The yield the past season was less than an average one.

The area of land under cultivation is increasing slowly.

There has been no potato disease the past year.

We have received and distributed the agricultural papers and bulletins.

(Sgd.) ANDREW ROBERTS, Secretary;

GEORGE ROBBINS, Chairman.

Report of Musgrave Town, B. B., Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 76.

The yield from the seed potatoes sent us was about 9 barrels to 1. About three-quarters of the product is being kept for next season.

The rams and pigs sent our Society have been distributed—the pigs are to be bred for two years, the Society to take the young and distribute to the members.

Our cash grant has been disbursed as per annexed statement. We are now investing \$50.00 in breeding sheep.

Our chief crops are potatoes, turnips and cabbage. The yield the past season was only about three-quarters of the average. We attribute this to the dry season and the scarcity of fish manure.

There has been no potato disease the past season.

We approve of the total destruction of dogs, as sheep would be more easily kept if there were no dogs.

We have in our section—

Horses	100
Cows	150
Sheep	800
Pigs	50
No. of carcasses of beef sold	8
No. of head of beef cattle sold	34

The agricultural papers have come regularly and been distributed.

(Sgd.) CHAS. OLDFORD, Secretary;
EDGAR BROWN, Chairman.

Report of North Bay, Bay de Verde, Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 152.

The seed potatoes sent by the Agricultural Board were very much appreciated, and the yield therefrom was the average one. About 20 barrels have been kept for seed for next season.

We have one agricultural bull, and it is being kept in very good condition.

The rams have been located with members of the Society.

The pigs have also been located, under agreement that the young, for a year, are to be returned to the Society.

We have expended our cash grant in live stock—sheep and pigs—and have a small balance, as per statement.

Hay, potatoes, turnips and cabbage are our staple crops. All round our crops the past year were a very fair average.

The area of cultivated lands is on the increase, but not to any very great extent.

There has been no potato disease the past year.

We favor the destruction of all dogs. For a number of years there have been no dogs allowed in our section, with the result that every man has a pony and from two to ten sheep.

There are in our section—

Horses (about)	150
Cows	200
Sheep	400
Barrels of potatoes sold	100
Beef cattle sold	50 head
Sheep sold for mutton	150 head

The agricultural papers have been regularly distributed.

We are very much in favor of sheep-raising, also of pigs and poultry; and would also like to get some good seeds—hay seed, turnip and cabbage seed.

(Sgd.) J. LYNCH, Chairman;
JOHN O'FLAHERTY, Secretary

Report of Freshwater, Bay de Verde, Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 70.

The seed potatoes sent this Society the past season were of very good quality, and the yield averaged 12 barrels to 1. Most of our people have kept all the product for seed for next season.

We have 27 calves from the agricultural bull sent this Society last year.

The rams sent us have been distributed throughout the section, and the pigs have also been distributed, under agreement, by which they are to be kept for two years for breeding purposes.

Our cash grant has been expended as shown in our statement.

Our principal crops are potatoes, turnips and cabbage. The yield therefrom this season was less than the average. We account for the shortage by the extreme heat and drouth of the early part of the season.

We have had no potato disease the past year.

The destruction of dogs in our section is a benefit to those who keep sheep, as before the dogs were destroyed sheep, and even calves, were killed by them.

We have in our section—

Horses	180
Cows	100
Sheep	100
Pigs	50
No. of live beef cattle sold	50
No. of barrels of potatoes sold	200

The agricultural papers and literature have been received alright and distributed among the members.

(Sgd.) A. POTTLES, Secretary.

Report of Old Perlican Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 223.

The seed potatoes proved satisfactory. The yield was from 14 to 16 barrels to 1. Residents are keeping about three-quarters of a barrel each for seed the coming season.

The pigs and rams sent this Society have been placed in the charge of members. The pigs are to be kept for two years and bred, the young to be returned to the Society.

Our cash grant has been expended in the purchase of pigs, ploughs and plough shares.

We grow from 40 barrels of potatoes per family to as low as 10 barrels. Potatoes are our staple crop. The yield this year was less than last, which we attribute to the dryness of the season.

There has been no potato disease worth speaking about.

We favor the destruction of dogs. They are no benefit whatever. If people wanted to keep sheep they could do so if dogs were destroyed.

We have in our section—

Horses	100
Cows	80
Sheep	150
Pigs	30
Barrels of potatoes sold	50
Barrels of turnips sold	30

We have received and distributed the agricultural papers sent by the Board.

We have no suggestions to make at present, unless it be that dogs should be destroyed, then sheep would be good; but whilst dogs are kept it is useless to try to keep sheep.

This Society received 26 sacks of seed potatoes and distributed them as follows, each member getting 1 1-2 gallons: Old Perlican, 109 members—10 sacks; Grates Cove, 30 members—3 1-2 sacks; Daniel's Cove, 5 members—1 sack; Island Cove, 32 members—3 1-2 sacks; Low Point, 5 members—1 sack; Bay de Verde, 16 members—3 sacks; Red Head Cove, 21 members—3 sacks; Caplin Cove, 5 members—1 sack; Total, 223 members—26 sacks.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM BUCKETT, Chairman;
JOSEPH BURT, Secretary.

Report of Marystown, Burin, Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 40.

Number of residents participating in distribution of seeds, 230.

The seed potatoes sent this Society proved satisfactory. The average yield was one-half barrel from 5 lbs. of seed, and a few got a yield of three-quarters of a barrel from 4 1-2 lbs. of seed, these equalling yields of 18 barrels to 1 in the former, and 30 barrels to 1 in the latter case. From one-quarter of a barrel to as high as two barrels of the yield are being kept by each of the residents for seed for next season.

The rams sent this Society were distributed to members in the different settlements, who are to return each a ram or ewe lamb to the Society next year.

The breeding pigs sent to our Society have been given to John Morey and Luke Kilfoy, who are to breed the pigs for three years under agreement—the entire first litter from both sows to be returned to the Society.

Most of our cash grant has been used to purchase cabbage, turnip and other seeds and for the keeping of our bull and pigs and the other expenses incurred. Our accounts are ready to be forwarded when required.

Our chief crops are potatoes, hay, oats, cabbage, turnips, carrots, celery and parsnips. The crops last season were less than the average. Potatoes were about the average crop, but cabbage much below, owing to the prevalence of the cabbage “grub.”

There has been no potato disease.

In the section covered by our Society there are—

Horses (about)	125
Cows	40
Live cattle sold for beef	12
Carcasses of beef sold	40
Carcasses of mutton sold	250
Carcasses of pork sold	14

Our Society has received the agricultural papers and literature sent by the Agricultural Board

We would like to get some information on pig-raising and on the treatment of milch cows.

(Sgd.) JOHN WALSH, Chairman;
A. J. BURFITT, Secretary.

Report of Epworth Agricultural Society

The yield from the seed potatoes sent this Society was fair and probably four-fifths of the product is being kept for seed.

This Society has one bull, sent by the Agricultural Board, and he is in good condition.

The rams have been distributed as follows: To Epworth, 3; to Loon Cove, 1; to Corbin, 1; to Mud Cove, 1.

The pigs sent have been given to Messrs. Goddard and Brewer and to Mrs. Keech—the young to be delivered to the Society for a certain period.

Our cash grant has been expended in the purchase of seeds, etc., as per statement herewith.

Our chief crop is hay, and the yield the past season has been below the average, owing to the drouth in the early part of the season.

There has been no potato diseases, other than some ordinary "blight" the past season.

There are no dogs kept in our section.

In the section covered by our Society there are—

Horses	30
Cows	70
Sheep	150
Pigs	6
Fresh beef sold	2,000 lbs.
Mutton sold	1,000 lbs.
Live beef cattle sold	10 head

(Sgd.) G. M. GODDARD, Chairman;
E. F. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Report of Lamaline Agricultural Society

Number of members on roll of Society, 240.

The seed potatoes, on the whole, were satisfactory. The yield was about 8 barrels to 1. Nearly all the product is being kept for seed for next season.

This Society has one Shorthorn bull, which is in good condition. There have been 15 calves so far from this bull.

The rams sent us have been distributed, under agreement that they are to be kept for three years and then to become the property of the keepers.

The pigs have been given into the care of Messrs. Cousens and Burton, to be kept and bred for two years, the young to be sold to members.

Our cash grant has been used to pay expenses and for the keep of animals, as per statement.

Our principal crops are hay, potatoes, cabbage, turnips and other vegetables. Root crops have been an average one, but hay less than the average the past season. We attribute this to the dry season.

The quantity of land under cultivation is increasing.

There has been a little potato disease, but not to any great extent.

This Society is of opinion that the destruction of dogs would be a great encouragement to the sheep-raising industry.

In our section there are—

Horses	95
Cows	367
Beef cattle	282
Sheep	1100
Pigs	10

The agricultural papers have been received and distributed. We would appreciate the distribution of literature dealing with a mode of tilling bog lands, and the manure suited to different crops therein; also, the distribution of more good bulls, rams and pigs.

Our people make enough peat fuel for summer consumption—it makes a first rate fuel.

(Sgd.) C. C. PITTMAN, Secretary.

Report of Salvage Bay Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 183.

The seed potatoes sent this Society in 1910 proved very satisfactory. The yield in 1910 was 10 barrels to 1. All the product is being kept for seed.

The bull sent to this Society is in good condition. So far there are no calves, as it was late in the Summer before the bull arrived.

The rams have been distributed to Salvage Bay, Happy Adventure, Sandy Cove, Salvage and Squid Tickle.

The pigs have been well placed, under the following condition: The sows are to be kept at keeper's risk and expense, free of charge to the Society, until they have had two litters of young—half of each litter to go to the keepers, the remaining half to the Society. When these conditions are fulfilled, the sows become the property of the keepers.

The keeper of the boar pig is to keep same, at his own risk and expense, until the 1st of March, 1912. From then until the 1st of August, 1912, the

Society is to be responsible in the event of the pig perishing. The boar pig is not to be altered before the 15th of July, 1912. The boar pig is to be fed by the keeper all through. If said pig perishes between 1st of March and 1st of August, 1912, compensation is to be paid the keeper by the Society, the compensation to be settled by arbitrators.

The boar pig is to run at large from the 1st of March to the 15th of March, and from the 15th of April to the 30th of April, 1912; the said pig to become the property of the keeper after the 15th of July, 1912.

Our cash grant has been expended in the purchase of live stock and seeds, and in transferring, etc., as per statement.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes, turnips, cabbage and oats. The yield the past year was less than the average, which is attributable to the dry season.

The quantity of land under cultivation is increasing—a good many people making additions to their farms.

There was no potato disease the past year.

We approve of the total destruction of dogs, as they have been very destructive among sheep. We could get more benefit from sheep than from dogs.

We have in our section—

Horses	35
Cows	90
Sheep	300
Pigs	100
Carcasses of beef sold	20

No surplus of roots for sale the past season.

We use as fertilizers nitrate of soda, stable manure, fish and kelp.

The agricultural papers have been received and distributed.

(Sgd.) THOMAS TURNER, Chairman;
WILLIAM TURNER, Secretary.

Report of Kelligrews Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 476.

The seed potatoes sent us proved only fairly satisfactory in quality, owing to the dry season. The average yield was 10 barrels to 1. Nearly the whole of the product of this seed is being kept for planting next season.

The bulls sent us by the Agricultural Board are in very good condition.

This Society has bought a "prize winner" bull out of its funds, for Topsail, and also a young—pedigreed—bull from Grand Falls for Lower Gullies. Many cows are in calf from these bulls.

The rams have been satisfactorily placed throughout our section.

The breeding pigs sent us have been distributed on the lines suggested by the Agricultural Board. They are located at Middle Bight and Foxtrap, and are to be kept and bred. The young are to be sold to members of the Society at a dollar less than the customary price.

Our cash grant has been expended in the purchase of bulls and pigs, and also farming implements to be used in common. We append statement.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes, oats, turnips and cabbage. The yield the past year was below the average, entirely owing to the dry season.

There has been no potato disease in our section the past year, probably accounted for by the fact of lime being made available for our members and the procuring of new seed.

The dogs have been destroyed in our section, with the exception of eight "collies." The extermination of dogs has proved to the people generally beneficial, as it enables them to keep a large number of sheep with less risk. The "collie" dogs are considered harmless.

In our section there are about—

Horses	2,400
Cows	4,000
Sheep	5,000
Pigs	2,500
Barrels of potatoes sold	3,000
Barrels of turnips sold	500
Barrels of other vegetables sold	100
Beef carcasses sold	120,000 lbs.
Mutton carcasses sold	5,000 lbs.
Live beef cattle sold	400 head
Live sheep sold for mutton	300 head

Our principal fertilizers are basic slag and nitrate of soda. The basic slag did not appear to produce very good results, probably owing to the dry weather.

The manures chiefly used are barnyard manure, caplin compost and kelp. The kelp is applied to the ground fresh; fish (caplin and squid) are also often used fresh. When composted, the proportions are 1 to 4—that is, one part of fish to four parts of clay or bog. The length of time taken for decomposition is generally 9 to 10 months, i.e., July to May.

The agricultural papers and literature have been regularly received and distributed. We would like to get some copies of the Board's circular on the use of kelp.

We think it would be advisable for this Society to procure better Timothy seed, and a better quality of cabbage and turnip seed; also that we have the advice of an expert in making analyses of our soils, and hence a knowledge of the best fertilizers to use for different crops.

We would also suggest that all cattle feeds be made duty free, as without cheap feeds we cannot expect our cattle to improve.

(Sgd.) H. A. BUTLER, Secretary.

Report of St. Lawrence Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll of this Society, 266.

The seed potatoes sent by the Agricultural Board proved very satisfactory, and the yield was about 12 barrels to 1. About 25 barrels of the product is being kept for seed for next season.

This Society has one bull, sent by the Agricultural Board, and it is in good condition. The result the past Spring was 30 calves.

The rams have been distributed as follows: To West Side of St. Lawrence, 2; to East Side of St. Lawrence, 2; to Little St. Lawrence, 2; on the conditions suggested by the Agricultural Board.

The pigs were also so distributed, but they were, unfortunately, destroyed by dogs.

We have arranged to expend the balance of our cash grant in the procuring of best quality and variety of eggs for hatching the coming Spring.

Our staple crops are hay, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, carrots, parsnips and to a less extent beet and celery.

In the past season hay was below an average crop; cabbage was about an average; turnips above, and the rest fairly good. We attribute the shortage to the dryness of the season.

In the past few years the land under cultivation has increased 25 per cent.

There was a sign of disease in potatoes, in a few cases scab.

We approve of the destruction of dogs and anticipate great benefits therefrom. In our opinion, sheep, pigs and cattle would increase 100 per cent. if dogs were destroyed. There could be no better stimulus to agriculture in this settlement.

In our section there are—

Horses	14
Cows	300
Sheep	300
Carcasses of beef sold	25
Carcasses of mutton sold	40
Live oxen sold for beef	50
Also some live sheep for mutton.	

Root and vegetable crops are all used for home consumption.

The agricultural papers have been distributed

The seed potatoes were healthy and prolific, and showed a marked improvement on those of the previous year.

A statement of disbursement of our cash grant is herewith appended.

(Sgd.) A. V. FARREL, Chairman;
M. J. MURRAY, Secretary.

Report of Grand Bank Agricultural Society

I beg to present a report of the Society's work for the half year ending June 30th, 1911.

On January 21st, 1911, an Executive Meeting of the Agricultural Society was held at Grand Bank. All the Grand Bank members were present, except the Chairman, who was out of the place.

At this meeting the Annual Report of the Society, as presented by the Secretary, was passed.

The chief topic of discussion at this meeting was the procuring of a stud horse for breeding purposes. The Secretary was requested to correspond with the Secretary of the Board at St. John's, and find out if the grant allowed could be used for this purpose. On receiving a reply, an Executive Meeting was to be called, preparatory to a General Society Meeting, for the decision of the Society. Meeting adjourned.

On April 29th an executive meeting was called, at which all the members representing Grand Bank were present. At this meeting the Secretary stated that he had heard from the Board at St. John's and that the grant in hand could be used for or towards the purchase of a stallion for breeding purposes.

A circular from Mr. J. L. Ross, of St. John's, was read. This circular stated that the party mentioned had a stallion for sale. The Secretary was requested to correspond with Mr. Ross and find out particulars as to cost, weight, height, etc., of stallion; also to find out from Secretary of the Board if next year's grant would be available in May, and if it could be used for this purpose.

Correspondence regarding lime, peat, etc., was read and dealt with by the executive.

The meeting adjourned until further business presented itself.

On May 20th, the executive members of the Society were called together. Those present were Mr. George Bell, Chairman; Mr. L. B. Clarke, Vice-Chairman; Mr. G. A. Buffett, Dr. A. MacDonald and Mr. Wm. Forsey.

This meeting was called for the purpose of disposing of the three pigs expected on the boat from St. John's and sent by the Board.

The executive decided on an arrangement which was left with the Chairman, who was authorised to see if same would work. In brief, sows were to be kept for three litters and sold at \$2.00 each, on above condition, and also stipulating that young of same were not to be sold at a price exceeding \$4.00. The Chairman was asked to make best possible arrangement with boar, giving keeper right to fix small fee for service to persons owning other than the original sows. Forms of contract were to be made out and signed by keeper or buyer. Meeting adjourned.

On May 23rd, an emergency meeting was called (executive meeting), on account of arrangement regarding pigs being unsuitable.

It was then resolved to give the boar and one sow to the woman taking charge of them all up to then free, as she would have to be paid for her trouble, and the other sow to some other suitable person, also free, but in both cases on condition that three litters of pigs be got, either from each of the two sows originally given, or else from their progeny. Previous condition as to selling price of progeny obtaininig in this arrangement also and pigs to revert to Society, unless conditions are fulfilled.

One June 27th, an executive meeting of the Society was held. All the members from Grand Bank were present.

The Secretary prepared a report of the doings of the Society up to that meeting, and asked the permission of the Còmmittee to have it read, and if approved, passed before being sent on to the Board at St. John's, as his leaving the community made it necessary for him to resign the Secretaryship. Any addition, such as a report on the present meeting, would be added and certified as correct by one or more members before being sent on.

The report was then read to the meeting on June 27th and passed by an unanimous vote.

The matter relating to the procuring of a stallion was resumed, and as Mr. Devereux, M.H.A., had stated to the Secretary that this year's grant of \$100.00 would be available the first of July, and as we had about \$95.00 at present in the bank, also since same animal would benefit both Fortune and Grand Bank, and parties at former place were equally anxious to get the animal, it was decided unanimously to request the Secretary to wire J. L. Ross, of Grove Farm, St. John's, to see if his horse was now for sale at \$275.00, at which price it was offered a short while ago. A sub-committee was appointed to attend to the purchase of the horse and getting it forwarded, in case it was for sale.

The members of the executive volunteered to pay up the deficit towards the cost of the animal until such time as the Society had funds to pay it back.

Dr. MacDonald was appointed to interview parties at Fortune who might be likely to take the horse in charge.

The Chairman stated that he had no bill to present for distributing seed potatoes, giving his services free.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the Secretary for his efforts in connection with the Society siince it was formed.

Mr. William Forsey was then appointed Secretary, pro tem, until the arrival of the Government-appointed Secretary in September.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, I have the honour to be,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) JAMES MORAN, Secretary;
L. B. CLARKE, Vice-Chairman;
WM. FORSEY,
GEORGE BELL,
A. MacDONALD,
GEO. A. BUFFETT.

Report of Goulds, Ferryland, Agricultural Society

Number of members of this Society, 67.

The seed potatoes sent were of excellent quality and the yield about 13 barrels to 1. About 70 barrels of these potatoes are being kept for seed for the coming season.

Our chief crops are hay and potatoes. The yield the past year was an average one.

The land under cultivation is increasing in area.

We approve of the total destruction of dogs, because with the dogs destroyed we could raise lots of sheep and poultry.

In our section there are—

Horses	48
Cows	81
Pigs	9
Beef cattle sold	18 head
Barrels of potatoes grown	1,740
Barrels of turnips grown	700
Cabbage grown	1,000 dozen
Butter sold	6,000 lbs.

The agricultural papers have been received and distributed.

This Society is anxious to get from the Agricultural Board a good Ayrshire bull.

(Sgd.) R. J. HOWLETT, Chairman;
C. T. FITZPATRICK, Vice-Chairman;
T. R. BOWE, Secretary.

Report of Grand Bank and Fortune Agricultural Society

In submitting this annual report, it is understood that the report for the half year ending June 30th last was submitted in due course. I hereby submit the report for the half year ending December 31st, 1911.

During that time, viz., the last six months, the Executive has been communicating with some persons with regard to a horse for breeding purposes, and considering the high price of such an animal, they have decided to wait some time longer, until they have more funds, before purchasing.

As the land in this section is of rather a poor character for agricultural development, the Executive think it wiser to direct their energies to improving the stock, rather than purchasing implements for the cultivation of the soil, hence their decision respecting the horse.

The rams sent this Society have been distributed to various persons, who are caring for them.

The bull sent by the Agricultural Board has been placed in the care of Mr. George Bell.

Those who received potatoes last Spring are quite pleased with the result received from planting them, and are keeping most of the yield for seed for next season.

We hope to see more enthusiasm in agricultural matters the coming year, but most of our thought, time and energy must, of course, be given to the fisheries. The yield from the seed potatoes was from 7 to 10 barrels to 1.

The bull owned by the Society is in good condition; owing to its arriving late last season, there are yet no calves therefrom.

One of the rams sent to the Society has been placed at Molliers in charge of a trustworthy person there; the others have been distributed elsewhere.

The pigs sent the Society have been disposed of on the condition that one litter be given to the Society from the original pigs, and that two successive litters be raised from the progeny, and that one litter a year for three years revert to the Society.

Our cash grant is being hoarded until its accumulation will enable us to purchase a suitable stallion.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes and cabbage; the yield the past season was an average one. The hay crop was rather less than an average on account of the scarcity of caplin for fertilizing purposes.

The acreage of land under cultivation has increased about 30 to 50 per cent. the last 10 years.

There was no potato disease of any appreciable extent in the past year.

There have been no dogs in this direction for the past twenty years; oxen and sheep take their place, with very satisfactory results.

The agricultural literature sent this Society has been distributed amongst the members.

(Sgd.) L. B. CLARKE, Secretary.

Report of Ferryland Agricultural Society

It is with pleasure I forward you my second annual report of our Society, which has largely increased in numbers since 1910, the register showing 58 members at present.

On January 15th, 1912, our annual meeting was held. It would have been held sooner, but the severity of the weather, combined with the impassable condition of the roads, rendered it almost impossible, as we desired that all members should be present to hear the accounts read and to know how the money was expended the preceding year; also the election of an Executive Committee should take place.

All the reports and correspondence between the Newfoundland Agricultural Board and the Ferryland Agricultural Society were read; also an account of all monies received and expended by the Society for the year ending December, 1911.

Our Executive Committee remains the same, no member looking for nomination to contest a seat. Our Executive members are: Thomas Morry, Chairman; Patrick Farrell, Vice-Chairman; John Sullivan, Peter Walsh, Thomas Sweeney, Martin Curran, Valentine Keefe and W. J. Costello, Secretary.

The Society ordered over 200 bushels of lime, and we were greatly inconvenienced when it was found the lime could not be procured, as patches of old ground, where warty potatoes and bumbled turnips grew the year previous, proved a dead loss to a great many, as they waited so long for the lime

and had to sow the ground out after without it, causing a repetition of the warty potato and bumbled turnip, but to a worse extent.

We ordered and paid for sixteen barrels of potatoes, which came from W. E. Bearns. There were two qualities of seed in them, White and Red Beauties of Hebron. The White ones failed with almost everyone that sowed them, but the Beauty of Hebron were very good. The Society favors the Dakota Reds as the best producinig potatoes that grow here.

In October we received from the Board at St. John's three young rams, and we purchased three ewe sheep from M. O'Ryan. The Society wishes very much to obtain a good breed of sheep here, as the pasture in this section is much adapted to sheep raising. The absence of dogs here also tends to make Ferryland a great sheep raising settlement. We intend during the year to have the Board at St. John's import a good breed of sheep, as there is money lost in buying from butchers and others in St. John's; besides, you cannot get the article you want from them, the sheep being either too young or too old.

We deplore very much the loss of a good breed of bull, there being neither one in the place at present.

We received four pounds of turnip seed from the Board at St. John's, which proved very good. I myself raised 25 barrels from one ounce. I found Greentop and Purpletop were the best; had several Greentops weighing ten pounds.

In December, 1911, received a cheque for \$100.00 from the Newfoundland Agricultural Board for the benefit of agriculture, which we hope will improve more and more the conditions relating to agriculture in Ferryland. Our people are beginning to realize the necessity of agriculture and are waking up to the fact that nice profits can be made by paying a little more attention to their land.

Our numbers have increased by 44 members since 1910, which goes to show the interest that the people are beginning to take in agricultural matters.

I now close my report of our Society for 1911, and trust that my report for 1912 will show a greater advancement in the development of agriculture at Ferryland.

Thanking you for all past favors and hoping for a continuation of them in the future, we remain, on behalf of the Ferryland Agricultural Society,

Yours obediently and respectfully,

(Sgd.) T. G. MORRY, Chairman;
W. J. COSTELLO, Secretary.

Report of Caplin Bay Agricultural Society

In accordance with your request for a meeting of our Society, we met to-night for our first annual meeting.

The Society, as you are aware, was formed in May of last year, with a membership of 56.

The Society for the past year has received from the Newfoundland Agricultural Board the sum of \$100.00 towards its funds. The members contributed \$28.00.

The amounts we paid out are: B. P. Potatoes, \$100.40; Martin Hardware Co., Ploughs, \$14.40; G. Keough, Freight, \$6.00; Telegrams, 40 cents; Total, \$121.20; which leaves the Society a credit carried forward to this year of \$6.80.

The seed potatoes bought were delivered to us in June and equally divided amongst all the members. Each member set about one-half a barrel, and when setting gave them the best possible attention in order that we might see what produce we would get. When all the people had dug their potatoes, we found that the average yield was six and one-half barrels to the one-half barrel sown, or 13 barrels to 1.

This Society unanimously decided at our meeting to go in for an improved breed of sheep, as the stock we have are a miserably poor breed and our locality is an ideal one for sheep raising. We would, therefore, ask the Agricultural Board to bear us in mind when ordering their stock for the coming year.

The desirability of having a good stallion is also one of our worst wants, as we have several very good breeding mares here, but owing to poor quality of these little stallions, the breed of ponies is fast deteriorating, and if something is not done soon our fine ponies will be a thing of the past.

We would, therefore, make application for the use of a stallion during the coming Spring or Summer.

At our next meeting we will have a list of our requirements for the Spring made out and forwarded to you, so that you may not be inconvenienced in the Spring when your time will be so much occupied with business.

Thanks for all your favours and farming literature which you have sent us during the year.

(Sgd.) JAMES O'TOOLE, Chairman;
FRED J. COSTELLO, Secretary.

Report of Musgrave Harbor Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 500.

We received 27 bags of potatoes for seed from the Agricultural Board at St. John's, which were distributed as follows: Musgrave Harbor, 6 bags; Doting Cove, 6 bags; Cat Harbor, 2 bags; Ladle Cove, 3 bags; Carmanville, 4 bags; Gander Bay, 4 bags; Horwood or Dog Bay, 2 bags; Total, 27 bags.

The three pigs received from the Agricultural Board were distributed as follows: George Cuff, Doting Cove, 1 sow; John Pinsent, Musgrave Harbor, 1 sow; George Mouland, Doting Cove, 1 boar.

The pigs received from Solomon Abbott and Josiah Guy, who kept the sows and boar for 1910; also those received from Noah Canning, were distributed as follows: Samuel Goodyear, Deadman's Bay, 1 boar; William Ha, Ladle Cove, 1 boar; Josiah Snow, Noggin Cove, 1 boar; Frank Saunders, Gander Bay, 1 boar; Robert Pike, Horwood, 1 boar; Henry Robins, Cat Harbor, 1 boar; Richard Goodyear, Cat Harbor Point, 1 sow; John Mouland, Doting Cove, 1 sow; John Goodyear, Musgrave Harbor, 1 sow; Samuel Wellon, Jr., Ladle Cove, 1 sow; Thomas Francis, Gander Bay, 1 sow; Mark Mouland, Doting Cove (bought), 1 boar; William Easton, Musgrave Harbor (bought), 1 boar; Total, 13.

The rams received from the Agricultural Board were distributed as follows: Albert Hallett, Musgrave Harbor, 1 ram; Joseph Abbott, Doting Cove, 1 ram; Samuel Goodyear, Cat Harbor, 1 ram; Robert Pike, Horwood, 1 ram; Peter Francis, Gander Bay, 1 ram; Eli Shelley, Ladle Cove, 1 ram.

The bull received from the Agricultural Board was given in charge of William Sheppard, Cat Harbor.

The cash grant of this Society has been partly expended, as per statement appended. There is a balance on hand of \$36.05.

The potatoes we received were good and grew well with many persons. I have not heard of any disease in potatoes this year worth mentioning. Potatoes will be in great demand next Spring, as the dry weather last season ruined the crop in many places. The quality of the potatoes was good. In most cases they grew to a very large size and were dry and floury. The average yield was 15 to 20 barrels to 1.

The seed was distributed in lots of one gallon to each. Some have kept all the product and others half for seed for next season.

The agricultural bull at Carmanville, in care of George Carnell, is in good condition and kept well.

The pigs sent us by the Agricultural Board and those purchased by this Society have been given, under agreement, to approved keepers, on the following condition—

The sows to be kept until they litter twice—two-thirds of the first litter and one-half of the second litter to be handed over to the Society.

The keepers of the boars to be entitled to exact as payment for service of boar, one young pig from each litter, and to hand over to the Society one-third of all the young pigs so received.

Our chief crops are potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beet, parsnips, carrots, onions, oats and fruit—currants and gooseberries.

The yield the past season, in damp ground, was an average one, but in dry ground was below an average one. We attribute this to the dry season.

We approve of the destruction of dogs. We have none at Musgrave Harbor and believe that great good would result if they were destroyed in the other sections, as sheep could then be kept and the following articles furnished, viz., shirts, drawers and mitts.

We have in this section—

Horses	100
Sheep	500
Cows	50

The agricultural papers have been received and distributed.

(Sgd.) J. B. WHEELER, Secretary.

Report of Bay Roberts Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 159.

The seed potatoes sent this Society the past year proved satisfactory in quality and yield. We believe all the product of the first lot will be kept for planting next season.

We have one agricultural bull and it is all right. The calves from this bull are too numerous to mention, as it covered a large area in the season.

The rams sent us were distributed to members to be kept for free service—and to be owned by the members after two years.

The pigs sent us by the Agricultural Board were allotted to approved caretakers, under agreement, that they be kept and bred for two years, the progeny to be sold, preferably to members of the Society, at a price not above \$2.00 each; after two years the pigs will become the property of the caretaker.

We expended our cash grant in the purchase of ploughs, seeds, sheep, etc.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, carrots, parsnips and onions. The past season's crops were about average ones.

The acreage under cultivation is increasing.

A number of scrub bulls, about 20, are running at large, the owners of which should be compelled to keep them confined or have them castrated. Then three or four thoroughbred bulls to be allowed to run into the country with our cattle through the season,

There has been no potato disease.

We say emphatically that dogs should be destroyed. A large increase in the number of sheep would result.

In our section there are—

Horses	180
Cows	300
Sheep	100
Pigs	100

It is difficult to estimate the quantity of root crops.

We would be very pleased if the Agricultural Board would send this Society 160 copies of the Agricultural Board's circular on the use of kelp.

We require a few more good bulls and some ewe sheep and sow pigs.

We would further recommend that the Agricultural Board take some steps to have a yearly record kept of all crops and live stock raised, the quantity sold and the price received.

(Sgd.) JAMES SPARKS, Chairman;
SAMUEL MERCER, Secretary.

Report of Spaniard's Bay Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 128.

The seed potatoes sent by the Agricultural Board the past year proved, with some persons, very satisfactory, and gave a good yield; with others they were a failure. We attribute this to the dryness of the season. The quality of the potatoes was good.

All the members were warned to keep all the yield of these potatoes for seed, and the majority have done so.

We have one bull, sent by the Agricultural Board, and it is in good condition.

The rams sent were received and distributed in accordance with suggestions made by the Agricultural Board.

The pigs have been given to caretakers, to breed for two years, the young to be returned to the Society.

Our cash grant has been expended as shown by annexed statement.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes, turnips, cabbage and oats. The yield the past year has been an average one.

Our people are taking an increased interest in agricultural work, and consequently more land is now being cultivated each year.

Scrub bulls are allowed to run at large here—cows get in calf by these and consequently our stock is kept poor.

We have had no potato disease the past year.

We DO approve of the destruction of dogs very much, and not much can be done with the raising of sheep until the dogs are destroyed.

The agricultural papers and literature sent by the Board have been distributed amongst the members of the Society, to the best of my ability and without fear or favor.

In the interest of agricultural development, we make the following suggestions—

1—To enable the raising of good stock, prevent the running at large of scrub bulls;

2—To enable the raising of sheep, destroy all dogs;

3—To aid the raising of good pigs, prevent the common boar pigs from running at large.

(Sgd.) JOHN T. SHEPPARD, Chairman;
COLIN JONES, Secretary.

Report of Random Agricultural Society

I have the honour to submit herewith my second annual report of the Random Agricultural Society for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

I am very pleased to say that this year has been a fairly prosperous one as touching the seeds and cattle given by the Government and entrusted to this Society for distribution in the various places and according to population.

The small seeds given us last year have been utilized to the best advantage, i.e., what remained over last year. It has proved to be as good, both turnips and cabbage, as one could desire.

Our importations this year of the same kind of seed came to hand rather late for sowing, consequently the overplus will do for next season. These seeds have proved a great boon to our people and will be for some years to come if, attended by proper care and attention.

The potatoes—Dakota Reds—we got last year have proved a very prolific kind, in fact, the increase is most remarkable, and when we come to realize that in this country we have seed potatoes calculated to yield from eighteen to twenty fold, and the same given to us from the bountiful hand of the Government, to say the least, there is room for us, one and all, to show our gratitude.

The potatoes granted us this year—Irish Cobblers—are perhaps a better yielding quality, although a little less in quantity, about from 15 to 18 fold, which can be pronounced very good.

Seeing that we have these two superior kinds of seed potatoes distributed around this extensive centre within a very few years, and with proper care and attention, combined with the excellent soil at our disposal, we ought to compare favorably with any part of British North America in our potato crop.

For many years past the cattle owners around this centre have felt a great want or loss in keeping a good and profitable breed of horned cattle, and this lack has been felt by their not having good and proper progenitors.

When we take into consideration that cattle are (as is too often the case) breeding from their own offsprings, that breed must of necessity degenerate and fail to give a reasonable compensation to its owners.

In looking over this matter, our Executive Committee grasped the situation and made application to the Newfoundland Board of Agriculture for a remedy in this case, and here I gladly record that a generous response to this Society of two superior bulls was given by the Government. These cattle will no doubt greatly enhance the horned stock in the locality where they are situated.

I regret the supply was not in any way equal to the demand made on this Society for these progenitors in question, but we hope to apply again next season, and that another concession will be made, so as to put this Random Society in a position to treat all applicants accordingly.

I can only mention that the same want was felt, touching the proper breed of sheep, and to foster sheep raising, as I have mentioned in the matter of horned cattle, therefore, I pass on to say we made application for six rams, through the same channel as that of the bulls, and I am glad to say our request was acceded to very liberally, and we were sent five rams and one ewe. These animals were placed as follows, one in each place—Northern Bight, Clarenville, Foster's Point, Hickman's Harbor, Lance Cove and Burygoyne's Cove.

In each of these places sheep are largely kept, and no doubt the people will be much benefitted by the free services of such superior breed.

There were several applications made for an improved breed of pigs. Three pairs were procured and sent to different places. Two of them, unfortunately, perished; the survivors, I am informed, are doing well and in time their progeny will be a great help to the general public in these localities.

We imported from the Poultry Association of St. John's a setting of Minorca eggs, with a view of improving our poultry in the different places in this centre but, unfortunately, our expectations were not fully realised.

I can only count on securing one pair, which I hope, in time, will tend, in a measure, to improve the propagation of our poultry stock.

In conclusion, I can testify that the Random Agricultural Society is in a growing condition, with a membership of between 300 and 400, who are becoming more alive to the agricultural development of the land, and also are more keen on improving and increasing cattle of all kinds. They will,

no doubt, in years to come, look back with pride and gratitude on the benefits and blessings derived from the Agricultural Society, together with the beneficence received from the present Government.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) WM. TULK, Secretary.

Report of Daniel's Harbor Agricultural Society

I beg to make this, the second annual report of the Daniel's Harbor Agricultural Society.

Since my first report, this Society has increased its members to almost double what it was then. But some people living quite near are keeping aloof from us. However, it is hoped that if the Agricultural Board will continue doing in the future as much as it has done in the past, they will be enticed to become members.

Early in June we received from the Board 18 sacks of potatoes, which were distributed between Parsons Pond and Ferrole, both inclusive. The produce of these potatoes proved to be of an extra quality, both to the taste as well as for the production of large crops. All I heard from those who had any planted were well pleased from the variety.

We bought three young pigs from Mr. Wm. Thomson out of our grant, and the Board were kind enough to send us four more. One of the first three perished shortly after it reached us and, most unfortunately for us, one of the latter shipment got out of its sty about a month ago and was attacked and killed by a vicious dog. The five remaining pigs are thriving well. When we received the pigs we got no instructions as to the length of time they should be kept, so we decided to give the pigs, to be kept for eighteen months, and they would then become the property of the keeper. But we also agreed that the young ones, if any, except one from each litter, should be sold for the benefit of the Society, so that we might be enabled to stock other places in this section with pigs.

Early in September of this year we received six rams, two of which were landed at Parsons Pond, one at Portland Creek, one at Belburns and two at Daniel's Harbor. But the night after the sheep were landed here, the dogs made a raid on them and, very unfortunately for us, killed one of the rams, besides several belonging to the people here.

When we received the bull it was rather late for much service this year, but in a few cases it was serviceable. We thought when we received it that it would serve nearly the whole of this section, but at the meeting the majority disagreed on this point, so it was agreed to keep the bull at Daniel's Harbor, but to give the first good-looking bull of this breed to some other settlement and then to other settlements in turn, as far north as our means would allow us.

You will notice by our financial standing that we are already making preparation to aid us in doing this.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) GEORGE MOSS, Secretary.

Report of Clarke's Beach Agricultural Society

The first meeting of the Society for the year was held in the Orange Hall at Clarke's Beach.

The first business was to appoint a Vice-Chairman for the Executive when Mr. William Rich was appointed, and Mr. Reuben Ralph was appointed as another member of the Committee.

Other motions were made and carried by the Society.

The next was a meeting of the Executive Committee, in order to make arrangements in connection with the pigs forwarded to the Society by the Newfoundland Agricultural Board. The following conditions as to the keeping of the pigs were passed.

That the person receiving either sow should keep it in good condition for breeding purposes until it would have two litters, after which the sows would become the property of the keeper and the young pigs be sold within the district.

That the boar should be given on conditions that the person taking it in charge should receive \$12.50 per year from the Agricultural Society, which was estimated as being half the amount of expense for keeping the said animal per year. After 18 months it becomes the property of the keeper. The services of the boar should be given free of charge to the sows supplied by the Society, but for other services, fee not to exceed \$1.

That \$5.00 be paid at once to person taking it in charge.

The sows were given to Thomas Seward, North River, and William Rich, South Cove, while the boar went to John Eddy.

It was also decided that the rams be distributed to the different sections of the district, that they be kept in during the winter time and go at large during the summer, if the owner prefers.

The ram appointed for C. Beach was given to Samuel Snow, according to conditions furnished by the Agricultural Board.

At a meeting of the Society, held November 11th, it was agreed—

1—That all kinds of dogs be exterminated from this section of the district included in this Society;

2—That the sum of \$80.00 be handed over to Mr. Simms to purchase young pigs for distribution in the different section of the district;

3—That each place should receive an equal number of pigs, proportionally, if it had not already received same, and that the number already received in any place would be deducted from the number to be distributed;

4—That pigs be given out by the Society and that each place should control its own business in connection with the distribution of same;

5—That the sows be kept for a period of two years for breeding purposes, and one sow pig be returned to the Society, to be given out again on the same conditions;

6—It was suggested that the names of stallion owners in the district be sent to the Agricultural Board for consideration.

(Sgd.) S. E. PARSONS, Secretary.

Report of Brigus, Conception Bay, Agricultural Society

There has been very little increase in the membership of the Society, only three names having been added during the year. Present roll, 141.

Early in the year the Society decided to try to obtain relief from the destruction of cattle and horses by trains in this section. Other societies in Conception Bay were communicated with and asked to co-operate, and petitions were drawn up, signed and sent to the House of Assembly.

The killing of cattle by trains, thus producing a feeling of uncertainty with regard to cattle raising, makes people in our section reluctant to keep

valuable animals or to improve the breeds of cattle and horses. That, with the number of young scrub bulls roaming at large during the summer, was the cause of our fine bull not having been more used than he was.

We are glad to report an improvement on the cultivation of the soil in our section. There is a desire shown to rotate crops and to provide fresh or newly-ploughed land for potatoes. If this matter be kept before the people in the papers, by small pamphlets or by an instructor, it would produce the desired effect.

If a few patches of potatoes could be properly sprayed yearly, to benefit "blight," we feel it would soon be followed by our people, to their benefit.

We wish that a good market for wool, home-spun yarns and knitted mitts and socks could be found, for it would boom the sheep raising industry. The local demand for such articles is not equal to the supply or to what could be supplied. Yet there seems to be no difficulty in finding a market for live sheep and lambs in this section. Every Fall buyers from the South Shore of Conception Bay come and buy up all they can get.

The Society is planning to improve the breed of sheep and pigs, and it is their intention to spend their grant along these lines.

At our annual meeting, held on January 20th, the question of the killing of dogs came up for discussion, but no decision could be arrived at, as those present felt that there should be a full meeting to discuss that subject. A meeting was ordered to be called in February for that purpose.

The seed potatoes sent by the Agricultural Board this year were very satisfactory and all were eager to get them. The people seemed to understand better the intention of the Agricultural Board in this respect than they did last year, and the distribution of the potatoes was appreciated. We think they were of a better quality. All the product is being kept for seed for next season.

This Society has one bull, sent by the Agricultural Board.

The rams were received and placed as follows—One at Burnt Head, one at Goulds Road, two at Gullies, one at Cupids and one at Georgetown.

We also received the pigs—two sows and one boar. One of the sows died just after it arrived, having too much of wrong food on the way. It was carefully tended after it was received, but unsuccessfully.

The two remaining pigs were given to E. Shea, of Brigus, on conditions that he shall sell the first litter to the Society for \$1.50 each. If there are less than six in the first litter, this number must be made up from the second litter. He shall breed the pig twice and shall keep the boar for at least 18 months for breeding purposes.

Our cash grant since the formation of the Society was mostly spent for the keep and care of the agricultural bull. We have, however, now made another arrangement which relieves our grant of this charge, and will enable us to devote it to other purposes. For detailed report of expenditure, see statement appended.

Hay, potatoes and turnips are the crops most largely grown in our section.

The yield of the potatoes last season was poor; of hay, middling; turnips, hardly any. In consequence, the price of turnips is over \$2.00 a barrel. This is the highest price on record in this section.

The short yield of potatoes was, we think, due to some of the vines, not giving them time to mature. Some blighted very early. The turnips became hurl-footed and rotten, and did not mature.

The area of land is increasing, and the methods of cultivation are improving greatly.

The cheaper rates of freight on produce and the ready markets furnished by Bell Island are inducing our people to go more largely into the cultivation of crops.

There were a number of young scrub bulls running at large last summer. This is one of the reasons our agricultural bull was not used more.

There was no potato disease, except the blighting of the vines and the ordinary rotting of a few potatoes in cellars.

A meeting of the Society is to be held in the first week of February, to decide if the destruction of dogs be recommended.

In the section covered by this Society there are—

Horses	231
Sheep	702
Cows	396
Pigs	169

It is difficult to say what quantity of produce has been sold, but the turnip crop was a failure. Of the latter, we don't think there were over 300 barrels sold.

Potatoes are sent to St. John's by schooners in the Spring; also to Bell Island and elsewhere by railway, in considerable quantities. We cannot say to what extent, but one dealer here was asking for 400 barrels for Bell Island alone.

The cattle sold here are mostly calves and sheep. Of the latter, fully 300 were sold for mutton.

The chief fertilizers we use are barnyard manure, caplin and kelp, with nitrate of soda, lime, etc.

The agricultural papers were duly received and distributed.

We are of the opinion that no improvement of cattle can be expected until there is protection from the killing of cattle by trains.

The placing of more sows of good breed among the people—at present we have but one in our Society.

The placing of good ewes among the people, with the rams that we now have.

The finding of a market for knitted mitts and socks would boom the sheep-raising industry.

An instructor to show the causes of failure in turnips and potatoes and how to spray potatoes.

One man here has made peat fuel, in quantity equal to about six tons of coal. The others have experimented with it and all found it satisfactory. The Secretary of this Society also cut a quantity and found it satisfactory as fuel.

(Sgd.) J. B. THOMPSON, Chairman;
ALEX. SERRICK, Secretary.

Report of Harbor Grace Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 48.

The seed potatoes for 1911, in boxes, known as McPhail's, proved very satisfactory in quality, and the yield was in the proportion of 14 barrels to 1. The other variety, sent in sacks, proved unsatisfactory in quality to many. The average yield therefrom was only about 10 barrels to 1.

Of the box potatoes, 75 per cent. of the total yield are being kept for seed.

This Society has two agricultural bulls—one Holstein and one Shorthorn—both in good condition. So far there have been 14 calves from the Shorthorn; the Holstein we have had only a few months.

The rams sent this Society have been distributed as follows—To Harbor Grace Proper, 4; to Southside, 1; to Bryant's Cove, 1.

The pigs sent have been placed advantageously and are to be kept for breeding purposes for two years.

Our cash grant has been disbursed as per statement annexed.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, oats, carrots, parsnips, beets and mangel wurtzel.

The yield the past year has been less than an average, particularly so in turnips, potatoes and cabbage. We attribute this to the dry weather and the great need of lime.

There has been some potato disease in parts of the town. This has been reported. Also more or less "scab."

Our Society is almost unanimously in favor of the destruction of dogs. We consider that could the dogs be exterminated, a very large and profitable sheep-raising business might be successfully carried on in this district, which is peculiarly adapted thereto.

The agricultural papers have come regularly and been distributed.

This Society offers the following suggestions—

1—The establishment of a lime kiln at Harbor Grace;

2—The issuing of pamphlets giving information of the adaptability of fertilizers to different crops, and the qualities to be used, etc.

3—The assisting farmers in procuring fertilizers and cattle feeds at lowest possible prices.

- 4—The supplying of first class female breeding cattle;
- 5—The thorough and careful selection of seeds distributed;
- 6—The supplying of only pedigreed male breeding animals, with accompanying certificates to show they are such.

(Sgd.) H. H. ARCHIBALD, Chairman;
JOHN BRUNLEES, Secretary.

Report of Carbonear Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 79.

Of the two qualities of seed potatoes sent this Society, those in boxes were very good—those in sacks not so good. The yield from the “box” potatoes was 15 barrels to 1—that from the “sack” potatoes only 10 barrels to 1. From one-quarter of a barrel to a barrel of the “box” potatoes has been kept for seed.

Some people, of course, eat all they grow and hope to get more. The full amount of potatoes received from the Board was 55 barrels which, with the small seeds we had purchased out of our grant, were distributed, free of cost, to the people, on condition that they be used as seed, and a report on the proceeds be made to the Secretary of this Society in October.

We have two agricultural bulls—one in good condition, the other not very thrifty at present. We have 20 cows in calf—the second bull came late in the season.

The six rams sent this Society have been placed with caretakers, on the terms suggested by the Agricultural Board.

The breeding pigs sent us have been given to keepers who are under agreement to keep the pigs until they have littered twice—a portion of the litters to be returned to the Society, and none of the young to be sold outside the district. When these conditions are fulfilled the pigs will become the property of the keepers.

Our cash grant was expended in aiding an Agricultural Exhibition and in providing for the keep of breeding animals, etc.

At a meeting of the Society on July 1st, it was decided to hold an Agricultural Exhibition in connection with this Society about October 28th, and \$150.00 was placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee for this

purpose. Lists of articles to be included in the Exhibition were printed and placed in the hands of the people in September.

The Exhibition was held in St. Patrick's Hall on October 26th and 27th, and upwards of 700 articles were placed on exhibition. Owing to the small sum of money at the disposal of the Committee, they were unable to secure sufficient accommodation and a sufficient staff to handle such a quantity of material.

But the interest exhibited shows what might be accomplished in the way of encouraging the growth of garden products generally if a few hundred dollars were available for that purpose.

After the close of this Exhibition, many of the exhibits were removed to the United Districts' Exhibition at Harbor Grace, in which Carbonear had secured a section. Upwards of 200 exhibits were included in the Carbonear Section, and prizes amounting to over \$300.00 were obtained.

Thus upwards of \$400.00 have been distributed in this district within the past few months for the encouragement of agriculture, and bulls, pigs, rams and sheep have been obtained to improve the stock, the benefits of which will keep on increasing and prove a great boon to the people in years to come.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes, turnips, cabbage and oats. The yield the past year was an average one with all crops, except with cabbage. We attribute the failure of our cabbage to the dry season.

The area of land under cultivation is increasing—especially so at Bristol's Hope and Victoria. The amount of increase in these places is equal to the planting of a barrel of seed potatoes per family.

We have heard nothing of any potato disease the past season.

This Society thinks it high time that dogs should be destroyed—a good increase of sheep would follow.

The agricultural papers have been received and distributed.

We think interest in agriculture would be advanced by the lessening of the cost of fertilizers and the issuing of circulars stating the best manures and the best manner of utilising same; also, by importing more good breeding animals, both male and female.

About 24 tons of peat fuel has been made here the past season.

(Sgd.) JAMES PEACH, Chairman;
R. H. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Annual Report of St. John's Agricultural Society for 1911

Number of members on the roll of this Society, 2,075—an increase of 45 over last year, and includes all the leading farmers and best friends of agriculture in the district.

The seed potatoes sent this Society by the Agricultural Board proved most satisfactory, both in quality and yield—the yield in many instances being 25 barrels to the barrel of seed, while those of last Spring proved still more productive, as a result of the acclimatization, and are greatly appreciated.

The experience of last year showed that acclimatized seed of a superior quality to be kept; therefore, each farmer will naturally keep a good quantity of this year's to plant next year. On an average, about three barrels each will be so kept and, of course, the improvement of the quality by the addition of new seed each year is to be commended.

The Special Committee of this Society on care of bull, sheep, swine, calves and machinery reported that all are in good condition, with but two exceptions. One bull had to be sold, as it did not pay for its maintenance, being too large an animal. The \$100.00 realized by its sale is now in the funds for the purchase of another under consideration. One other animal had a bad hoof, but is now in much better condition. The number of bulls the Society has up to date equals ten.

The rams have been distributed under bond; the bulls the same—the fee being only 25 cents, instead of \$2.00, as charged in the case of bulls, and the same forms of agreement are made to suit for each, and all are signed and on file.

The breeding pigs have been distributed to members, to be kept by them for three years solely for the purpose of propagation, and the species is of a superior order, and the condition as to cost is that the keepers must charge sufficiently in fees to make the pigs self-supporting, as no amount will be paid by the Society for their maintenance.

The cash grant has been expended as follows—

- 1—In up-to-date machinery, such as self binders and reapers, etc.;
- 2—In quantities of small seeds for gardening;
- 3—In advertising, etc.;
- 4—In live stock;
- 5—

6—In the purchase of sheep;

7—In erecting buildings for the reapers and threshers.

(See detailed accounts in Secretary's register).

Our chief crops are oats, about 5,000 bushels—3,000 threshed; potatoes, cabbage, beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, hay and barley. The yield the past year was less than an average, owing to the dryness of the season.

The potato crop has been fairly good and the cabbage only fair. The hay crop has been excellent in many instances, but very poor on dry land, and the other crops not up to their usual standard, except in a few cases. We attribute the shortage in the yield the past season to the dryness of the weather the need of more fertilizer and sprinkling liquid suitable to the needs of each case; the lack of proper sprinkling machines and liquid for their extermination; also the scarcity of fish manure, especially caplin.

The quantity of land under cultivation in this section is not increasing so much as is the quality. More care is being given to market gardening, even in the case of small holdings within the city limits, this being probably encouraged by the distribution of seeds last year. The Census will show to what extent farms are increasing.

Several scrub bulls have been reported at large on Topsail Road and in the vicinity of the Goulds; also at Broad Cove, Portugal Cove and Torbay; probably about two or three in each place—and farmers have complained frequently of loss from such causes.

Scrub rams roam at large, even in the best sheep-raising sections, from Torbay to Pouch Cove, and at Bell Island—and the only remedy is more agricultural rams, and then the suppression of inferior stock will quickly follow.

Strange to say, no potato disease has been reported in this section the past year. The great care exercised in selecting seeds and using the proper fertilizers and plenty of lime, especially where the disease appeared before, seem to have eradicated the evil. More lime, however, has been applied for and should be obtained in time next year.

We approve of the total destruction of dogs—see the Executive's report on the matter for full particulars. I think the result would be that sheep, ponies and goats would take their place, and that sheep ranches would be started and made successful in St. John's West, and more people go in for sheep-raising in St. John's East, also. The Executive, however, are divided on the matter at present.

The fertilizers used in our section are nitrate of soda, basic slag, super-phosphate of lime, pure dissolved bones, sulphate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, pure raw bone-meal, muriate of potash, guano, caplin and fish offal, fish fertilizer (locally manufactured), kelp, stable manure, lime, wood-ashes, etc.

In the case of Spring and Fall fertilizing, the fish or kelp, mixed with clay and bog, in the proportion of four to five carloads of the latter and of the former, are spread over the ground, while in the case of mid-Summer fertilizing of potatoes and hay and fodder crops, the fish are spread carefully over the ground around the potato stalks without touching them, and afterwards covered with clay from the trenches and broadcast over the meadows and fields in places like Torbay, Broad Cove, Bell Island, etc., where the fish can be obtained, but not in St. John's West, where the former method only is followed.

The agricultural papers and literature supplied by the Board have been regularly received and distributed, and have saved many dollars for some farmers. These are also appreciated and have lead up to the recognition of "The Maritime Farmer" by the Society as its official organ, so that nearly 100 members have now subscribed to it, at a greatly reduced rate. Many copies of bulletins on agriculture have also been distributed.

One dozen copies of the Kelp Manure Circular, issued by the Agricultural Board, reached us, and we sent one of these to "The Maritime Farmer," and had it republished in the magazine for the benefit of all our farmers, who received a copy each free from the publishers, and also a three months' free subscription to the journal.

The other articles sent from time to time have also been appreciated, both here and in Canada.

The suggestions of the Society are so many, and so full and practical, that a special report of these will be made and forwarded to you.

(Sgd.) P. G. BUTLER, Secretary.

St. John's Agricultural Society—Supplementary

Increased Membership—Forty-five more names were added to the roll during the year, each person having complied with the only requirement necessary, viz—expressed to the Secretary a wish to join and thus partake of the advantages offered by the Society. These advantages are in connection with seeds, live stock, cattle feeds, fertilizers and machinery.

Agricultural Literature, &c.—The purchase, distribution, best use and management of same. This increase made a total of 2,075 members, includ-

ing all the leading farmers and best friends of agriculture in the districts, East and West, a powerful organization for the advancement of agriculture.

Seeds and the Grants from the Board of Agriculture—The first decision of the Society this year was to abolish the free-giving-out-system of distributing seeds, and this rule has been strictly observed by the Executive, as it suits best, in these agricultural districts, at least. Therefore, 264 boxes of superior seed potatoes, received from the Board of Agriculture, were sold to farmers at \$1.00 per box, and 92 barrels additional, at \$2.00 per barrel, netting a profit of \$448.00 to the Society. The Board also, very generously, replaced 29 boxes, damaged in transit, and granted \$1,200.00 to the Society for its exclusive use in the advancement of agriculture; also \$200.00 towards the new threshing outfit, all of which proved very helpful and encouraging, and the wish was expressed that it may continue to do so, as this boon to farmers is well deserved. The Society imported and sold to members, at cost, 50 barrels of Bliss Triumph Potatoes, 50 barrels of Irish Cobblers, Dakota Reds and Quick Lunch Potatoes, but experienced great difficulty in securing the last two in sufficient quantity, owing to the scarcity in the market in Canada, but now it is hoped that quantities of these superior seed will be secured here in greatly improved quality, as a result of a year's growth in the country. Sutton's and Dicken's proved very productive, also, and the English, Irish and Scotch sent by Boyd & Co. very superior, indeed. All these firms have our sincerest thanks. Thirty barrels of local White Blossom Potatoes were also secured and sold at cost. These seeds proved particularly productive, cases being reported of a yield of from 20 to 25 barrels to the barrel of seed. The Beauty of Hebron, the White variety of Green Mountain and other seeds of last year have proved even better this year as a result of acclimatization, so that the results are really encouraging. The season, however, was not a good one for crops generally, owing to the dryness of the weather and the lack of irrigation and other absolute necessities for sprinkling during the dry season, and this shows the need of storing more water on the farms wherever possible.

Small Seeds—A large quantity of the very best turnip, carrot, parsnip and beet seeds, imported from Dickson's and Sutton's, and sold at cost, proved equally good, though several members reported to the Executive that Carter's and Henderson's had also proved equally good, speaking well for the quality of seeds sold in the city. Members of the Executive kindly manage the sale of those seeds in a satisfactory manner, and without charge, realizing the full cost of same.

It is to be regretted that more cabbage is not raised because the market is demanding more in St. John's, and the price at ten cents per head, considering the small amount of land required per head to raise cabbage, shows how profitable this industry can be made. There is also a desire on the part of

many to have these vegetables sold by weight, instead of per head or per bunch or barrel, in the interest both of the farmer, the farmer's salesman and the people generally, but this is a matter for the decision of the members.

Oats and Other Grains and Machinery for Same—Five hundred bushels of White Banner and 102 bushels of Black Beauty were imported from P.E.I. and sold at cost. These seeds were ripened and the result was that thousands of bushels of really good oats were threshed by the Society's own machinery, and cut and reaped by its own superior self-binding reapers as well. More should be done in this direction next year, and even the grinding of oatmeal considered, because 350,000 bushels of oats are imported into the country each year, and \$200,000 in cash was sent out of the country, mostly to Canada, last year in the purchase of these valuable adjuncts of farming operations. The Society has the facility now for reaping and threshing oats, as well as of binding hay, and the advantages of co-operation in connection with the obtaining of the necessary fertilizers required for same also.

Fertilizers and Fertilizer Machinery—\$2,822.93 worth of fertilizers were imported by the Society during the year and sold to members and paid for at a saving of 50 per cent., one-half, or \$1,410.00 saved for members and therefore earned for them by the Executive, \$30.00 worth at usual price being sold for \$14.00, less than half in some cases; thus the Society is doing good for its members in every way possible. The fertilizers so far imported have been basic slag, nitrate of soda, superphosphate of lime, pure dissolved bones, sulphate of potash, sulphate of ammonia and pure raw bone-meal; and, more encouraging still, the Gas Company of the city are now manufacturing sulphate of ammonia for this year, noting the progress you are making and the demand for this bi-product. The manufacturers of fish manure have also been encouraged helping the country in other avenues of industry and employment and also redounding to the credit of the St. John's Agricultural Society.

Live Stock—Last year there were nearly 3,500 head of cattle imported for the St. John's market, showing what a good market we have here for beef and the possibilities that are ahead of us for cattle raising.

In addition to the large number of agricultural bulls sent out last year, the following have been distributed this year, under the same conditions as before—One Shorthorn at Michael Ryan's, Kilbride; one Shorthorn at James Murphy's, North Side, Torbay; one Ayrshire at H. Cowan's, Topsail Road; one Holstein at Edward Power's, Neagle's Hill; and one Holstein, that was at J. Dillon's, and did not pay there, was removed to T. Muggridge's, Bay Bulls Road, but proved too heavy a burden on the funds there also, so that the Executive have sold the animal for \$100.00 profit, which was put into the funds of the Society. More applications have since been received, also fifty more applications for sheep.

Agricultural Literature—"The Maritime Farmer" and special bulletins on all the subjects enumerated have been distributed and proved very helpful, as you have already testified to their educational value.

Conclusion—In conclusion, co-operation or unity and a continuation of this progressive movement in agriculture is the wish of our Executive Committee.

We beg to remain, Gentlemen, on behalf of the Executive,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) HENRY COWAN, President;
PHILIP G. BUTLER, Secretary.

Report of Change Island Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 202.

The seed potatoes sent the Society were a very fair quality, the yield being about 10 barrels to 1. The greater part of the product of this seed is being kept to plant next season.

The bull received from the Agricultural Board is in good condition. So far there are no calves, as the bull was only received late in the season.

The rams sent the Society have been distributed as follows—To North Tickle, 1; to Fox Head Cove, 1; to Main Tickle North, 1; to Main Tickle South, 1; to Morrie's Harbor, 1; to Codrick's Cove, 1; Total, 6.

The breeding pigs sent the Society have been given into the care of Henry LeDrew, Morrie's Harbor; William King, Red Rod Cove; and Enos Moore, Shinner's Harbor.

The Society also purchased six breeding pigs at St. John's and they have been placed as follows, with Henry Hoffe, Fox Head Cove; Solomon Cake, Fox Head Cove; Ernest Cake, North End; Abram J. LeDrew, Main Ticks North; Eli Reid, Main Ticks South; James King, Red Rod Cove; on the following conditions: Those keeping the boar pigs to have the choice of one young from every litter of the first year, and also that he receive one-fourth of each litter from the sow pigs served, and after two years the breeding pigs become the property of the keeper. Those keeping the sow pigs are to be given the choice of two from the first litter, and one-fourth of the second litter, the balance to go to the keepers of the boar and to the Agricultural Society. After the second litter, the sows become the property of the keepers, or when two years old.

The crops most largely grown in this section are potatoes, cabbage, turnips and carrots. The yield the past season was an average one.

There was a partial outbreak of potato disease.

The cabbage crop was destroyed by insects in a great many cases.

There has been a little increase in the land under cultivation. This was from the clearing of new land for the purpose of giving the seed sent by the Board a fair trial, particularly for potatoes, and was done on the suggestion of the Executive of this Society. Quite a few of the potatoes grown in this section were slightly affected by "rot," while in the case of one man, the whole crop was destroyed.

We approve of the total destruction of dogs, owing to the great advantages that would accrue to sheep-raising. We have taken up the question and are now making arrangements for the canvassing of the district in the interest of a petition asking for their destruction.

The root crops of this section are only sufficient for home demand.

The agricultural papers and literature have been received and were distributed immediately on arrival.

We sorely need a plough for agricultural purposes, and lime for potato ground and for fertilizing purposes. We also require the extermination of dogs and the introduction of ponies to replace them to safeguard the interests of sheep-raising.

Signed on behalf of the Society,

(Sgd.) W. J. TRAVELL, Chairman;
W. VERGE, Secretary.

Report of Fogo Agricultural Society

We beg to present our annual report of this Society for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on January 12th, 1911, when the following Executive were appointed—A. Stone, Chairman; Andrew Cook, Vice-Chairman; William Miller, Hezekiah Ludlow, Alfred Ludlow, W. H. Simms and Fred Simms, Executive Members.

Since then not only have the quarterly meetings been held, and much interest taken in them, but the Executive have held six meetings to dispose

of the various animals, and the potatoes that have been sent the Society by the Agricultural Board, particulars of which I am sending as part of this report.

Our cash grant has been expended as per statement appended.

There are on the roll of the Society 204 members.

The seed potatoes sent proved very satisfactory—the yield was 14 barrels to 1. Practically the whole of the product of this seed is being kept for seed for next season.

The first bull sent this Society by the Agricultural Board is in splendid condition. The other is at present suffering from some disease. (Note—The Agricultural Board has instructed an expert to visit and report on the condition of this bull—F. H. S.)

The rams sent to this Society have been distributed in accordance with the suggestions made by the Agricultural Board.

The pigs are being kept under the control of the Society and are in good condition.

Our principal crops are potatoes, cabbage, turnips, hay and carrots. The yield the past season was less than an average. We attribute this to the dry season.

The acreage of land under cultivation is increasing to a limited extent.

There has been a considerable outbreak of potato disease the past season.

The Executive of this Society approve of the destruction of dogs—the general public indifferent.

There are in our section—

Horses	14
Cows	50
Sheep	150
Pigs	50

About 50 cwt. of beef, 10 cwt. of mutton and 30 cwt. of butter have been sold. Impossible to give the quantity of vegetables sold.

The agricultural papers and literature sent by the Agricultural Board have been distributed, read and digested.

The Agricultural Board's circular on the use of kelp as a manure has not reached us.

(Sgd.) S. J. BISHOP, Secretary;
A. STONE, Chairman.

Report of Joe Batt's Arm Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 76.

The seed potatoes sent this Society grew very well, but did not seem so good as the local potatoes for eating.

The rams sent this Society have been distributed, as suggested by the Agricultural Board, to persons possessing ewe sheep.

The breeding pigs sent to this Society have been given to caretakers to keep for one year, or until they have had one litter, before they become the owners thereof. The whole of the first litter is to be given back to the Society; the Society to allow the owner of the second litter to sell them only to persons who would undertake not to kill them until after a breeding period.

The cash grant of this Society has been expended only to meet ordinary running expenses, the Society having decided to accumulate funds for the purchase of breeding sheep, hoping, in the meantime, that the dogs may be destroyed.

Our chief crops are potatoes, cabbage and turnips—the yield thereof this year has been about an average one.

There has been no potato disease the past year, except a little common "rot."

We approve of the destruction of dogs, because it would enable people to keep sheep.

There are in the section covered by this Society—

Horses	16
Pigs (about)	80
Sheep	90

The Agricultural Boards' circular, on the use of kelp as a manure, has not reached us.

Twenty-seven sacks of seed potatoes were sent to this Society by the Board and were equally distributed to members of this Society by the Executive, free of cost. Also, some turnip seed left over from the preceding year was disposed of.

(Sgd.) MICHAEL HACKETT, Chairman;
WILLIAM HARNETT, Secretary.

Report of St. Mary's Agricultural Society

The seed potatoes sent this Society were of excellent quality, and the yield was a long way ahead of the local seed. I have heard of some averaging 16 barrels to the barrel, although the season was a poor one. As far as we can learn, everyone has kept this year's yield for seed.

The bulls sent this Society by the Board are in good condition, and there have been seventy calves therefrom the past year.

The rams sent this Society have been distributed in the different parts of the section, so as to be in the different summer pastures, as follows—One at St. Vincent, one at Gaskiers, two at St. Mary's—one at each end, one at Mall Bay, and one at Southside of Riverhead.

The breeding pigs sent the Society have been placed in the care of John Crowley, Daniel Hogan and Mr. McCachron, who are to keep the pigs and sell the young for \$1.50.

Our cash grant has been disbursed as per annexed statement.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes, cabbage and turnips, with a small quantity of other vegetables—the yield the past year was less than an average one, which we attribute to the dry season of 1911.

The quantity of land under cultivation is increasing about 25 per cent.

We have heard of only one case of potato disease in St. Mary's. That resulted from a barrel of seed potatoes purchased the past Spring, which were all diseased. They belonged to Daniel Hogan, one of our members.

There are no dogs in our section, only a few in St. Vincent's. They were destroyed here, by popular vote, twenty years ago, with the result that there is hardly a householder who has not now a pony.

There are in this section about—

Horses	160
Cows	400
Sheep	1200
Pigs	300

We do not raise root crops for sale, as there is a difficulty in getting them to market. Value of cattle sold for beef, the past year, \$2,000. Sheep and lamb sold to butchers, 200.

The agricultural papers and literature have been received and distributed.

This Society suggests the advisability of the passing of a law to prevent scrub bulls and rams from running at large. They also recommend the distribution of good seeds.

We cannot buy seed potatoes now unless we are assured they are imported, as we believe the disease was brought here from St. John's in potatoes bought there last Spring.

Some peat fuel was made here last year, but owing to the rainy character of the latter part of the season, it was difficult to dry it. The people who have used it say that it is equal to coal. It is the opinion of our Society that the different peat areas should be protected and not be used for agricultural purposes, as wood is getting scarce and people will soon have to cut peat. We bought two sets of peat-cutting tools to give the matter a trial.

This Society appreciated the value derived from the sending of a stallion to this section last year. The result is that in all probability we will have 24 foals the coming Spring.

We also purchased from our cash grant seven small ploughs, and have the price of two more set aside to purchase in the Spring, before they are required. This will enable us to put a plough in every small settlement, which is a great help to the people.

The seed potatoes sent us were of excellent quality, and product is being kept for seed for next season.

This Society has a balance on hand of \$20.00.

(Sgd.) THOMAS JOY, Chairman;
JAS. J. BISHOP, Secretary.

Report of Merasheen Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll of this Society, 163.

The seed potatoes sent proved very satisfactory in quality, about forty barrels of the yield therefrom being kept for planting next season.

The rams received by the Society have been distributed to six different places.

The pigs received from the Board have been placed with the following members—John Connors, Philip Pittman and Martin Pittman, on conditions that they shall be kept for two years and the young distributed.

Our cash grant has been expended in the purchase of ploughs and other agricultural implements.

Our principal crops are cabbage, potatoes and turnips—the yield the past year was an average one.

The acreage of land under cultivation is increasing now every year.

There were some potatoes affected with disease in our section.

Some people here favor the keeping of dogs, but others—and the greater number—favor their destruction, as it would be a great benefit to the sheep-raising industry.

The agricultural papers have been regularly received and distributed amongst the members.

People are much interested in cattle, sheep and pig raising.

(Sgd.) G. F. BEST, Secretary;
JOHN J. BONYNG, Chairman.

Report of Hermitage Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 243.

The agricultural bull in this section is in good condition and there have been nineteen calves therefrom.

The crops most largely grown this year have been potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, beets and hay. The yield was an average one.

The area of land under cultivation in this section is increasing, though not to any very great extent.

The rams sent by the Board have been distributed as follows—One to Pass Islands, one to Grole, one to Dawson's Cove and two to Hermitage.

The breeding pigs have also been received and distributed as follows—One to Dawson's Cove, two to Hermitage—on conditions that they are to be kept and bred for three years, the offspring to be sold to residents. After that period they are to be the property of the keepers.

The cash grant of this Society has been expended as shown in the annexed statement.

The root and vegetable crops raised in this section are only sufficient for home consumption. A few beef cattle and sheep are generally sold each year.

The agricultural papers and literature sent by the Board have reached us regularly and been distributed to members.

The opinion of peat fuel here is that it burns well, gives a good heat and is very satisfactory on the whole.

(Sgd.) JAMES PIERCEY, Secretary.

Report of Trepassey Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 280.

The seed potatoes sent were very satisfactory. Two thousand and twenty pounds were received and distributed to residents. As far as we can ascertain, the total product obtained has been kept for planting next year.

The agricultural bull at Trepassey is in perfect condition. Application will be made for a bull to be placed at St. Shott's. We expect calves from 67 cows the coming Spring.

The rams sent to this Society have been distributed to the following places: St. Shott's, one, in charge of John Thomas Molloy; Daniel's Point, one, in charge of Patrick Sutton; Grassy Bank, one, in charge of Thomas Sutton; Trepassey, one, in charge of Alexander Sutton; The Drooke, one, in charge of Thomas Tobin; Lower, one, in charge of William Curtis, Sr.; Bay, one, in charge of Thomas Ryan, Sr.; Portugal Cove, one, in charge of Samuel Legge; The Drooke, one, in charge of Patrick St. Croix.

The breeding pigs sent this Society have been given in charge of George Sutton, on condition that he keep the pigs for eighteen months and hand over all the offspring to the Society. The other three pigs have been given to Joseph Coombs, at Portugal Cove, on condition that he keep the pigs for two years and hand over the offspring to the Society.

Our cash grant has been expended as shown in annexed statement.

Our chief crops are hay, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, parsnips and oats. The hay crop has been less than an average, but all the others were fairly good the past year. We attribute the shortage of the hay crop to a lack of manure, and also to the dry weather.

Since the establishment of this Society large tracts of land have been cleared and made ready for crops. We think the amount of land recently cleared is fully five per cent. of the whole.

There are in our section about—

Horses	200
Cows	250
Sheep	800
Pigs	40

One hundred barrels of potatoes and forty barrels of turnips were sold. Seventy head of cattle and two hundred sheep were sold to butchers.

The agricultural papers were regularly received and distributed.

Up to the present time we have not sufficient hay seed for this land, and would suggest that the Board supply the Society with at least 5 cwt. We need about 3 bulls 6 rams and 12 pigs in order to give each section an equal chance.

A very high opinion is held with regard to peat as a fuel. About eighty tons were made during the year and used as fuel by the people.

During the past year remarkable progress has been made in the way of agriculture, and the results obtained were very encouraging.

During the Autumn I had an opportunity of visiting some of the outlying settlements, and I found the people busily engaged in clearing small lots of land when they could not get on the fishing grounds. They informed me that double the quantity of crops had been obtained during the past season.

Since the establishment of the Agricultural Society at Trepassey, a very great interest has been taken in farming and the raising of cattle, and the people are very much pleased with the Agricultural Board for their untiring efforts to aid them in this matter.

(Sgd.) THOMAS SUTTON, Secretary;
W. H. PENNELL, Chairman.

Report of Wesleyville Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 58.

The seed potatoes sent this Society did not seem suitable for our soil, which contains no clay and, in fact, no animal substance. We would suggest a change of seeds next year.

The bull sent this Society is in good condition and quite a number of calves will result.

The rams sent this Society were distributed from Greenspond to Newtown to parties to keep for three years, after which they become sole owners thereof.

The breeding pigs sent this Society were also similarly distributed—the caretakers to become the owners after two litters have been produced.

Our cash grant has been expended in the upkeep of the bull, the purchase of pigs and running expenses of the Society.

Our chief crops are potatoes, turnips and cabbage. The yield the past year was an average one.

The quantity of land under cultivation is increasing, but not very rapidly.

There has been no potato disease the past season.

All dogs were destroyed here several years ago, which has proven a great blessing to the place.

It is our conviction that so long as cattle are fed on the wild hay crop in this section, good results will never be obtained. We believe the soil suitable for the raising of good hay crops and would suggest the expenditure of a sum of money to test the hay-raising powers of our extensive bog lands.

(Sgd.) JESSE WINSOR, Chairman;
WM. SAINSBURY, Secretary.

Report of Burgeo Agricultural Society

The seed potatoes sent this Society proved most satisfactory in quality. There were distributed in ten-pound lots. In most cases the greater part of the product will be kept for seed.

The rams sent the Society have been distributed to different places in our section.

The breeding pigs sent the Society have been distributed to Burgeo and West Burgeo, on the condition that they be kept and bred for two years, the young to be given to those designated by the Society.

The Society, out of its grant, is providing a portion of the feed required for the pigs.

Our cash grant has been expended as per annexed statement.

Our crops are of limited extent, owing to the barren character of this section of the coast, but the yield of potatoes and cabbage the past year was fair.

There was no potato disease in this section the past season.

We approve of the total destruction of dogs, as were they destroyed there would be a large increase in the number of sheep here.

The agricultural papers have been received and distributed to members.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH SMALL, Secretary.

Report of Rose Blanche Agricultural Society

The seed potatoes sent the Society proved fairly good. (The soil in this district consists chiefly of peat, so good results are not to be expected). These potatoes were distributed on the conditions that all the product was to be kept for seed.

The rams sent to this Society have been placed: One at Hiscock's Point, two at Burnt Island, one at LaPoile, one at Grand Bruit, and one at Western Point.

The breeding pigs sent this Society have been placed with the following persons, viz.—Arthur Moore, Thomas Burton and James Herrett, who are to give the offspring to the Society. The Society reserves the right to dispose of these pigs as they may deem best.

The cash grant sent to this Society will be expended in the purchase of breeding sheep and for the running expenses of the Society.

Our crops consist of cabbage and potatoes. The yield this year has been an average one.

There was no potato disease the past year.

In some places in this district both sheep and dogs are kept, but the dogs prove very destructive sometimes; therefore, we approve of their destruction, if possible.

The agricultural papers have reached us regularly and have been distributed by the Secretary.

(Sgd.) R. FURNEAUX, Chairman;
JAS. PITTMAN, Secretary.

Report of Port Blandford Agricultural Society

The seed potatoes sent to this Society proved quite satisfactory. The yield therefrom was double that from native seed. About one-fifth of the product is being kept for seed for next season.

The rams have been placed in different parts of our section, as the Executive thought would best meet requirements.

The breeding pigs sent by the Board have been placed in the custody of suitable caretakers, on the condition that they are to be kept and bred, and the first litter handed over to the Society, and one young pig from subsequent litters. The boar pig shall be kept for a certain period, when he will then become the property of the keeper.

The Society is now considering the way in which its cash grant may be most beneficially expended in the interest of this locality.

Our chief crops are potatoes, turnips and cabbage. The yield the past year was considerably under the average one, which we attribute to the extreme drought of the past season.

The quantity of land under cultivation is increasing about ten per cent.

There was a slight sign of potato disease the past year.

We do not approve of the total destruction of dogs, but very much desire that they should not be allowed to run at large.

This Society begs to make the following suggestions in the interest of agriculture or, what is more correct, of horticulture, as that is the stage at which we in Newfoundland are to-day—

That each Society should purchase a stock of tools, viz., spades, grubbers, hoes, rakes and hand-sowing machines, firstly; then, that each Society should own one plough, one grill plough, one cultivator, one drill grubber, one drill scuffler, one turnip drill (which could be used for several other kinds of seeds), and one hand broadcast sowing machine.

With the first mentioned tools for sale, and the last mentioned for loan or hire, parties wishing to cultivate a piece of land might do so with some chance of success. To day hundreds of barrels of potatoes are planted on land that has been growing the same crop for years, and still the soil five or six inches from the surface is as nature produced it, and has never been brought under the influence of the weather.

That each Outport Society should be supplied with all and every kind of vegetable seed by the Agricultural Board, and that all seeds should be tested, as it has been found that seeds do not always come up to specification, and some are supplied by merchants who do not guarantee them and which would not warrant a guarantee.

That all Agricultural Societies employ one particular person to act within the scope of the Society, whose duty it will be to sequester all scrub male animals.

(Sgd.) THOMAS HOWE, Chairman;
ARTHUR SHARPE, Secretary.

Report of Hant's Harbor Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 165; an increase of 72.

The seed potatoes received from the Agricultural Board proved very much more satisfactory than those of the previous year, and the average yield was about 8 to 1. In nearly every case the people are keeping the whole of the crop to plant again next year.

The agricultural bull in this section is alright. There is only the one, owned by this Society.

The rams sent us have been distributed to parties who are to keep them for three years for service, in good condition, and let them run at large with the sheep each Summer.

The breeding pigs have been given to parties to keep, on conditions that they be kept until the sows have had two litters, the young to be sold to parties at a price not to exceed \$1.00 each. At the end of that time the pigs will become the property of the keepers.

Our cash grant has been expended chiefly in the purchase of breeding sheep, which have been distributed on the same conditions as those sent by the Board; also in the purchase of seeds. There is a small balance of \$17.83 on hand, as shown in annexed statement.

The crops most largely grown here are potatoes, cabbage, turnips and hay. The hay crop, as well as the potato crop, was an average one in most cases. Turnips and cabbage have not come up to the average the past season, which is due to the dry season.

There are practically no dogs in this section, except at Scilly Cove, where they are very plentiful. Consequently very few sheep can be kept there, and sometimes the sheep at Hant's Harbor are killed by the Scilly Cove dogs.

We approve of the total destruction of the common dogs, which do so much harm to sheep, and we believe that sheep raising would increase, and that, in a great many cases, people would fill their place with ponies.

There are in this section about—

Horses	120
Cows	50
Sheep	350
Pigs	30

One hundred barrels of potatoes and twenty barrels of turnips is about all the vegetables sold in this section.

The agricultural papers have been received and distributed.

This Society would like to have, at least, two good bulls, and we believe we could raise up a pure stock of cattle, above the run of what is here now. People would then take more interest in keeping cattle, which would be profitable.

We require ten more rams for distribution.

The pigs which we bought from our grant last year were placed at Lead Cove. They were of great service there, and in the nearby places, there being a great increase in pig raising, and better prices were realised for the young pigs, they being of a superior quality.

We cannot close this report without making mention of the interest our Chairman of last year took in the Society. Shortly after his election to office he had a circular letter sent to every individual member of the Society, asking their opinion on plans for the coming year, as it is very hard to get all members to attend meetings, they having to travel so far. The answers received were many, and gave some valuable information, some of which we could act upon. Other suggestions were equally valuable, but beyond our means.

Most the settlements included in this Society are taking a fairly good amount of interest in the work, with the exception of one particular place, the people of which don't seem to take any interest whatever in it, but give all their attention to fishing. We have offered them animals, but they don't seem to bother any about it.

We have been trying to arrange to have our annual meeting for the past two weeks, but owing to the very stormy weather, it was impossible; in fact, when we did have it the travelling was very bad.

The financial report shows a balance of \$17.83 to the credit of the Society.

Trusting the coming year may be a successful and prosperous one for all agricultural societies,

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) W. F. PLEWES, Chairman;
E. C. JANES, Secretary.

Report of Catalina Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 56.

We received three young pigs from the Agricultural Board, one of which, however, died through the Summer, without any apparent cause.

The six rams received from the Board have been distributed as follows—To Elliston, 2; Catalina, 2; Little Catalina, 1; Melrose, 1; all of which are thriving well.

The seed potatoes received from the Board were distributed to the different places. The yield was about 12 barrels to 1, of which a good percentage is being kept for seed. The quality was well liked by the people.

Two ploughs were bought from the cash grant allocated to the Society. They have been much in demand both at Catalina and Little Catalina.

The bull sent this Society is in good condition, and has proved very satisfactory. We had 26 calves the past Spring.

The cash grant sent this Society had been disbursed as shown in the annexed statement.

The arrangement covering the propagation of the breeding of the pigs is that they are to be kept until they have had two litters, and the young are to be sold at a price not to exceed \$2.00.

Our chief crops are potatoes, cabbage and turnips. The yield therefrom the past season was less than an average, which we attribute to forest fires and the want of rain.

The acreage of land under cultivation is increasing here, but only to a small extent.

There has been no potato disease of any consequence the past season. The crop was a poor one, but practically clear of "rot" or disease of any kind.

A petition in favor of the destruction of dogs was projected here in February last, but was never circulated for signatures, as many people here value their dogs very highly for draught purposes. No doubt if there were no dogs a great number of sheep would be kept, and the people would realize a great benefit therefrom.

There are in this section—

Horses	41
Cows	120
Sheep	645
Pigs	50

About 300 barrels of potatoes were sold and 50 barrels of turnips and about 7,000 lbs. of dressed beef, and 6,000 lbs. of dressed mutton. No live cattle were sold, but 20 live sheep were sold to butchers.

The agricultural papers reached us regularly and were distributed.

In our opinion; steps should be taken to prevent the comomn scrub bulls from being at large. Immature animals of this kind are no doubt detrimental to the improvement of stock.

Now that we have rams of a good kind, perhaps it would be an improvement if we were supplied with a good breed of ewes also.

We were unfortunate in the loss of the pig which we received, and must try our luck again in the Spring.

(Sgd.) FRED SUMMERTON, Chairman;
W W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

Report of Lewisporte Agricultural Society

It is a regrettable fact that the past season's crops were generally below the average, due, doubtless, to the exceptionally dry weather that prevailed and severe lightning in the month of July. No definite statistics are obtainable, but it is generally thought that the potato crop was 50 per cent. below the average. Other garden crops also suffered, being 20 per cent. under the normal. Fruits, which gave early promise of a good yield, suffered severely by lightning when in bloom, in consequence of which the crop gathered was disappointing.

The committee feel that they are hampered by having an unwieldy section to serve, but have exercised their best efforts in dealing equitably with grants, etc., that come to their hands. A brief summary of what has been done will thus be given.

Our cash grants have been disposed of as specified in detail in the statement annexed hereto.

Of seed potatoes we received 27 sacks, and these were distributed as follows—Lewisporte, 5 sacks; Campbellton, 2 sacks; Loon Bay, 2 sacks; Comfort Cove, 2 sacks; Scissors Cove, 2 sacks; Salt Pond, 2 sacks; Glenwood, 2 sacks; Norris' Arm, 3 sacks; Botwood, 4 sacks; Laurenceotn, 3 sacks; Total, 27 sacks.

The quality is universally pronounced good. The yield, as near as could be ascertained, was 30 per cent. above that from local seed.

There will be pressing need for seed potatoes the coming season. The quantity of seed awarded us is altogether inadequate for such a large section as we have to cover.

It is thought a bonus for clearing land would result in greater benefit to the masses if granted under judicious rules and regulations.

Referring to the yield from the seed potatoes sent this Society, we offer the evidence of Abraham Mugford, of Botwood, who writes to say that six pounds of cut seeds of those sent by the Board produced one barrel and a

bucketful of good potatoes—the best ever grown in that settlement—this being equivalent to a yield of 32 barrels to 1.

The recipients of the seed potatoes sent by the Board were enjoined as to the necessity of keeping the product for seed for next season.

The rams received by this Society have been distributed to the following persons—Robert Small, Lewisporte; Azariah Manuel, Salt Pond; Samuel Arney, Campbellton; Reuben Call, Comfort Cove; Willis G. Brett, Laurenceton; and Sidney LeDrew, Burnt Arm. The animals are to be kept on behalf of this Society for service for three years.

The pigs received were placed by the Society in the hands of John Noseworthy and Alfred Young, the boar pig to be kept for the benefit of the community.

Our chief crops are potatoes, cabbage and turnips, with some carrots, parsnips and beet.

The increase in cleared land in the past five years has been about ten per cent.

There was no potato disease here the past season, except a little “scruff” in one section.

The keeping of dogs is prohibited in Lewisporte and neighbourhood, the dogs having been destructive of many sheep.

The crops grown here and the cattle raised are only sufficient to meet the requirements of our home market.

The literature received by this Society has been distributed to the general public. No copies of the Agricultural Board’s circular on the use of kelp as a manure has reached us yet.

We hold the opinion that a bonus for clearing land, if granted under judicious rules and regulations, would result in direct and immediate benefit to the majority of the people. More cleared land is needed to grow feed for stock—as the supply of feed increases, stock will increase proportionately.

The question of a central farm or farms for breeding pure-bred stock, where people could purchase young animals at reasonable prices, would soon improve stock all over the country.

(Sgd.) URIAH FREAKE, Chairman;
ALFRED G. YOUNG, Secretary.

Report of Belleoram Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 40.

The seed potatoes received were of two kinds, Reds and Whites. The former, seemingly, were the better producers. As far as we can learn, the average yield of potatoes in this section the past season was about ten-fold.

On careful enquiry, we find that many people eat all the potatoes they raise, while many others put by for seed purposes all they produced from the seed obtained from our Society, in order that in due time they may have a complete change of seed.

The bull sent this Society is in charge of a caretaker and is in excellent condition. Our Society has only the one bull. There was one put off here for Ship Cove, and not in our section.

It was impossible to keep a record of the number of calves that have resulted from the keeping of this bull, as he is running at large with the cattle belonging to Belleoram and nearby places.

The rams received by this Society were distributed as follows—At Belleoram, 1; at Lally Cove, 1; at Rencontre, 1; at Bay L'Argent, 1; at Corbin, 1; at Boxey, 1; Total, 6.

The pigs received by this Society were located at _____ Cove, on condition that they be kept for breeding purposes for two years, after which time they would become the property of the keeper; and further, that all the young had by them during that time should become the property of the Society, except one young one for each breeding pig, which may be retained by the keeper.

Our cash grant has been expended in the purchase of ploughs, the maintenance of stock, running expenses of Society, etc., as itemized in the accompanying statement.

Potatoes and cabbage are the principal crops raised in our section. The potato crop reached about the ordinary average, but the cabbage crop was unusually poor the past season, which we attribute to the presence of a bug or worm, and the partial drouth of the past season.

The only potato disease apparent here was some of the ordinary "rot."

We are of opinion that in places where dogs are not of practical use they should be destroyed, but in places where they are used to help in wood-

hauling, or in hauling venison out from the hunting grounds, we pause before expressing a definite opinion on the matter. Still we believe that if the dogs were destroyed, and every one went in for sheep-raising on a fairly large scale, the loss sustained by the destruction of the dogs would be more than compensated for by the benefits which would surely result by the sale of meat and wool.

The literature sent for distribution has been distributed.

(Sgd.) GEORGE CHANT, Secretary;
F. F. CURNEW, Chairman.

Report of Burin Agricultural Society

The seed potatoes which were sent to this Society by the Agricultural Board proved quite satisfactory.

The bull sent us by the Board is in the care of Eleazer Inkpen, and is in very good condition.

The rams sent us have been distributed as follows—To Burin North, 2; to Port au Bras, 1; to Fox Cove, 1; to Bull Cove, 1; to Burin Bay Arm, 1.

The breeding pigs have also been placed at Burin, on conditions that they be kept and bred for two years, at the end of which time they become the property of the caretaker.

Our cash grant has been expended as per itemized statement accompanying this.

The crops most largely grown in this section are potatoes, cabbage and trunips. The yield thereof this year has been below the average, which is attributed to "blight" in the case of potatoes.

The keeping of dogs is prohibited in this section.

The agricultural papers were received and distributed to members.

(Sgd.) E. AVERY, Chairman;
VICTOR CUNNINGHAM, Secy.

Report of Bonavista Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 207.

The seed potatoes sent this Society proved satisfactory in quality, but owing to the long continued period of dry weather during the Summer, the yield was not as great as that of the year before. The average yield was about nine barrels to one. In some cases, at least three-quarters of the crop from this seed is being kept to plant next year.

The bulls received by this Society from the Agricultural Board are in very fair condition. They have been well attended to by the keepers. This Society has now two bulls. In the past season we had thirty calves from one of these animals—the other did not reach us until late in the season.

The rams sent to this Society have been distributed on condition that they be kept for breeding purposes for not less than four years, after which period they may be disposed of as the keeper wishes.

The breeding pigs have been distributed on the condition that they be kept for breeding purposes for a sufficient length of time to propagate the breed, after which the keepers can dispose of them as they wish. They have been given into the care of Messrs. James Ford and Albert Reader.

Our cash grant has been expended as shown in the annexed statement.

The crops most largely grown in our section are potatoes, cabbage and turnips. The yield the past year has been less than an average one, especially in the case of potatoes, which was attributed to the dryness of the season.

The total number of acres under cultivation in our section is 557; the total number of acres under pasture, 609; and total number of acres partially improved, 474.

There has been no potato disease in this section the past year; the poor-ness of the crops was solely due to weather conditions.

We certainly approve of the total destruction of dogs in this section, for then attention could be given to sheep-raising which, under present circumstances, is impracticable. Moreover, now that we have a railway service, there is a market for our produce. The only reason why dogs are kept is for draught purposes. Our people now, to a great extent, avail of the opportunity afforded by the railway to hire cars and procure their wood by this means, hitherto unobtainable. Hence, the time is opportune for a measure calling

for the total destruction of dogs in our section providing, of course, the Reid Nfld. Company do not charge people exorbitant prices for railway cars.

There are in this section—

Horses (about)	120
Cows	300
Sheep	450
Pigs	700

The quantity of potatoes, turnips, etc., sold during the year was small, owing to the crops being much below the average.

Approximate quantity of fresh beef sold, 22,000 lbs.; approximate quantity of mutton sold, 4,000 lbs.

The quantity of butter sold was very small.

The manures chiefly used are fish, kelp and stable manure, with some superphosphates.

The agricultural papers and literature sent by the Board have reached us and have been distributed amongst the members of the Society.

We are alive to the fact that it would materially benefit this section were the dogs destroyed, yet we feel that the owners of the dogs would like, and expect, to be compensated. If it were practicable on the part of the powers-that-be to give a sheep for every dog destroyed, then sheep-raising would receive an impetus—for there are 1,039 dogs in Bonavista proper.

At present we have seven rams and one ewe belonging to the Society. Had the Agricultural Board sent ewes in place of the rams, more benefit would accrue than is likely to under the present arrangement.

(Sgd.) J. L. CREWE, Secretary.

Report of La Scie Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 204.

The seed potatoes sent this Society last year proved satisfactory and the yield was a fair one; undoubtedly, it would have been better had the seed arrived earlier. The yield was about 12 barrels to 1, a considerable percentage of which has been kept for seed.

The rams sent our Society have been distributed throughout the section, one in each place. The ram kept here killed itself fighting with the others.

The breeding pigs have been distributed to different persons to be cared for, on conditions that they be kept for one year and that one litter of young be distributed to the other places.

Our cash grant has been expended in the care of animals and the transportation of seeds, etc., as shown in the annexed statement.

The potato crop is the largest in our section. The yield the past year was an average one.

There has been no potato disease in our section the past year.

The dogs have already been destroyed in one part of the section covered by this Society, viz., La Scie, but still there are dogs kept in other parts. Our people here are greatly benefitted by the destruction of dogs, in that they keep a great number of sheep that could not otherwise have been reared. But possibly there are places in our section where dogs are the only source of procuring wood, and in such places I would not approve of their destruction.

The literature sent this Society has been received regularly, and as much information as possible given to the members thereby.

The members of our Society here at La Scie hold that we should have two rams instead of one, seeing that there are so many sheep here and that the pasture grounds are so far apart.

(Sgd.) MATTHIAS DUGGAN, Chairman;
J. W. PARSONS, Secretary.

Report of Curling, Bay of Island, Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 40.

We suggest the advisability of having a small annual fee for membership, so that the selection may be limited to a certain extent. As it stands now, it appears a name once in is always in, whether the individual takes any interest in the Society or not.

As far as we have any reports, the potatoes proved satisfactory. It is impossible to state the average yield. In giving the seed, the arrangement was that all the crop therefrom was to be kept for the succeeding year.

The rams sent to this Society have been distributed as follows—One to Wood's Island, one to Balentine Cove, one to Curling, one to Corner Brook, one to Meadows, and one to Corner Brook.

The pigs sent to this Society are being retained in its own custody. They are placed with Mr. A. E. Brake, Meadows, with the purpose of breeding them, and when they have young making a distribution at a low figure to members who are able to show that they can satisfactorily care for them.

Our cash grant will be accounted for in a separate statement.

Our chief crops are hay and potatoes. Hay in some sections the past year was about an average crop, but not so good as the preceding year. Of potatoes the yield was poor and there was considerable "rot."

The quantity of land under cultivation is increasing, but not to a very appreciable extent.

There are no dogs kept in this section.

The agricultural papers have been regularly received.

(Sgd.) W. K. ANGUIN, Chairman.

Report of Britannia Cove Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 330.

The quality of the seed potatoes sent this Society the past year was all that could be desired. The average yield was from fifteen to eighteen-fold—a good yield. There will be in this section next season about 100 barrels of the product of this seed for planting, about three fourth of the crop grown being kept.

The two bulls received from the Agricultural Board are both in good condition, are in good keeping and doing well.

Six rams were received from the Board also and distributed throughout this section.

The pigs sent by the Board were received and have been distributed to the White Rock Shore and Ireland's Eye.

The cash grant of this Society was expended in the purchasing of seeds, pigs and in various running expenses, as shown in the account accompanying this.

Our chief crops are hay, cabbage, turnips, oats and potatoes. The yield the past year was fairly good here, but not so all round. The shortage, where so reported, was owing to the dry season.

The acreage of land under cultivation in this section is slightly on the increase.

There was no appearance of any serious disease in our potato crop last year, only a slight show of wet "rot," owing to the early frost.

We consider it desirable that dogs should be exterminated. The benefit derived therefrom would tend to the improvement and increasing of sheep.

There are in this section—

Horses	122
Cows	226
Sheep	575
Pigs	30
Lbs. of beef sold	7,000
Lbs. of mutton sold	3,450
Lbs. of butter sold	2,900

The agricultural papers sent by the Board have been received.

As there is abundant pasturage in our section, all that is required for improvement of stock is the distribution of good breeding animals.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM TULK, Secretary.

Report of King's Cove Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 132.

The quality of the seed potatoes sent this Society, especially those branded "McPhail's," was excellent, but gave very poor returns owing to the season being a very poor one as regards the growing of crops. The great majority of the product of the seed is being kept to plant next season.

The rams sent to this Society have been distributed on the condition that they are to be kept for three years for service, after which time they become the property of the caretaker.

The pigs sent this Society have been kept as the property of the Society, Mr. Walter Brown being appointed keeper. The second lot bought by the

Society have been sold at auction, under conditions that they should be kept for breeding purposes.

The cash grant sent this Society is accounted for in the annexed statement.

The crops most largely grown in our section are potatoes, cabbage and turnips—the yield the past year was less than an average, owing to the dry summer.

The acreage of land under cultivation in our section is being largely increased.

There was no potato disease the past year to any extent.

We approve of the destruction of dogs, as the people would be able to keep more sheep.

There are in our section—

Horses (about)	140
Cows (about)	200
Pigs	100 to 200

The quantity of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables sold the past season was not very great.

Sold by producers—Beef, 4,000 lbs.; mutton, 1,800 lbs.; butter, 300 lbs.; live beef, 35 head; sheep, 60 head.

The fertilizers chiefly used here are stable manure and pit compose, made with clay, caplin and fish offal. Fish and kelp are also used fresh.

The agricultural papers came regularly and were distributed amongst the members of the Society.

In the interest of the improvement of agriculture, and of cattle and pig raising, we think if an exhibition could be held in such places as Bonavista, and prizes given for the best pig, cow, bull, sheep, poultry, etc., and also for the different vegetables, the people would be more eager in improving stock, and I am sure would make a good show in this work.

The Society has made repeated applications for a bull, but has not yet received one, but have the assurance of the Agricultural Board that one will be forthcoming in the Spring, as fine a bull as can be procured.

(Sgd.) THOMAS DEVINE, Chairman.

Report of Campbell's Creek Agricultural Society

Number of members on the roll, 55.

The quality of the seed potatoes sent this Society proved satisfactory, the yield was 10 barrels to 1, which has been kept to plant next year.

We have one bull here, sent by the Board, and it is in good condition.

The same sent us have been distributed on condition that they be kept for three years, and not be allowed to run at large until the 1st of November in each year. At the expiry of three years the rams become the property of the caretakers.

The breeding pigs first sent this Society were given to a caretaker on the following conditions, viz., that he keep and breed them for two years, he to be paid \$15.00 for so keeping them—\$5.00 in advance, \$5.00 on January 2nd, 1912, and \$5.00 at the end of the term. Angus McDonald is the keeper, but he failed to carry out his agreement by killing the boar pig.

The three pigs subsequently sent are to be kept until they have had one litter, which has to be given back to the Society.

Our cash grant has been disbursed, as shown in the accompanying statement.

There were four scrub bulls running at large in this section the past season, but were not owned here, as we slaughtered all our scrub cattle on the arrival of the bull sent by the Board. There are no scrub rams running at large here either, and it is the intention of the Society not to permit any to so run.

There was no potato disease whatever the past season.

We approve of the total destruction of dogs. There are no dogs in this section, as they were destroyed about five years ago, on account of their killing the sheep. There is far more benefit in keeping sheep than dogs—the dogs are no earthly good to us.

There are in our section—

Horses	8
Cows	57
Sheep	264
Breeding Pigs	24

Vegetables raised the past season—

Potatoes	1,000 brls.
Turnips	250 brls.
Cabbage	500 doz.

and other vegetables in like comparison.

It is unfortunately impossible to market any of this product, owing to our not being facilitated in reaching a Railway Station.

Beef cattle sold, 35 head; sheep sold for mutton, 50 head; butter sold, 2,860 lbs.

The agricultural papers have reached us pretty regularly and were distributed to members.

This Society has no suggestions to make at present, in the interest of the improvement of agriculture, as we are, unfortunately, at present producing far greater crops of vegetables than we can find sale for, owing to the great distance that we are removed from a railway station.

(Sgd.) MICHAEL F. GALE, Secretary.

The foregoing report of what has been done for a period of but little over a year by the Agricultural Societies, called into being by the Government's agricultural policy, should be accepted as a full justification of the Government's belief that the intelligence of the country would impel a prompt response to an appeal for its co-operation, when backed by the offer of material assistance, in the development of the great natural asset we fortunately possess in the very large areas of fertile soil that surround nearly all our great bays and constitute the floor of our extensive interior valleys, even though this involved for the great majority of our people the learning to tread their way through an industrial channel new to them.

This record of what has already been achieved is but an augury of what we may hope to obtain when the agricultural policy has been fully developed.

The following table will show what we are at present producing of the chief agricultural products, the quantities of such that we are compelled to import, and the sum that would be yearly saved to the country if we produced all that our requirements call for—

Table showing what we are at present producing of the chief Agricultural products—the quantities of such we are compelled to import—and the sum that would be yearly saved to the Country if we produced all that our requirements call for of these.

ARTICLES	Produced	Cost	Value	Imported	Cost	Value
			\$		\$	\$
Oats—Bushels	15,000	\$ 55	8,250 00	365,000	55	200,750 00
Hay—Tons.....	80,000	17 00	1,360,000 00	2,503	17 00	42,551 00
Potatoes—Barrels ..	650,000	1 40	970,000 00	23,000	1 40	32,200 00
Turnips and Roots—Barrels.....	100,000	1 30	130,000 00	3,400	1 30	4,420, 00
Cabbage—Dozens	1,500,000	60	900,000 00	13,000	1 00	13,000 00
Beef, Mutton and Pork—Lbs...	6,650,000	10	665,000 00	588,000	10	58,800 00
Horses	12,745	70 00	892,150 00	} 3,162	55 00	173,910 00
Cows	18,408	35 00	644,480 00			
Oxen.....	27,300	40 00	992,000 00			
Sheep	101,440	5 00	507,200 00	} 2,350	8 00	18,900 00
Pigs.....	36,409	10 00	364,090 00			
Butter.....	1,100,000	25	275,000 00	408,871	25	102,218 00
Cheese .....	.....	.....	.....	409,374	17	69,600 00
Oatmeal .....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	6 00	24,000 00
			7,708,170 00	Total.....		\$739,449 00
Deduct to reduce Cows, Horses, Oxen and Sheep to 1 years's in- crement valuation....	.....	.....	2,312,007 00			
Net Total.....	.....	.....	5,396,163 00			

An analysis of the foregoing statement shows that we yearly send out of the country very nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for products that we could and should produce at home and the production of which will not call for the employment of capital, other than what individual effort will yield.

Of this sum of three-quarters of a million, about one-quarter, or over \$200,000.00 a year, is sent out for the purchase of oats alone.

As our soil and climate are admirably adapted to the raising of oats of a superior quality, the devising of a practicable incentive to a largely-increased production is engaging the attention of the Agricultural Board. The increased acreage under oats in the last two years has been very considerable and is highly promising of further and greater increases.

The outlook in the case of hay is very much more encouraging. We now produce about 80,000 tons a year, and import only 2,500 tons, so that to make us independent of importations we only require to make each acre at present under cultivation produce 95 lbs. more hay than at present. This can be readily done by the use of an almost imperceptibly small extra quantity of fertilizer, and thus we can supply our own requirements and keep at home the \$42,000,000 a year now sent to Canada for this product.

The prospect in the case of potatoes is equally promising. We now grow 650,000 barrels a year, and import only 23,000 barrels, so that to make ourselves independent of outside supply we do not require to plant even a single acre more land to potatoes nor, in fact, to use more fertilizer than we do at present—to dig 29 barrels of potatoes where we now dig only 28 barrels will solve the difficulty, and the yield can be increased to this extent and very considerably more by our giving our growing crop of potatoes a little more care in the selection of seed and a little more cultivation.

It is fully recognized that the yield from carefully-selected seed potatoes that are earthed and cultivated sufficiently during the growing season will be from 20 to 25 to 1, whereas the yield from such seed being merely planted and left without the requisite cultivation will not be above from 7 to 9 to 1.

As it is unfortunately the fact that a considerable proportion of the seed potatoes planted in this country are given little or no care thereafter, we can readily see the practicability of increasing our entire crop from 8 to 10 per cent., and this extra yield thus secured would give us all that we require for home consumption, and leave a material surplus for cattle and poultry food or for exportation, and thus effect for the country a yearly saving of \$34,500.

In the case of turnips and other root crops, we are still more unfortunate. We grow 105,000 barrels and import only 3,400 barrels a year, so that to make ourselves self-supporting in respect to these, we require but to get a crop of 33 barrels where we now get 32. A little more cultivation and a little more fertilizer will enable us to do this and effect a further saving of \$4,420.00 a year.

Next to potatoes, cabbage is our most desirable and most generally-used vegetable. Of cabbages, we now grow 1,250,000 dozen and import only 13,000 dozen each year, so that if we aimed to produce only one extra head to each hundred that we grow at present, we shall be producing enough for all our requirements, and thus a further saving will be effected of \$13,000.00 a year. In connection with our cabbage crop, it is of great consequence that an effective and inexpensive system of storage be employed that will prevent the heavy losses that now yearly occur to growers. The Agricultural Board has hopes of being able to effect something practicable in this direction in the near future.

We now come to a very important item. Next to potatoes, the most important of our home-raised food products—beef and mutton. Of beef, mutton and pork, we produce now 6,650,000 lbs. a year, and we imported the past year 588,000 lbs. At 10 cents a lb., the value of what we produced was \$665,000.00, and the value of what we imported was \$58,800.00 This is a

very creditable showing and absolute proof of the immense advantage the country will reap from the improvement that is now being made in its breed of cattle.

The importations in the past year of oxen, cows and horses were 3,162 head, and the number of our own herds 48,000 head, of which approximately 15,000 head are milch cows. As the importations of beef oxen were in or about 2,700 head, it follows that if but one-sixth of the number of the calves—the yearly product of our head of milch cows—were kept for two years and marketed as beef cattle, that five years hence we would be independent of outside supply, and the very large sum of \$140,000.00 a year, now sent abroad for live beef cattle, would be kept in our own country.

Of sheep and pigs, we have home-bred herds totalling approximately 135,000 head. Our importations of these animals the past year totalled only 2,343 head, so that with the awakened interest in and the impetus recently given to sheep and pig raising, we are warranted in anticipating the full supply of our requirements from local herds in a very few years.

If the ratio of increase in the home production of butter that existed between 1891 and 1901 has been the same between 1901 and 1911—as it is reasonably supposed that it has been—our yearly production should now be approximately 1,100,000 lbs. Our importation in the past year was 408,871 lbs., and has been steadily decreasing for the past three years. I believe we are warranted in looking for an increasing decrease in butter importations from now on.

Our importation of cheese in the past year was 409,374 lbs., and for this the country was drained of nearly \$70,000.00.

We make no cheese whatever, but at the Agricultural Exhibition at St. George's, in November last, two exhibits of cheese were shown, one from the Highlands and one from Codroy Valley, and these were pronounced of exceptional richness and flavor.

The Agricultural Board is considering the advisability of encouraging, in a small way, the starting of a cheese factory in one of the several locations where the conditions that would ensure success are to be found to the requisite extent.

It is satisfactory to note that though the value of the imported articles in the foregoing table totals the very large figure of \$739,449.00, the value of the corresponding articles raised in the country is so vastly greater, viz., \$5,396,163.00, and conditions warrant our assuming that the next decennial census will show us very nearly or quite independent of outside supply—

Statement showing Distribution of Breeding Animals, Seeds and Cash Grants to Agricultural Societies for 1911.

SOCIETY	Bulls	Sheep	Pigs	Stallions	POTATOES		Cash Grant
					Brls	Bxs	
Freshwater.....		6	4		13½		\$ 100 00
Northern Bay.....		6	3		13½		100 00
Broad Cove.....		6	3		13½		100 00
Old Perlican		6	3		13½		100 00
Bonavista	1	6	4		6½	18	100 00
King's Cove		6	5		6½	22	100 00
Salvage Bay.....	1	6	3		6½	18	75 00
Alexander Bay.....	1	6	3		6½	22	75 00
Wesleyville		6	3		6½	22	75 00
Musgrave Town.....		6	3		6½	22	75 00
Port Blandford.....		6	4		10		50 00
St. Brendan's		6	3		14		50 00
Channel	1	6	3		18		66 66
Burgeo	1	6	3		18		66 67
Rose Blanche.....		6	3		18		66 67
Lamaline		6	4		11		50 00
Epworth.....	1	6	3		11		50 00
Marystown.....		6	3		11		100 00
St. Lawrence.....		6	3		11		50 00
Grand Bank.....	1	6	3		11		100 00
Burin.....	1	6	4		12		50 00
Carbonear.....	3	6	3		44	22	200 00
Ferryland District.....	3	19	14		69½	22	400 00
Musgrave Harbor.....	1	6	3		13½		50 00
Change Islands.....	1	6	3		13½		50 00
Joe Batt's Arm.....		6	4		13½		50 00
Fogo	1	6	3		13½		50 00
Hermitage		6	3		13½		50 00
Harbor Breton.....		6	4		13½		50 00
Ship Cove.....	1	6	3		13½		50 00
Belleoram.....	1	6	3		13½		50 00
Harbor Grace.....	1	6	3		20½	22	200 00
Spaniard's Bay.....		6	3		20½	22	200 00
Bay Roberts.....	1	6	3		20½	22	200 00
Kelligrews.....	1	6	3		16½	22	200 00
Harbor Main.....	1	6	3		27½		200 00
Trepassey.....	1	6	7		5	22	100 00
St. Mary's.....	4	6	4		5	22	100 00
St. Joseph's, Sal.....		6	8		10		50 00
St. Bride's.....	2	6	3		10		50 00
Placentia		6	6		5	22	100 00
Merasheen		6	5		13	22	50 00
Branch		6	3	1	10		50 00
Arnold's Cove.....		6	5		10		50 00
Salmonier North.....	1	6	4		5		50 00
Brigus		6	3		16½	22	100 00
Clarke's Beach.....	1	6	3		16½	22	100 00

Statement showing Distribution of Breeding Animals, Seeds and Cash Grants to Agricultural Societies for 1911.—(Continued.)

SOCIETY	Bulls	Sheep	Pigs	Stallions	POTATOES		Cash Grant
					Brls	Bxs	
La Scie.....		6	3		9		\$ 33 33
Seal Cove.....		6	3		9		33 33
St. Anthony.....	1	6	3		9		33 33
Current Island.....		11	3		9		33 33
Daniel's Harbor.....	1	6	4		9		33 34
Bonne Bay.....		1	4		9		33 34
Birchy Cove.....		6	3		26		100 00
Stephenville.....	1	6	4		18	22	50 00
Campbell's Creek.....		6	3		18	22	35 00
St George's.....		6	3		18	22	75 00
Highlands.....	3	6	3		18	22	100 00
Searston.....	2	6	3		20		50 00
Codroy.....	2	6	3		20	22	50 00
Clam Bank Cove.....		6	3		23		35 00
Cape St. George.....		6	3		23		35 00
Port au Port.....	1	6	3		23		40 00
Main River.....		6	3		23		30 00
St. John's, East and West.....	4	14	7		92	278	1200 00
Hant's Harbor.....	1	6	3		13½		100 00
Heart's Content.....		6	3		13½		100 00
Dildo.....	1	6	3		13½		100 00
Port Rexton.....	1	6	3		13½		100 00
Catalina.....		7	3		13½		100 00
Britannia Cove.....	1	6	3		13½		100 00
Lewisport.....		6	3		13½		100 00
Fortune Harbor.....		6	3		13½		100 00
Twillingate.....	1	6	3		13½		100 00
Herring Neck.....		6	4		13½		100 00
Little Bay.....	1	6	3		13½		100 00
Cape Shore.....		6	3		13½		100 00
R. J. Devereux.....		7			21½		
Mr. Spracklin.....					1		
Wm. Tracey.....					1		
J. Noonan.....					1		
Maimed and Sold at Port aux Basque.....		1					
Died on Glencoe.....		3					
Injured and Sold.....	1						
Destroyed.....			1				
On hand.....	2	1	6				
Total.....	56	500	284	1	1233½	776	\$7600 00

DISTRICT EXHIBITION

In the past year three District Exhibitions were held—in Harbor Grace-Carbonear, Burin and St George's Districts—and were most markedly successful.

The quality of the vegetables, grains and dairy products shown were of the highest order and the display of woollen goods most creditable.

The Exhibition at St. George's was of a special value, as the exhibits there of apples, giant plums and tomatoes absolutely establishes, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the fact that fruit of the highest grades may be produced in that district, and no doubt elsewhere as well in the country. The Gravenstein and Baldwin apples and the plums were, in appearance, size and flavor, as fine as the best Canadian varieties. Melons and squashes of perfect form, coloring and flesh, raised in the open air here, were also a feature of this Exhibition.

The result of these Exhibitions is most gratifying to the Agricultural Board—they have an educational value and tend to engender a spirit of rivalry among producers that has a high value.

CANKER

The outbreak of canker, that was first detected in 1909, and which in 1910 had developed to a serious extent, was almost absolutely non-existent in the past year.

Canker being a germ disease, it is possible—as the Agricultural Board is on record as having predicted—that it will not survive severe weather conditions in Newfoundland.

EARLY VEGETABLES

It is very desirable that the agricultural districts realise the extra profits there are in EARLY vegetables. By the early planting in favored spots of good seeds and the liberal use of fertilizer and good cultivation, every farmer can have a small quantity of each product in marketable conditions at least a month earlier than is usual. By doing so, prices from 50 to 100 per cent. over ordinary Fall prices can be obtained.

This suggestion does not apply to St. John's, where there is a keen competition to be first in the market, but it DOES apply especially to those districts that grow to supply our inland towns. At Grand Falls, Bishop Falls, Norris Arm, Millertown, Botwood, Badger and other places there is a greedy market for EARLY VEGETABLES, and top prices are procurable.

SHEEP RAISING

It is most gratifying to the Agricultural Board to realise the great interest that is being evinced by the Agricultural Societies and people of all the district in, and their determination to second, the Board's efforts to raise our sheep industry to a first place in our industrial pursuits.

This country is particularly well adapted for the production of mutton and wool of the highest quality. It is rare to find both soil and climate contributing to this result to the extent that it does with us.

At the Festival of Empire Exhibition in London the past year our wool exhibit was admitted to be of superior quality.

The Agricultural Board has now under consideration a scheme that it hopes will materially tend to an immediate further extension of this industry

PIG BREEDING

Most encouraging results are accruing from the Agricultural Board's efforts to arouse interest in the raising of pigs. In the past year the Board imported 250 young pigs of approved stock for breeding purposes. These were distributed to the different Agricultural Societies and one has but to read the attached reports of these societies to realise how eagerly these pigs have been received and the intelligent arrangements that have been made for their maintenance. The Board's efforts in the interest of pig raising will be further extended the present year.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is one of the best all-round grains and is considered by many to rank next to wheat. As a flour, it is a welcome and valuable addition to our ordinary foods and, unfortunately, but too little known in Newfoundland. Buckwheat flour makes a variety of delicious breakfast preparations that is at once economical, healthy and sustaining.

Both as grain and meal, it is also one of the very best poultry foods, both for flesh and for winter egg production.

A great advantage that buckwheat has is that it may be grown in land that is too poor or sandy for other grains.

One of the features of the Agricultural Exhibition at St. George's the past year was the exhibits of buckwheat, grown in different parts of that place. The yield was large and the grain as full and mature as in the best American varieties.

Recognizing the value its introduction here would have, the Agricultural Board is arranging for the acquiring of a quantity of seed that will be experimentally distributed, and the Board will undertake to have the resultant crop ground into flour and returned to the growers.

This, it is considered, will afford such a demonstration of its value as will lead to its inclusion in our staple crops.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The Agricultural Board has encouraged and aided the formation of a Poultry Association, which is now in full operation, and gives promise of being productive of a very large measure of good.

The individual members possess fine yards of the best varieties of fowls, and through this Association it will be possible for outport breeders to acquire eggs of undoubted reliability for hatching.

Total membership of 82 societies, 12,664.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. D. BLANDFORD,

President Agricultural Board.

Fiscal Statements for the Year ended June 30th, 1911.

Report of Nfld. Savings' Bank for the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1911.
Current Account, 1910-1911.

Public Debt Account on June 30th, 1910-1911.

Balance Sheet Treasury Account, June 30th, 1911.

Teachers' Pension Fund, 1910-1911.

Colonial Secretary's Departmental Trust Account, 1910-1911.

Public Works Trust Fund, 1910-1911.

Telegraph Extension, Twillingate District, 1910-1911.

Agricultural Bounties, June 30th, 1911.

Marine Works Trust Account, 1910-1911.

Railway Arbitration Award, 1910-1911.

Report of Newfoundland Savings' Bank for Year ending December 31st, 1911.

I have the honour to report as follows with regard to the business of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

Amount of Deposits on December 31st, 1911.....	\$3,015,443.35
Amount of Deposits on December 31st, 1910.....	2,794,027.73
<u>Increase</u>	<u>\$221,415.62</u>

Amount deposited during the year 1911.....	\$751,010.76
Amount withdrawn during the year 1911.....	529,595.14
<u>Increase</u>	<u>\$221,415.62</u>

Amount received from all sources for interest in 1911.....	\$107,485.29
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which account is closed as follows—

Amount paid depositors.....	\$83,861.18
Salaries, Rent, Fuel, Light, etc.....	5,596.87
Harbor Grace Branch Disbursements..	637.00
Heart's Content " "	173.56
Bay Roberts " "	175.73
Bell Island " "	166.63
Grand Falls " "	204.51
Placentia " "	573.35
	<u>\$91,388.83</u>
Balance carried to Reserve Fund.....	16,096.46
	<u>\$107,485.29</u>

Reserve Account

Balance from 1910.....	\$66,962.21
Profits for year 1911.....	16,096.46
	<u>\$83,058.67</u>
Less Pension to Sir E. Shea, late cashier..	\$2,200.00
Legal Expenses, drafting Loan Agreements.....	40.00—
	<u>\$2,240.00</u>
Balance to 1912.....	<u>\$80,818.67</u>

Assets

Colonial Debentures.....	\$ 990,500.00
Bank of Montreal Deposit Receipt.....	1,252,000.00
Bank of Montreal Current Account.....	102,495.96
Cash in hand.....	16,365.73
Bank of Nova Scotia Deposit Receipt.....	156,753.67
India 3½ per cent. Consols.....	486,666.66
Mortgages	15,000.00
Church of England College Loan.....	17,000.00
Harbor Grace Water Company Stock.....	20,100.00
Carbonear Water Company Stock.....	9,460.00
Placentia Water Company Stock.....	11,400.00
Municipal Council Loan	1,600.00
Roman Catholic Corporation Loan.....	16,500.00
Bank Furniture.....	420.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,096,262.02
	<hr/>

Contra

Deposit Account.....	\$3,015,443.35
Reserve.....	80,818.67
	<hr/>
	\$3,096,262.02
	<hr/>

The result of the business transactions during the year under consideration have been eminently satisfactory.

The total deposits on the 31st December 1911 amounted to \$3,015,443.35 so that in this respect the Bank is in even a better position than it was immediately before the Crash of 1895.

The actual increase in deposits for the year is \$221,415.62 and this has been exceeded only three times in the history of the Bank, in 1892, 1893, and 1904. Compared with that for 1910, it shows an increase of \$69,398.35.

The profit on the year's transactions of \$16,096.46 exceeds that for 1910 by \$3,588.96, and is the largest made since 1894. It compares very favorably with the record profit made in 1889, of \$22,161.72, if it is borne in mind that at that time the Bank had large investments in Government Debentures yielding 5 per cent interest, which Debentures have since been paid off.

The volume of business for the year was as follows, viz :—

Deposited.....	\$ 751,010.76
Withdrawn.....	529,595.14
	<hr/>

representing a total of \$ 1,280,605.90 all of which passed in cash over the counter.

The following statement shows the number of accounts in the St. John's and Branch Banks, also the amount of deposits made in each Bank.

Bank.	No. of Accounts.	Deposits.
St. John's	6,404	\$ 3,015,443.35
Harbor Grace.....	743	230,878.45
Heart's Content.....	328	64,940.50
Bay Roberts.....	391	83,550.86
Grand Falls	60	9,619.61
Bell Island	15	1,357.65
Placentia	20	2,215.00
Total Accounts for 1911	7,961	
Total Accounts for 1910.....	7,704	
Increase	257	

The total deposits given for St. John's includes the deposits in the Branch Banks.

The increase of deposits in the Branch Banks, compared with 1910, is as follows viz :—

Harbor Grace	Decrease	\$ 7,360.16	Increase	\$ 5,272.71
Heart's Content.....	Increase	14,283.42	do	7,310.92
Bay Roberts.....	do	20,210.70	do	22,682.04
Grand Falls.....	do	2,622.00	do	6,997.71
Bell Island	do	812.00	do	545.65
Placentia.....	do	.....	do	2,215.00
Nett Increase.....		\$30,567.96	Total Increase.....	\$45,024.03

Referring to the Branch Banks, I would respectfully ask the attention of the Governors and Directors to the very inadequate accommodation furnished for the Bank at Bell Island. It is located in a private house in conjunction with the Government Telegraph Office, no other building being available. This together with the feeling that the building is unfitted in other respects, as a place in which to deposit their money, has, I am insormed, operated detrimentally to the bank in the minds of potential depositors.

The same feeling of insecurity obtains with regard to the Grand Falls Office, but with regard to this one, the erection of the building which, the Government are about to build there and in which the bank is to be provided with accommodation, will I trust place us in a better position there. I hope that by this time next year the branch at Grand Falls will do its business there in an office which will be entirely suitable and satisfactory.

I also beg leave to call attention to the Bay Roberts Office. This office is situated in what is very little better than a shed attached, at the back to the drug store, kept by the Cashier, who is also Postmaster at that place. I would suggest the building of a small annex to the present building which would serve as a bank, or it might be built sufficiently large to include the Post Office, leaving the entrance to both as it is at present. This branch does a large business, easily the best of the branches and it is worthy of better accommodation.

A branch was established at Placentia in November last and in the two months which have elapsed since its opening, it has done a very satisfactory business.

In May last the lessee of Rae Island Farm surrendered the lease. This property has recently been sold to the Hon. E. R. Bowring, whose intention it is to convert it into a park and to present it to the city. The price obtained by the Bank was ample to cover all its advances on the mortgages thereon.

The Reserve having reached the sum of \$80,818.67 I beg leave to recommend that, under Section 15, Cap. 22 of the Consolidated Statutes 2nd Series, relating to the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, the sum of \$50,000.00 be withdrawn therefrom and applied to the payment of an equal amount of Debentures of the Colony now held by the bank.

The Directors have examined and checked the securities belonging to the bank and have found them correct.

Read and confirmed,

JOHN B. AYRE,
JOHN HARRIS,
Directors.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) F. C. BERTEAU,
Acting Cashier.

On motion of Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Bennett, the foregoing report was unanimously adopted at this the Annual Meeting.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
February 6th, 1912.

(Sgd.) JOHN HARRIS,
Acting Chairman.

Dr.

Public Debt Account

1910—11.—June 30.	To Balance, viz:—		
	Loan at 3 per cent	1,581,666 66	
	do 3½ do	16,958,879.99	
	do 4 do	8,635,733.53	
			<u>27,176,280.18</u>

\$27,176,280.18

Examined by me and found correct,
 F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

M. P. CASHIN,
 Minister of Finance.

DR. Statement of Current Account of the Government

REVENUE.

Customs Revenue	\$2,768,526.75	
Light Dues	28,948.89	
Harbor Dues	991.00	
Miscellaneous	11,666.89	
Royalties	88,481.71	
TOTAL FROM CUSTOMS.....		\$2,898,615.25
Postal Revenue.....	117,259.85	
Telegraph Revenue.....	79,956.80	
Crown Lands	192,334.45	
Stamps.....	14,479.33	
Liquor Licenses	5,829.00	
Fines and Forfeitures.....	5,854.45	
Broom Dept.....	12,733.51	
Fees Institutions	3,047.16	
Miscellaneous	88,684.84	
Municipal Council.....	54,081.86	
A.-A. Telegraph Co. Tax.....	23,112.47	
Direct Cable Co. Tax.....	8,000.00	
Western Union Telegraph Co. Tax.....	8,000.00	
Bank Tax ..	10,000.00	
Express Company's Tax.....	2,000.00	
Harbor Grace Water Co	548.00	
Carbonear Water Co... ..	1,260.80	
Grank Bank Harbor Board ...	356.25	
Fortune Harbor Board.....	118.75	
Insurance Assessment	443.66	
Insurance License.....	250.00	
Imported Copper.....	160.00	
		628,511.18
		\$3,527,126.43
Loan 9 Edward VII., Cap. 3	7,840.28	
Loan 1, George V., Cap. 32	28,128.18	
Surplus Trust.....	88,588.36	
Agricultural Bonus	119.50	
		124,676.32
		\$3,651,802.75

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BEARTEAU,

C. & A. G.

of Newfoundland for the Financial Year 1910-11

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure under the following heads :

Head	I.	Interest, etc., Public Debt.....	\$1,025,302.88	
	II.	Civil Government.....	180,913.31	
	III.	Pensions	17,019.12	
	IV.	Administration of Justice	198,641.52	
	V.	Legislation	43,647.16	
	VI.	Education	317,963.90	
	VII.	Public Charities	321,148.32	
	VIII.	Lighthouses	78,396.97	
	IX.	Agriculture and Mines	57,592.67	
	X.	Marine and Fisheries.....	74,550.55	
	XI.	Roads, Bridges and Ferries.....	177,170.87	
	XII.	Postal and Telegraphs Depts... ..	555,397.61	
	XIII.	Customs	155,659.52	
	XIV.	General Contingencies.....	35,271.79	
	XVI.	Coal and Water Refunds.	64,921.48	
	XVII.	Additional Estimates	7,700.00	
			<hr/>	\$3,311,297.67
Audit Act.....				43,448.85
Surplus :				
Revenue in excess of Expenditure.....				172,379.91
				<hr/>
				\$3,527,126.43
Loan 9 Edward VII., Cap. 3.....			7,840.28	
Loan 1, George V., Cap. 32.....			28,128.18	
Surplus Trust.....			88,588.36	
Agricultural Bonus			119.50	
			<hr/>	124,676.32
				<hr/>
				\$3,651,802.75

M. P. CASHIN,
Minister of Finance.

on the 30th June, 1910-11.

Cr.

June 30.—By Act 54 Vic., Cap. 8, at 3 per cent.....		1,581,666.66
" 56 " " 1, "	3,384,960.00	
" 56 " " 2, "	4,708,800.00	
" 60 " " 4, "	456,980.00	
" 61-3 " " 6 & 4, "	351,373.33	
" 1 Ed. VII 6, "	2,263,000.00	
" 5 " " 2, "	1,900,433.33	
" 10 " " 39, "	3,893,333.33	
		16,958,879.99
	at 3½ per cent.	
" 44 " " 4, "	2,900.00	
" 46 & 7 " 5 & 4 "	19,336.00	
" 49 " " 15, "	55,200.00	
" 49 " " 3, "	60,000.00	
" 50 " " 6, "	480,000.00	
" 50 " " 7, "	320,000.00	
" 51 " " 3, "	50,000.00	
" 51 } " " 5, "	218,000.00	
" 51 } " " 5, "	52,150.00	
" 52 " " 5, "	408,000.00	
" 54 " " 7, "	2,400.00	
" 56 " " 1, "	92,483.48	
" 56 " " 4, "	27,630.00	
* " 58 " " 4, "	65,292.00	
" 58 " " 13, "	2,676,666.66	
" 59 " " 15, "	52,500.00	
" 60 " " 2, "	973,333.33	
" 61 " " 10, "	50,473.75	
" 61, 2, 3 " 33, "	85,352.93	
" 62 & 3 " 37, "	11,622.92	
" 2 Ed. VII 28, "	34,592.46	
" 4 " " 18, "	9,550.00	
" 5 " " 1, "	2,368,250.00	
" 9 " " 3, "	430,000.00	
" 10 " " 7, "	90,000.00	
	at 4 per cent.	8,635,733.53
		<u>\$27,176,280.18</u>

*NOTE.—546,861 of this Loan has been paid off by Sinking Fund established under this Act.

Municipal Debt \$1,397,104.22.

Harbor Grace Water Company Stock \$13,700.00.

DR.

Balance Sheet Treasury Account for

Bank of Montreal, General Account.....	\$13,922.52
Imported Copper, Bank of Montreal.....	4.62
Temporary Loan, Bank of Montreal.....	100,000.00
Bank of Montreal, Railway Loan	995,388.85
Bank of Nova Scotia Deposit Account	1,000,000.00

Bank of Montreal Trust Account..	918,771.21
Harbor Grace Stock Account	13,700.00
Public Debt	27,176,280.18
	<u>\$30,218,067.38</u>

Examined by me and found,
F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

the Year Ended 30th June, 1911.

CR.

Debenture Conversion Account.....	3,922.52	
Loan 1 George 5th, Cap. 32.....	10,000.00	
	<hr/>	13,922.52
Bank of Montreal, Imported Copper		4.62
Bank of Montreal, Temporary Loan.....		100,000.00
Railway Loan 10 Edward VII., Cap 39.....		995,388.85
Deposit R. Account, Bank of Nova Scotia..		1,000,000.00
Agriculture Bonus..	1,079.69	
Loan 61 Vic., Cap. 1.....	10,000.00	
Surplus Trust.....	407,691.52	
Reserve Fund	500,000.00	
	<hr/>	918,771.21
Stock Account Harbor Grace... ..		13,700.00
Sundry Accounts, Public Debt.....		27,176,280.18
		<hr/>
		<u>\$30,218,067.38</u>

M. P. CASHIN,
Minister of Finance.

DR.

Teachers' Pension

Withdrawals from Fund during the Year 1910-1911.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS	DENOMINATIONS		
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Methodist
Edward Chipman.....		27 00	
Marcella Young.....			24 23
Nellie Pippy.....			23 26
Barbara Bishop.....			23 97
Tryphena Baker.....			28 79
Elizabeth Gushue.....			6 46
Annie B. Scott.....			29 57
Minnie Butt.....			9 17
George G. Ridout.....			51 25
Blanche Manuel.....		32 43	
Janie Blackwood.....			38 61
Wm. G. Day.....			29 54
Louie Taylor.....			29 86
Wm. Watts.....		45 03	
May Kennedy.....	23 29		
May Bowdoring.....	25 43		
Mrs. Belinda Crocker, Pension.....		80 00	
Aaron S. Butler.....			33 84
Edmund Williams.....		121 04	
Arthur Legge.....		26 03	
Emmanuel Noseworthy.....	51 92		
Emily Clancey.....	48 80		
Josephine Lee.....	37 12		
Winnifred Ahearn.....	44 02		
Isaac Stowbridge.....		43 85	
Sophie Vincent.....			25 02
Newman LeGrow.....			32 14
Ethel Hussey.....		41 46	
Jessie Edgar.....		31 20	
Wm. T. Payne.....		98 06	
Azariah Bishop.....		39 24	
Winnie Bonnell.....		24 03	
Emmaline Dawe.....		95 44	
Andrew Vatcher.....			132 02
Violet (Pelley) Andrews.....			22 83
George Hicks.....			31 69
Wm. R. Seeley.....			27 75
Sarah Martin.....		42 86	
Alice R. Noel.....		53 96	
Lily Sheppard.....		24 34	
Elsie Freeman.....		26 27	
Jane Mullally.....	31 48		
Maggie Doody.....	171 20		
Jane Woodroe.....	24 19		
Annie J. Casey.....	31 06		
Gertrude Hennessey.....	21 88		
Ellen Hinchey.....	31 06		
Lily Garland.....		64 85	
May Greene.....	21 93		
Ursula (Burke) Thompkins.....	35 72		30 89
Julia (DeGrish) Toop.....		27 59	
Cecelia Abbott.....	36 41		
Maude Winsor.....			
Alice Pumphrey.....	59 78		
Blanch Butler.....		40 25	
Jacob Bishop.....		42 69	
	\$ 695 29	\$ 1,027 62	\$ 630 90

Roman Catholic.....	\$ 695 29	
Church of England.....	630 90	\$2,353 81
Methodist.....	1,027 62	

Fund, 1910-11.

CR.

Summary.

Amount to Credit of Fund 1st July, 1810	\$ 48,936 62
Deposits during year.....	8,367 78
	<hr/>
	57,304 40
Withdrawals during year.....	2,353 81
	<hr/>
	<u>\$ 54,650 59</u>

Deposits to Fund during year 1910-1911.

Contributions by Teachers under :

Roman Catholic Boards.....	\$1,214 17	
Church of England Boards	1,609 58	
Methodist Boards.....	1,195 24	
Congregational Boards.....	16 18	
	<hr/>	4,035 17
Bank Interest for 1910.....		1,497 16
Government Interest for 1909.....	1,419 49	
Government Interest for 1910.....	1,415 96	
	<hr/>	2,835 45
		<hr/>
		<u>\$8,367 78</u>

WM. G. CURRIE, Accountant.

Examined under my direction,
F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Examined by me and found correct,
W. L. DONNELLY,
Assistant to Auditor-General.

DR.

Colonial Secretary's Departmental

July 22—To	V. P. Burke, Typewriting, etc.....	\$21 50	
July 27—	Rev. L. Curtis, Safe for Books.....	100 00	
Sept. 8—	C. E. Board of Education.....	60.00	
Sept. 8—	Postal Telegraphs, Messages per C. E. Supt ..	13.12	
Sept. 13—	Postal Telegraphs, Messages per R. C. Supt.....	14.13	
Sept. 29—	Vincent P. Burke, Rent of Telephone.....	30.00	
Nov. 8—	do Typist for 6 months.....	100.00	
Nov. 29—	do Desks for Mercy Convent...	94.50	
Dec. 10—	S. C. Thompson, Allowance for Travelling Expences	75.00	
Jan. 19—	W. W. Blackall, Typewriter.....	75.00	
Apr. 18—	S. C. Thompson, Allowance for Travelling Expences	75.00	
Apr. 18—	V. P. Burke Typist, Telegrams, etc.	28.46	
Apr. 29—	Chronicle Pub. Co. Printing Account per C. E. Supt.	65.68	
May 1—	Robinson & Co., Printing Account per R. C. Supt....	14.00	
May 6—	Chronicle Pub. Co. Printing Account per R. C. Supt.	30.90	
May 6—	W. W. Blackall, Rent of Telephone.....	30.00	
May 6—	Brendan Cleary, Typewriting per R. C. Supt.	9.50	
May 6—	Pierre Burke, Typewriting per R. C. Supt ...	8.00	
May 17—	American-LeFrance Fire Eng. Co., Truck.....	1,560.82	
May 17—	Reid Nfld. Co., Freight on Truck.....	41.13	
May 31—	Postal Telegraphs, Messages per R. C. Supt.....	5.98	
June 13—	P. Malone, Cartage per R. C. Supt.....	1.00	
June 13—	Jas. Dunn, do do	2.00	
June 20—	M. A. Devine, Printing Wrappers for R. C. Supt....	1.50	
June 21—	E. Lodge, Allowance for Travelling Expences.	150.00	
June 21—	Rev. L. Curtis, Allowance for Travelling and Tele- phone.....	170.00	
			2,777 22
	Carried forward to 1911-12 Account		823 99
			\$3,601 21

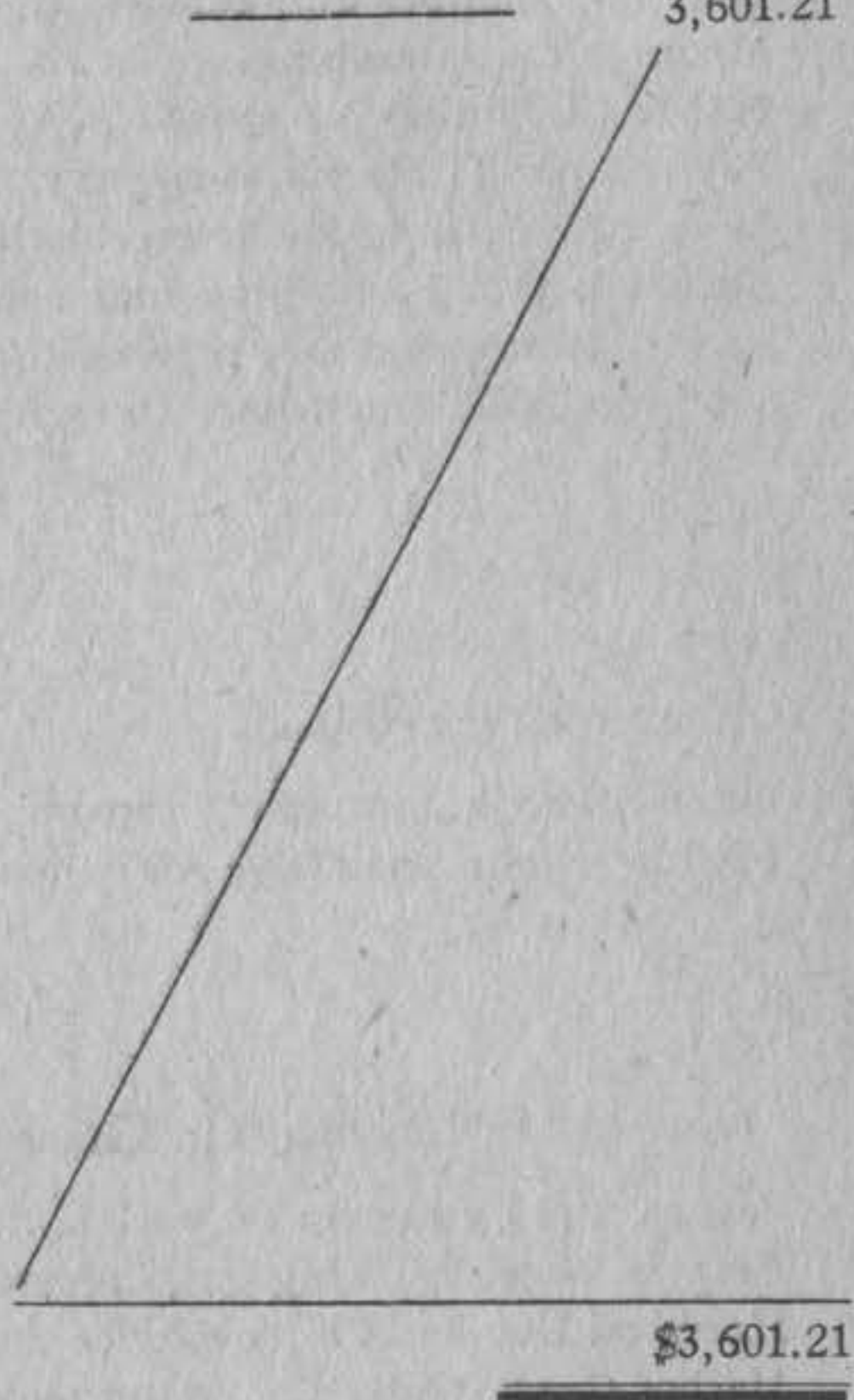
Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU. C. & A. G.

Trust Account, 1910-1911.

CR.

July 1—	By Balance in Bank of Montreal.....	\$1,564 62
Sept. 9—	Deposit Acct. Church of England balance.....	362.11
Sept. 27—	do Roman Catholic balance.	323.27
Sept. 27—	do Methodist balance	220.73
Sept. 27—	do Fire Department balance.....	1,000.00
Jan. 17—	do C. of E. Refund Augmentation	40.48
Jan. 27—	do Romau Catholic balance.....	90.00
		3,601.21



WM. G. CURRIE,
Accountant.

\$3,601.21

Public Works Trust

DR.

Fire Hall—Repairs.

To Bishop, Sons & Co., glass and nails.....	\$12.78	
Callahan, R., range, repairs.....	47.00	
Empire Wood Working Co., board.....	93.48	
Gas Light Co., repairing meter.....	5.30	
Horwood Lumber Co., lumber.....	162.89	
Moore & Co., plumbing.....	70.65	
Maher, R., lining for stove.....	4.30	
Pay roll per T. Morris, carpentry, labor, etc.....	187.00	
Royal Stores, Ltd., linoleum, binding, etc.....	317.95	
Sheehan, Jno. J., flashing and ventilator.....	16.30	
Spratt, James, masonry repairs.....	289.30—	1,206.95
Paid into Nfld. Exchequer unexpended balance.....		350.91
		<u>\$1,557.86</u>

Penitentiary—Repairs.

To Bursell, Fredk., carpentry repairs.....	47.00	
Fleming, John, painting residence.....	189.00—	236.00

New Public Building, Hr. Grace—Construction.

To Barnes, Levi, foreman of works.....	125.00	
Empire Wood Working Co., balusters, newels and rails.....	5.60	
Horwood Lumber Co., evidence re arbitration... ..	55.00	
Harbor Grace Water Co., water and sewer service.....	320.70	
LeDrew, John, contractor.....	6,240.00	
Pay roll, per R. Parsons, carpenter, mason, etc.....	60.65	
Parsons, R., repairs police station.....	43.00	
Pynn, Archibald, repairing doors and locks.....	2.10	
Ross, Thomas, building material.....	27.28	
Tapp, John, building material.....	13.30	
Webber, Mrs. board and lodging, L. Barnes.....	40.00	
Martin Hardware Co., keys.....	1.50—	6,934.13
Transferred to account 1911-12 for expenditure.....		6,164.14
		<u>\$13,098.27</u>

Fever Hospital—Repairs.

To Bishop, Sons & Co., fencing and nails.....	30.70	
Beck, James, painting addition.....	40.00	
Johnston, J. R., contract and extra work.....	2,378.00	
Pay roll, paid R. Avery, carpentry.....	2.62	
Reid, Nfld. Co., wiring and repairs.....	94.19	2,545.51
Paid into Nfld. Exchequer Unexpended balance.....		105.62
		<u>\$2,651.13</u>

Fund 1910-1911.

DR.

Burin County Councils—Outstanding Cheques.		
To Epworth County Council, roads at Burin Bay.....	250.00	
Pay roll, paid on account of outstanding cheques.....	56.91—	306.91
Transferred for expenditure to account 1911-1912.....		293.09
		<u>600.00</u>

Bay de Verde County Councils—Outstanding Cheques.		
To Varian, Dr. R., paid for sheep and charges thereon.....		78.46
		<u>\$18,221.72</u>

CR.

By Balances from 1909-10 in the Bank of Montreal, viz.—		
Fire Department.....	\$1,557.86	
Penitentiary.....	236.00	
Public Building, Harbor Grace ...	13,098.27	
Fever Hospital.....	2,651.13	
Burin County Councils	600.00	
Bay de Verde County Councils.....	78.46	
		<u>\$18,221.72</u>

Examined by me and found correct

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Dr.

Special--Telegraph Extension

Bowring Bros., Ltd.....	\$4 90	
do	3 10	
Pay Sheet	1,651 85	
do	131 00	
Pay Sheet per J. Manuel	80 00	
do do	93 20	
Wm. Skeans.....	20 00	
John Doyle.....	4 20	
Bowring Bros., Ltd	19 30	
G. J. Veitch.....	61 65	
D. Stott	97 01	
Josiah Manuel.....	257 68	
Frank Roberts.....	35 00	
Schr. Grace per F. Roberts.....	345 00	
E. Miller.....	5 00	
N. R. Pine and Pulp Co.....	125 00	
Josiah Manuel.....	63 88	
Labor per John Doyle.....	6 00	
John Doyle.....	8 00	
Reid Newfoundland Company.....	218 00	
Pay Sheet	397 00	
		3,626 77
Balance to 1911-1912		873 23
		\$4,500 00

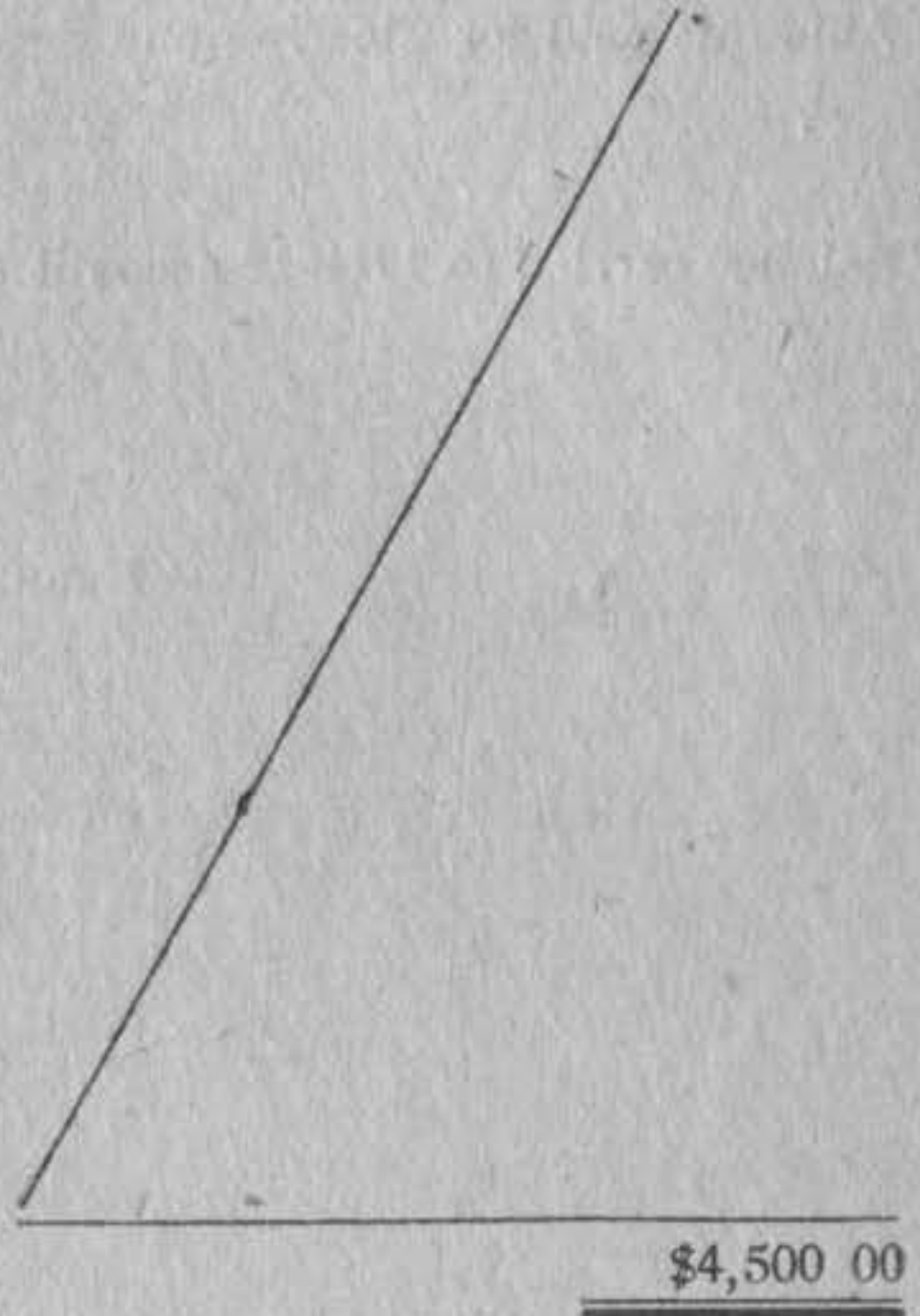
Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Twillingate District, 1910.

Cr.

Amount received in silver from Marine and Fisheries Department..... \$4,500 00



DR.

On Account of Agricultural

A. E. Wright, Printing.....	3.00
Amounts paid for Clearing and Seeding Land.....	116.50
	<hr/>
	119.50
Balance carried to 1911-12 account.....	1,079.69
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,199.19</u>

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Bounties, June 30th, 1911.

CR.

Amount brought forward from 1909-10 account.....

1,199.19

\$1,199.19

SYDNEY D. BLANDFORD,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Marine Works Trust Account, 1910-11.

FOGO—

John T. Hicks, Carmanville	\$60 00	
W. J. Touaville, Edward's Island	15 94	
		75 94

BONAVISTA—

Dan. Carter, Port Blandford	25 00	
Walter Squires, Flat Islands	15 00	
Jas. Tiller and Geo. Hann, Wesleyville	200 00	
		240 00

TRINITY—

Francis Wiseman	20 00	
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PLACENTIA AND ST. MARY'S—

Martin Duggan, Salmonier	99 74	
Jos. Fagan, St. Mary's	10 00	
Thos. R'Reilly, Fox Harbor	10 00	
		119 74

BURIN—

John Foote, Lamaline	60 00	
Department Public Works, Burin District	239 62	
John L. Bennett, Fortune Piers	100 00	
John Foote, Lamaline	50 00	
D. Bishop, Epworth and Foote Cove	82 00	
John Foote, Lamaline	90 85	
		622 47

ST. GEORGE'S—

W. A. Parsons, Codroy	25 00	
Geo. Ball, Codroy	20 00	
		45 00

BURGEO AND LAPOILE—

P. Clement, Mouse Island	50 00	
Chas. Hill, Dragon and Mosquito	77 53	
		127 53

\$1,250 68

DREDGING.

Reid Newfoundland Company, Repairs Dredges	769 21	
Samuel Blandford, Pool's Island	400 00	
Levi Templeman, Rolling Cork	230 79	
		1,400 00

\$1,400 00

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Railway Arbitration Awards, 1910-11.

DR.

To Charles Ash, Wages.....	\$1 50	Mrs. Jenkins, Board Account.....	\$25 30
Francis Ash, Arbitrators Fees...	5 00	Matt. Kelly, Cab Hire.....	43 00
Henry Abbott, Arbitrators Fees..	35 00	M. Kane, Cab Hire.....	4 00
Ayre & Sons, Ltd., Sundries.....	18 00	F. W. Knight, Arbitrators Fees..	90 00
Jas. Butler, Wages.....	7 80	W. E. Long, Wages.....	50 00
Bowring Bros., Ltd., Fares.....	25 00	O. W. Laing, Arbitrators Fees...	30 00
Aaron Bugden, Arbitrators Fees..	5 00	O. W. Laing, Expenses.....	2 00
R. W. Brown, Arbitrators Fees..	25 00	L. O. Association, Hire Hall.....	5 00
Geo. Boyles, Wages.....	3 00	I. Morris, Wages.....	6 30
Jno. Brocklehurst, Wages.....	30 00	Jordan Milley, Arbitrators Fees... 1,555 00	
H. Blandford, Wages.....	25 00	Jordan Milley, Expenses.....	13 00
Jno. Bouland, Wages.....	12 00	Ernest Norris, Arbitrators Fees..	25 00
Jas. Crocker, Arbitrators Fees...	5 00	O. J. Norris, Arbitrators Fees.....	30 00
Mrs. P. Coleridge, Board Ac- counts	106 00	Reginald Mills, Arbitrators Fees	20 00
John Coleridge, Wages.....	4 50	David Marshall, Arbitrators Fees	5 00
Geo Churchill, Cab Hire.....	90	John Moss, Wages.....	9 00
Chronicle Publishing Co., Ltd., Printing	6 00	Jno. T. McCarthy, Arbitrators Fees.....	25 00
John Cantwell, Cab Hire.....	1 00	J. J. McGrath, Arbitrators Fees..	5 00
Richard Colford, Arbitrators Fees	15 00	W. Noel, Disbursements.....	37 25
Geo. T. Carty, Arbitrators Fees..	20 00	Nfld. Produce Co., Ltd, Fares.....	18 00
J. A. Clift, Arbitrators Fees.....	10 00	Nfld. Produce Co., Ltd., Hire Motor Car.....	12 00
Dicks & Co., Stationery.....	38 50	Nfld. Express Company, Express Charges	2 00
Daily News, Printing.....	33 50	Jno. J. Neville, Cab Hire.....	4 00
Step. Densmore, Wages.....	4 00	Absalom Oldford, Wages.....	1 20
John Dodd, Cab Hire.....	54 00	P. C. O'Driscoll, Arbitrators Fees	15 00
C. Doyle, Wages.....	6 00	Postal Telegraphs, Messages.....	45 06
H. J. Duder, Disbursements.....	40 00	T. Pye, Arbitrators Fees.....	15 00
J. F. Downey, Expenses Robin- son's	8 60	Levi Prince, Arbitrators Fees.....	20 00
R. Druken, Cab Hire.....	6 00	Alfred Prince, Arbitrators Fees...	10 00
Hon. C. H. Emerson, Solicitor's Fees, Examining Titles.....	1,593 70	Alfred Prince, Cab Hire.....	7 00
J. P. Fowlow, Arbitrators Fees..	35 00	Robert Prince, Arbitrators Fees..	5 00
R. E. Forbes, Arbitrators Fees...	125 00	Wm. Prince, Cab Hire.....	5 50
T. J. Forsey, Wages.....	3 00	Jho. Prince, Wages.....	1 50
Jno. J. Fenelon, Arbitrators Fees	15 00	Chas. Pelley, Arbitrators Fees.....	5 00
Jno. R. Goodison, Arbitrators Fees.....	1,545 00	Joliffe Quinton, Arbitrators Fees..	30 00
Jno R. Goodison, Expenses.....	55 30	Reid Nfld. Co., Fares.....	59 75
John Greene, Arbitrators Fees...	10 00	Robert Ryder, Arbitrators Fees..	20 00
S. E. Garland, Stationery.....	3 15	A. E. Rutherford, Arbitrators Fees.....	20 00
Hon. M. P. Gibbs, Arbitrators Fees.....	795 00	Jas. Ryan, Wages.....	6 00
Peter Hoskins, Wages.....	55 00	Jno. Ryan, Wages.....	3 00
T. Handcock, Wages.....	13 50	Samuel Ruby, Arbitrators Fees...	30 00
Henry Hunt, Cab Hire.....	2 00	A. D. Rankin & Co., Supplies.....	13 66
Wm. Harris, Wages.....	100 00	Malcolm Stanley, Contract Road, Shoal Harbor.....	100 00
Samuel Hussey, Arbitrators Fees	50 00	Jos. Strathie, Contract House, Bonavista.....	400 00
Alfred Hiscock, Arbitrators Fees	5 00	Jos. Strathie, Expenses.....	20 00
W.W. Halfyard, Arbitrators Fees	70 00	William Simmonds, Cab Hire.....	12 50
W. R. Howley, Solicitor's Fees..	494 50	Jas. Squires, Cab Hire.....	6 00
J. P. Hearn, Arbitrators Fees.....	180 00	R. A. Squires, Arbitrators Fees...	5 00

Railway Arbitration Awards, 1910-11.—(Continued.)

DR.

Jas. B. Sclator, Arbitrators Fees.....	\$90 00	Mary A. Stanley.....Award	\$8 33
Geo. Symonds, Cab Hire.....	4 00	Elfreda Hearn.....do	8 34
Geo. Tapp, Wages.....	1 00	Mary A. Stanley.....do	14 17
G. E. Turner, Secretary's Fees.....	777 50	Noah Ryall.....do	150 00
G. E. Turner, Disbursements.....	150 67	Wm. Locke, Sr.....do	26 50
John Thorne, Arbitrators Fees.....	5 00	Jno. Bailey of Jos.....do	10 00
John Thorne, Board Account.....	15 95	Wm. Locke, Sr.....do	5 00
P. Templeman, Cab Hire.....	12 00	Wm. Fowlow, Sr.....do	162 00
P. Templeman, Arbitrators Fees.....	15 00	Est. Jas. Connolly.....do	103 00
Wm. Viguers, Arbitrators Fees.....	5 00	John Connolly.....do	41 00
Thos. Voisey, Cab Hire.....	6 00	John Newhook.....do	28 00
A. E. White, Arbitrators Fees.....	860 00	Mary Butler.....do	91 00
Walter White, Arbitrators Fees.....	5 00	Robert Butler.....do	45 83
Samuel Wells.....Fencing	30 00	Richard Butler.....do	45 83
Garland Ivany.....do	27 00	Eliz. Nowlan.....do	45 83
Lewis Stanley.....do	30 00	Geo. Butler.....do	45 83
John Adams.....Award	43 00	Jas. Newhook.....do	104 00
Geo. Mills.....Fencing	85 00	H. W. Brown.....do	127 00
Caleb Tuck.....do	40 00	Robert Ploughman.....do	174 00
John Lowe.....do	7 50	Peter Ploughman.....do	174 00
John Tavernor.....Award	550 00	Alex. Ploughman.....do	60 00
Hubert Peddle.....do	360 00	Wm. Ploughman.....do	60 00
John Jestican.....do	300 00	Emma Ryan.....do	60 00
Heber Maidment.....do	500 00	Martha Randall.....do	60 00
Levi Locke, Sr.....do	298 00	Jos. Ploughman.....do	60 00
Alfred Hiscock.....do	401 00	Heber Bannister.....do	40 00
Robert Fowlow.....do	221 00	do.....do	18 00
S. and L. Evilly.....do	340 00	Rd. J. Bannister.....do	86 00
John Bailey.....do	450 00	do.....do	30 00
Thos. Miller.....do	227 00	Henay Ballett.....do	49 00
Jas and Jno. Hogarth.....do	450 00	John Ryan.....do	80 50
Ab. Fowlow of John.....do	300 00	Geo. Guppy.....do	156 25
Jane Bailey.....do	250 00	Bertha Hogarth.....do	52 09
Matt Evilly of Matt.....do	275 00	John Guppy.....do	34 72
Tryphena Hussey.....do	225 00	Geo Guppy.....do	34 72
Orlando J. Morris.....do	336 00	May Bannister.....do	34 72
R.J. Randall and Isabella Randall..do	207 00	W. J. Brennock.....do	58 50
Ed. C. Crocker.....do	276 00	John Christopher.....do	91 00
Wm Tibbs.....do	245 00	Mary Pitman.....do	56 00
Jas. Bartlett.....do	224 34	do.....do	7 50
John Coleridge.....do	825 00	John Hoskins.....do	70 00
Robert Fowlow.....do	3,300 00	Wm. Jestican.....do	20 00
do.....do	200 00	Wm. Tibbs.....do	186 00
Wm. Jenkins.....do	1,573 00	John Fowlow.....do	50 00
Mal. Thomas and Bert Jenkins.....do	437 00	Robert Fowlow.....do	50 00
Tryphena Hussey.....do	100 00	Wm. Fowlow.....do	50 00
Orlando J. Morris.....do	100 00	Jas. Fowlow.....do	50 00
Fanny Tavernor.....do	32 00	Geo. Fowlow.....do	50 00
Isabel G. Bremner.....do	80 00	Aaron Peddle.....do	7 50
Sarah Sparks.....do	28 50	Wm. Peddle.....do	98 50
Robert Fowlow.....do	83 33	Sarah Peddle.....do	91 00
Owen Fowlow.....do	83 33	Thos. Lucas.....do	31 75
Est. Patk. Fowlow.....do	83 34	Wm. Day.....do	135 00

Railway Arbitration Awards, 1910-11.—(Continued.)

DR.

John Bailey.....Award	\$170 00	Martin Fowlow.....Award	\$75 00
Hugh Bailey.....do	7 33	Martin Tholeman.....do	94 50
John Bailey.....do	7 33	Wm. Tholeman.....do	190 00
Hannah Bailey.....do	7 34	Mary A. Fowlow.....do	55 66
Robert Miller.....do	150 00	S. J. Fowlow.....do	11 13
do	46 00	Rd. Fowlow.....do	11 13
John Hogarth.....do	43 00	Hy. J. Fowlow.....do	11 13
James Fowlow.....do	144 00	Baxter Fowlow.....do	11 13
Owen Fowlow.....do	158 00	Albert Fowlow.....do	11 13
Martin Fowlow.....do	40 00	Olonso Fowlow.....do	11 13
John Fowlow.....do	17 80	Kenneth Fowlow.....do	11 14
Philip Fowlow.....do	17 80	Mrs. Jno. Green	11 14
J. T. and A. Fowlow.....do	17 80	Emma Fowlow.....do	11 14
Martin Fowlow, jr.....do	17 80	Eliz. Fowlow.....do	11 14
Martin Fowlow, sr.....do	17 80	Peter Tholeman.....do	70 00
John Fowlow.....do	10 00	Wm. Tholeman.....do	74 00
Philip Fowlow.....do	10 00	Martin Lawlor.....do	131 50
J. T. and A. Fowlow.....do	10 00	Ed. Lawlor.....do	131 50
Martin Fowlow jr.....do	10 00	Annie Jones	18 50
Martin Fowlow sr.....do	10 00	James Newhook.....do	10 00
Martin Fowlow (of Patk).....do	20 00	Peter Ploughman.....do	19 00
Robert Fowlow.....do	9 00	Hannah Ploughman.....do	15 00
Owen Fowlow.....do	9 00	Mary J. Ploughman.....do	22 50
Est. Patk. Fowlow.....do	9 00	Mary Ploughman.....do	70 00
John Fowlow.....do	55 00	Amy A. Ploughman.....do	60 00
James Fowlow.....do	60 00	James Crocker.....do	66 50
Martin Fowlow.....do	70 00	Wm. Bartlett.....do	50 00
John Fowlow.....do	10 00	H. House.....do	115 00
J. P. Fowlow.....do	40 00	Wm. Walters.....do	6 00
Philip Fowlow.....do	71 00	Geo. Walters.....do	6 00
Matt. Evilly.....do	125 00	Chas. Walters.....do	6 00
Arthur Watts.....do	130 00	John Thorne.....do	30 00
William Watts.....do	60 00	Fred Tavernor.....do	21 33
John Milley.....do	100 00	Annie Tavernor.....do	21 33
do	100 00	Wm. Tavernor.....do	21 34
Charles King.....do	84 50	Mary Tibbs.....do	19 00
Amy Tibbs.....do	190 00	do	120 00
do	25 00	do	10 00
Peter Tavernor.....do	6 66	John Thorne.....do	25 00
John Tavernor.....do	6 67	Chas. Miller.....do	15 00
Amy Tibbs.....do	6 67	Hannah Bailey.....do	83 33
Johanna Tavernor.....do	37 33	W. J. Bailey.....do	41 66
Benj. Tavernor.....do	14 93	Eliza Goldsworthy.....do	41 67
Martha Tavernor.....do	14 93	Mary J. Vokey.....do	41 67
A. M. Sansford.....do	14 93	Emily House.....do	41 67
Naomi Short.....do	14 94	Geo. Brown.....do	41 00
Margt. Tavernor.....do	14 94	Charles Brown.....do	113 00
Wm. Walters.....do	76 50	Susan Ivany.....do	150 00
Mary A. Bellows.....do	40 00	Amy Tibbs.....do	10 00
John Bellows.....do	40 00	Chas. Seviour.....do	80 00
Jane Laite.....do	6 50	Lydia Thorne.....do	70 50
James Fowlow.....do	8 00	David Marshall.....do	12 00

Railway Arbitration Awards, 1910-11.—(Continued.)

DR.

Esther Tavernor.....Award	\$16 66	Jno. Butler.....Award	\$68 50
Edna Locke.....do	8 33	Wm. Mate.....do	25 00
Lucy Tavernor.....do	8 34	Alex. Butler.....do	180 00
Esther Tavernor.....do	28 33	John Butler.....do	170 00
Edna Locke.....do	14 16	Danl. Butler.....do	105 00
Lucy Tavernor.....do	14 17	Susan Butler.....do	105 00
Uriah Thorne.....do	30 00	Jas. Stockley.....do	55 50
Wm. Dewling.....do	20 00	Levi Locke.....do	20 00
Jos. Gover.....do	6 00	Colin Tavernor.....do	50 00
Abram Gover.....do	6 00	Frank Brennock.....do	60 66
John Christian.....do	11 12	Joseph Brennock.....do	60 67
Thos. Christian.....do	11 12	S. Bennett.....do	60 67
Geo. Christian.....do	11 13	Isaac J. Randall.....do	15 00
Jessie Christian.....do	11 13	John Randall.....do	80 00
Wm. Hunt.....do	34 00	Sarah Ryan.....do	123 00
Henry Hunt.....do	41 00	Geo. Rex.....do	105 50
Geo. Bartlett.....do	23 33	Julia Ploughman.....do	28 50
Jas. Bartlett.....do	23 33	Geo. Rex.....do	79 00
Wm. Bartlett.....do	23 34	Clara Randall.....do	120 00
Geo. Bartlett.....do	94 33	Chas. W. Hodder.....do	88 00
Wm. Bartlett.....do	94 33	Elfreda Kean.....do	14 17
do.....do	12 00	Herbert J. Miller.....do	60 00
Thos. Dampier.....do	10 00	James Lucas.....do	21 16
Wm. Dampier.....do	10 00	Maria Rex.....do	17 58
John Dampier.....do	10 00	Geo. Rex.....do	17 58
Robert Hewitt.....do	6 00	Wm. Jas. Rex.....do	17 58
Jos. Sexton.....do	48 00	Clara Morris.....do	17 58
Denis Churchill.....do	40 00	Peter Rex.....do	17 58
Jane Crocker.....do	48 50	Mary Rex.....do	17 60
Geo. Churchill.....do	48 00	Hugh Bailey.....do	162 50
Denis Churchill.....do	100 00	Wm. Jas. Bailey.....do	162 50
James Eagan.....do	89 00	Arthur Bailey.....do	12 50
Eagan's estate.....do	150 00	Mary A. Butler.....do	12 50
Adam R. Randall.....do	45 00	John Lucas.....do	21 16
Eliz. Randall.....do	15 00	Levi Prince.....do	9 00
Robert Randall.....do	30 00	R. O. and P. Fowlow.....do	140 00
Geo. Randall.....do	68 00	Delider Brown.....do	45 00
Wm. Randall.....do	81 00	Thos. Brown.....do	7 50
Jos. Butler.....do	90 00	Bertha Hogarth.....do	115 00
Adam Randall.....do	42 00	James Brown.....do	7 50
John Butler.....do	25 00	Jane Laite.....do	12 50
Ambrose Butler.....do	7 00	Ambrose Butler.....do	24 00
Willis Butler.....do	131 00	Thos. King.....do	36 00
Jos. Butler.....do	6 00	Heber Bannister.....do	25 00
Albert Butler.....do	32 00	Rd. J. Bannister.....do	40 00
Thos. King.....do	4 00	do.....do	42 00
Jas. Piercey.....do	119 00	John Ryan.....do	16 00
Wm. Bannister.....do	13 00	Wm. Fowlow, sr.....do	400 00
Jas. Bannister.....do	192 00	Jno Fowlow (of Patk).....do	41 00
John Bannister.....do	20 00	Martin Fowlow.....do	5 50
John Butler.....do	105 00	do.....do	110 00
Rd. King.....do	88 00	J. P. Fowlow (of Philip).....do	13 50
Jos. Butler.....do	62 00	Robert Fowlow.....do	13 50

Railway Arbitration Awards, 1910-11.—(Continued.)

DR.

Wm. Fowlow	Award	\$13 50	Clara Rolls.....	Award	\$353 00
Jas. Fowlow	do	13 50	Arthur Sweetland ..	do	123 00
Robert Miller.....	do	400 00	Philip Templeman.....	do	140 00
C. of E. Board of Education.....	do	172 50	Heber Mifflin.....	do	112 50
Mary Mahoney.....	do	14 50	Mary Templeman.....	do	600 00
Sarah Ainsworth	do	40 00	James Hunt.....	do	734 00
Thos. Miller.....	do	500 00	Jos. Mifflin.....	do	50 00
Jas. Bartlett	do	22 00	Samson Mifflin.....	do	50 00
Wm. Bartlett.....	do	22 00	Priscilla Mifflin.....	do	25 00
Geo. Bartlett.....	do	22 00	Rebecca Hunt	do	25 00
Geo. Churchill	do	125 00	Clara Rolls.....	do	25 00
John Churchill	do	250 00	May Miles.....	do	25 00
Geo. Guppy	do	75 00	Heber Mifflin.....	do	50 00
Bertha Hogarth.....	do	25 00	Wm. Mifflin	do	50 00
Jno. Guppy (of Wm.).....	do	16 66	Amelia Mifflin.....	do	66 67
Geo. Guppy.....	do	16 66	Heber Mifflin	do	133 33
Mary Bannister.....	do	16 68	Jos. Abbott (of Hugh).....	do	47 00
Reginald Tibbs.....	do	96 00	Geo. Abbott.....	do	47 00
Aaron Bugden.....	do	20 00	Fred Abbott.....	do	47 00
Eliz. Randall.....	do	11 00	Arthur Abbott.....	do	47 00
Herbert J. Miller.....	do	40 00	Susannah Mills.....	do	47 00
Geo. Prince.....	do	210 00	Joseph Mifflin.....	do	300 00
Ed. Scaplin.....	do	25 00	Wm. Mifflin.....	do	360 00
Jacob Moss	do	205 00	Jos. Mifflin	do	30 00
Robert White	do	180 00	Druscilla Miles.....	do	1,100 00
Walter White.....	do	45 00	Est. W. Sweetland.....	do	250 00
Francis Quinton	do	30 00	do	do	230 00
William Quinton	do	25 00	Druscilla Miles	do	50 00
Jno. T. McCormack	do	30 00	Edgar Brown.....	do	392 00
Jno. Prince (of Christopher).....	do	40 00	Jessie Brown.....	do	350 00
Samuel Hollihan.....	do	15 00	Ed. Powell.....	do	48 33
Samuel Prince (of Saml.).....	do	10 00	Susan Guy.....	do	48 33
John Prince, sr.....	do	119 00	Eliz. Abbott.....	do	48 34
do	do	7 50	Absalom Powell	do	156 66
Alfred Prince.....	do	5 60	Jas. Powell.....	do	156 67
Alphonso Prince.....	do	37 50	Thos. Powell.....	do	156 67
Robert, Arthur and Walter White.....	do	41 00	John Tilley.....	do	189 00
John Prince, sr.....	do	30 00	Mary A. Templeman.....	do	189 00
Joliffe Quinton.....	do	10 00	Robert Guy.....	do	200 00
Isaac Tavernor.....	do	14 93	John Dyke.....	do	18 60
Frank Hynes	do	60 00	Susan Tilley.....	do	50 00
Thos. Connolly.....	do	40 00	Wm. Tilley	do	75 00
John Walsh.....	do	125 00	Geo. Tilley.....	do	75 00
David Walsh.....	do	125 00	Caroline Thomson	do	500 00
Michael Walsh.....	do	125 00	John Dyke.....	do	300 00
Johanna Mason.....	do	125 00	Jas. Abbott.....	do	136 00
Geo. Arnot.....	do	17 50	Rr. Monland (of Stephen).....	do	100 00
Eliz. LeMessurier.....	do	17 50	Ambrose Monland.....	do	425 00
Hy. Cook	do	17 50	Emma Monland.....	do	30 00
Society United Fishermen.....	do	270 00	Mark Monland.....	do	515 00
Robert Ryder.....	do	150 00	Wm. Monland (of Thos)	do	18 75
Eliz. Hunt.....	do	160 00	Chas Monland.....	do	18 75
Philip Templeman.....	do	396 00	Silas Monland.....	do	18 75

Railway Arbitration Awards, 1910-11.—(Continued.)

DR.

Jas. Monland	Award	\$18 75	Patk. Brien	Award	\$230 00
Abram Monland	do	75 00	Mary Murphy	do	475 00
Mark Monland	do	100 00	Wm. Sinnott (of Jno.)	do	550 00
Samuel Monland	do	235 00	Bridget Green	do	231 00
Jas Monland	do	235 00	Mm. J. Murphy	do	60 00
Catherine Monland	do	70 00	John Murphy	do	30 00
Annie Roper	do	1,175 00	Hon. J. McLoughlan	do	500 00
Geo. Fowlow (of Philip)	do	13 50	Sir E. P. Morris	do	1,835 50
Jas. Sweeney	do	38 00	J Quinton and Bros	do	1,180 00
Margaret Sweeney	do	38 00	Ada Parmiter	do	96 50
Agnes Sweeney	do	38 00	Est. W. Guzzell	do	115 00
Annie Sweeney	do	38 00	Jas. Vey	do	140 00
Geo. Tilley	do	400 00	Ed. Connolly	do	220 00
Jas. Monland	do	35 00	Chas. Stanley	do	80 00
Jas. A. Monland	do	35 00	Mary Aylward	do	100 00
Mrs. Arthur Tilley	do	10 00	E. and J. Purcell	do	150 00
Hy. Monland (of Ambrose)	do	300 00	G. W. Boyles	do	170 00
Thos. Russell (of John)	do	35 00	Allan Chafe	do	232 00
Eliz. Wood	do	152 00	Alice Ryan	do	1,350 00
George Pearce	do	94 00	do	do	71 50
Mary A. Russell	do	75 00	Ed. Gorman	do	167 60
John Russell	do	15 00	Hy Williams	do	164 25
Esau Gibbs	do	30 00	Wm. Williams	do	118 00
do	do	226 00	Ed. Gorman	do	20 00
Henry King	do	168 00	Est. Stephen Brennan	do	150 00
Eliz. Russell	do	90 00	John Ryan	do	160 00
Ronald House	do	40 00	Allan Williams	do	128 00
Wilfred Martin	do	33 33	Allan Chafe	do	10 00
P. M. F. Martin	do	33 33	Est. Denis Merner	do	175 00
Eliz. Thorne	do	33 34	do	do	100 00
Jas. Raymond	do	75 00	Simon Connolly	do	176 00
Mark Gny	do	194 00	Margt. Dooling	do	649 00
Juliana Guy	do	110 00	Bridget Tobin	do	601 00
Amelia Wells	do	150 00	Est. Richard Kelly and Mary		
Wm. Haines	do	330 00	Kelly	do	800 00
Robert Ryder	do	90 00	Emmanuel Williams	do	150 00
Wm. Ashford	do	70 00	Archibald Chafe	do	200 00
Issac Manuel	do	30 00	Frederick Cox	do	406 00
H. W. Little	do	116 00	Theophilus Chafe	do	275 00
Nathaniel White	do	20 00	Geo. W. LeMessurier	do	850 00
Charles White	do	90 00	Bertha LeMessurier	do	440 00
Alex. Mifflin	do	425 00	John and Wm. Doyle	do	302 50
H. G. B. and A Bugden	do	20 00	Est. C. F Bennett	do	100 00
Clara Rolls	do	440 00	Thos. Lee	do	202 50
Susan Tilley	do	80 00	Mary Hefferman	do	131 50
Arthur Tilley	do	80 00	Michael Hefferman	do	116 00
Ed. Powell	do	300 00	John Rowe	do	250 36
Helen E. Martin	do	1,750 00	Jas. Bowe	do	103 00
Eliz. Mason	do	130 00	Jos. Bowe	do	90 00
Mary A. Russell	do	425 00	Thos. White	do	104 75
Amelia Palmer	do	500 00	Michael Brennan	do	108 80
Diocesan Synod	do	500 00	Timothy Brennan	do	90 00
Aylward's Estate	do	500 00	Susan Coaker	do	430 50

Railway Arbitration Awards, 1910-11.—(Concluded).

DR.		CR.	
Robt. Hannaford..... Award	\$40 00	Balance brought forward from 1909-10 account..	\$11,561 83
Thos. Doyle..... do	50 00	Deposited by Treasury Depart- ment	25,000 00
Mary Brennock..... do	300 95	Deposited by Treasury Depart- ment	20,000 00
John Brennock. do	2,700 00	Deposited by Treasury Depart- ment	5,000 00
Jas. Chadder..... do	464 50	Deposited by Treasury Depart- ment	10,000 00
Jas. Ryan do	181 20	Deposited by Treasury Depart- ment	15,000 00
Est. Richard Stack. do	150 00	Deposit (refund amt. drawn on account of award to Geo. Rex)	105 50
Jno. Hefferman..... do	173 00		
Wm. Ryan do	50 00		
Ed. Fitzpatrick..... do	1,187 50		
do	62 50		
Chas. Stanley..... do	68 00		
Balance carried to 1911-12 Account..	3,388 38		
	\$86,667 33		\$86,667 33

SYDNEY D. BLANDFORD,

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, C. & A. G.

Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries
for the Year 1911.

Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the Year 1911.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
January, 1911.

*To His Excellency SIR RALPH CHAMPNEYS WILLIAMS, K.C.M.G.,
Etc., 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 1898," and in the absence of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Legislature of Newfoundland, the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the past year, 1911.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

R. WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	A. W. Piccott, M.H.A.
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	A. C. Goodridge
Secretary of Fisheries' Board.....	D. W. Prowse, C.M.G.
Commissioner of Fisheries.....	Jos. O'Reilly, J.P., I.S.O.
Inspector of Lighthouses.....	R. White
Inspector of Marine Works	W. P. Rogerson
Inspector of Boilers and Assistant Examiner of Marine Engineers.....	A. McLachlan
Assistant Inspector of Boilers and Examiner of Marine Engineers.....	D. M. Macfarlane
Surveyor of Local Shipping.....	James Black
Examiner of Masters and Mates and Harbor Master.....	Edward English
Inspector of Pickled Fish.....	P. J. Fitzgerald
Inspector of Fisheries.....	J. H. Dee

Fishery Board.

A. W. Piccott, Chairman	W. Winsor
A. McDougall	E. Grant
M. P. Cashin	R. J. Devereux
W. C. Job	D. W. Prowse, Secretary

Inland Fishery and Game Board.

A. W. Piccott, President	W. H. Rennie
F. McNamara	W. A. B. Sclater
G. E. Motty	J. Tompkins, St. George's
L. E. Keegan	C. Fitzgerald, St. Jacques
Thomas Winter	W. J. Sinnott, Placentia
W. H. Bartlett	W. C. Winsor, Wesleyville
A. McDougall	N. Fisher, Bay of Islands
J. R. Bennett	R. Mosdell, Port-aux-Basques
W. J. Carroll	T. Moulton, Burgeo
J. Penny	E. G. Grant, Trinity

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
St. John's, Nfld., December 31, 1911.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have the honour to submit—as Deputy Minister—Report for the season ending December 31st, 1911.

With this Report are included those of the various sub-divisions of the Department.

EXPENDITURE

The following are the expenditures under summary heads II., VIII., X., Surplus Trust and Loan Account for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1911, for the Department—

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Appropriation	\$10,923.33
Expenditure	10,915.01
	<hr/>
Expenditure less than Appropriation	\$8.32

LIGHT HOUSES

Appropriation	\$78,714.00
Expenditure	77,901.60
	<hr/>
Expenditure less than Appropriation	\$812.40

MARINE AND FISHERIES

Appropriation	\$84,465.00
Expenditure	74,550.55
	<hr/>
Expenditure less than Appropriation	\$9,914.45

SURPLUS TRUST

Appropriation	\$66,881.07
Expenditure	43,684.31
	<hr/>
Balance transferred to XI. and XII.	\$23,196.76

LOAN ACCOUNT

Appropriation	\$150,000.00
Expenditure	17,942.47
	<hr/>
Balance transferred to XI. and XII.	\$132,057.53

During the past two years over \$100,000 have been allocated for marine works in the various districts, in addition to the regular marine grant.

In 1911, eight new lights were put in operation, and one new fog alarm commenced working, besides which a number of harbor beacons, range lights, buoys and other aids to navigation were instituted.

There are at present under construction five new lights and three new fog alarms, all of which it is anticipated will be in working order early the coming season.

Around the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador there are now in operation 102 standard lights and twelve fog alarms, under the Newfoundland Government, exclusive of the thirteen lights and alarms constructed and maintained by the Canadian Government.

Of the Newfoundland lighthouses, 28 are equipped with the International Code Signals.

Marconi Telegraph Stations are maintained at Indian Harbor, Domino, American Tickle, Venison Island, Battle Harbor, Macovick, Cape Harrison and Grady, on the Labrador; and at Belle Isle, Cape Ray, Point Riche, Point L'Amour and Cape Race, the latter five by the Government of Canada. A new Marconi station is in course of construction at Fogo and should be ready by the first of March next.

This station will prove of inestimable advantage to the sealing fleet, the majority of which have been fitted with Marconi installations, both in giving and receiving information as to the whereabouts of the seals, the prevailing conditions and the progress of the fishery.

The establishment of this station will also mean a connection with the Marconi stations already in existence on the coast of Labrador, and will bring the codfishing interests into direct communication with the home ports, thus giving detailed information as to catch, bait and other conditions, both commercial and marine, which have hitherto been so lacking.

Dredging has been carried on during the season at Red Island, Placentia Bay, and good results have been obtained. The dredge, after having been docked and reclassified, has been sent to Grand Bank to commence operations there as soon as conditions are favorable.

Arrangements are now being made for the purchase of another dredge, whose services it is anticipated will be available early in the coming season.

The meteorological service has been carried out with marked success and with utmost reliability. It is pleasing to note that this service is being more appreciated each year as it becomes better known.

In April, the Minister held meetings of shipbuilders, for the purpose of considering the further encouragement of shipbuilding in Newfoundland, and to discuss and propose any amendments to the present Bounty Act which might be deemed advisable.

Representatives from Notre Dame Bay, Bonavista Bay, St. John's, Placentia and Conception Bays, together with Mr. Boyd, retiring Lloyd's Surveyor, and the present Lloyd's representative, Mr. Black, were present.

The question of duties on material, surveys of vessels desiring bounties, the various schedules and equipments, the importation of foreign-built vessels and the installation of motors were discussed, and the various recommendations and amendments will be brought forward for the consideration of the Government.

CODFISHERY

The total exports for the fiscal year ending June 30th show 1,182,720 qtls. dried codfish, valued at \$6,544,604.00, as compared with 1,502,269 qtls., valued at \$7,307,778 in the corresponding period of 1910.

This shows a shortage in the export of 319,549 quintals, with a decrease in valuation of \$763,174.00.

A great part of this shortage is accounted for by the exceedingly short returns from the Labrador for 1910, which would otherwise have figured in these exports.

The year's operations commenced early and met with fair success. The South and West Coasts, though commencing well, showed a large shortage on the average catch.

The shipments have been made as heretofore, with an increase in the shipments of cask fish and a very considerable increase in the amount exported direct by steamers.

Prices locally were well sustained and continued rising during the season.

The stocks of codfish at present on hand are even smaller than at a similar date last year, which was much below the average, owing largely to the shortage to the westward and to the shipment of some 60,000 quintals of green fish to the American Continent.

In reviewing the total export of dried cod out of the 1,182,720 qtls., it will be seen that 611,308 qtls. went to the Mediterranean, as compared with 864,208 in 1910.

The following gives a comparative statement for the past three years—

Greece	65,202 qtls. . . .	89,708 qtls. . . .	42,715
Italy	380,762 qtls. . . .	253,542 qtls. . . .	132,153
Spain	280,311 qtls. . . .	199,662 qtls. . . .	174,711
Portugal	256,080 qtls. . . .	321,296 qtls. . . .	258,523

A small shipment was sent to Algeria. There is a small increase in the amount shipped to Madeira, and an increase of nearly 8,000 qtls. in the quantity sent to the United States of America. Costa Rico shows an improvement, but Columbia and Panama remain practically the same.

No attempt has been made to develop trade with Nigeria. When it is remembered that Nigeria is—next to India—Great Britain's largest tropical dependency, and that it is yearly becoming in closer touch through the Liverpool line of steamers, it would seem to be an easy matter to establish quite a large and profitable export.

Brazil markets were responsible for 368,794 quintals, as compared with 395,143 quintals in 1910, and 382,180 quintals in 1909.

The shipment of fish to the Brazils by steam, by way of New York, has greatly increased during the past season, and indications point to a far larger increase in the near future.

Since the closing of the fiscal year, some shipments were made via New York to Rio de Janeiro, and it is probable that this market will continue to develop.

Scotch competition with the Newfoundland article remains as last year.

Owing to the greater prosperity which has prevailed in that portion of Brazils which consumes our fish, which is due to good sugar and cotton crops, conditions for our trade have been good.

Better commercial conditions, generally, partly due to the fixing of the rate of exchange on a higher basis, have also prevailed.

The progress of the trade with Brazil points to a conversion of the freighting from sail to steam in the comparatively near future, either direct or by way of New York, and possibly later on through Halifax, if present Canadian plans with reference to the establishment of a line of steamers from Canada to Brazils are matured.

Owing to the losses of local sailing ships, which are not being replaced, Newfoundland-owned tonnage suitable for this trade is rapidly decreasing, and it being apparent that the supply of Canadian-owned vessels is too intermittent to meet the necessities of this trade, shippers will, therefore, be forced, for their own protection, to turn to steam,

One sailing ship with auxiliary motor engines is now in course of construction for this trade, and her success will be watched with interest.

If the Canadian line, above mentioned, becomes a fact, which it probably will within a year, it will have the effect of greatly strengthening the hands of the Halifax buyers operating in Newfoundland, to the disadvantage of our own merchants who are interested in the Brazil trade.

LABRADOR

The total of fish exported from the Labrador Coast during the season of 1911 was 161,043 quintals, valued at \$676,381, showing an increase over 1910 of 79,675 quintals in number and \$350,909 in value.

Although not up to the catch of 1909 in quantity, the total valuation shows an increase of \$53,000, which is owing to the higher price which prevailed.

The following is a comparative statement for the past four years—

1908.....	288,836 quintals, valued at	\$779,858.00
1909.....	168,692 quintals, valued at	623,362.00
1910.....	81,368 quintals, valued at	325,472.00
1911.....	161,043 quintals, valued at	676,381.00

Although nearly twice the quantity of last season was exported, it must be remembered that the year 1910 was one of the worst on record for this

coast, and it is evident that this fishery has not yet recovered from the setback occasioned by some of the largest suppliers having, through death and other causes, withdrawn from business.

It is hoped, however, that the higher rates which prevailed last season may encourage new ventures in the coming year. A glance at the firms exporting will show a greater variety of names and a larger distribution of interests.

During the season there were 9,798 men engaged in the Labrador fishery—a decrease of 2,252 as compared with 1910. There were 914 schooners employed, of which 785 were floaters and 129 were freighters—a decrease, as compared with the former year, of 212 schooners.

It is estimated that the quantity of Labrador fish brought back to the home ports in Newfoundland was considerably under the quantity of last year, which was itself far below previous averages.

The price paid on the coast varied from \$4.00 to \$4.20 per quintal, and in St. John's it ranged from \$4.30 to \$4.70 per quintal.

The catch of the Moravian Missioners, ex Harmony, was sold at auction and realized good prices.

Exports of Codfish, Salmon, Oil, etc., from Labrador, for Season 1911.

Date	Vessel's Name	Shippers	Port Cleared For	Quantity Qtls.	Cleared From	Value
Sept. 18	Laura	P. Templeman	Genoa.....	3,150	Black Tickle.....	\$ 13,230 00
18	Industria	do	Genoa.....	2,626	Sandbanks	11,029 00
19	Yrsa	do	Patras.....	3,405	Indian Tickle.....	14,301 00
30	Stanley.....	do	Patras.....	3,200	Indian Tickle.....	13,440 00
				12,381		\$ 52,000 00
Sept. 14	Little Secret	P. J. Shea	Leghorn.....	2,839	Griffin's Harbor.....	\$ 11,924 00
20	Maagen	do	Patras.....	3,287	Dark Tickle..	13,805 00
27	Kerstine.....	do	Malaga.....	2,504	Penguin	10,517 00
				8,630		\$ 36,246 00
Sept. 9	Clara.....	R. D. McRae & Sons	Valencia..	3,300	Grady	\$ 13,860 00
14	Western Lass.....	do	Alicante.....	3,230	Grady	13,566 00
15	Royal Lister.....	do	Patras.....	3,500	Grady	14,700 00
				10,030		\$ 42,126 00
Sept. 14	Hafnia, S.S.....	Baine, Johnston & Co	Alicante.....	10,020	Battle Harbor.....	\$ 42,084 00
Oct. 4	Blanche Currie.....	do	Leghorn.....	4,500	Battle Harbor.....	18,900 00
17	John Pritchard.....	do	Gibraltar, for orders...	3,600	Battle Harbor.....	15,120 00
				18,120		\$ 76,104 00
Sept. 14	Virginia	Ryan Bros.	Malaga.....	3,225	Batteau	\$ 13,545 00
25	My Lady	do	Genoa.....	2,900	Webber's Harbor.....	12,180 00
				6,125		\$ 25,725 00

Sept. 14	Antoinette.....	Munn & Co.	Valencia.....	3,216	Shoal Bay Islands...	\$ 13,507 00
28	Skudesness	do	Gibraltar, for orders...	2,890	Snug Harbor.....	12,138 00
				6,106		\$ 25,645 00
Sept. 16	M. A. James.....	T. & M. Winter	Leghorn.....	3,300	Fishing Ships' Hr...	\$ 13,860 00
22	Cito.....	do	Genoa.....	3,500	Fishing Ships' Hr...	14,700 00
25	Mary Annie.....	do	Leghorn.....	3,300	Batteau	13,860 00
25	M. Lloyd Morris.....	do	Patras.....	4,000	Batteau	16,800 00
				14,100		\$ 59,220 00
Sept. 30	Svalen	E. Hi cock	Seville	3,028	Comfort Bight.....	\$ 12,718 00
Oct. 16	Vigilant.....	do	Queenstown	2,730	Black Tickle.....	11,466 00
				5,758		\$ 24,184 00
Sept. 18	Grace	A. Goodridge & Sons	Malaga.....	4,000	Black Tickle.....	\$ 16,800 00
Oct. 9	R. J. Owens.....	do	Patras.....	3,493	Black Tickle.....	14,671 00
				7,493		\$ 31,471 00
Sept. 16	Kammerherre Shutt.....	J. P. Jensen	Genoa.....	3,603	Griffin's Harbor.....	\$ 15,133 00
20	Hosanna	do	Genoa.....	3,813	Domino.....	16,015 00
26	Emanuel	do	Genoa.....	4,600	Indian Tickle	19,320 00
				12,016		\$ 50,468 00
Sept. 22	Pride of the West.....	G. & M. Gosse	Plymouth.....	3,214	Dark Tickle.....	\$ 13,499 00
27	Castor.....	do	Gibraltar, for orders...	3,223	Pack's Harbor.....	13,537 00
				6,437		\$ 27,036 00

Exports from Labrador—(Continued)

Date	Vessel's Name	Shippers	Port Cleared For	Quantity Qtls	Cleared from	Value
Sept. 25	Beatrice	J. Rorke & Sons	Valencia.....	4,000	Vension Islands.....	\$ 16,800 00
Oct. 5	Calidora	do	Valencia.....	4,000	St. Francis Harbor..	16,800 00
				8,000		\$ 33,600 00
Oct. 10	David Morris.....	E. Kennedy	Leghorn.....	3,100	Dark Tickle.....	\$ 13,020 00
10	Ellen James.....	do	Malaga.....	2,494	Frenchman's Island	10,475 00
				5,594		\$ 23,495 00
Aug. 6	Mona	Robert Reid	Halifax.....	4	Blanc Sablon.....	\$ 17 00
Sept. 22	Laura	Franklin & Co.	Leghorn.....	3,390	Cape Harrison.....	\$ 14,238 00
Sept. 20	Hanna	J. & J. Dunn	Lisbon	2,508	Makkovik.....	\$ 10,534 00
Sept. 23	Castor.....	Franklin & Co.	Genoa.....	3,244	Little Holton.....	\$ 13,625 00
Sept. 25	Kathinka, S.S.....	Harvey & Co.	Genoa.. ..	13,600	Indian Harbor.....	\$ 57,120 00
Sept. 28	Isaalt	W. Duff & Sons	Patras.....	3,500	Merchantmen's Hr..	\$ 14,700 00
Sept. 30	Elizabeth Pritchard.....	J. W. Hiscock	Malaga.....	3,200	Smokey Tickle.....	\$ 13,440 00
Sept. 29	Mona	Robert Reid	Halifax.....	600	Blanc Sablon.....	\$ 2,520 00
Oct. 5	Noah	Ryan & Co.	Alicante.....	2,900	Hawk's Harbor.....	\$ 12,180 00
Oct. 16	Riisdahl	C. A. Jerrett	Malaga	2,265	Indian Harbor.....	\$ 9,513 00
Oct. 16	Alice R. Lawson.....	Gorton, Pew Co.	Gloucester ..	5,042	Indian Islands.....	\$ 21,176 00

Exports From Labrador—Continued.

RECAPITULATION FOR COUNTRIES.

Gibraltar, for orders.....	9,713 quintals
Spain.....	51,382 quintals
Italy.....	61,465 quintals
Greece.....	24,385 quintals
United Kingdom.....	5,944 quintals
United States.....	5,042 quintals
Portugal.....	2,508 quintals
Canada.....	604 quintals
	<u>161,043 quintals</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

1910.....	81,368 quintals	\$325,472 00
1911.....	161,043 quintals	676,381 00
Increase for 1911.....	<u>79,675 quintals</u>	<u>\$350,909 00</u>

SALMON

Hudson Bay Co.....	761 tierces	England.....	\$15,220 00
Hudson Bay Co.....	4 barrels	England.....	48 00
Robert Reid.....	240 barrels	Canada.....	2,880 00
			<u>\$18,148 00</u>

TROUT

Robert Reid.....	2 barrels	Canada.....	<u>\$12 00</u>
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HERRING

Job Bros. & Co.....	6 barrels	Canada.....	<u>\$24 00</u>
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SEAL OIL

Hudson Bay Co.....	13½ tuns	England.....	\$1,321 37
Robert Reid.....	3 tuns	Canada.....	240 00
Job Bros. & Co.....	2 tuns	Canada.....	105 00
	<u>18½</u>		<u>\$1,666 37</u>

SEAL SKINS.

Hudson Bay Co.....	626	England.....	<u>\$582 18</u>
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FEATHERS

Hudson Bay Co.....	607 lbs	England.....	<u>\$60 70</u>
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FURS.

Hudson Bay Co.....	England.....	\$31,652 77
Robert Reid.....	Canada.....	300 00
		<u>\$31,952 77</u>

RECAPITULATION, 1911.

Dry Codfish.....	161,043 quintals	\$676,381 00
Salmon.....	761 tierces and 244 barrels	18,148 00
Trout.....	2 barrels	12 00
Herring.....	6 barrels	24 00
Seal Oil.....	18½ tuns	1,666 37
Seal Skins.....	626	582 18
Feathers.....	607 lbs.	60 70
Furs.....		31,952 77
		<u>\$728,827 02</u>

BANK FISHERY

The outfit for the Bank fishery shows an increase of 21 schooners over 1910.

There were 122 schooners, aggregating 8,281 tons, with 1,924 men, as compared with 101 schooners, 6,630 tons and 1,567 men in 1910.

The total catch amounted to 149,924 quintals dry fish, giving an average of 1,228 quintals per vessel, and 78 quintals per man, thus showing an increase of 5,400 quintals for the twenty-one extra vessels employed.

The voyage opened very early in the season, and may be regarded as successful.

The prices opened high and were well maintained, and the general results being satisfactory, a larger outfit is looked for in the coming year.

The following figures are comparative—

Year	Total Catch.	Per Man
1907-1908.....	120,000 quintals.....	
1908-1909.....	131,452 quintals.....	93½ quintals
1909-1910.....	144,524 quintals.....	92 quintals
1910-1911.....	149,924 quintals.....	78 quintals

Return showing Number of Vessels fitted Out in Newfoundland, in the Year
1910-1911, for the Bank Fishery.

Port Cleared From	No.	Tonnage	Men	Qtls. Dry Fish
Garnish	1	55	14	300
Burgeo.....	1	72	14	819
St. Lawrence.....	1	93	21	1,308
Marystown	5	273	68	4,590
Catalina.....	4	334	68	4,845
Ramea	1	62	14	987
Stone's Cove.....	6	407	95	9,330
Heart's Content.....	1	83	20	1,700
St. Jacques.....	8	452	108	6,706
Fortune	7	426	104	7,894
Harbor Breton.....	14	967	224	18,750
Grand Bank.....	30	2,281	525	41,252
Burin	28	1,684	407	31,962
Belleoram	15	1,092	242	19,481
	122	8,281	1,924	149,924

Average catch per vessel.....	1,228 quintals
Average catch per man.....	78 quintals
1910-11	149,924 quintals
1909-10.....	144,524 quintals
Increase 1910 and 1911.....	5,400 quintals

GREEN FISH

Between August 22nd, 1911, and January 10th, 1912, 6,077,300 lbs. of green fish were exported from the Newfoundland coasts, and one cargo from the Labrador coast.

During the months from the middle of June to the 1st of October, the fishery from Cape Race to Lamaline was practically a blank. In October and November, fish was again plentiful, and a considerable catch was taken.

Hitherto this fish would have had to be made under great difficulties or held over to the Spring before being realized. This season, however, with the demand from the American markets, it was disposed of green, on a cash basis, thus giving the fishermen encouragement to prosecute the voyage for a longer period, prompt returns for their effort, and ensuring a saving in labor, time and expense.

The disposal of this 30,000 quintals has also had its effect on the stocks at present held in St. John's, and which, added to the shortage above mentioned, had been the means of sustaining the prices paid in the local markets, and is responsible for the high values paid throughout the current year.

The high cost of living, and the consequent desire for fish foods, has created this demand, which has come to stay, and will increase as the years go on.

LOBSTER FISHERY

The returns for this fishery for the past season show an increase of 4,000 cases packed, as compared with the similar period in 1910.

There were 2,224 licenses issued, as against 2,081 the previous year, and 4,735 men were returned as engaged in the fishery.

There were 6,601,306 lobsters packed, aggregating 28,696 cases, with a valuation of \$487,830, showing an increase of \$118,812 over 1910.

The price in the local market opened well, and was sustained and rising throughout the season.

It is pleasing to note a marked improvement in the sizes packed, as compared with the last returns, and also that the packers are yearly becoming more interested in improving their output and maintaining a larger standard of efficiency in their factories and methods.

More satisfaction has been given in making out and sending in the returns.

I have pleasure in calling your attention to a very interesting report on the Lobster Fishery, made by Mr. Dee, Inspector of Fisheries.

In it are given some facts and figures with regard to natural propagation of lobsters, with a small and cheap protection, which seems practical and well worthy of a trial.

This report bears out in no uncertain way my remarks as to the necessity for the establishment of some Fishery Bureau, which might assist the development of the lobster fishery with but little outlay compared with the returns possible.

LOBSTER FISHERY RETURNS, 1911.

District	Licenses	Men	Traps	Lobsters Caught	Cases
Twillingate	204	350	9,223	250,234	1,283 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fogo	67	150	5,771	188,730	742 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bonavista	118	254	8,418	206,240	1,332 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trinity	37	50	1,963	38,343	249
Bay de Verde.....	4	9	320	5,417	50
Carbonear	2	4	50	1,700	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Port de Grave.....	2	4	150	3,000	21
Harbor Main.....	18	35	970	19,144	163
St. John's.....	1	1	12	100	1
Ferryland.....	1	1	60	400	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Placentia and St Mary's.....	433	956	40,986	1,091,867	4,870 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burin	61	144	7,127	18,305	815 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fortune Bay.....	314	650	30,963	978,801	3,511 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	96	161	6,170	176,447	866 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. George's.....	462	846	34,998	1,247,435	6,077 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Barbe.....	404	1116	71,215	2,188,570	8,583
Total.....	2224	4735	218,582	6,597,706	28,644

LOBSTERS.

Year	Cases Packed	Current Price	Total Value to Fishermen
1892	32,598	\$ 8.25	\$ 268,933.00
1893	35,403	8.50	295,925.00
1894	48,056	7.50	350,420.00
1895	51,016	7.75	437,274.00
1896	56,272	8.25	464,266.00
1897	58,883	8.75	515,225.00
1898	61,950	9.00	557,550.00
1899	56,161	11.00	617,771.00
1900	37,523	12.00	450,276.00
1901	36,271	12.25	444,275.00
1902	38,688	11.00	402,936.00
1903	31,881	12.75	407,372.00
1904	43,552	13.50	587,964.00
1905	31,228	11.50	359,120.00
1906	26,999	12.50	336,387.00
1907	25,549	14.00	357,686.00
1908	27,222	13.00	346,886.00
1909	22,654	12.50	283,150.00
1910	24,601	15.00	369,115.00
1911	28,644	17.00	486,948.00

SALMON

During 1911 the licensing of salmon factories and packers was instituted on the same lines as the lobster packing industry.

There has been no difficulty in carrying out the proposition, the men interested having assisted the Department in every way possible.

There was 293 licenses issued, employing 574 men, with 687 nets. Forty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-eight salmon were taken and 3,577½ cases packed.

The price realized averaged \$7.00 a case. Practically the whole of this pack was used for local consumption.

The export for the fiscal year shows that 208,505 lbs. of fresh salmon were exported, valued at \$15,579.00; 2,897 tierces pickled, of a value of \$55,163; 256 cases tinned, valued at \$1,310; and some \$50.00 worth of smoked salmon.

Tourists accounted for 31,000 lbs. weight of salmon, caught by rod during the season of 1911.

The following table shows the work done in each district for the past season in the canned salmon industry—

District	Licenses	Men	Nets	Salmon	Cases
Twillingate	29	69	82	8,231	555½
Fogo	23	45	67	7,270	565
Bonavista	10	14	32	579	69
Trinity to Placentia.....	9	10	14	559	57
Burin	15	21	20	1,938	138
Fortune Bay.....	168	341	368	20,856	1,834
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	17	32	46	2,620	289
St. George's.....	3	4	4	370	9
St. Barbe.....	19	38	36	3,032	61
Total.....	295	574	687	45,455	3,577½

The prices paid fishermen for salmon this year was about \$7.00 per case all round, giving those engaged in canning fish an additional \$25,042.50.

HERRING

Exports for Fiscal Years ending June 30th

	1910		1911	
	Brls.	Value	Brls.	Value
Bulk				
Canada	1,900	\$4,750.00	6,570	\$14,935.00
U. S. A.	57,075	88,664.00	56,210	78,118.00
Frozen				
Canada	4,589	9,148.00	8,466	20,673.00
U. S. A.	19,130	43,093.00	24,606	68,988.00
Pickled				
United Kingdom	4,210	15,001.00	2,829	8,018.00
Canada	27,300	66,633.00	38,089	94,513.00
U. S. A.	13,414	36,868.00	18,935	52,693.00
B. W. I.	10,713	34,679.00	11,959	40,074.00
Foreign W. I.	801	3,033.00	200	650.00
Germany	102	363.00	1,846	9,918.00
Columbia	3	10.00		
Sundries			39	130.00
Smoked				
Canada			10	310.00

The principal bays in Newfoundland in which the herring fishery is prosecuted are, in order of importance—

- 1—St. George's (including Bay of Islands)—for frozen and bulk export;
- 2—Bonne Bay—For bulk and frozen export;
- 3—White Bay—Pickled herring in barrels;
- 4—Notre Dame Bay—Pickled herring in barrels;
- 5—Placentia Bay—Frozen for export, pickled and bait supply;
- 6—Fortune Bay—Frozen for export, pickled and bait supply;
- 7—Hermitage—Bait supply.

The districts of Bonavista, Trinity and Conception do not prosecute the herring fishery as such beyond local requirements for bait, and a small quantity of barreled herring.

St. Mary's Bay, until recently, has been the source of bait supply for the West Coast fishermen, but owing to the return of the herring to Fortune and Placentia Bays during the past two years, the fishery there has been confined to local requirements for bait and household use. During the winter months a considerable quantity of frozen herring from this bay is consumed in the St. John's market.

St. George's—The herring fishery in St. George's is prosecuted during the months of May and June only.

This is principally due to the fact that the herring are then on their way up to the shoal water for spawning purposes, and this is the only season of the year when any quantity is obtainable.

They are naturally fine large herring of good quality, but are not at their best at this particular season.

The fishery along this shore, including Sandy Point and Stephenville, is prosecuted by some 150 boats, averaging two men, with six to ten nets each.

The catch last season was about 28,000 barrels.

It was chiefly exported in barrels to Halifax by local men, and eventually reached the West India markets.

The barrels are made locally by the fishermen themselves.

The herring are heavily salted, using a hogshead to about nine barrels.

Cadiz salt is chiefly used.

Bay of Islands—This is the chief locality for the export of frozen and salt bulk herring for the American markets.

The fishery commences the first of November and continues up to the middle of January.

The water is deep and the herring are of the best quality—large and fat, clean run from the ocean.

The fishery closes at the time mentioned, not through any lack of herring, but on account of ice conditions, which compel the vessels to leave.

Last year quite a quantity was caught through the ice, shipped to Port aux Basques and transferred to American vessels waiting there.

The fishery is prosecuted by nets entirely—seining being prohibited—and is engaged in by people from all parts of the country.

When weather conditions are favorable the herring are frozen and shipped on board the vessels in bulk.

In the Bay of Islands, the chief places are North and South Arms, Wood's Island, Lark Harbor, Humbermouth and all the intervening coves.

Bonne Bay—The same remarks apply to this district, where the best places are South and East Arms.

During last season 85 American vessels, 2 Canadians and 4 Newfoundland obtained licenses to purchase and export herring for Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay districts.

Comparative Statement

1906—	71,962 barrels	Salt Bulk Herring	
	15,114 barrels	Pickled	
	29,160 barrels	Frozen	
	<hr/>		
	116,236 barrels	Valued at.....	\$452,144.00
1907—	66,318 barrels	Salt Bulk Herring	
	25,492 barrels	Pickled	
	50,830 barrels	Frozen	
	<hr/>		
	142,640 barrels	Valued at.....	\$357,094.00
1908—	27,813 barrels	Salt Bulk Herring	
	11,734 barrels	Pickled	
	25,320 barrels	Frozen	
	<hr/>		
	64,867 barrels	Valued at.....	\$178,522.00
1909—	59,890 barrels	Salt Bulk Herring	
	7,052 barrels	Pickled	
	17,570 barrels	Frozen	
	<hr/>		
	84,512 barrels	Valued at.....	\$218,698.00
1910—	54,292 barrels	Salt Bulk Herring	
	8,540 barrels	Pickled	
	24,001 barrels	Frozen	
	<hr/>		
	86,833 barrels	Valued at.....	\$269,039.00

Seines are not permitted between Cape LaHune, westward and north to Cape Quirpon.

Barring herring, except for bait purposes, is not permitted anywhere.

White Bay—This bay has a plentiful supply of herring, both in Spring and Autumn seasons, and large quantities can always be found during the summer months.

The Spring season is greatly hampered by ice, but during June, July, August and September months herring of first class quality can be obtained in large quantities.

The White Bay herring are considered the best herring caught in Newfoundland.

They are chiefly caught in nets and barreled by the fishermen.

The best places are Jackson's Arm, Western Cove, Sop's Arm and St. Julien's, but they are readily obtainable all along the coast.

Notre Dame Bay is practically the same as White Bay, but weather conditions are not so severe, it being open earlier and later each season.

The principal places are the Cape Shore, Little Bay, Hall's Bay, New Bay, Exploits and Friday's Bay, the latter being regarded as the home of the Notre Dame herring.

The seining of herring is permitted from Cape Bonavista to Cape Quirpon from 1st April to 1st June, and from 1st September to 1st April, in each year.

St. Mary's Bay—The herring fishery in this bay has not been developed in the same way as in other western bays. Just previous to the enactment of the Foreign Fishing Act, several Americans purchased cargoes there, but were excluded under the Act, since which nothing has been done, except as a bait supply for the Western Fishery through the Coastal boats.

This bay possesses excellent herring grounds which compare favorably with those of Placentia and Fortune Bays.

The principal places are Riverhead of St. Mary's, Salmonier Arm and North Harbor.

The Riverhead of St. Mary's is an Arm of about four miles indraught, with deep water and plentiful supply, especially in the Spring.

Salmonier carries deep water for some seven miles and is known to contain immense shoals of herring.

North Harbor is much smaller and is a good herring ground.

The herring frequent these waters in May and June, during which months these are used extensively for bait. In the months of November, December, January and February, herring are plentiful and of good quality; but there is no demand beyond that for bait and a small quantity for St. John's consumption.

Placentia Bay—This bay contains the best natural facilities, owing to its many islands and reaches for holding the herring, and the supply has been practically uninterrupted for a great many years. It has been the best herring-producing bay for Newfoundland. Herring may be found in some parts of this bay all the year round. During April, May and June some 700 fishing crafts obtain their bait supply from this bay.

At Sound Island there is a small packing plant operated by A. W. Murray. This only works around Sound Island and puts up herring in barrels. Another plant has been started this year in the same locality.

Up to ten years ago many cargoes of herring were taken in Placentia Bay, brought up to St. John's and packed. This business was abandoned chiefly through faulty packing and consequently poor returns.

Up to the enactment of the Foreign Fishing Act, some thirty to forty American and local vessels used to frequent this bay for the purchase and export of frozen and salt bulk herring—the whole fleet of 60 to 80 vessels being divided between Placentia and Fortune Bays.

During last winter two Canadian and two local vessels were engaged in this business. At the present time one (local) is loading herring at Mussel Harbor Arm, there being plenty of a very superior quality. Owing to foreign demand, it is likely that this business will be largely increased during the coming season.

The mode of catching herring is principally by seining, and also with nets, as in the other bays.

The season lasts from November to February, the best months being December and January.

The best localities are Mussel Harbor Arm, Ragged Island, Woody Island, Sound Island and North Harbor. These places are good harbors. Herring are found in all the inside reaches and along the Straight Shore up to Clatice Harbor.

Mussel Harbor is a land-locked, deep-water, triangular arm, with branches east and west.

Ragged Island consists of some three hundred small islands, with smooth, deep water. Tack's Beach is the largest settlement, with five harbors. Merasheen Reach, extending for ten miles between Merasheen Island and Ragged Island, is a great herring resort.

Sound Island and North Harbor are good harbors, with Piper's Hole and Sound Island Reach in close proximity.

Woody Island—Fine harbor with reach inside, between it and mainland, containing several herring grounds as far as Burgess, P. B.

In severe weather the inside reaches of Placentia Bay freeze over but, as a rule, navigation is not impeded by ice.

Fortune Bay—Generally speaking, the same remarks apply to this bay as to Placentia.

During January and February, herring are purchased and exported in bulk and frozen—five cargoes leaving last season for the American markets, besides some three or four cargoes were sent to the winter fishery at Rose Blanche, Channel and vicinity for bait purposes.

In March, April and part of May, Fortune Bay is the great resort of the Newfoundland and Canadian banking fleet for herring bait, some 100 vessels receiving from one to three baitings.

During the summer months but little business is done, although plenty of herring are obtainable.

The chief centre for herring is Connaigre Bay (in which are Dawson's Cove and Great Harbor)—a deep-water indraught of about eight miles, with four miles width at the mouth.

Harbor Breton Bay—About six miles indraught. Deep water with good harbor at Harbor Breton.

Miller's Passage (in Bay de Lieu)—An inland arm, landlocked, about three miles indraught, deep water.

Bay de Lieu is another arm of same.

St. Jacques—Good harbor, with herring grounds all around.

Rencontre—Surrounded by arms, islands and reaches; is a fine harbor and centre for the industry.

Bay du Norde—A long indraught and the mouth of a large river, which is the making of a fine herring ground—one of the best in Fortune Bay.

Long Harbor is the principal centre for salt and frozen herring; is well in the bay, extending for some fifteen miles, containing deep water at the mouth and shoaling as it reaches the mouth of a large river. Vessels remain at the mouth of the arm at Anderson's Cove, to avoid being frozen in.

Fishing is carried on with seines and nets, principally the former.

Hermitage Bay—Although herring frequent this bay, but little business is done, as it is overshadowed by Fortune Bay in general convenience for the fleet. The lack of deep water arms, and the fact that the herring are not so reliable, and being off the course of the bankers, being generally against it.

An occasional cargo of salt bulk for Canada is shipped during the Spring.

A supply of bait is always obtainable for local fishermen.

Besides the shore fishery, it is known that immense shoals of herring are to be found off the East and North-east Coasts of Newfoundland, which do not come to the land except for spawning purposes.

These range the ocean from 15 to 20 miles off the coast, and are at their best during September month. They are first class in quality and the quantity seems unending.

The same applies to the Labrador Coast where, although of recent years but very few have come to the land, great bodies of the "Labrador" herring may be found in the ocean at about the same distances off the shore.

In Norway the largest number of herring is caught in the fjords by seines and kept barred until what food the herring may contain is worked out and, in the natural way, before they are taken out, dressed and salted.

As a rule, the herring are salted in the vicinity of the places where they are caught, so that they can be put in salt almost alive, which is of the utmost importance, in order to obtain a good article.

Herring caught in nets are meshed and drowned, and none of those caught in drift or other nets can be fully deprived of the injurious food they may contain, as they can when barred in a seine.

To produce a first class pack, it is essential that herring be salted immediately on being taken from the water, a delay of only a few hours having a deleterious effect.

It would therefore appear that the best results can only be obtained from the establishment of central packing houses, where a large enough crew is employed to admit of dressing, salting, sorting and packing into barrels at the same time.

The importance of proper barrels cannot be too highly regarded. The standardization of herring barrels must be laid down and carried out, as to date the variety of sizes, inferiority of material and dry packages, have caused annoyance, increased inspection charges, protests from the retailers and generally hampered the sale of the Newfoundland package. Proper branding is also necessary.

Owing to the increased cost of food stuffs in Great Britain, the demand for herring is yearly increasing, and there would appear to be no reason why Newfoundland should not be a live competitor in these markets.

The same applies to Canada and the United States in a greater degree, and the time is fast approaching when Newfoundland herring should be in enormous demand for these purposes—apart from the export of frozen and salt bulk.

Notwithstanding the fact that this season the herring fisheries of Maine and Eastern Canada have been very successful, there is an increasing demand for the Newfoundland article, which demand has only to be properly handled and supplied to secure a permanent outlet. The best demand is in the winter time, which should suit the fisheries of Placentia and Fortune Bays.

During the past three years Norway has been producing oil and meal from herring.

Herring are caught in large quantities, are placed in vats and steamed in practically the same way as seal and whale fats are processed in our own factories. They need not necessarily be absolutely fresh. The oil is given off as in the whale and seal processes.

The residue, or blubber, is dried and ground, made into meal and sold as cattle food. The oil finds a ready market and is a smooth, fine product.

These factories, capitalized at about \$40,000.00, are paying dividends from 25 per cent., and have increased from three to over twenty.

The export of dried caplin shows an increase of \$900.00, amounting to \$2,544.00, and \$400.00 worth of smoked caplin were also sent away.

Nothing has again been done with eels.

Boneless cod shows \$2,940.00, as compared with \$3,092.00, and tinned cod \$9,684.00, as against \$5,601.00 in 1910.

Haddock has more than doubled, 4,839 quintals, valued at \$18,448.00, having been exported in 1911, compared with 2,380 quintals, of a value of \$8,165.00, the previous year.

Halibut still represents only \$15,000.00 as an export, an increase of \$4,000.00. Smelts show a decrease of \$1,300.00.

Sounds and tongues an increase of \$1,000.00.

Trout a decrease of \$1,000.00, and turbot a decrease of \$2,000.00.

Squid for food purposes were exported to the amount of 132,626 lbs., valued at \$14,799.00—a very great increase over the year before. Over 100,000 lbs. went direct to China, and 25,000 lbs. were sent to Canada.

The total value of the exports from the product of the ocean was \$8,798,932.00, of which cod is responsible for \$6,544,604.00. To this may be added at least \$2,000,000.00 for bait fishes used and for fish for home consumption.

As shown in last year's report, an extra \$2,500,000.00 could be added to the total products from our fisheries generally, but no advance in this direction has taken place during the past season.

Dogfish have again been prevalent and as great a pest as last season.

In my last report, I made some suggestions with regard to a cod liver oil expert, and it is pleasing to note that some steps have been taken.

In April, 1911, the Fishery Board received a communication from the Right Honourable the Premier, enclosing a recommendation from W. A. Munn, Esq., that the services of an expert in the manufacture and grading of cod liver oil be obtained.

The Board, having discussed the subject thoroughly, returned the communication, asking that it receive the favorable consideration of the Government and, at the same time, recommending that such an expert be

attached to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and that his services be placed at the disposal of the general public as an instructor.

The Board were also in favor of licensing all cod liver oil factories, and offered, when the time was opportune, to draft a series of rules to regulate the industry and ensure proper inspection of all medicinal cod liver oil.

There can be no possible doubt that improved manufacture will produce a better article, and that once proper grades are instituted, with corresponding prices, those who are interested in this industry will be the first to appreciate and work for such a consummation.

Chiefly owing to the voluntary services of Mr. W. A. Munn, the services of Mr. M. B. Simonsen, a Norwegian expert, were secured, and he arrived early in June and took up his duties.

Owing to the lateness of his arrival, nearly all the factories had been outfitted for the season's work. Consequently, no great changes in the existing arrangements were possible.

Mr. Simonsen, however, visited the various factories from Bonavista to Renew's, and received a good reception from all concerned—nearly everyone evincing a keen desire to do anything possible in the line of progress.

He issued a few simple rules for the guidance of factory-owners, which were readily accepted and, in nearly every case possible, acted upon.

I have pleasure in calling your attention to two reports which he has sent in and which are most interesting.

Mr. Simonsen expresses the opinion that it is possible for our men to produce the finest oil in the world from the livers taken in August and September, and further expresses his surprise at the beautiful oil manufactured by some factories, and affirms that he never saw better oil anywhere.

The statistics for the exports of the various products of the ocean for fiscal year may be found in the Blue Book, published by the Department of Customs, which has been issued.

The thanks of the Department are due to Captain Wollcombe, R.N., senior officer commanding H.M.S. Brilliant in these waters, for a copy of his report for 1911.

Also to Captain Coombe, R.N., commanding H. M. Surveying Ship Ellinor, for the various information kindly furnished the Department.

The Meteorological service again is under an obligation to Messrs. Stupart and Webber, of Toronto head office, for assistance so willingly given whenever asked for.

I have pleasure in stating that during the past year the service of the Department has been carried out in a satisfactory way by the staff and officials connected therewith. *

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALAN GOODRIDGE,

Deputy Minister.

REPORT OF NEWFOUNDLAND STEAM SEALING FLEET—Sailed March 13, 1911—Gulf Fleet Sailed March 10.

Arrived	Steamers	Captains	Nett Tons	Men	Total Seals	Gross Weight				Nett Weight				Nett Value	Men's Share	Sailed from
						Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.			
Mar. 28	Bonaventure	John Parsons.....	446	269	26,289	646	10	1	21	590	9	2	14	\$ 46,287.31	\$57 14	St. John's
April 9	Beothic	Geo. Barbour.....	471	270	35,767	624	13	2	10	590	6	0	8	50,543.48	62 17	St. John's
11	Bloodhound.....	Jacob Winsor.....	314	186	23,810	366	5	0	13	348	6	0	26	30,843.78	54 49	Wesleyville
11	Southern Cross....	John Clarke.....	325	177	43,531	258	3	1	0	248	15	3	21	22,251.70	41 67	Channel
11	Newfoundland	W. Kean.....	568	267	11,122	297	19	2	27	272	14	2	6	21,616.42	26 88	Pool's Island
12	Viking	Wm. Bartlett.....	276	216	18,052	354	17	2	3	342	0	0	9	30,346.49	46 61	Channel
12	Florizel.....	Ab. Kean.....	1980	270	28,129	506	16	2	5	478	2	2	18	40,818.97	50 20	St. John's
12	Adventure	Jacob Kean.....	829	267	30,518	611	0	1	12	570	10	2	7	47,391.27	58 94	St. John's
16	Labrador	D. Martin.....	256	143	12,147	250	10	2	8	240	12	2	22	21,122.55	48 89	Channel
19	Bellaventure.....	Job Knee.....	466	269	23,802	405	14	0	16	383	6	0	10	32,683.65	40 35	St. John's
22	Aurora	Dan Greene.....	386	237	8,984	312	14	1	7	280	3	3	5	20,382.79	28 55	Pool's Island
22	Neptune.....	A. Barbour.....	465	269	8,710	173	12	1	14	164	11	0	14	14,019.98	17 31	Wesleyville
23	Algerine.....	N. Bishop.....	233	216	4,345	156	11	1	24	141	1	1	19	10,430.22	16 02	Wesleyville
May 1	Eagle	Joseph Kean.....	418	269	6,836	244	5	2	14	219	2	2	18	15,128.55	18 67	Wesleyville
2	Ranger	S. R. Winsor.....	353	195	17,618	396	12	3	2	370	5	2	27	29,912.69	50 87	Pool's Island
3	Diana	Jos. Blandford....	290	168	14,332	309	11	3	3	289	1	1	16	23,186.17	45 73	Pool's Island
3	Erik.....	Job Kean.....	461	195	17,020	410	15	3	6	383	1	1	19	30,093.17	51 18	Pool's Island
5	Kite	Wm. Carroll.....	190	60	3,579	103	16	3	25	94	11	3	1	7,016.19	25 69	Channel
				3973	304,591	6430	12	1	14	6007	3	3	8	\$494,075.38		

Price of Seals per cwt: Young Harps, \$4.50; Young Hoods, \$4.50; Bedlamers, \$3.70; Old Harps, \$3.30; Old Hoods, \$3.30

Seals Manufactured by	Total Seals	Gross Weight	Nett Weight	Nett Value
Job Bros. & Co., Ltd	179,707	tons—3,730 8 3 5	tons—3,730 13 2 4	\$286,944.00
Bowring Bros., Ltd.....	87,543	2,075 15 0 24	1,925 8 0 13	154,035.00
Baine Johnston & Co	37,341	624 8 1 13	597 2 0 19	53,095.48
	304,591	6,430 12 1 14	6007 3 3 8	\$494,075.38

	Total Seals	Gross Weight	Nett Weight	Nett Value
1910—Total of Seals	333,346	tuns. cwt. qrs. lbs. 7,628 1 2 26	tuns. cwt. qrs. lbs. 7,293 7 2 27	\$628,009.32
1911—Total of Seals	304,591	6,430 12 1 14	6,007 3 3 8	494,075.33
Decrease	28,758	1,197 9 1 12	1,286 3 3 19	\$133,933.94

NOTES. S.S. Harlaw, Capt. Baxter Barbour, was abandoned in a sinking condition on April 7, near St. Paul's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Her crew of 140 men landed safely on the Island. S.S. Bonaventure was at once chartered to proceed to Island for the purpose of bringing the men home to Newfoundland.

The main patch of seals in the Gulf was struck this spring 15 miles N.W. of Bryan's Island.

On the front it was only the extreme northernmost end of the patch was struck about 100 miles E.N.E. of the Funks.

Nine of the crew of the S.S. Newfoundland developed so-called "small" during the voyage, and fortunately there were no fatal results from same.

WHALE FISHERY.

Factory	Whales	Quality	Oil Gallons	Guano Tons	Bone Tons
Hawk's Bay.....	19	.....	19,440	85	2½
Hawk's Harbor.....	40	5 Sperm 33 Fins 1 Sulphor 1 Hump	55,000	8	
Balena	32	3 Humpbacks 8 Finbacks 21 Sulphurs	58,621	90¾	104¼
Snook's Arm.....	27	26 Finbacks 1 Humpback	32,349	82¾	59¾
Rose au Rue.....	146	2 Sperm 126 Finbacks 8 Humpbacks 10 Sulphurs	174,762	.....	225½
Cape Broyle.....	14	8 Humps 6 Finbacks	10,752	252	1½
Dublin Cove.....	23	2 Sulphurs 2 Humps 19 Finbacks	21,520	54	44
Trinity	34	3 Humps 31 Finbacks	33,200	100	78½
			405,644	672½	516

As compared with

1907.....	481	496,862	1037½	1136½
1908.....	396	420,846	507½	532½
1909	518	518,749	938½	657¾
1910	384	416,831	618¾	559¾

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT

Harbor Master's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 4th, 1912.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have the honor to report that during the year ending 31st December last, 284 steamships of 456,143 tons, and 150 sailing vessels of 24,229 tons, have entered the port of St. John's, making a total of 480,372 tons, which shows an increase of 57 in the number of steamships of last year, and a decrease in the number of sailing vessels of 54, from which it must be inferred that in the near future sailing vessels will be superseded by steamships in the general trade of the Colony.

Much inconvenience of late has been caused by schooner owners laying up their vessels during the winter months at anchor in the harbor without a caretaker on board, and ignoring the regulations regarding the use of an anchor light. In many cases the owners reside in outports and are not available when required to look after their vessels.

Another important matter which should be attended to is that old schooners, unfit for employment, are allowed to remain so long at anchor that they fill with water, sink at their mooring and thus become a serious obstruction to the safe navigation of the harbor and an annoyance to those having to move about therein.

The necessity of dredging the public coves and wharves has been brought to the notice of the Department on former occasions, and arrangements are now being made, I understand, by the Government to have the work carried on at an early date, thereby increasing the wharfage accommodation, when most of the schooners could lay at wharves, instead of, as at present, in the stream. Greater facilities will also be given for the handling of cargoes and quicker despatch of ships having to load or discharge in the upper portion of the harbor.

During the past year the Ss Fiona has been employed principally on Customs business. A report of her work will come from that department in the regular way.

Certificates of Competency have been granted during the year to three Masters, two First Mates and two only Mates, particulars of which are given in the annexed list.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD ENGLISH,

Harbor Master.

Certificates of Competency, Issued During the Year 1911.

No. of Certificate	Name	Grade	Date and Place of Birth		Date of Issue
			Date	Place	
364	Benjamin Taverner.....	O. C.	1880	Trinity, Newfoundland..	Jan. 20, 1911
365	Charles John Desveaux	O. M.	1880	Cheticamp, Cape Breton..	Mar 28, 1911
366	Charles Lewis McConney...	O. C.	1887	Barbados, W. I.	May 29, 1911
367	William Joseph Connors.....	1st M. S.S.	1884	Placentia, Nfld.	July 8, 1911
368	Nicholas J. Kennedy.	O. C.	1877	Carbonear, Nfld.....	July 8, 1911
369	John Bernard Kehoe.....	O. M.	1886	Harbor Grace, Nfld.....	Aug. 25, 1911
370	James Edward Smith	1st M. S.S.	1885	Hantsport, N.S.....	Dec. 1, 1911

BOUNTIES ON SHIPS

St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 9th, 1912.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have to report, for the information of the Government, upon the working of the Act for the encouragement of shipbuilding during the year ending 31st December, 1911, as follows—

Eighteen vessels, aggregating 543 tons, have been surveyed for bounty, one vessel only being found unsuitable.

Of the seventeen vessels which received bounty, aggregating 523 tons, three were built under survey, and received \$8.00 per ton (less fees), amounting to \$1,296.00.

Five vessels, representing 147 tons, received \$5.00 (less fees), being \$735.00.

Nine vessels, representing 214 tons, received \$4.00 per ton (less fees), or \$856.00.

The percentage of tonnage actually receiving bounty has been 96.3 per cent., which I think is very satisfactory; the average value of the bounty per ton is \$5.00—not quite so good as 1910. The reason of this is that the majority of the vessels were only surveyed after being finished. I consider it would be more satisfactory for all concerned if there were more surveyed while being built.

No vessels have, however, been built as yet for the highest bounty under the Act, viz., \$10.00 per ton, for vessels built to class by Lloyd's Register.

In addition to the above bounty vessels, there have been 124 vessels of all kinds surveyed during the year, as follows—

Twenty-seven steamers holding a class at Lloyd's Register, 15 of which were examined in Dry Dock, and 6 being repaired after damage.

Also 32 steamers unclassed have been surveyed, 28 of which were examined in Dry Dock, 6 being repaired after damage.

Also 8 foreign-going sailing ships have been surveyed, 5 being repaired after damage and 3 re-classed.

In addition to these, 57 local schooners have been surveyed in Dry Dock, and many of these have been repaired and overhauled for damage, and wear and tear.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES BLACK,
Government and Lloyd's Surveyor, Nfld.

MARINE SCHOOL

St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 27th, 1911.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that eighteen nautical pupils registered with me during the present year. Eight went up for examination, and seven were successful, viz—

Benjamin Tavernor	Master
Charles J. McConney	Master
Nicholas J. Kennedy	Master
William J. Connors	First Mate
James E. Smith	First Mate
Charles J. Desveaux	Only Mate
John B. Kehoe	Only Mate

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. DOYLE,
Instructors of Masters and Mates.

BOILER INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Office of the Inspector of Boilers and Engineer Examiners,
St. John's, Delember 30th, 1911.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—We have the honor to submit herewith our Report on the Inspection of Boilers for the year 1911.

Inspection of Steam Boilers

Visits of inspection	426
Internal and external inspection	254
Hydraulic tests applied	71
Hydrostatic tests applied	27

Result of These Visits

Boilers condemned as unsafe	4
Boilers ordered to be repaired	67
Boilers made in the Colony	5
Boilers (came under notice) imported	16
Notices of inspection served	110
Certificates issued	269
Fees for inspection during the year	\$2,940.00

It is with pleasure that we have to record no boiler accidents during the past year, the owners, as a rule, taking all precautions to prevent such, although we have met with cases where the boiler is being forced to the utmost, and safe running is simply a matter of luck.

The new boilers made in the Colony during the year are splendid examples of the good work that can be turned out in this line, and though less in number than those imported, yet the local-made boiler will be in use when the imported article has gone to the scrap heap, owing to the scantlings used by the Canadian and American boiler-makers being just of the exact sizes to comply with the rules, the advantage gained being a cheaper boiler for the time.

The building of the cast iron type of boiler, used for heating purposes, has never been attempted here, but there is no reason why the locomotive, marine and return-tubular types should not be made in St. John's.

During the year our services were availed of in connection with the Fiona, the Government dredge at Red Island, and also the ferry boats at Placentia and Birchy Cove.

Examinations were held and licenses were issued to 286 firemen, there being 219 first-class and 67 second-class.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

A. McLACHLAN,
D. M. MACFARLANE,
Boiler Inspectors.

Examination of Engineers

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—We have the honor to submit herewith our report on the examination of Engineers for Certificates of Competency, issued at St. John's by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and of the same force as those issued in the United Kingdom.

Examinations were held as occasion demanded, and particulars thereof forwarded to the Registrar-General of Seamen, London.

Candidates for examination	8
Passed, second class	7
Failed, second class	1

List of Engineers who have been Awarded Certificates of Competency.

No.	Name	Grade	Date and Place of Birth		Date of Issue
			Date	Place	
1	John K. Thomas	2nd Class	1880	Byfleet, England.....	November 1, 1910
2	R. T. James Pike.....	do	1887	St. John's, Nfld.....	January, 5, 1911
3	H. Arthur West.....	do	1886	Rigolet, Labrador.....	February, 9, 1911
4	James J. Coffey	do	1883	St. John's, Nfld.....	March 2, 1911
5	John Pollock.....	do	1888	St. John's, Nfld.....	March 2, 1911
6	Harry B. Crawford	do	1888	Orangedale, N.S.....	March 3, 1911
7	Augustus Tulk.....	do	1884	Salvage, Nfld.....	March 3, 1911
8	Edward Scaplin.....	do	1872	Carbonear, Nfld.....	April 7, 1911

We would respectfully call attention to the increased need of a Technical School holding evening classes in St. John's.

A number of engineer apprentices are turned out yearly from the machine shops; they make good workmen and, given the opportunity to acquire a theoretical knowledge whilst serving their apprenticeship, they would be capable of competing successfully with the engineers of other countries.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

D. M. MACFARLANE,

A. McLACHLAN,

Engineer Examiners.

LOBSTER FISHERY

St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 15th, 1911.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I beg to submit my report on the lobster and other fisheries for the year 1911, now ending.

In fulfilment of your instructions, I left St. John's on the 24th of May to visit the lobster factories along the coast. I proceeded to St. Mary's—no lobsters being packed between St. John's and that place. From there I visited Mall Bay, River Head, Mosquito Island, Admiral's Beach, Mussel Pond—thence on to St. Joseph's and Salmonier. From there I crossed the bay to the Tickles, Harricot, John's Pond and North Harbor—finding all the packers with licenses.

The traps I examined were all of the required size; the factories clean and wholesome; the lobsters better than the previous year in quantity and size. In 1910, the number of lobsters to the case was 190, while in 1911, 171 filled a case of 48 lbs.—or 19 lobsters less. This is a good showing for the little care and extra enforcement of the fishery laws. I made careful enquiries and personal observations as to the number of spawn-bearing and productive lobsters to the hundred in St. Mary's Bay, and found that they

varied from 10 to 28 at this early period. During the last week in May, and the latter part of June and July, the percentage would be much higher. In this bay there were 42 men engaged at the fishery, using 2,097 traps; catching 53,731 lobsters; and packing 303 cases.

Returned to Placentia on the 2nd of June. Visited Petit Fort, Burnt Island, Great and Little Paradise, S. E. Bight and Bona. On this section of the coast almost every punt and small boat fisherman is engaged in the packing of lobsters, until caplin strike the land, when all abandon the lobster for the cod fishery, with the exception of the S. E. Bight fishermen, who number about 15, and continue the lobster fishery until the close of the season—July 24th.

As the lobsters caught in the outside waters along the coast are large, or from 8 to 12 inches in length, (the abandoning of the fishery at so early a date gives the remaining and undisturbed lobsters a splendid chance to recuperate.

The factories are all that can be desired, clean and wholesome, with a growing desire on the part of the packers to excel in their pack.

I then went to Sound Island, where I hired a motor boat to visit the islands and other packing places around the bay.

Leaving Sound Island on the 7th of June, I visited Woody Island, Bollard's Town, Soldiers' Cove, Barren Island, Brewley, Tack's Beach, Best's Harbor, Merry Harbor, Davis' Cove, Burgeo, Butt's Hole, Clatice Harbor, St. Leonard's, Isle Valen and Merasheen. Continuing on, I went to St. Joseph's, Little Harbor, Bay de Lieu, Baine Harbor, Oderin, Flat Islands, Jean de Bay and Rock Harbor.

Coming back to Placentia Bay, I went to Indian Harbor, Red Island, Harbor Buffet, Haystack and Spencer's Cove. Within the circuit, including all the islands and inside smooth water reaches, from Isle Valen to Sound Island and North Harbor, in the bottom of the bay, the greatest number of lobster catchers continue the work until the end of the season. While the lobsters are showing no signs of decline in number for the past two years, yet they are very much smaller than in the outside waters, but are very fair, giving an average of 270 to the case, within the confines of this area.

There must be at least three-quarters of a million lobsters caught, and about 3,600 cases packed. This section of Placentia Bay contains all the natural facilities for helping nature to bring about a restocking of these waters and all Placentia Bay with this valuable fish, of which I will treat later.

From Spencer's Cove I went to Iona, Mooney's Cove, Trinney Cove, Famish Cove, Southern Harbor, Arnold's Cove, Come-by-Chance and North Harbor. In all the above places on the east side of the bay the lobsters were not so plentiful, owing to the prevalence of easterly winds during April and May, which blew off the land, clearing the waters for miles from the shore of bait or any element which tends to draw the lobsters and cod within reach of the traps. However, the catch was not far below last year's, and the lobsters were of a much larger quality, giving the fishermen equal, if not a little better, returns.

Placentia Bay, from Placentia to Rushoon, for the past season employed 914 men, using 38,890 traps, catching 1,038,138 lobsters and packing 4,567½ cases. Adding to this the catch in St. Mary's Bay, makes a total for Placentia and St. Mary's District of men employed 956. Traps used, 40,986. Lobsters caught, 1,091,867. Cases packed, 4,870½.

There were 19 more licenses issued in Placentia in 1911 than in 1910. There were 35 more men engaged, using 3,842 additional traps, and showing an increased return of 120,434 lobsters, and 780½ cases over that of the previous year. This gave the district an opportunity to earn in the yearly months of the fishing season, at this year's current price of \$17 per case, \$82,770, brought to the fishermen's doors, and to a class of men and boys who are not, in the majority of cases, equal to the other fisheries of the Colony.

The total average to the case was 221 lobsters.

BURIN

This district does not engage in the lobster industry to any extent, there being only 61 licenses issued to packers along this coast this year. They are principally located at each end—Flat Islands, Rock Harbor and Mortier Bay on the east end, and Fortune and Grand Bank on the west end.

The people fishing at Flat Islands and vicinity do not continue lobster catching to the end of the season but, like Placentia West, land their lobster traps and take to the cod fishery when the caplin come to the land; but on the western end, the fishermen continue to the end of the season.

The lobsters along this shore, from Flat Islands, in Placentia, to Grand Bank, in Fortune Bay, are a very large size, giving 208 to the case. This district employed for the past year 144 men and 7,127 traps, catching 180,305 lobsters and packing 815½ cases.

There were 18 more men engaged, using 1,839 additional traps, showing an increased return of 44,862 lobsters, and 212½ cases over that of the previous year.

If the fishermen who prosecute the lobster fishery along this coast could be induced to take the required care of the producing or spawning lobsters, the ground would very soon become restocked, as owing to the rough condition of the coast and its close proximity to the cod fishing grounds, the lobster is left undisturbed in the latter half of June and all July, when nature is doing its work.

FORTUNE BAY

From Burin I proceeded to Fortune Bay, arriving at Belleoram on the 1st of July; visited Corbin, Lally Cove, Poll's Cove, Bay de Norde, Rencontre, Stone's Cove, English Harbor (East), Harbor Mille, Little Bay, Bay L'Argent and Fox Cove. Returning by dory, I had an opportunity of visiting all the factories and noting the different conditions along that coast, and I am glad to be able to report a very marked improvement in the different packing places over last year, but there is still room for improvements, which can be brought about only by a continuous inspection of the factories and premises.

I visited St. Jacques, English Harbor (West), Boxey, Little Bay (West), Harbor Breton, Connaigre Bay, Great Harbor, Dawson's Cove, Seal Cove and Hermitage Bay. Every packer had a license, and the fishery showed signs of improvement. Although the lobsters caught in Fortune Bay are the smallest found on any part of the coast, yet there are a little larger this year than heretofore. From Belleoram, in on the west side of the bay, the average per case is about 310 lobsters, as is also the case in Bay de Lieu, Connaigre and Hermitage Bays; but out the shore, on the south-east side, including Point Enragee, Grand Beach and Garnish, and the islands—Brunette, Sagona, St. John's and Pass—the lobsters are much larger, giving a total average to the case in Fortune Bay of 279.

This district had 313 licenses the past season, employing 650 men, and 31,063 traps; packing 3,524½ cases. There were but two licenses over the previous year, and a decrease of 30 men engaged. There were 2,457 more traps used, catching 15,516 lobsters, and packing 317 cases over previous years.

Although Fortune Bay has the distinction of being the first lobster-packing centre in Newfoundland—the business commencing there in 1875 by the Portland Packing Company—not the least attempt was made to protect the industry; but a continual process of destruction was maintained, until last year, when this department gave special attention to that part of the coast, and had the Fishery Rules and Regulations enforced; consequently more of the spawn-bearing lobsters escaped to work out their procreative course, and more of the undersized and immature were spared, to give better value the present year.

BURGEO AND LaPOILE

In this district there are 99 packers—so scattered along the vast coast that I found it impossible to visit each factory. I visited as many as I could reach—Rose Blanche, Burnt Island, Isle aux Morts and Channel—in which sections the greater number of packers are. I visited several factories at the different harbors on my way west and found a marked improvement on this section of the coast over last year. In fact, each packer is showing a desire to excel in pack of lobsters and salmon as well.

There were 99 licenses issued in this district, and 161 men engaged, using 6,170 traps, catching 176,449 lobsters, and packing $866\frac{1}{2}$ cases. There were 13 licenses less than the previous year, and 29 more men engaged, using 750 extra traps, catching 50,799 lobsters, and packing 251 cases over previous year. The average to the case in this district is 204.

From Channel I went to Bay of Islands. Hiring a motor boat, I went to all the factories at North and South Arms, Summerside, Benoit's Cove, Wood's Island and Lark Harbor. The conditions along this coast showed quite an improvement in the lobster fishery.

Proceeding, I visited Port au Port, on Bay St. George side, visiting all the factories possible. From Port au Port I proceeded to Stephenville, St. George's, Bank Head, Robinson's and Crabbs.

The conditions under which lobsters are being packed have improved considerably within the past two years and, under the system of inspection lately introduced (both of the factories and the canned goods), the whole industry will be brought up to a high standard of perfection in a few years.

There were 462 licenses issued for St. George's this year, 846 men engaged, working 34,998 traps, catching 1,247,435 lobsters, and packing $6,077\frac{1}{2}$ cases, there being an increase of 51 licenses and 76 men, 2,638 traps, 26,687 lobsters and 1,654 cases over last year.

I did not visit the District of St. Barbe, but from the returns sent to this Department, St. Barbe leads the whole island in the lobster industry.

There were 388 licenses issued for St. Barbe, and 1,116 men employed, using 71,215 traps, and catching 2,188,570 lobsters, packing $8,586\frac{1}{2}$ cases, with an average of 246 lobsters to the case. This shows an increase of 34 licenses, 95 men and 15,316 traps over last year, with a decrease in catch of 12,378 lobsters and an increase in cases packed of $114\frac{1}{4}$. This is accounted for by the improved size of the lobsters. The average to the case of 48 lbs. in 1910 was $260\frac{3}{4}$, while in 1911, 242 filled a case.

Returning to St. John's on the 26th of July, I was ordered to Twillingate to prosecute a case for an alleged violation and to visit the different factories. Hiring a motor boat at Twillingate, I visited Tizzard's Harbor, Moreton's Harbor, Black Island, Exploits, Fortune Harbor, New Bay and Leading Ticks.

Although the lobster fishery was practically over, I had an opportunity of seeing the condition of many of the factories. They were in good order. I had also an opportunity to note the hundreds of coves and estuaries suitable for the cultivation of lobsters—as it is, all inside reaches and smooth-water arms in Bunrt Bay, Exploits Bay and New Bay, as well as the reaches and arms around New World Island. There is no better ground in the Colony for this work than exists in and around Notre Dame Bay.

There were 204 licenses issued for Twillingate District this season, and 350 men employed, using 9,232 traps, catching 250,234 lobsters and packing $1,283\frac{3}{4}$ cases. This shows a splendid lobster—giving an average of 195 to the case, as against 207 in the previous year.

There was a decrease of 4 licenses and 28 men as compared with last year, and an increase of 2,115 lobsters and $43\frac{1}{2}$ cases.

Coming south, I visited Change Islands and Fogo, where considerable lobster fishing and packing are done; Joe Batt's Arm and along the Straight Shore, including Seldom Come By, Indian Islands, Carmanville, Ladle Cove, Ragged Harbor, Musgrave Harbor and Odting Cove, at all of which places lobster packing is done.

Along this coast there were issued this year 67 licenses. There were 155 men engaged, using 5,771 traps, catching 108,730 lobsters, and packing $842\frac{1}{2}$ cases. Owing to the rough condition of this coast, the lobsters caught are very large, giving an average of 146 to the case this year. The average in 1910 was 167.

There was a decrease of 2 licenses, 7 men, 635 traps and 1,238 lobsters in this section as compared with last year, with an increase in pack of 72 cases. This is due to the size of lobsters, there being 21 less to the case this year than last.

BONAVISTA

I visited Greenspond, Gooseberry Island, St. Brendan's, Deer Island, Salvage, Kite Cove, Plate Cove in Indian Arm, Open Hall, Redcliffe, Keels, King's Cove, Knight Cove, Stock's Cove and nearly all the factories in these places but, as close season was in, no fishing was being done.

The conditions in and around Bonavista Bay are such that there can be no doubt but it contains an abundance of material which, with a little expense and intelligence, can be made a great source of wealth to the Colony, as well as to the people within its harbors and arms, but they show no desire to appreciate the industry, as is evident by the flagrant way they attend to the requirements of this valuable fishery.

There were 118 licenses issued for Bonavista this season, and 254 men engaged at the fishery, using 8,418 traps, catching 206,241 lobsters, and packing 1,332 2-3 cases—average to the case, 140 lobsters.

There was an increase of 26 licenses and 30 men as compared with last year, 66,393 lobsters caught, and 363 cases packed. Last year's average was $144\frac{3}{4}$ to the case; this year's average $4\frac{3}{4}$ less, or 140 lobsters.

TRINITY BAY

Thirty-five licenses issued here this year, 60 men engaged at the fishery, using 1,963 traps, catching 38,343 lobsters, and packing $249\frac{1}{2}$ cases. Average 153 to the case.

There was an increase of 9 licenses over last year and 15 men, using 423 additional traps, catching 10,968 lobsters, and packing 90 cases.

BAY DE VERDE

Has but four packers, employing 9 men, using 320 traps, catching 5,417 lobsters, and packing 50 cases. Average to the case, 108 lobsters.

HARBOR MAIN

Eighteen licenses issued here this season, 35 men engaged, using 970 traps, catching 19,114 lobsters, and packing $163\frac{1}{4}$ cases. Average, 117 to the case.

For the whole country, there were 2,224 licenses issued this year. There were 4,735 men engaged, using 218,502 traps, catching 6,597,706 lobsters, and packing 28,696 cases. The average price paid to the fishermen was \$17.00 per case, the price opening at \$16.00 and advancing very quickly, and in the latter part of the season \$18.00 was realized. The total value of the lobster fishery to the fishermen would be in the vicinity of \$487,830.00.

There was an increase of 143 licenses over last year, and 248 men, using 29,332 traps, catching 701,136 lobsters, and packing 4,096 cases; and an increase of 6,042 cases over 1909, and \$118,812 over the total value of 1910.

This shows a very marked improvement in this branch of our fishery for the year 1911, and still further demonstrates the necessity of fostering and using every legitimate means of cultivating it.

In my report to this Department last year, I suggested the advisability of shortening the fishing season from the 24th to the 1st of July along the South and West Coasts of the Island, and proportionately so on the East and North Coasts. Such a shortening of the time would have a very beneficial tendency, as the last half of June and all July are the regular spawn-developing and depositing months, yet considerable loss and hardship would accrue to many of the fishermen as well as to trade, as on many parts of the coast little or no fishing can be done in April and early May, for instance, in Burin District, particularly from Burin to Point May, and thence on to Fortune and Grand Bank, as well as from Grand Bank to Garnish, Grand Beach and Point Enragee, in Fortune Bay, this section being completely exposed to the broad Atlantic and the southerly and south-westerly gales, which usually play havoc with fishing gear at that time of the year; but the greatest drawback is the impossibility to procure any bait of any kind at this time.

It is seldom, if ever, any herring are to be caught here at this season—certainly not in sufficient quantities for a bait supply. The fishermen are, therefore, entirely dependent on what flatfish, sculpin and perch they can hook along the shore, which is very little when the water is rough.

These conditions apply to the west side of Placentia Bay, down as far as Isle Valen, and very often all over the bay. The same may be applied to the coast along Burgeo and LaPoile District, and from Channel to St. George's, including Codroy, Crabbs, Robinson's and that vast coast line from Port au Port around Cape George and up on the north side to Lark Harbor—lobster bait is the great problem in the month of May. While in many cases there are plenty of herring in the bays, the lobster fishermen are so situated that they cannot get them. These conditions apply with even greater force to the District of St. Barbe, as well as to all the northern bays.

The laws governing this fishery are as near perfection as it is possible to make them, but the system of carrying them out does not give the desired effect.

It is impossible for a lobster catcher and packer to make an efficient officer. In prosecuting his own calling, he cannot look after others—especially those prosecuting the same fishery—and the small amount paid for such work is not enough to make the warden independent.

I would respectfully suggest that the police officers be entrusted with this duty wherever practicable, and in sections such as Placentia Bay, where there is no officer, a competent man be appointed, with a salary he will appreciate and render efficient service for.

The lobster fishery requires more attention than other fishery of the Colony. Owing to its peculiar nature, it is easily destroyed; but it is capable of immense possibilities in wealth to the people living in our great bays, and a source of revenue to the Colony, if intelligently cultivated and the rules properly observed, the fishermen working with the officers to attain that object.

In my report of last year to the Department, I submitted some suggestions, with figures, showing the possible cost and results of a system of propagation which might be instituted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries should the Government consider it and give the experiment a trial.

In travelling around the coast and visiting the different bays, I made all possible enquiries, together with strict personal observations, of all the conditions re the number of spawn-bearing lobsters to the hundred in each locality, and the facility such locality afforded for the impounding and preservation of the same.

The system will not be workable in all parts of each district, nor in the Districts of Bay de Verde, St. George's and St. Barbe. The shores of these three districts are not indented with bays and arms nor dotted with islands, such as exist in the other bays.

Taking Twillingate first, there were caught in Notre Dame Bay the past season 250,234 lobsters, in size from 8 to 12 inches, as is shown by the average it takes to fill a case of 48 lbs.

The average of spawn-bearing lobsters to the hundred in the last week of June was 14; in July the percentage went to 23. If we take 8 per cent. as a working basis, it would give us 20,018 lobsters, capable of yielding, according to scientists, at least 5,000 eggs, which would be 100,000,000 particles. With the minimum of 3 per cent. coming to maturity, it would mean to Notre Dame Bay 3,002,700 lobsters hatched in the one season; equal to 15,709 cases, at the average of 204 lobsters to the case; and, at this year's current price of \$17.00 per case, the creation of additional wealth in and around Green Bay of \$267,055 for a comparatively small expenditure.

The estimated cost would consist in the fencing in of about eight suitable coves, such as exist in Badger's Bay, New Bay, Exploits, Burnt Bay and in Dildo Reach or anywhere about the numerous islands that dot that bay.

Taking 8 per cent. of the total catch of 250,234 lobsters as spawn-bearing, this would mean—

20,018 lobsters, to be purchased at 5c. each.....	\$1,000.90
Fencing eight coves at \$10.00	80.00
Motor boat, 90 days at \$5.00	450.00
Competent man, 3 months at \$50.00 per month..	150.00
Incidentals	200.00
	\$1,880.00

In collecting these lobsters, the boat could make two rounds each week, dropping the lobsters in the pounds as she went along with the necessary supply of food.

Fogo District does not offer any such facilities for the natural propagation of lobsters, but would be benefited by such an undertaking in Twillingate. In the meantime, such operation could be extended to Gander and Dog Bays.

Bonavista Bay contains the largest lobsters of any of the packing centres. Here the same system could be adopted under similar conditions, but with much greater results than in Twillingate. The average number of lobsters to fill a case the past season in this district was 155. Of the 206,241 lobsters caught, take 8 per cent. as spawning, or 16,499 multiplied by 5,000 would be 82,496,000; with 3 per cent. coming to maturity, would mean 2,474,850 lobsters hatched, or 15,906 cases; at \$17.00 per case, \$269,702 possible increase created in Bonavista Bay, for the consideration of fencing some pounds in the different parts of the bay.

Eight coves fenced with wire netting, at \$10.00 each	\$80.00
16,499 lobsters, at 5 cents each	824.95
Motor boat, 90 days, at \$5.00 per day	450.00
Competent man, 3 months, at \$50.00 per month	150.00
Incidentals	200.00
	\$1,704.95

Between Trinity and St. Mary's Bays, including Conception Bay and Ferryland, on the Southern Shore, there is but little lobster fishing or packing done. Placentia Bay, however, has been for thirty-five years in the front as a lobster-packing district. It also has all the natural facilities for the cheap cultivation of lobster, from Isle Valen, in the inside reaches of the bay, to Sound Island and North River, as well as Presque Arm, a bay of water five miles long and one mile wide, with a depth of from 10 to 120 fathoms, and but one connection of one-quarter mile wide with the outside waters of the bay

Then there is Paradise Sound, a narrow bay of water running north-east and south-west for twenty miles, and but one mile wide at entrance, with varying depths of water and many beautiful estuaries which could be converted into lobster hatching ponds.

The lobsters caught in these parts of the district show a percentage in the beginning of June of 10 spawners, and increase towards the end of the season up to an average of 28 to the hundred.

The whole catch of the District of Placentia and St. Mary's was 1,091,867; 700,000, approximately, of which were taken within these localities.

If this number were to be culled, and but 3 per cent. of them used for creative purposes, it would mean 21,000 lobsters. Distributed in 12 of these ponds, and yielding the minimum of 5,000 eggs each, it would mean 105,000,000 eggs, and assuming that only 3 per cent. came to maturity, it would create in Placentia Bay 3,150,000 lobsters, equal to 13,125 cases, at this year's price, would yield \$223,125.00, the cost of producing which would mean—

Fencing 12 coves, at \$10.00	\$120.00
21,000 lobsters, at 5 cents each	1,050.00
Motor boat, 90 days, at \$5.00	450.00
Wages competent man	150.00
Incidentals	200.00
	\$1,970.00

If the cost doubled the above amount and gave only half the results it would pay the Colony to undertake it.

Fortune Bay District has all the conditions existing within it for the cheap cultivation of lobsters, in localities such as Hermitage Bay, Bay D'Espoir, Connaigre Bay, Harbor Breton, Bay de Lieu and all along the shore from Belleoram to the bottom of the bay.

The catch of lobsters in this district the past season was 983,401. They are a smaller quality than those caught in the other bays, consequently the percentage of spawnbearing lobsters was correspondingly low. However, from the first week of July to close season, the average was from five to fifteen, according to quality, but nothing less than 5 per cent. are spawnbearing.

If, owing to the low condition of this fishery in Fortune Bay, we take but two per cent. of the total catch this season, it would mean 19,668 lobsters, capable of the minimum yield of 5,000 eggs each, or 98,340,000 particles.

With three per cent. coming to maturity, would be 2,950,200 lobsters for Fortune Bay—equal to 9,834 cases—300 lobsters to the case. At prices ruling this year (\$17.00), would be wealth created to the value of \$167,188.00, for the following expenditure—

Fencing 12 coves or pounds	\$120.00
Cost of 19,668 lobsters at 5 cents each.....	983.40
Motor boat, 90 days, at \$5.00	450.00
Wages competent man, 3 months, at \$50	150.00
Incidentals	200.00
	\$1,903.40

A comparison of expenditure and results may be interesting at these conservative figures—

Districts.	Spawn-bearing Lobsters	Expenditures	Results
Twillingate	20,018	\$1,880.00	\$267,050
Bonavista	16,499	1,704.95	269,702
Placentia	21,000	1,970.00	223,125
Fortune Bay	19,668	1,903.00	167,178
	76,185	7,457.95	927,055

Thus showing 76,185 spawn-bearing lobsters preserved for future years in these four bays for the cost of \$7,457.95, beside the hatching and protection of at least 11,577,550.

I have in all cases confined myself to these conservatively low figures, not because higher figures would appear impossible, but to show even at this low estimate what can be done.

It is only fair to assume that very nearly three per cent. of the ova deposited in the natural and unprotected element comes to maturity.

It would not be unreasonable to expect a very large percentage of the spawn fully developed and born of its mother according to the methods of nature within these enclosures would grow to good vigorous lobsters when protected, until self-protecting, by the fencing, from the ravages of all other fish of different kinds which prey in the waters along the shores during the summer months, such as perch, flatfish and sculpins, tomcods, eels and the millions of other shrimps, etc.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the figures herein quoted are the minimum because, according to scientists on fish culture, an 8 to 9-inch lobster is capable of yielding 5,000 eggs, and 12 to 14-inch as much as 40,000. It will, therefore, be seen that we are well within the range of possibility.

It must be also remembered that the lobster is not a schooling or migratory fish. It is always there, just moving in and off with the seasons; therefore, if intelligently cultivated, is capable of unlimited possibilities.

This proposition would seem incomplete without the necessary explanation as to how it was going to be carried out.

The fishermen should be notified by necessary legislation that the Department of Marine and Fisheries would purchase a given number of spawn-producing lobsters in each district or bay, the fencing of the pounds or coves to be done as early as convenient in the Spring, so as to keep them clean and free from all the live matter possible. It should be arranged for the fishermen to have a separate pound to place any spawn-bearing lobsters in every day, to facilitate the collecting in his round, which should be at least twice a week.

Leaving with the fisherman or some member of his family a cheque for every lobster taken—said cheques to be similar to the transfers used on street cars. The fisherman presenting his cheque to the Department of Marine and Fisheries at the end of the season and receiving his money—thus doing away with any chance of fraud of any kind.

A food, in the shape of lightly-corned herring, cut in pieces, should be supplied at least twice each week or oftener, if possible. In July month very little food is necessary.

After the close of the fishing season, the fencings should be removed, allowing the lobsters to go free—those of them that had not cast their spawns in the pond to do so in their native element—and the fencings stored for another year.

It should also be borne in mind that these coves or ponds should not be placed on the same ground the second year.

The motor boats used at such work should be the property of the Government. Boats suitable for this work could be procured for about \$300.00 each. An ordinary fishing skiff, which would cost about \$100.00, and an engine, which would cost about \$200.00, would be sufficient to meet all the requirements.

It may not be inappropriate to refer briefly to the origin and history of the lobster fishery along the Lower Provinces of Canada, and its beginning in this country. It appears that about forty years ago, through the excessive fishing and canning of lobsters on the North-east Coast of the United States, the supply became exhausted there. The capital invested in the enterprise on that coast was at that time transferred to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the United States' packers, thence on to Newfoundland, thereby practically becoming the pioneers of the industry in Canada and this Colony. But the experience of the United States was sufficient to suggest to the Canadian authorities that some stringent measures were necessary to avoid a repetition of conditions.

Thus we find that, as early as 1873, the Government of Canada enacted laws to protect this fishery, and have continued to foster and propagate the industry to the present time.

In the year 1874 the first factory was operated in this Colony by the Portland Packing Co., at Long Harbor, Fortune Bay. In 1876, this company extended their operations to Placentia, with the result that they had more lobsters brought to the factories than they could pack.

In the year 1878, Messrs. Stainer & Co., of Halifax, operated a factory at Grand Bank, packing from the catch of 22 fishermen, 6,200 cases of lobsters; and another at Garnish, Fortune Bay, packing for 20 fishermen, 6,000 cases of lobsters.

At the same time, Messrs. Foote, of Grand Bank, operated at Boxey, on the west side of Fortune Bay, packing between 5,000 and 6,000 cases. Thus, in three factories in one bay, for the season of 1878, there were packed almost equal to the total production of the country at the present date.

In time the American and Canadian packers abandoned the business and, between 1880 and 1885, the whole lobster industry was in the hands of local packers—principally the outport merchant—and continued so until about 1895, when the lobster fishermen began to realize that they could pack for themselves, and thereby make any profit that was in it, and one by one all the large factories had to close for the want of fishermen.

In 1894, there were 284 lobster factories between Cape Ray and Cape Race, and between Cape Race and Cape John, while in 1908 there were 2,604, showing that the fishery and canning is now completely in the hands of the fishermen, and with much better results as to the quality of the article packed.

In the early days of this fishery, a fisherman with 40 or 50 lobster traps would consider the season a failure if he could not catch and sell to the factories from 40,000 to 60,000 lobsters. The price paid for raw material continued at 50 cents per 100 until about the year 1900.

During all these years there was no attempt made to stay the wanton destruction of spawning lobsters. The lobsters were of a very large quality, particularly in the outside waters of the bays, and at least 40 per cent. of them full of spawn.

It has been long ago realized that the destrutcion of this fishery was but a question of time, if some measures were not adopted for its preservation.

In the year 1892, the Fishery Commission of that period had between 400 and 600 floating incubators distributed to the different packers along the coast. This means of propagation would have a very beneficial effect if continued and intelligently looked after. But these incubators were in almost every case given to unreliable men, whose only idea was to fill the chambers with eggs of any kind. It was necessary for the success of this undertaking that nothing but ripe ova should be placed in them. Any spawn not developed to depositing condition was worse than useless, as it rotted the incubator, polluting the water, and injuring any which might have quickened into life. After a few years this experiment was abandoned as useless, without ever having anything like a fair test.

To show the rapid decline of the industry, even when in its infancy, it is only necessary to quote the figures from 1889 to 1899—

1889 exported	.....	76,226 cases
1890	“	69,552 “
1891	“	57,249 “
1892	“	32,598 “
1893	“	35,403 “
1894	“	48,056 “
1895	“	51,016 “
1896	“	56,272 “
1897	“	58,883 “
1898	“	61,950 “
1899	“	56,161 “

This shows a falling off in ten years of 20,065 cases, and during this period the number of packers was increasing each year. The following ten years showed even a greater decline—

1900 exported	.....	37,523 cases
1901	“	36,271 “
1902	“	38,638 “
1903	“	31,881 “
1904	“	43,525 “
1905	“	31,228 “
1906	“	26,999 “
1907	“	25,549 “
1908	“	27,222 “
1909	“	22,654 “

In twenty years the decline in the lobster fishery amounted to 53,527 cases.

It must be borne in mind that in the year 1889 there were less than 200 factories, while in 1909 there were 2,604 factories, employing 5,938 men, using 238,155 traps.

It is physically impossible to carry out Rule 14, as the fishermen themselves show little desire to observe it. Even though there were an officer at every factory, they would defeat the object, by brushing the spawn from the lobster when taking it from the trap, where it is as effectively lost to the stock as if boiled in the factory.

Although at the present time every fisherman knows it is wrong to take the producing lobster, yet he is afraid if he throws it back into the sea his neighbor will catch and pack it. The fishermen openly admit that this rule is not observed.

With rapid decline of this fishery and the growing demand for its product, it is evident that the present mode of protection is not sufficient, and that some system will have to be adopted in the near future for its preservation and propagation.

There is a pond on Chapple Island, at the entrance to Belleoram, made by the beach being thrown up by the sea, through which the salt water rises and falls. It is about one-eighth of a mile long, and about two hundred yards wide, with from two to eight fathoms of water in it.

About twenty years ago a man named Pine put a few large spawn-bearing lobsters in it, leaving the country a short time after.

About three years after another man, who had been watching an otter, saw his object landing on the other side with a large lobster. It was then discovered that the pond contained a lot of lobsters, but became quickly fished out owing to the rush made on it.

A few years ago another man gave it a trial, and found it contained considerable lobsters, and has continued to fish it to the present time, without it showing any signs of a decline, he being very careful of the productive lobsters. In fact, I was told that the lobsters are rapidly increasing in the pond, thus plainly demonstrating what can be done in this direction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. DEE.

STATEMENT SHOWING RETURNS OF THE LOBSTER FISHERY FOR 1911.

Districts	Value	Price	No. Cases	Lobsters Caught	Average per case	Men	Traps	Licenses	Average per Man
St. Barbe.....	\$ 145,911.00	\$17 00	8,583 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,188,570	255	1116	71,215	404	\$ 130 74
St. George's.....	103,317.50	.....	6,077 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,247,435	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	846	34,998	462	122 12
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	82,798.50	.....	4,870 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,091,867	224	956	40,986	433	86 60
Fortune Bay.....	59,695.50	.....	5,311 $\frac{1}{2}$	979,801	279	650	30,963	314	91 83
Bonavista	22,652.50	.....	1,332	206,730	155	254	848	118	89 18
Twillingate.....	21,823.75	.....	1,283 $\frac{3}{4}$	250,234	195	350	9,223	204	62 35
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	15,770.50	.....	866 $\frac{1}{2}$	179,447	204	161	6,170	96	97 70
Burin.....	13,883.50	.....	815 $\frac{1}{2}$	180,305	221	144	7,127	61	96 41
Fogo	12,622.50	.....	742 $\frac{1}{2}$	188,730	254	150	5,771	67	84 15
Trinity.....	4,233.00	.....	249	38,343	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	1,963	37	84 66
Harbor Main.....	2,771.00	.....	163	19,144	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	970	18	79 17
Bay de Verde	850.00	.....	50	5,417	108	9	320	4	94 44
Port de Grave.....	357.00	.....	21	3,000	142	4	150	3	89 25
Carbonear	199.75	.....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,700	149	2	50	3	99 87
Ferryland	42.50	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	400	160	1	60	1	42 50
St. John's.....	17.00	.....	1	100	100	1	12	1	17 00
	\$ 486,905.50	.....	28,581 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,597,706	.....	4735	218,582	2224	

RE SALMON

St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 30th, 1911.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—The licensing of salmon packers, which has been instituted by your Department during the past season seems to be very timely, as will be noted from the returns of that fishery which I now submit.

The canned salmon industry is becoming an important factor of our food supply, and therefore merits some supervision on the part of the Government, which has heretofore been practically impossible.

Salmon packing has been and now is being done by our lobster packers around the coast, principally in Fortune Bay. This work has not been looked upon as very important, consequently carelessness is the result, causing much annoyance and loss to the lobster trade.

But, with the increasing demand and corresponding increase in prices, it is very necessary that salmon packing should be under a distinctly separate license and label, making the packer of bad or inferior salmon traceable.

It is not easy to obtain accurate returns as to people employed and mode of catching salmon. As an instance: A lobster packer has one or more salmon nets. He, with his men, works these nets in conjunction with his lobster traps, the salmon being packed in the lobster factory by the men who pack the lobsters.

Many salmon packers are supplied with salmon from the cod traps fishing in the vicinity; and as salmon must be caught immediately they are caught, many of them find their way under salt, and consequently are not accounted for.

The following table shows the work done in each district for the past season in the canned salmon industry.

Districts	License	Men	Nets	Salmon	Cases
Twillingate.....	29	69	82	8231	555½
Fogo.....	23	45	67	7270	565
Bonavista.....	10	14	32	579	69
From Trinity to Placentia.....	9	10	14	559	57
Burin.....	15	21	20	1938	138
Fortune Bay.....	168	341	368	20856	1834
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	17	32	46	2620	289
St. George's.....	3	4	4	370	9
St. Barbe.....	19	38	36	3032	61
	295	574	687	45455	3577½

The price paid fishermen for salmon this year was about \$7.00 per case all round, giving those engaged in canning fish an additional \$25,042.50.

RE HERRING

Herring were plentiful in all the Southern and Western Bays this season, giving abundant bait supply to the vessels fishing on the Western Coast and Grand Banks, as well as at and around Cape St. Mary's and the inshore fishing

There were some seines barred in Fortune Bay. There was no need to bar in Placentia and St. Mary's Bays, as herring could be taken when wanted.

From the 1st to about the 15th of June they were in abundance, as usual, at Black River and Piper's Hole, in Placentia Bay. There was quite a business done by the herring packers at Sound Island during the month of June. They have been plentiful in all parts of Placentia and Fortune Bays during October and November, and are continuing so during the month of December—showing plainly that they are returning to their old haunts in these Western Bays.

I would respectfully call your attention to Section 22, as amended, where barring herring by any method is prohibited in all parts of the waters of this Colony, except when wanted exclusively for bait purposes, and to point out the unworkable features of this rule when applied to the Fall and Winter herring fishery in either Fortune or Placentia Bays.

From the earliest days of this industry, the taking of herring by seine was the most profitable way for both catchers and purchasers. A seine when cast for herring is as likely to take 1,000 as 1 barrel, and the herring so taken are 50 per cent. better than those taken in nets—for the simple reason that net herring are in every case drowned, and the blood has clotted along the bone, thereby causing dullness in the fish as well as on the outside of the herring, while the seine herring are alive when taken for salting or freezing purposes, and retain the beautiful white of the fish, as well as the sparkling silvery color of the herring on the outside—making it far more attractive to the consumer than the net herring, and the best evidence of this is in the fact that a cargo of seine herring will realize from $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. more per lb. when frozen, in the American markets, than herring taken in nets will.

If a crew has a quantity of herring (from 50 to 500 barrels), and there is a ready sale for them at \$2.00 per barrel, and even more, as has been the case for a number of years, and they can only take, say, 25 or 30 barrels in their boat, it may be to convey them a long distance to the purchaser, the balance must be secured, and this can only be done by mooring the seine in such a way as to leave the herring free to swim about to save them; but this constitutes barring, and is therefore a violation of the 22nd section of the Fishery Rules—leaving the fishermen in an awkward position as to whether they will observe the law or save the herring, which means so much money to them. Needless to say that, in almost every case, the herring will be the

first consideration, and very justly so. The fishermen should not be inconvenienced with unjust laws, when there is no valid reason for their existence, because during the Fall and Winter herring fishery there is no process of destruction in this connection. It is not a spawning time, and if the herring cannot be disposed of they can easily be liberated.

This prohibition, re the barring of herring, is more the outcome of selfishness on the part of the fishermen working nets than from any commercial source; but it is a very great hindrance to the commercial development of this fishery in at least Fortune and Placentia Bays, and the same may be said of Notre Dame Bay.

Some alteration of the above rule would be of considerable advantage to this industry, where prosecuted with seines, as is done at this season every year in the Western Bays.

COD-TRAPS

Cod-trap fishing along the South and West Coasts this year has been far from a profitable one—in fact, it has been a failure all around the coast, with very few exceptions.

The failure of this mode of fishing is becoming more in evidence every year, and this is not to be wondered at when we consider the awful process of destruction which is continued all along the vast coast of Newfoundland and Labrador for two months of each year, in the use in too many cases of small mesh cod-traps.

The trap in any case is a destructive mode of fishing, but when we find in every cove and available place cod-traps of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and smaller catching up the chicken fish, millions of them too small to split or be of commercial value, but destroyed, nevertheless, it must be a matter of time when the inshore cod-fishing will be of the past, if the destruction of these very small fish is not prevented, and allow them at least one year's growth to become double their value commercially.

I would strongly recommend that the minimum mesh in any part of any cod-trap to be 4 inches. If this size were adopted and enforced, it would have a very beneficial effect.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. DEE.

COD LIVER OIL, BAIT FISHES, &c.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 30th, 1911.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have the honor to present to you the following report on the cod liver oil industry, at which I have been working, also on squid bait and several other suggestions that my experience in Norway leads me to think would be of a great advantage if followed in your Newfoundland fishery.

COD LIVER OIL

Since my arrival in Newfoundland in June, 1911, I have visited all the important fishing stations between Bonavista and Renewals. I have inspected seventy-eight cod liver oil factories, and had a practical demonstration of rendering oil from the liver at almost every factory. At a few places it was impossible to get sufficient livers for a boiling during my stay.

I did my best to explain to all, in a practical way, the very best method of refining medicinal cod liver oil, such as we do in Lofoden Island, in Norway, where the very finest oil is produced.

The men in charge of the factories here now have a good idea as to the best way to manufacture the medicinal oil, and I have given them printed rules to follow, in order to assist them in their future operations.

I got a good reception from the factory men, who appeared to be anxious to get all the information possible.

I am confident that if the inspection is kept up, and further instructions given when needed, that there will be a very great improvement in Newfoundland cod liver oil in the near future.

Many of the factories need considerable improvement, and I would strongly recommend that all should work on the new plan of putting direct steam into the livers. This is the most economical way. One man can do as much work as four men could do with the old process, the oil being rendered out in thirty to thirty-five minutes, and being uniformly good.

If my rules are attended to, everything in these factories must be kept perfectly clean, and until this is done we cannot expect to get the choicest oil.

In the Lofoden fishery we always get the best oil from the fish that come in first, as they are then in good condition and have the fattest livers, but later in the season they get lean.

I notice that in Newfoundland the fish coming in first are thin and the livers very poor, but later in the season, especially after the squid bait are on the grounds, they improve very much.

It is hard to get good oil from the very lean livers that I saw here in June and July, but the men tell me that the livers were exceptionally lean this year, and I can readily understand this, as it often happens in Norway.

After the squid came in plentifully, the fish were much larger and the livers fatter. It is possible for your factory men to produce the finest oil in the world from the livers I saw in August and September, but the people who do this work must be very careful in boiling the livers, and must follow my rules in every way. I was surprised to see what beautiful samples of oil one or two factories made last this season, and can affirm that I never saw better oil anywhere. I recommend the use of tin barrels to run the oil into from the factories, and that the present obnoxious puncheons in use be done away with.

Now that I have proved to them that it is possible to make such nicely-tasted, sweet, white oil, there is no reason why they cannot make it in larger quantities.

Owing to my late arrival this year—after all the factories had been fitted out—it was impossible to do many things that are needed to produce the choicest oil; but if I am only backed up by the merchants, who must certainly want to secure the best oil for their customers, I am sure that next year the factories will be better fitted than ever before, and we will make a big success of this business for Newfoundland.

After the oil had come in from the factories, I visited Mr. W. A. Munn's establishment at Harbor Grace, where the oil is further refined by the freezing process. This factory was in good condition, everything being nice and clean. He does this work well.

BAIT FISH

In the month of October, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries instructed me to visit all the fishing places in Conception Bay, between Holyrood and Carbonear, where the squid bait was plentiful. I visited every cove and harbor there, and showed all the fishermen that I met how we prepare the squid bait for future use in North Norway.

In the Lofoden Island we must make preparation for all kinds of bait, as there is none to be had near our fishing places during January, February and March:

If the Newfoundland fishermen that I met would only follow out carefully the way I showed them with which we prepare our squid bait for future use in Norwaf, it would be many thousands of dollars in their pockets every year. It is so simple and inexpensive that the poorest fisherman can readily attend to the work. I could easily see that those fishermen could not get satisfaction from the way they tried to prepare their squid bait, and it is a great pity that every fisherman in Newfoundland is not better informed on this very important subject.

WHALE FISHERY

A number of fishermen that I met while travelling asked me many questions concerning the whale fishery on this coast. I told them that I was not competent to give an opinion until I had resided longer in Newfoundland, but I can tell them what happened in the north of Norway.

At Findmarken, where the fishery depends on the supply of caplin coming to the shore, we found that the cod fishery was very poor, and the supply of caplin bait very short, but now that the whaling factories have been closed up, we get loads of caplin, and codfish is plentiful in the same places as it was a failure before. We believe that the caplin are driven to the shore by the whales, and the codfish follow them. If the whaling steamers drive the whales away from the shore, you are ruining the cod fishery at that time of the year.

TRAWLS AND TRAPS

In your cod fishery, I think you use too many traps. They are very expensive, and only a few fishermen can depend on getting a good voyage, and it is always certain there will be some disappointed people working traps.

If you used more trawls there would be more fish brought ashore, and you would not get such a large proportion of small fish. I would also recommend that you should use smaller hooks on your trawls.

MOTOR SCHOONERS

In Norway we have many motor boats, large and small, and I have no doubt that in a very short time there will be very many of them in Newfoundland, as they are not expensive, and show splendid results.

Our greatest progress the past two years has been with motor boats of fifteen to twenty tons, carrying three and four dories each, these dories being worked by two men each.

As our fishery at Lofoden is carried on in winter time, we must return to harbor every night, but here in summer time craft of this kind could stay out several days and move around quickly. I saw some splendid places for these crafts to work at nearly all the fishing places south from St. John's. The fishermen could be fishing instead of doing nothing with traps.

There are many other places, also, where these crafts would find lots of fish, five, ten to twenty miles from the shore. By special contrivance, the motor power is used to weigh the anchor, hoist boats in and out, and overhaul the traps, besides towing boats and getting in and out of harbor quickly.

To give you the best idea of how these motor boats have increased in Norway, I need only mention the following figures—

In the year 1906 there were 3 motor cutters.

In the year 1909 there were 150 motor cutters.

In the year 1911 there were 757 motor cutters.

In the year 1911, there were 2,370 dories, as compared with 1,500 in previous years. There is also a number of small steamers, about eighty tons each, with six dories, fishing at the same places as the motor cutters. All these craft need a good supply of bait, as they fish with trawls at depth of forty to eighty fathoms.

On a naverage, there is about 120,000 barrels of herring, 2,000 barrels of mussels and 5,000 barrels of caplin used for bait every year, and the fishermen in the cutters, or steamboats, have to pay their proportion for what they use during the fishing season.

Squid is also in great demand, and the liver of the squid salted will command as much as about \$20.00 per barrel. When the herring come into the shore, during November and December, the herring fishermen place nets across the mouths of the fjords, and gradually drive the herring right up to the heads of these bays, where they are kept until needed for bait in January and February. They also catch some herring throughout the whole year in the bays. Small steamers of about 150 tons, with speed of twelve knots, often bring these fresh herring as far as five hundred miles to the fishing places and there sell them to the cod fishermen.

The squid also come to the shore in October and up to November 15th. The fishermen preserve them in various ways. Some are dried, but those that are in general use and give best satisfaction are pickle-cured or slightly salted.

It is most important that Newfoundlanders should be instructed in the preservation of the squid, particularly for the distant fishing grounds. I

have already shown a small number how to do so with advantage, and can easily make my methods better known.

FISHERIES SCHOOL

There are many things that I would suggest and can do good work at, but I think the best way to make the fisheries prosperous is to start a Fisheries School on scientific and practical lines.

There should be a good central school in St. John's, where the young men could come and learn everything about the fisheries from first to last. It would then be easy to start branch schools around the whole of Newfoundland as they may be required.

They would study all the scientific fisheries investigations, and learn to know the habits of fish and other products of the sea, the various spawning times and grounds, and also the best bait to use for codfish at different seasons of the year. They should be instructed in the various methods of curing fish in other ways than those at present employed, it being very obvious that there are other ways which would pay well. They can be taught to use every kind of motors and get to know which is the best. They should learn how to make and repair every kind of fishing gear, and know which is the best way to use it from boat and schooners.

A knowledge of navigation should be imparted to enable them to act as skippers in fishing schooners, and also for general and practical use.

You have splendid fish in Newfoundland, and in such great quantities that many thousands of additional quintals could easily be taken each year, increasing annually in volume as practical knowledge is disseminated among the fishermen.

The necessity for educating the younger fishermen to take advantage of the wealth which lies within easy reach is evident, and I, therefore, strongly recommend that the Government establish a Fishery School, or Schools, under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The results will soon be apparent in every way, and the initial cost quickly lost sight of in the enhanced returns all around.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. B. SIMENSON.

NORWAY FISHERIES

St. John's, Newfoundland,

December 30th, 1911.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—According to your request, I have pleasure in giving you some particulars of how the fisheries are carried on in Norway.

The Government takes a very great interest in all matters connected with the fisheries, which is a very important industry of this country, and they never miss a possible opportunity to help every industry connected with this work.

The greatest encouragement is given by everyone in Norway; from the highest to the lowest, all are eager to know that everything is done to help the fishermen. We have been visited several times by King Haakon, and he wants to see how everything is done, from putting bait on the trawls to culling the fish. He also visited our cod liver oil factories and tasted our oil.

The Government Fishery Department is divided into two branches—(1) Scientific, and (2) Business.

The Chief of the Scientific Branch is a zoologist, and he is assisted by a botanist and a hydrographer. The Chief is also leader of the scientific fisheries investigations. The scientific work has given everyone a great deal of practical information, and is carried on to a considerable extent on the *Ss Michael Sars*, which was specially built for the work by the Government about ten years ago. Her crew are experienced men and the best experts of fishery matters in Norway. The *Ss Michael Sars* is fitted out with the very best scientific apparatus and fishing gear. They have every kind of boats to help at their work, from the finest silk nets to the heaviest drag nets.

The Chief of this Department is often accompanied by other scientific men and the Inspector-General of the Fisheries, who all make many investigations.

If the fish are not frequenting the regular grounds as usual, they will investigate and possibly inform you that if you fish two or more miles further out you will find fish at a certain depth.

The fishermen are instructed regarding the use of the thermometer, as it is now well known that the codfish frequent the temperature of 4.75 c. to 5.75 c.

This Department informs the fishermen regarding movements of the fish and when they are expected to arrive at different localities.

Another very important thing is the probability and news of the weather. The probabilities are sent to the telegraph stations along the coast.

When a storm is expected, every precaution is taken to see that all are advised as quickly as possible, for which the fishermen cannot be too thankful, especially as our principal cod fishery is carried on during the winter.

The Business Branch of the Fisheries Department is managed by three directors. In connection with this branch, they appoint and pay special Norwegian agents, who reside at Regia in Russia, Hamburg in Germany, and Hull in England, and also in other countries.

These agents watch very closely all mercantile changes and fluctuations in price. They keep the Norwegian exporters fully advised so that they can reap any advantage of the market in these countries. This work is done without any cost to the exporter, and is of great advantage to him.

In regard to fishing operations, there is an Inspector-General, with about thirty sub-inspectors—one each in the different harbors of the Lofoden Islands. There is also one or more judges, about half a dozen medical men, and several clergymen—all looking after the welfare of the fishing population.

The sub-inspectors have to visit every fishing stage and cod liver oil factory at least once a week. The master of each merchant vessel and factory must tell him on Saturday exactly how many fish he has bought and what oil he has manufactured during the week. In this way they keep the statistics of the catch.

The fleet of fishing craft leave the harbors early each morning, on the signal from the Admiral, proceed to the fishing grounds, and overhaul the nets and trawls that have been set out the night before. He also signals the return every night. The fleet and everyone have to follow his instructions. The boat that bring in the fish sell their catch at once to the merchants, who purchase the fish and generally give a price on the count, and not by weight. Fish under twenty-four inches in length get a lower price.

In describing the above, I should state that it has special reference to the Lofoden Islands, but Finmarken and other localities are also giverned

in a similar manner. It is impossible for me to state in a short letter all the details that I would like to tell you.

I would make special mention of the District of Senjen, which is my home. It is about eighty English miles north of Lofoden, and the following will give you some idea of how we prosecute the fishery during the winter time.

Up to about seventy years ago they used to give up the fishery and take their boats and fishing gear on shore in the month of October, and there was no fishing until the February of the year following; but now they have procured boats that will allow them to continue fishing all the year. The cod fishery begins at Senjen during November and December, and is prosecuted at about thirty miles from the shore. I need only say that Senjen is well within the Arctic circle, and during these months the sun does not come over the horizon, and we only have about three hours of daylight. The fishermen go out to these fishing banks thirty miles from the harbor, take up their trawls and put another set of trawls in the water. It is dark when they go out, and the daylight is gone before they can return to the harbor. The Government have put up a good many lighthouses, both outside and inside the harbor, which is a great help to the fishermen and the steamboats.

When they go back to shore, there is a gang of men ready to take charge of the trawls, who clean and bait them for the next day. This work is carried on in Lofoden in the same way. Another gang takes care of the fish as soon as they are put ashore from the boats. About the last of January this fishery ends, and the fishermen then all move on to the Lofoden Islands.

This fishery opens in January and continues to the middle of April, when the fishermen sail to the Finmarken District at the very north of Norway, and continue fishing to the middle of June.

In Lofoden we catch the fish in different ways. The largest number work trawls, but quite a large proportion work with the garn net. This is a cod-net, measuring 350 to 600 fathoms long, and four fathoms wide. These nets are set anywhere from near the bottom to the surface. They are put out before nightfall and drawn up again the next day. For this work they can use boats from four tons to steam vessels 150 tons. In working the trawls, we do the principal work now with small motor vessels, from ten to thirty tons, carrying two to four dories for each vessel. Each dory puts 2,000 to 3,000 hooks each time in the water. The steam vessels, 100 to 150 tons, use six dories, and the same kind of trawls up to 3,000 hooks for each dory. All these have to get bait.

In the first they use fresh herring or salt squid, and in the last they get some caplin, but depend mostly on shell fish (mussels) and squid liver, which is put up in salt in the fall of the previous year.

The codfish caught is sold fresh, and is bought to some extent by merchants who have warehouses with curing facilities on shore, but principally by merchant vessels, of which there are sometimes 800 sail and steam vessels at the Lofoden Islands at one time.

In Finmarken, they use only long lines and trawls, and some few hand lines. They use principally caplin and some fresh herring for bait.

Now I will give you a short description of the other fishing industries we carry on in Norway.

Refined Cod Liver Oil—We manufacture every year about 30,000 barrels, each containing 25 gallons. One year we had over 50,000 barrels. Every exertion is made to save the livers from all the codfish caught. It is then refined with the greatest care for medicinal cod liver oil. Only a very small proportion of common cod oil is now obtainable in Norway.

Herring—We catch 500,000 to 1,000,000 barrels of herring. The summer fat herring are caught in seines or drag nets. Those herrings are salted in barrels for different markets. Some people give their whole attention to catching those herring to be salted; others sell their catch to the herring oil factories. They boil and crush the herring into a mass, extract the oil and utilize what is left for a fertilizer. Then, again, the catch of herring for bait is a great industry. There are strong, fast steamboats of 80 to 300 tons capacity, with a speed of ten to twelve knots, conveying the bait along the coastline of some 800 English miles. These steamers are owned by private companies, and pay a good dividend every year.

Lobsters—Lobsters are packed the same as you do here. They are only caught in the south of Norway.

Seals—We have over 100 sailing vessels of about 80 tons, most of them with motor auxiliary, sailing from the north of Norway; a few steamers of about 900 tons from South Norway. All leave about the 1st of April for Spitzbergen and Greenland.

Whaling—This fishery has been prohibited on the Norwegian coast for ten years, but we have quite a few vessels that fit out from Trosno to catch the bottle-nose whale in the sea from Iceland to Greenland.

Salmon—Salmon are caught all along the coast during the Spring. They are purchased by a fresh fish company, who export them in ice to the principal cities of Europe.

Halibut—Large quantities are caught along the coast. They are also purchased by a fresh fish company and exported, being packed in ice the same as salmon.

Haddock—A large quantity is caught during the whole year. Most of them are put up in the form of fish-cakes, in tins.

Hake and Pollock—Hake and pollock are split and dried without salt.

Fisheries School—In bringing this letter to a close, I cannot do better than give a few words about the Fisheries School, which we all consider is doing the greatest good in Norway.

Schools are established at important places along the coast, with headquarters at Bergen. These schools are open all the year. They send teachers around, who teach them how to build boats and vessels, and how to sail them; how to set up and run motor boats; also the management of steam engines; how to catch, cure and inspect fish in many ways, and refine oil. They also have teachers of navigation and every other branch of fishery work. This education is free to all the fishermen. Any person interested in the work may attend.

Life Insurance—Life insurance for all the fishermen in Norway is compulsory. The fishermen are insured for the twelve months in sums ranging from \$200 to \$500, as they may desire. The premium on the amount is payable two-thirds by the Government and one-third by the person insured.

Doctors and hospitals are maintained for the benefit of the fishermen during the cod fishing season, the men being required to pay for medicines used only.

I will be very pleased to give any further information desired on these subjects.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. B. SIMENSON.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL

St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 31st, 1911.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have to report that the Technical School continued its operations during the whole of the school year, ending June 30th, 1911.

There was an attendance of twenty-three students during the session.

The course of study was on the same lines so successfully carried on during previous years, and the students all showed the greatest interest in their work.

No less than five students successfully passed the newly-established Local Board of Trade examinations for Engineers in this Colony, under Mr. Miller's tuition, and others, who were partially prepared, will sit at later examinations.

Quite an attractive display of technical drawings by the students of the school was shown at the Agricultural Show, held in the Rink in the Fall of 1910. Again, at the Art Exhibition, held in the Presbyterian Hall on the 9th and 10th of May, 1911, a larger and better selection of technical drawings was exhibited by the students of this school. These attracted considerable attention.

The Art School Committee are quite satisfied that Mr. Miller rendered most excellent service in this Department of his work during the year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

J. W. NICHOLS.

FISH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 30th, 1911.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have the honor to submit my report in conformity with instructions forwarded me May 31st, 1911. Accordingly, I proceeded to Bay St. George to see to the enforcement of Rule 64 under the Fisheries Regulations, against which objections were being made by some of the salmon catchers fishing in proximity to the rivers on that section of the coast extending from Highlands to St. George's River. On reaching Robinson's Head, June 2nd, I procured the services of Coast Warden Gale, in company with whom I visited every settlement, interviewed the owners, and examined all the salmon nets and traps then in the water along this 35-mile stretch of shore referred to, that I might better determine, by personal observation, the exact conditions existing in respect to this matter, coupling therewith the other duties required of me in connection with the Spring herring fishery then in progress, and also giving some attention to the lobster fishery, in order to note the improvement, or otherwise, made by the individual packers operating in this section, in advance of last season.

That I may afford you a more comprehensive knowledge relative to the salmon fishery without entering into exhaustive details, and better enable you to judge of the extent and method of the net and trap fishing as I found them, I would refer you to a tabulated statement attached hereto, which you will observe denotes the individual net owners, number of nets and traps in use, dimensions and size of mesh of each, date of setting, where set, and particularly the distance of each fleet of nets from the fore-shore at low tide, which applies to that section of Rule 64 represented to your Department as objectionable and injurious to the fishermen.

I desire to point out that the most objections I found were at Crabbs River, Robinson's Fischel's and Barachoix Brook, St. George's, not so much in opposition to the new clause of regulations as against the cautionary notices denoting the river estuary limits being removed to a greater distance than heretofore, thereby dispossessing some net owners of their original berths, and causing one fleet of nets, owned by a Richard Gill, to be taken possession of by the Inland Fisheries Warden. Another fleet, owned by a Mr. Gillam, was also removed at the instance of the Supervisor of the Inland Fisheries Board. What I desire to emphasize is that the enforcement of these two restrictions at the same time did create some confusion and misunderstanding amongst the fishermen having their gear in the water at the time, and who naturally felt aggrieved at having to remove them.

To prove the importance of this clause in the Fishery Regulations, having for its object the protection and preservation of the salmon, but affording to a limited extent a portion of the fish an opportunity to escape and get into their natural haunts and spawning beds of different rivers in this section, I desire to point out the inshore waters along the south side of this bay are very shallow, and it is necessary to go off one and one-half miles from the shore to get even from two to three fathoms of water in depth. Due to this and other geographical conditions existing, the salmon net fishermen are afforded the means of fitting their nets to fish on the weir principle, whereby five or more nets, 25 fathoms in length of five inches mesh, and from 15 to 45 meshes deep, are laced together and moored in a straight line with heavy killocks, having in most cases a trap or pound of four-inch mesh and from 30 to 40 fathoms on the round, attached similar to a cod trap on the outer end. Then along the foot ropes of the salmon nets in question, forming the leader, are secured a sufficient weight to secure each net as close as possible to the bottom—being well floated, these nets form a perfect barrier from end to end. Many of these appliances are fished under the guise of being cod traps, and to all intents and purposes, as far as the fishery regulations apply, in conformity with the rules, but the fact appears to be lost sight of, that to be a bona-fide cod trap, two doorways to the pound are essential, whereas a salmon trap would have one doorway, and must contain no twine of less than five-inch mesh.

You will therefore observe that if it were not for the recent provisions made under Rule 64 of the Coast Fishery Regulations, but very few salmon, trimming this shallow water coast-line in their rush for the river estuaries, would have an opportunity of escaping without first coming into contact with the salmon weir appliance described. Upon interviewing the net-owners at Crabbs, Robinson's, Fiischel's and other settlements along the shore, I found that they had set their nets in their original bedths at the usual time—about May 15th—and many claimed to have had no knowledge of restrictions to salmon net or trap fishing having been made; and when it was clearly understood that this additional clause in Rule 16, applying to the shore line, simply required that salmon nets and traps be kept sixty yards from the strand at low tide, the majority were quite willing and did comply. Several, who were averse to the rule, objected particularly on the grounds of being obliged to shift their heavy killocks and gear with small crews, to which was given due consideration, and discretion was used in all such cases, particularly where nets had already been placed a reasonable distance, if not altogether the full limit, off the strand at low tide. Some net-owners expressed their approval and admitted the possibilities of beneficial results from the new rule, stating that what was gained in keeping nets close on the strand in fine weather was lost in rough, as the nets were sure to cable with the surf, and thereby cause the other nets to cable also. This

refers particularly to berths outside Sandy Point, which are more exposed to the rough water.

Another feature of this salmon and cod trap appliance in use is the fact that, late in the season and when the cod trap fishing is virtually over, these so-called cod traps are allowed to remain in the water, with the evident object of catching salmon peel, which then abound, quantities of which have been taken and exported to the American markets by the fresh fish dealers, for which small remunerative returns are generally obtained, not at all commensurate with the injury caused thereby in depleting the waters of a future supply, by catching these immature salmon. It is a notable fact that the male salmon in our waters outnumber the female two to one, and it may be fairly estimated that not more than twenty per cent. of the ova deposited on the spawning beds of our rivers comes to maturity, owing to the depletions of the eel and other hungry enemies which hover round awaiting to destroy them. The eel, being certainly the greatest cause of destruction to the ova, will also attack and kill the salmon itself, if caught in shallow water. Therefore, if protection is to be afforded to the rivers, the first should be to authorize and encourage the destruction or catching of the eels.

EELS

I was requested by a number of the fishermen and fresh fish exporters conducting business at Crabbs, Robinson's and Fischel's to bring to your notice that they are prohibited, under the Fisheries Regulations, Section 66, from taking eels in the estuary waters of the rivers above mentioned, and along which they reside. They claim that, if it is so intended in the rules as it appears and has been enforced, that the eels are included in the category of fresh water fish and, therefore, protected under same, it certainly is a great mistake, not alone because the fishermen are debarred from catching them, but because the eels destroy more salmon spawn than all the other destructive agencies combined, and this alone will, to a large extent, account for the depletion of our salmon rivers.

It is a well known fact that the eels move up and down to the estuaries twice in the season (Spring and Fall), and return to the bogs and turf banks of the rivers, where they take up their winter quarters. They can be taken in large quantities when they come down to the estuaries in search of food, and a very profitable business can now be done in pickled and fresh eels for export. Quite a demand for them has recently developed in the American markets, due no doubt to the falling off in the supply of the Canadian Provinces. It is therefore apparent that, by granting the fishermen permission to catch and take these fish from the estuary waters, defining a certain limit, a two-fold benefit will result. The outcome, also, of the wanton and destructive fishing taking place in these rivers, wherein the natural

means of recuperation are being yearly exterminated, is not lost sight of by the people residing in the settlements along the banks of these rivers, hence they express their disapproval, and contend that the decrease is also more or less due to the continued greed of the sportsmen, who will not be satisfied with a fair catch. It is further claimed that the protection afforded the salmon fishery under the regulations has always been at the expense and inconvenience of the net fishermen, which will continue without present or future advantage unless greater restrictions and protection are also enforced on the rivers against over-fishing and other abuses in evidence. I therefore respectfully submit that the sportsmen (who so abuse), as well as the fishermen, should be induced to realize the great necessity of complying with the regulation, and thereby assisting the authorities in their endeavor to preserve and foster, by judicious fishery laws, this great source of wealth to the country and of pleasure to themselves while therein engaged.

LOBSTER FISHERY

For several years past grave doubts have been entertained regarding the future outlook for the lobster fishing industry in St. George's Bay, as well as Port au Port and other bays where these fish once abounded. On this particular section of the coast, between Highlands and Sandy Point, St. George's, the fishery opened with every prospect of a good season, and has since proven a decided success over past years, both in quality taken and the quantity of fish secured. In fact, some of the packers on the outside shore were reporting for more cases packed, with eight weeks of the season to the good, than the entire catch of last season, and it was satisfactory to note that the size of the lobster was more uniform and larger than those which came under my observation in this section last year. It appeared evident that very few undersized fish were being retained for packing, due to the fact that short lobsters are more readily allowed to escape when good sizable fish are plentiful, or fairly so, which was the case this season, the general average being 190 fish to the case, which is an exceptionally good showing over last and former seasons.

The interior conditions of the factories visited were found, with few exceptions, to be good, and the utensils and pans in use were kept clean and wholesome, with supplies of fresh water in evidence. The interior and exterior surroundings in connection with the premises of the old established packers in this section deserve particular mention, and showed very good care and attention. Some few of the smaller packing house licensees were requested to give better attention to their surroundings but, on the whole, a decided improvement was observable in this section.

The regulations applying to the standard size of traps and other requirements, together with general conditions, are being well looked after by

Coast Warden Thomas Gale, who is proving himself a particularly painstaking official on this long section of the coast under his charge.

Lobster packing has been conducted in this bay since the earliest stages of the canning industry in the Colony, and it has for some time become apparent to all engaged therein that, through over-fishing and other wasteful abuses practiced now and in the past, by taking spawning and immature fish for canning, the possibilities for natural reproduction are being surely destroyed. Similar practices have proven this in connection with the lobster fisheries of Nova Scotia and other countries, which are now obliged to resort to artificial culture, in order to save from depletion this valuable industry; and it is only within recent years that numbers of our fishermen engaged therein have awakened to the fact that, were it not for the wise regulations and restrictions being enforced from time to time, this industry, of such commercial importance to the country, would have been reduced to similar extremities. Therefore, it has now become urgently necessary that lobster packers should join in a particular effort to assist the Department of Marine and Fisheries in conserving this valuable inheritance, and should bear in mind that only by strictly adhering to the regulations can the present good prices be maintained; and this can only be done by care and attention to the pack, clean and well equipped factories, regardless of whether the Government regulations are being enforced or not, because the delusive idea that anything inferior, or as a substitute, will sell, regardless of quality, is a mistake, and will surely affect the reputation of the pack.

St. George's and Port au Port Bays possess all the submarine features and conditions which go to constitute the favorite haunts and spawning grounds for lobster as well as the herring. Here, along the shallow water sandy bottom shores, we find several salt water lagoons, only divided from the sea by strips of beach and narrow outlets to the sea. Now, if such enclosures were taken advantage of along the lines already advanced by Assistant Commissioner Dee, in his last season's report on the lobster fishery, these certainly would be converted into natural process lobster hatcheries at very little cost over the buying of the berried lobster from the trap fishermen, and depositing them therein. Existing conditions render it practicable at small cost, and the process could also be availed of in the other bays on the South and East Coasts, where similar conditions prevail likewise. This suggestion, as outlined herein, would not be a new experiment, as it has been adopted and proven successful in parts of Canada and the United States, where depletion was imminent by over-fishing in the past. As an example, let 5,000 spawn-bearing lobsters, costing about ten cents each, be purchased from the trap fishermen and deposited in one of these natural enclosures during May, June and July, it can be estimated on a scientific basis that the ova deposited thereby should produce one hundred million fry. Deduct forty per cent. of the production from this yield for depreciation, and the results will show the

possibility of a reproduction of sixty million nine-inch lobsters within eighteen months of their being liberated to the waters. This would be equivalent to ten years' catch of lobsters for the whole Island.

The country is to-day receiving a commensurate reward for the self-taught efforts put forward now and in the past to maintain and improve our lobster packing industry under a standardized and systematic supervision, and it is evident that more has been accomplished under the few simple rules necessary to be adhered to by our fishermen and packers than has resulted in the Maritime Provinces and the State of Maine under more stringent conditions. This is shown by the great endeavor made in recent years for the establishment of artificial hatcheries at different points to cope with depletion by over-fishing, and this, too, in spite of their numerically greater and more exhaustive list of rules and restrictions in force. Therefore, I venture to say, sir, that to protect and foster this industry, prevention is cheaper and better than cure, and that the wisest course is fewer laws and more force exercised in carrying them out, and in doing so I beg to suggest that the two most essential clauses of the lobster fishery rules for the preservation and maintenance of a future supply be strictly enforced, namely, that under Rule 14, for the better protection of the spawn or berried lobsters, and under Rule 8, regarding the use of the standard lobster trap in all sections, whereby a portion at least of the spawn-bearing and immature fish may escape destruction at the hands of those who show indifference to the rules for their protection, for it cannot reasonably be supposed that the fishermen in all cases are going to comply with these particular and important restrictions, as the temptation is the greater when obliged to return \$4 to \$5 worth of spawn fish to the waters, out of a possible catch of 100 or 150 fish, secured after much hardship and trouble incidental thereto. It is morally certain that five times out of ten it is not done, and this also applies to the immature or short lobster; but, if it is at any time necessary to avoid detection with the spawn fish, a very simple expedient is resorted to by washing off the spawn before coming to the shore.

While the foregoing makes an appeal for the better protection and preservation of the lobster fishery, it can readily be seen that the advance in price the past two seasons is on account of the growing scarcity from other sources, and it follows that, if the perceptible decrease continues, as is indicated in several sections of our coast, it is only a matter of a few years when the supply is likely to fail entirely.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. FITZGERALD.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland,
February 5th, 1912.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have the honor to submit my report on the herring fishery, and ask your consideration on the matter referred herein.

The Spring herring fishery opened in St. George's Bay the first week in May, and continued very plentiful inside Sandy Point, St. George's, and along the shore on both sides of the bay during the month. Later in the season large schools moved up in St. George's Basin, where good quantities were netted. The greater number of crews engaged, including those which come each season from outside places in the bay, and pack and cure at Sandy Point, took up their nets before the fishery was over, and the herrings had moved off to the spawning grounds, having secured sufficient to fill all the packages they had previously provided for the season. On a general average, this would represent 140 barrels per boat and crew of two men, and it may be fairly estimated that 25,000 barrels of herring were secured this season.

Large schools of herring were also inevidence spawning along the shores outside Sandy Point in June, whereby the people of Bank Head, Fischel's, Robinson's and Crabbs also had an opportunity of securing good catches. A notable feature seen in travelling along these outside shores was the great quantities of spawn thrown in by the sea and strewn along the shore for miles, due to the fish having spawned in shallow waters.

A good portion of the catch found ready sale for bait to the local and Lunenburg bankers, a number of which obtained full supplies off in the botto mof St. George's Harbor, anchoring on the fishing grounds near the nets. Amongst those were three Gloucester and two French (St. Pierre) bankers. The Gloucester vessels were supposed to be using their own fishing gear, but it is fairly certain, from reports received, that these foreign vessels bought all their required from the fishermen. At Bank Head complaints were made to me by the resident fishermen that an American halibut banker had been fishing her gear in contact with and across their cod-trawls, set about one mile from the shore. At this place, also, I was informed that the American banker Theodore Roosevelt had purchased a full herring baiting here, and later that two French bankers were also supplied.

On Tuesday, June 6th, a Gloucester schooner, the Annie M. Parker, C. H. Forbes, master, anchored in Robinson's Cove, one and one-half miles from the settlement of Robinson's Head, and purchased herring from the

shore fishermen. She afterwards went up the bay to Fischel's River, and procured from the fishermen all she required.

On June 7th and 8th, a drag-net beam trawler was again in evidence on the north side of the bay, off the Crick and Green Garden settlements, moving in and out the bay, presumably operating her gear. I made enquiries from the people on the north side of the bay, but could not get her name, as she did not come into contact with any of the fishing boats or gear, keeping out in deep water. A similar circumstance, but even more glaring, was reported from this bay last season. Such depredations cannot but have disastrous results, and are certainly a menace to the best interests of the fisheries and of the people settled along these shores, who depend upon the cod or other fisheries for their living.

The herring fishery closed early in June, and the people then engaged in other pursuits, for cod, lobster and salmon, besides preparing the herring catch for export to Halifax, where the bulk of the catch was disposed of at fairly remunerative prices. First shipments realized \$3.50 per barrel, after which the larger shipments by schooner sold at \$3.00. This was considered a very satisfactory figure by the fishermen, most of whom consign their own fish to the Halifax buyers.

Although the increase in price of \$1.25 per barrel over last season may, to a large extent, be due to the increased demand occasioned by the shortage in the catch from other centres of supply, yet it has been acknowledged by purchasers that some improvement has taken place this season, showing that greater attention has been given to the cure and pack. Still, much remains to be done, particularly with regard to improving the quality of the herring barrels made and used in this bay; otherwise, under present conditions, all the care and attention given to the cure is useless, if inferior and leaky packages are continued to be used. A remedy for this objectionable feature is provided for under our Inspection Act, and could be availed of along the lines of my last season's report on this subject. More care was in evidence this season in keeping the cured fish in barrels under cover from the effects of the sun and rain, as the former heats the pickle and sours the fish, and the latter causes rust. The practice of dredging and bulking herring for cure at a later date is somewhat resorted to, and this has a most damaging effect on the fish, and should be prohibited. These injurious practices particularly apply to crews who come from outside places in the Bay and engage in catching and curing without properly constructed premises to pack in. The resident people engaged therein, most of whom are old established packers, have commodious premises, and give good care and attention to the catch and cure, with the evident desire of securing and maintaining remunerative prices for their fish. Then, in justice to these honest and painstaking herring curers and barrel makers, dependent upon their business for

a living, the measures already available under our Pickled Fish Inspection Act should be taken advantage of, whereby those who are doing their utmost to build up, improve and re-establish the reputation of their fish may be protected against the results of the careless and indifferent ones; otherwise, both will continue to suffer.

Many of those people interested in the improvement of conditions have expressed a desire to see the Act referred to made operative, and when we realize that upwards of 20,000 barrels of herring are annually exported from this bay to Canada, where they are subject, under the Canadian Inspection Act, to three cents per barrel, which amount is deducted from the fisherman's proceeds on his consignment, there appears no justifiable reason why this \$600.00 so taken could not be collected at home and utilized to employ and pay three local inspectors necessary to do this work in St. George's Bay, viz., one at St. George's, one at Sandy Point and one at Stephenville, which is in conformity with my previous recommendations on this matter.

Another important matter I desire to bring under your notice is in reference to some inferior grades of salt being used in connection with the fisheries of this country. The serious results of this were made apparent the past two seasons, particularly in St. George's Bay, where the effects upon herring cured with this salt are such that, after a few days in pickle, the fish changes color right through, and assumes a peculiar crimson shade. The bulk of the salt used in the bay referred to is brought from Halifax, and evidently comes from Turk's Island and other West Indian sources. The very best and most advantageous salt for the cure of herring is known as Second Fishery Liverpool Salt, and without some such good grade it is impossible to cure a good article. Due to the discoloration of the herring referred to, which must necessarily affect their sale in the foreign markets, they present a very uninviting appearance when cooked. Similar results as those described are found by using small quantities of saltpetre in pickle.

This subject matter in reference to the discoloring of herring, to which I have attributed the use of inferior salt in the cure, has also been a source of conjecture and enquiry made by the codfish dealers in the Mediterranean markets, where similar results have been observed in connection with cargoes of codfish recently shipped from off the Labrador Coast. The salt used in these cases, and believed to cause this injurious effect of turning the fish a crimson shade was, I understand, imported from Spanish ports. This tends to show that the inferior grades of salt which so affect the fish may be had from different sources, and evidently must contain some similar element to nitrate of potash in a quantity sufficiently large to render it deleterious as a fish preservative. Such inferior salts have also much to do with causing codfish to become dun when bulked in a close atmosphere without air, space or circulation around the bulks.

Now, in view of the foregoing, I would respectfully suggest to you and your Board the advisability of having samples of the various salts imported from time to time subjected to analysis, in order to determine if such deleterious elements are contained therein, whereby means may be adopted to shut them out.

The Winter herring fishery at Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay has again proven a profitable venture for our fishermen, as well as the Gloucester buyers engaged therein. Under existing conditions, it is a matter of wonder that this fishery is not made a greater source of wealth to the country, instead of being left almost entirely into the hands of three or four Gloucester firms, whereby they are enabled to secure, on an average, annually 60,000 barrels of the raw product of our fisheries, at the nominal price of from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel, in order to supply and keep in operation the smoke-houses and fish firms of the New England States, and for which the profitable figures of from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per barrel, out of bulk, is generally received. This, apart from the business also done in frozen herring, to the extent of 25,000 barrels, which are purchased at from 50 cents to 80 cents per hundred, and sold in the Boston markets at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hundred count, and even higher, according to market conditions; whereas if local enterprises were to undertake the operation of properly equipped fish-curing establishments at these two centres of supply, which afford all the facilities desirable for such and, even if only 50 per cent. of the bulk herring so exported were prepared for market under attractive methods, a great industry would be launched. This would stimulate business in other parts of the country along similar lines, and thus the greater portion of the 60,000 barrels, now producing \$75,000 to the people, could be made to represent, cured and packed, \$480,000. There can be no question that the Winter herring taken at these places are of the prime "full" quality equal, if not superior, to any other taken in the North Atlantic, and would bring the highest market prices, provided the cure was conducted under capable and systematic supervision. This would necessitate the employing of qualified gutters, curers, packers and coopers, most of whom are available in those bays, and there are others who would readily adapt themselves to the business, giving the necessary care and attention to the grading of the fish, which would be a chief feature. The cure, pack and pickling should be well looked after, and nothing but substantial, pickle-tight packages should be used (also available in these bays and mechanically made); then, by giving due regard to the quantity and quality of salt used, a good article would be produced, which would result in raising the standard for our herring pack, and would demonstrate the fact that the fault does not lie with the quality of the fish, but with the indifferent and careless method of curing.

To obtain good prices and maintain a high reputation for the cure, care must be exercised to see that those engaged at the work are provided with

the rules, and instructed in regard to the details for their guidance, whereby the superior article will be graded and cured under the several methods to suit the markets intended for, after which strict attention should be given to the inspection and branding of each package, according to grade and quality, under the Pickled Fish Inspection Act, which makes provision for all that is necessary to govern the standardizing of both fish and package.

Herring, cured, graded and inspected as outlined in the foregoing, would command from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per barrel in the American and Canadian markets to-day, and even as high as \$7.00 and \$7.50 per half-barrel has in recent years been obtained in New York for Nova Scotia cured herring along these lines.

I respectfully submit, sir, that in conformity with the foregoing, the introduction of improved methods in the cure, pack and grading of our fishery products will render it possible to compete in the foreign markets with those of other countries, now so far in advance of us, due to care and attention under standardized systems. This can only be accomplished by the adoption of similar methods, whereby the fishermen who catch and cure, and the exporters dependent upon the quality of their shipments for more profitable returns, will be enabled to transact their business on a more equitable basis.

The adoption and enforcement of a legal standard system of grading and inspection for all qualities of fish prepared for export, if conducted under the supervision of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, should establish confidence between buyer and seller.

Our staple product, the dry codfish, admittedly has few greater sources of supply than this country possesses, and it is certainly a reproach to us that we are not leading other countries in this special line. The urgent necessity of establishing and maintaining a standard for this article, on a satisfactory basis to all concerned, is of paramount importance, and this problem is yearly becoming more acute. Therefore, to obviate the present suicidal methods operating against the economic interests of the country's chief resource, it would be most advantageous that this important subject now engaging your attention result in the adoption of a legal standard for codfish on a practical basis, which will have the effect of regulating price according to quality.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. FITZGERALD.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

Report of the Fisheries Protection Service of Newfoundland for Year 1911,
by Joseph O'Reilly, J.P., I.S.O., Commission on
Board Ss Fiona

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have the honor to report on the work of the Fisheries Protection Service under my supervision during the past season.

The Ss Fiona was put into commission and left St. John's on Saturday, the 1st day of April. I joined the ship at Placentia on the 3rd, and left for Connaigre Bay. We anchored in Great Harbor at 8 p.m. There was some herring taken in nets, enough for bait. We left Great Harbor and went up the bay. Mr. John Vatcher, in the schooner Notice, was anchored in Northwest Cove, and was taking herring with nets and selling them to the fishermen for bait. The fishing boats from Pass Island, Seal Cove and places west had come all the way from there to get herring for bait. The fishermen had to pay from seventy-five to eighty cents per hundred herring, and were glad to get them at that price. The Gloucester fishing schooner Tacoma, Captain Bonia, was halibut fishing off shore and came in for shelter, and anchored in Pass Island Tickle. This vessel was not looking for bait. We saw all the seine-masters that were in this bay, and the most of them were provided with their licenses to haul, catch and take herring for bait purposes. Those who did not have licenses were instructed to get them.

Up to the 4th of April no herring had been taken with seines. On the 5th of April we called at Fortune and Grand Bank, and on the 7th we took the Right Hon. Sir E. P. Morris (the Premier), on board, and after calling at St. Lawrence, Burin and Mortier Bay, we landed him at Placentia on the 12th. We left there after an hour's delay and steamed west to Anderson's Cove, in Fortune Bay, where we filled our water tanks. We called at Rencontre and Belleoram, and attended to some cases for breaches of the Customs Laws that were standing over.

On Friday, the 14th, we were at St. Jacques, and Henry Pope, of Stone's Cove, master of the schooner Shamrock, came on board and made complaint against Captain Rose and crew of the schooner Armonia, for stealing from the wrecked schooner Shamrock, at Rose Blanche, in March. Warrants were issued by Magistrate Way, and Captain Rose and his crew were arrested. The case came before Magistrate Way, at St. Jacques, and the prisoners pleaded guilty. The magistrate imposed a penalty of twenty-five dollars each (\$25.00) or thirty days imprisonment. A portion of the fine imposed

was as compensation for complainant's loss. A considerable amount of the property stolen was recovered and returned to Mr. Pope.

We went to Harbor Breton on the 17th and filled our bunkers with coal. We left there on the 18th and went to Connaigre Bay. Several seine masters had herring hauled. There were no large hauls made, but there was a continuous and fairly plentiful supply for the banking fleet. Herring were selling at \$18.00 a dory load. Some twelve of our local bank fishing vessels had then obtained a full baiting. Herring were fairly plentiful in Connaigre and Fortune Bays all the Spring, and our banking fleet had no difficulty in obtaining supplies of bait, and as the season advanced the herring were sold from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per dory load. We cruised around the coast until the 26th of April, when we went to Placentia. The ship remained there until May 1st, when I came back from St. John's. During the time the ship was at Placentia she was painted and renovated, which was badly needed, as when leaving St. John's in the early Spring the weather was so cold and stormy that it was impossible to get it done. By order of the Fisheries Department, the ship was detained at Placentia until Friday, May 5th, when we left for Oderin. We remained there for the night and left again the next morning for Fortune Bay. We called at all the principal places along the coast, and arrived at Channel on May 10th. While at Channel a case for a violation of our Customs Laws was brought before Magistrate Squarry, who imposed a fine on the defendant, and ordered the confiscation of the goods that had been seized.

Complaints having reached the Department that some of the Gloucester fishing vessels were at St. George's, and it was said that they wanted to purchase bait and, as the purchase of herring for bait purposes by masters of these vessels without having a license for so doing would be a violation of our Bait Act, it was decided that, while they could not buy herring for bait, they might catch them on the Treaty Coast. We called at Sandy Point on the 12th of May, and left again on the 13th, calling at Port au Port on our way to Bay of Islands. The Helen G. Wells got bait at Middle Arm. He had his own nets. We also heard of two other U. N. S. fishing vessels that were around looking for bait. We did not meet any of those vessels. We left Curling on the 15th and went to Port au Port, and up the bay to Pic Denis and anchored. Herring were scarce and there were several of our small-size local vessels here. On Tuesday, the 16th, we had a gale of wind from the north-east. The water is shoal in this place and it is not a safe harbor, especially with a north-east wind. We left again on the 17th and went direct to LaPoile, where we had some small matters in connection with the Customs to attend to. We left there on the 18th and called at Hare Bay, and settled some complains amongst the fishermen re using bultows on the fishing grounds between Hare Bay and Cul de Sac. There were no prosecutions. We left Hare Bay on the 18th and called at Push-

through, and from there we went to Harbor Breton and took bunker coal. We left there on the 20th and called at Grand Bank, Garnish and St. Jacques. We left St. Jacques on Monday, May 22nd, and called at Belleoram and Fortune on our way to St. John's, where we arrived on Wednesday, the 24th.

On Monday, June 19th, I left St. John's to join the *Fiona* at Placentia, and we left there on June 21st for Burin. Caplin had struck in fairly plentiful at Placentia and along the Cape Shore; they had also struck in about Burin and Flat Islands, but not plentiful. By order of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, we took a Mr. Steinman and his Secretary on board at Placentia and brought them around the coast. Mr. Steinman was seeking information about our fisheries. I think he has since established a station at Sound Island. We cruised along the coast, principally from Lawn to Fortune. There were some caplin at Lories and Dantzic on times, but they were so scarce that the dory and small boat fishermen could not get enough for bait. Caplin were very scarce in Fortune Bay, and it might be said that there were practically none came to the land at all. The same thing happened at St. Pierre and Miquelon, and there were only some fourteen or fifteen French vessels that got part of a caplin baiting. There were a few local bankers that got part of a caplin baiting in Fortune Bay; the majority of them had to leave without getting any caplin. This was an unusual occurrence, and it is the opinion of many of the fishermen that the caplin were hindered from coming to the land by the immense body of dogfish that filled the waters around the bay, and which were inside of the body of caplin and kept them off in deep water. The trawl fishermen in this vicinity and parts of Placentia Bay suffered severely by the abundance of dogfish, which lately are becoming a pest. The shore cod fishery in Fortune Bay and down the coast to Flat Island was almost a total failure. The dogfish in many places became so numerous that the trap fishermen in this vicinity could not keep their twine clear of them, and it caused them to take their traps out of the water altogether.

On Saturday, July 1st, we left Lawn, wind W. S. W., with thick fog, and steamed in around to Dantzic, and from there to Fortune, and anchored on the bar. I completed some Customs' work at this place. At 9 p.m. I received information from Hermitage Cove that an American fishing vessel was at Dawson's Cove. We proceeded there at once, and arrived at daylight the next morning in a dense fog. We found the Boston fishing schooner *Harmony* at anchor at Dawson's Cove. I boarded the vessel and, after searching her, found that the master had purchased a quantity of bait fishes—about twenty barrels of herring—without a license, as required by law. We seized the vessel and towed her to Harbor Breton, and the next day Captain Gibb was brought before Magistrate Way, when he pleaded guilty to the offence, and was fined twelve hundred dollars for a violation of the Bait Act

and Customs Laws, or nine months' imprisonment. After some days detention, the fine was paid, and the vessel was released on Saturday, July 8th. We left immediately and steamed out around, calling at Fortune, and anchored at St. Lawrence for the night. We left St. Lawrence at daylight on the 9th, and went direct to St. Bride's, as I had information that some twenty-five foreign fishing vessels had left St. Pierre about July 1st, bound to Placentia looking for bait. This information I telegraphed the Marine and Fisheries Department on July 2nd. We arrived at St. Bride's about 9 a.m. and anchored in the cove. I obtained information here and at other places along the coast, from St. Mary's to Placentia, showing clearly that some seven Gloucester fishing vessels had violated the provisions of our Bait Act. From St. Bride's we cruised out around Cape St. Mary's and over to Branch. We anchored at St. Mary's and remained until daylight, when we got underway and cruised out around Cape Pine, and from there over to Golden Bay, where we anchored for an hour. There were a number of trap fishermen at this place and fish were abundant, and the men had all they could do to keep their traps clear.

From Golden Bay we steamed into Placentia, calling at LePerch and other places on our way in. I took the train at Placentia and went on to St. John's. There I remained until Friday, July 21st, when I again went on board the *Fiona*. We left for Cape Broyle and arrived there at 4 p.m., in thick fog, and remained for the night. We left Cape Broyle at daylight the next morning and steamed west, with the wind south-west, moderate and clear, until we were about off Ferryland, when fog set in and continued all day. We went into Trepassey. When within sound of the fog alarm on the Pole Heads, we saw the steamer *Amethyst* and had to stop our engine to allow her to pass across our head. Captain English gave the danger signal and tried to communicate with the steamer, as he knew by the course she was steering that she could not clear Cape Mutton. We went into Trepassey and anchored, and were there only a short time when we heard that a steamer was ashore. We took the Wreck Commissioner on board and at once proceeded to the wreck and rendered all the assistance we could. The stranded ship was full of water, and submerged to near the bridge, and became a total wreck. Some of the cattle and other portions of the cargo was salvaged. We left Trepassey on July 25th for Placentia, and gave Captain Bernier, his mate and two passengers a passage. We left Placentia on July 27th and called at Oderin, Rushoon, Burin, Lamaline, Fortune and Grand Bank, where we anchored and remained for the night. We left again at daylight and called at Garnish, Belleoram and Harbor Breton. Complaint was made by me before Magistrate Way against six masters of foreign fishing vessels for violation of our Bait Act in July, and warrants obtained for their arrest. Two of these cases have been settled by the masters coming forward and paying the fines imposed. The others are outstanding.

On Monday, July 31st, we left Miller's Passage for Rose Blanche, where I had some business in reference to Customs matters to settle, and which were arranged alright. While at Rose Blanche I received a wire from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries directing us to be at Placentia on Thursday morning to take Mr. Smith and Mr. Hall on board, as they were seeking information as to the methods and ways of our fisheries. These gentlemen were representing the Gorton Pew Fisheries Company, of Gloucester, and they were desirous to see what could be done in the way of the development of the fishery along our coast. We arrived at Placentia on August 3rd, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Hall came on board. We also received instructions from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to take Dr. Lehwose and friend and land them at St. Pierre. We left Placentia at daylight on Friday, August 4th, and arrived at St. Pierre at 2 p.m., and remained until 9 p.m., when we left for Placentia, arriving there at 8 o'clock the next morning. We landed Dr. Lehwose and friend and at once left for Burin and St. Lawrence, where we anchored and remained for the night. We left there the next morning and cruised along the coast, calling at Harbor Breton, Pushthrough, Facheux Bay, Burgeo, Rose Blanche, Lark Harbor, Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands. Mr. Smith and Mr. Hall landed at Curling.

We left Bay of Islands on Monday, the 14th, and steamed east, calling at several places on our way to Placentia. We arrived there on Saturday, the 19th, and left again that night, taking the Premier and Mr. Bailey to Burin, and landing them there. We cruised along the coast until August 26th, when I received a message from the Assistant Collector to proceed to Ramea, as there were some matters re quarantine requiring attention. We arrived at Ramea shortly after daylight the next morning and attended to the matter requiring settlement. We left there again on Tuesday, the 29th, and cruised along the coast to Flat Islands, calling at many harbors and coves on our way down. Squid were not plentiful, but there was, however, a fair supply, and many of our fishing vessels secured enough for bait. At Flat Islands we took the Premier and Mr. Sidney Blandford, Minister of Agriculture and Mines, on board, and landed them at Placentia. We left again at 10.30 a.m., and steamed around to Trepassey, on our way to St. John's, where we arrived at noon on September 1st. The Fiona had to go on dock for repairs. I did not go on board of her until December 13th, when she arrived at Curling, and we took up the service of the Winter herring fishery at Bay of Islands.

Schedule showing the number of Canadian Bank Fishing Vessels that obtained Bait Licenses, and took Supplies of Bait on our Coast during the Past Season.

Name of Vessel	Captain	Port called at	Remarks
Donnie Goodwin.....	P. Norton.....	Channel	Fishing Bait License
Madeline.....	M. O'Brien.....		Looking for bait
Argonia.....	M. Culp.....	Burgeo	Shelter
Helen C. Morse.....	J. Vesthaver.....		
Marian Mosher.....	John Mosher.....		
Jennie E. Ritcey.....	Arthur Ritcey.....		
Grace Darling.....	M. Daphine.....		
Natoma.....	Conrad.....		
E. V. Miller.....	Wm. Miller.....		
Shamrock.....	J. Zinck.....		
Colonia.....	Doris Westhaver.....		
W. G. Winters.....	George Winters.....		
Coronation.....	Arthur Miller.....		
Martha.....	E. Fentzil.....	Burin	Looking for bait
High Water.....	Zinck.....		
Madera.....	Creaser.....		
Benjamin Smith.....	J. C. Corkum.....		
Ungava.....	J. Eisenhaven.....		
Earl Grey.....	F. W. Corkum.....		
Ulva.....	C. Conrad.....		
Russel Pentz.....	M. Pents.....		
Montana.....	J. Romkey.....	Cape Broyle	
Hazel L. Ritcey.....	L. Ritcey.....		
Juanita.....	Martin Mersner.....		
Marion.....	E. Richards.....		
Protector.....	R. C. Reinhardt.....		
Yamaska.....	Archibald Gilder.....		
Una A. Saunders.....	Scott Corkum.....		
Elva Blanche.....	L. Wentzel.....		
Mattawa.....	Wm. Corkum.....		
Florence B.....	Jos. Mosher.....		
Gladys B. Smith.....	B. C. Smith.....		
Annie L. Spindle.....	E. Spindle.....		
Calavara.....	Alex. Young.....		
Lloyd George.....	J. Himmerman.....		
Jennie E. Duff.....	H. Himmerman.....		
Palatia.....	Russel Silver.....		
Mariner.....	Edward Maxiner.....		
Assurance.....	Lameck Knock.....	St. Mary's	
Aldine.....	R. D. Parks.....		
Carrie S. Hirtle.....	J. Hirtle.....		
Benevolence.....	L. Corkum.....		
Percival Parks.....	Simeon Parks.....		
Harona.....	Danl. Lones.....		
Rhoma.....	N. Corkum.....		
Marion Mosher.....	J. Mosher.....		
Nicola.....	E. Zinck.....		
Alice Gertrude.....	Scott Kenickle.....		
Gigantic.....	Danl. Parks.....		
Melva.....	H. Conrad.....		
Rivera.....	Andrew Rose.....		
Nahada.....	E. Wynott.....		
Arthur N. Wright.....	H. Wambock.....	Cape Broyle	
Helen C. Morris.....	J. Westhaver.....		
Ungava.....	T. Eisenhaven.....		
Otokio.....	Charley Ernest.....		
Clintonia.....	E. C. Mack.....		
Colonia.....	David Westhaver.....		
Maramus.....	J. Schwartz.....		

Schedule showing the number of Canadian Bank Fishing Vessels that obtained Bait Licenses, and took Supplies of Bait on our Coast during the Past Season.

Name of Vessel	Captain	Port called at	Remarks
Frank H. Adams	Richard Silver.....	Cape Broyle	Looking for bait
Minnie M. Mosher	C. E. Mosher		
Evelyn V. Miller.....	Wm. Miller.....		
Revenue	Benjamin Cook.....		
Annie M. W	Egerton Ritcey..		
Winnifred	F. J. Ernest.....		
Harry W. Adams....	Danl. Zing.....		
Donald L. Silver.....	C. Silver.....		
Alambra	Wm. Gilfry.....		
Beatrice S. Mack.....	N. Beckman		
Burrett C.....	George Herman.....		
Edith Marguerite.....	L. Himmerman.....		
Henry L. Montague.....	A. Cook		
Lewis H. Smith.....	J. Westhaver.....		
Toska	Reuben Ritcey.....		
Flo. F. Madder..	David Madder.....		
Earl Grey.....	Freeman Corkum		
Saratoga	Joseph Winter.....		
Cecil L. Beck	A. Beck		
Watauga	Edward Beckman		
J. B. Young.....	A. Himmerman		
Muriel B. Walters...	Angus Walters.....		
Doris V. Myra	Clarence Myra.....		
Donald C. Smith.....	Frank Whynott.....		
Ella May.....	A. Rubley..		
Mayaho ..	Elisha Wentzil.....	Burin	
Yukon ..	H. Ritcey.....		
Florence B.....	Jos. Mosher.....		
Lucania ..	J. C. Creaser.....		
Defender.....	J. Kenickle		
Jennie E. Duff.....	H. Himmerman.....		
Hawanee ..	W. Cook		
Douglas Adams.....	DeCorcey		
Gigantic.....	Danl. Parks		
Mamie Dell.....	J. Westhaver..		
Ethel	R. Maxiner.....		
Mayola.....	H. C. Wentzil		
Rostand	S. Zinck		
A. M. Spindler.....	Spindler		
Marion G. Winters.....	Geo. Winters.....		
Makiner.....	Edward Maxiner		
Elva Blanche.....	Wentzil.....		
Arcadia	Chas. Nickles.....		
Nobility	H. Ritcey.....		
Parana	Lohnes		
Tasmania.....	W. Norris		
Lila D. Young ..	Berringer ..		
Natoma ..	C. Conrad.....		
Alma Nelson	D. Backman.....		
Artizan.....	H. Walters		
Eva June.....	R. L. Schnare.....		
Ambition	Himmerman		
M. C. Smith.....	A. Selicz.....		
Oregon.....	A. Creaser.....		
Alexandra.....	W. Winters.....		
Muriel M. Young.....	Corkum		
Elsie M. Walters	J. Walters.....		
Revera	Andrew Ross ..		
Loren B. Snow.....	J. A. Snow.....		

Schedule showing the number of United States Fishing Vessels calling at Ports in Newfoundland during the past Season, either Seeking Bait on the "Treaty" Coast, or in for Shelter, Wood, or Water.

Name of Vessel	Captain	Port called at	Remarks
Rowana	A. Bennett.. ..	Channel	Shelter ; frozen Herring, Gloucester. Loading herring, Port aux Basque. Shelter ; herring, Gloucester.
Indiania.....	A. Mallock.....		
Theo. Roosevelt ...	J. Wyse.....		
Senator Gardner...	B. Firth.....		
Essex	Jos. Greene.....		
Oregon.....	— Graiser.....		
Helen G. Wells....	J. Hackett.....		
Elizabeth N.....	J. Joy.....		
Bohemia	Ormsby Seeley....		
Jas. A. Garfield....	Dominic Arseneau		
Jennie B. Hogdon..	H. Revughn.....		
Ella C. King.....	A. A. Evans.....		
Gladiator	J. Forbes		
Arbutus	— McDonald.....		
Tacoma	J. Bonia.....	Burgeo	Trading. Fishing ; looking for bait. Trading ; buying green cod. Shelter ; on trading voyage. Trading ; buying salt fish. Shelter ; fishing.
Arkona.....	Newman Wharton		
Cavalier	Robert Porter.....		
Jos. H. Cromwell..	George Bungy....		
Lucinda J. Lowell..	Peter Doucet.....		
Judique	D. McKenzie.....		
Georgie Campbell..	T. Flanigan.....		
Hazel R. Hines....	Fred Morrissey....		
Arcadia	M. F. Doucet.....		
Lottie G. Merchant	E. Vanenburg....		
Smuggler	Peter Porter.....		
Valeria.....	G. W. Nelson		
Mabel D. Hines....	C. Hines.....		
Annie M. Parker...	H. Forbes.....		
Thos. L. Gorton...	W. H. Thomas....		
Esperanto	R. Cameron.....		
Mary E. Harty....	A. Loager.....		
Senator Gardner...	V. Nelson.....	Cape Broyle	Water.
Thos. A. Cromwell	W. Goodwin.....		
Premier	W. Morrissey	St. Lawrence Golden Bay St. Bride's	Shelter. Looking for bait.
Mystery	C. Rudolph.....		
Arethusa	C. Morrissey	Laperch Long Island Dawson's Cove Sandy Point	
Premier	W. Morrissey.....		
Conqueror	River Ponds	
Richard	— Griffets		
Harmony.....	C. Gibbs.....		
Manhattan	Harding		
Avalon	Tobin		
Terra Nova... ..	Hickey		
Morning Star.....	Decker		
Arcadia	Doucette.....		
Bohemia	Seeley		
Lottie G. Merchant	Keoughan		

Those vessels had caplin seines, and hauled their own bait June 9th.

WINTER HERRING FISHERY

Owing to the steamer Fiona being engaged laying a cable between Burgeo and Ramea Islands, we were not able to avail of her services before December 13th. The herring fishery opened at Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay in October. There was fairly good fishing in the Humber, Middle and Goose Arms all the season; while the Arms kept open the fishermen did well. When the ice made in the bottoms of the Arms the fish went under the ice and remained there. The weather conditions were such that the ice was too hard to work the nets in boats, and not strong enough to fish them through the ice. Herring were abundant at Bonne Bay all the season, and the fishermen did well. They could have caught a much larger quantity if they could have got sale for them.

Schedule showing the number of United States Trading Vessels that came to Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay, and purchased cargoes of herring during the past season.

Name of Vessel	Captain.	Home Port	Owner
Meteor.....	Martin Nowlan	Gloucester.	Gorton Pew Co.
Maxine Elliott.....	J. Bonia		"
Alert.....	J. Morash.....		A. D. Mallock
Veda McKeown.....	N. Ross.....		Davis Brothers
Arbutus.....	A. Flett		"
W. E. Morrissey.....	R. J. Keefe.....		Gorton Pew. Co
Indiania.....	A. D. Mallock.....		A. D Mallock
Theo. Roosevelt.....	T. Flanigan.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Arcadia.....	W. Doucett.....		Sylvanus Smith
Flirt.....	R. Winslow.....		Gorton Pew Co.
S. P Willard.....	A. Hodder.....		Cunningham & Thompson
Athlete.....	Thos. Brenham.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Independence 2nd.....	John McInnis.....		"
Creole.....	Louis Wharton.....		Jordan & Co.
Fannie A. Smith.....	L. Morash.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Clintonia.....	B. McGuire.....		Jordan & Co.
Atlanta.....	R. Wadding.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Flirt.....	A. G. Conrad.....		"
Harry A Nickerson.....	Jas. Green.....		"
T. M. Nickerson.....	Jas. Gilley.....		T. M. Nicholson
Tattler.....	Olden Geal.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Massachusetts.....	Fred Uphill.....		"
Aloha.....	J. Matheson.....		Cunningham & Thompson
John R. Beadley.....	Jas. Fralic.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Essex.....	John Glynn.....		"
Bohemia.....	Ormsby Seeley.....		Sylvanus Smith
Oregon.....	Carl Adams.....		Davis Brothers
T. M. Nicholson.....	L. A. Grilley.....		T. M. Nicholson
Gossip.....	W. Richards.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Rob Roy.....	D. McKay.....		"
Arkona.....	N. Wharton.....		"
Alert.....	J. Morash.....		A. D. Mallock
Senator Gardner.....	E. M. Blagdon.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Athlete.....	Thos. Benham.....		"
S. P Willard.....	Thos. Hodder.....		Cunningham & Thompson
Theo Roosevelt.....	T. Flanigan.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Maxine Elliott.....	Patrick Hennessey.....		"
Lottie G. Merchant.....	W. Rudolph.....		Orlando Merchant
Smuggler.....	Peter Porter.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Maxine Elliott.....	P. Hennessey.....		"
Alert.....	J. Morash.....		A. D. Mallock

Schedule of United States Trading Vessels—(Continued)

Name of Vessel	Captain	Home Port	Owner
Ella C. King.....	A. Evans.....	Gloucester.	Gorton Pew Co.
Ralph L. Hall.....	G. Hamer.....		Frank Hall
Jennie B. Hogdon..	J. Keoughn.....		Cunningham & Thompson
Governor Russell.....	Louis Sars.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Lizzie Griffen..	W. A. Anderson.....		"
Constellation.....	J. Cook.....		Orlando Merchant
Arthur James..	A. Devine.....		A. Devine
Aloha.....	J. Matheson.....		Cunningham & Thompson
Essex.....	F. Uphill..		Gorton Pew Co.
Atlanta.....	W. Wadding.....		"
Alice R. Lawson.....	W. Larkin.....		"
Oregon.....	C. D. Adams.....		Davis Brothers
Saladin.....	Wm. Parsons.....		Cunningham & Thompson
Blanche.....	M. Smith.....		Davis Brothers
Smuggler..	Peter Porter.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Senator.....	Ambrose Fleet.....		"
Creole.....	Louis Wharton.....		Jordan & Co.
Annie M. Parker.....	Robert Keefe.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Olga.....	John Burton.....		"
J. J. Flaherty.....	Osgar Lyons.....		"
Corona.....	E. Engerston.....		"
Gladiator.....	W. J. Forbes.....		T. M. Nicholson
Margaret.....	D. S. McLean.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Miranda.....	Daniel Morash.....		"
Hiram Lowell.....	Peter Doucett.....		T. M. Nicholson
Precilla Smith.....	Wm. Bessett.....		Gorton Pew Co.
Lucinda Lowell.....	Peter Doucett.....		"
Elizabeth N.....	J. H. Devereux.....		I. M. Nicholson
Titania.....	E. Nickerson.....		"
Constellation.....	J. Cook.....		Jordon & Co.
Arthur James.....	Daniel McGuish.....		Devine & Co.
Helen C. Moores.....	W. H. Bennett.....		McLean Loading
W. E. Morrissey.....	Chas. B. Daly.....		Gorton Pew Co.

Schedule showing the number of British Vessels that came to Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay, and purchased cargoes of herring, during the past season.

Name of Vessel.	Captain.	Home Port.	Owner.
Strathcona.....	J. Renouf.....	Lunenburg.	Farquhar & Co.
Doris V. Myra.....	Mark Moore.....		
Strathcona.....	Sam. Shaw.....		Sam. Shaw

Schedule showing the number of Gloucester Vessels taking Cargoes of Herring from Bay of Islands during the past season.

Name of Vessel	Brls. Bulk	Brls. Pickled	Brls. Frozen	Port Cleared For
Maxime Elliott	1300	90	.....	Gloucester
Arbutus	1100	105	.....
Atlanta.....	.....	92	.....
Arthur James.....	1400	125	.....
S. P. Willard.....	1400	130	.....
Constellation	1250	125	.....
Alice R. Lawson.....	1300	100	.....
Lottie G. Merchant..	1200	100	.....
Maxine Elliott	1350	5	.....
Lizzie Griffen.....	1125	86	.....
Bohemia.....	1200	75	.....
Essex	1100	63	.....
Oregon	1200	90	.....
Massachusetts	1400	130	125	
T. M. Nicholson	1400	90	.....
Sylvania	1400	80	.....
Gossip	1483	60	65	
W. E. Morrissey.....	1400	150	.....
Flirt	1056	239	100	
Theodore Roosevelt.....	1300	147	.....
Athlete.....	1500	100	70	
Alert.....	1200	100	.....
Arcadia	1300	110	.....
Smuggler	400	730	.....
Ralph L. Hall.....	1400	135	.....
Meteor	1300	100	.....
Governor Russell.....	1300	188	.....
Jennie B Hogdon.....	1200	80	.....
Olga	1200	80	.....
Annie M Parker	1400	127	.....
J. J. Flaherty.....	1600	126	.....	10,000 lbs. green cod.
Gladiator	1311	100	.....
Fannie A. Smith	900	30	400	
Clintonia .....	.....	110	1200	
Atlanta.....	.....	206	.....	180,000 lbs. green cod, 5 casks oil.
Flirt	900	77	200	100 qtls green cod.
Harry A. Nickerson.....	.....	.....	1000	
W. E. Morrissey	1300	82	.....
Senator	780	135	500	
Independence 2nd	1350	245	400	
Indiana	1000	.....	.....
Elsa C. King.....	.....	.....	.....	Rose Blanche; in bal't
Titania	150	46	.....	Gloucester.
Corona	850	150	400	
Hiram Lowell.....	1500	285	700	
Procilla Smith.....	.....	70	900	
Lucinda Lowell.....	1030	60	50	
Veda McKeown	800	150	350	
Rob Roy.....	159,068 lbs.	.....	.....	green fish.
Senator Gardner.....	620	585	.....	16,000 lbs. green fish.
Athlete.....	500	100	500	
Arkona.....	240	160	850	
Arthur James.....	400	85	650	
S. P. Williard.....	920	80	300	
Elizabeth N.....	750	130	700	
Essex	400	600	.....
Saladin.....	.....	100	300	
Constellation	240	60	600	
Lottie G. Merchant.....	250	95	600	
Theodore Roosevelt.....	.....	60	850	
Aloha	450	100	750	
Massachusetts .....	.....	120	1000	
J. R. Bradley.....	785	100	15	

Schedule showing the number of Gloucester Vessels taking Cargoes of Herring from Bay of Islands during the past season.

(Concluded.)

Name of Vessel	Brls. Bulk	Brls. Pickled	Brls. Frozen	Port Cleared for
Alert.....	100	100	600	Gloucester.
Maxine Elliott.....	500	70	300	
Gossip.....	400	100	300	
Miranda.....	200	20	800	
Smuggler.....	300	50	500	
Oregon.....	200	20	160,000 lbs.	green fish.
	<u>57,590</u>	<u>8,439</u>	<u>16,075</u>	
Frozen herring sent out by train.....			3,562	
			<u>19,637</u>	

Owing to our not being able to procure bunker coal at Bay of Islands, we had to leave there on December 31st. This was about three weeks before the close of the herring fishery at Bay of Islands, and at a time when the services of the ship would be most valuable to the fishermen. In stormy and frosty weather it is difficult for the fishermen to get around; the Fiona being present afforded protection and rendered valuable assistance to a large number of fishermen.

The season closed about January 20th. About December 20th the ice formed in Humber Arm and in the bottoms of all the other Arms, and gave considerable trouble to the fishermen. In many places it was not strong enough to fish nets through the ice, but was too hard to get a boat through.

Mr. A. B. Alexander, of the Department of Commerce and Labour, Fishery Bureau, Washington, was at Curling from December 18th until about the middle of February. There was no American cruiser. Mr. Alexander boarded at Mrs. Webber's hotel at Curling.

I am submitting a comparative statement of the quantities of herring purchased and exported from Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay during the past five years.

1907

66,318 barrels Salt Bulk Herring

25,492 barrels Pickled Herring

50,830 barrels Frozen Herring

142,640 barrels valued at\$357,094.00

1908

27,813 barrels Salt Bulk Herring

11,734 barrels Pickled Herring

25,320 barrels Frozen Herring

 64,867 barrels valued at\$178,522.00

1909

59,890 barrels Salt Bulk Herring

7,052 barrels Pickled Herring

17,570 barrels Frozen Herring

 84,512 barrels valued at\$218,698.00

1910

54,292 barrels Salt Bulk Herring

8,540 barrels Pickled Herring

24,001 barrels Frozen Herring

 86,833 barrels valued at\$269,039.00

1911

57,590 barrels Salt Bulk Herring\$115,180.00

8,439 barrels Pickled Herring 33,756.00

19,637 barrels Frozen Herring 49,087.50

 85,666 barrels valued at\$198,023.50

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

 JOSEPH O'REILLY,
 Commissioner Fisheries.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

St. John's, Newfoundland,
December 31st, 1911.

A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

Sir—I have the honor to report that during the year 1911 the Meteorological Service has proved satisfactory in every respect.

The accuracy of the bi-daily forecasts received from Toronto depends largely on the care taken by our local observers in noting correctly the readings of the various instruments used in the service and in transmitting same twice daily by telegraph to Toronto.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that fully 90 per cent. of the forecasts received from Toronto proved correct.

Storm warnings have been received from Toronto, and the signals around the coast have been hoisted accordingly, and a message sent to every telegraph office in the Island, warning the people of the storms approaching.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. S. DEVINE.

Report of the Postmaster-General for the
Year 1910-11.

Report of the Postmaster-General for the Year 1910-11.

*To His Excellency SIR RALPH CHAMPNEYS WILLIAMS,
K. C. M. G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Island of Newfoundland and
its Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Postal Telegraph Department for the year ending June 30th, 1911, and in so doing, I would first, with Your Excellency's permission, refer to the remarkable growth of the service during the past decade.

In 1902, the whole Postal Telegraph Staff under my control numbered 748; in 1911, it had increased to 1,228, and was made up as follows—

	1902	1911	Increase
Outport Postmasters	420	605	185
Outport Operators and Repairers	60	220	160
St. John's Postal and Telegraph Staff..	43	133	90
Couriers	225	270	45
	748	1,228	480
Total			

In 1902, the Postal Revenue from all sources amounted to \$61,429.00; in 1911, \$117,259.85, notwithstanding repeated reductions in the rates of postage. The sale of Postage Stamps increased from \$58,984.76 to \$115,813.16. In 1902, the number of letters posted was estimated at 1,800,000, and in 1911 at 3,600,000.

PARCEL POST

The increase in the Parcel Post business is the most striking. In 1901, the number of parcels despatched to and from Great Britain and to and from Canada and the United States did not exceed 14,500; last year the number was 24,809, and during one week of the present year 5,000 parcels of foreign origin passed through the St. John's office.

The Customs duty collected on parcels has increased from \$11,255.00, in 1902, to \$26,361.00, in 1911.

The present convention with the United States is by no means satisfactory. It provides only for an oversea service, entailing very great delay in the transmission of parcels between the two countries. Hitherto the U. S. Parcel Administration has declined to consider proposals for an overland service via Canada, owing to the expense, and until they consent to do so, we are powerless to effect any improvement.

In 1902, there was no such system as an organized inland or local Parcel Post Service. It is true parcels of merchandise were accepted for delivery at a rate of 8 cents per pound, or 2 cents per quarter pound, to ports of call of mail steamers and trains, but there was no obligation to deliver parcels at all Post Offices; there was no record taken of them, and they were conveyed in the ordinary canvas mail bags with other mail. Now they are despatched by steamer and rail in wicker hampers, recorded and when desired registered.

The number of parcels posted within the Island during the last few years has grown from 33,000 in 1905, to 112,500 in 1911. This service might be greatly increased in volume by reducing the rates, but it would require more room than the space now at our disposal in the main building of the Post Office and also more mail accommodation on the trains and steamers.

REDUCTION IN RATES

During the past ten years very substantial reduction in postage rates has been made from time to time, as will appear from the following comparative statement—

	British Empire	
	1902.	1911.
Letters.....	5c. per half ounce	2c. per ounce.
Newspapers, Mag. and Books ...	8c. per pound	2c. per pound.
	United States	
Letters.....	5c. per half ounce	2c. per ounce.
	Local	
Letters	3c. per ounce	2c. per ounce.
Newspapers, Mag. and Books ...	8c. per pound	2c. per pound.
Local Parcels.....	8c. per pound	3c. after first pound.

With the exception of parcels and perhaps books, we may consider that we have reached the minimum of postal rates for some years to come.

Notwithstanding the great improvement in the local and foreign mail service, resulting from the Reid Contract of 1898, there were still many parts

of the Island at the beginning of the period under review with only a monthly or fortnightly mail, and some without any postal facilities whatever, they are now in the enjoyment of Post Offices and a bi-weekly or a tri-weekly mail. The despatch of mails by sailing packet and couriers has given way to the well equipped steamer service,

This is notably the case in the Districts of Fogo, Fortune Bay, St. George's and Bay of Islands. Not many years after the old coastal steamers from St. John's were abolished it was found that the bay steam service was insufficient to meet public requirements, and it had to be supplemented by a new coastal steam service north and south, with larger steamers, but still there is a demand for another boat on Notre Dame Bay and further extension in White Bay.

INLAND MAIL SERVICE

Another feature of our mail system which did not exist in 1902 is the Inland Mail Service. Along the line of railway new towns and settlements have sprung up, and it is to the interior we must look for the development of the country's resources and consequent increase of population. These places are completely shut off from the other means of communication enjoyed by people living in the bays or on the coast, are entirely dependent upon the railway, and the very best postal facilities should be afforded them in the despatch and distribution of their mails.

At present Grand Falls Post Office is one of the most important outside St. John's, and within a few years there will be others of a similar character. This is recognized by the Government, and provision will be made to meet the requirements of such places.

REGISTRATION AND MONEY ORDERS

Registration is one of the safeguards for the protection of the public in the transmission of letters and parcels through the post, and that it is largely availed of may be seen from the increasing number of registers every year. It is not, however, absolutely safe, and the liability of the Post Office is limited by the Postal Act.

The public, therefore, are using more than ever the Money Order system for the transmission of money through the mails. Ten years ago it was almost a daily occurrence for ordinary letters said to contain money to be reported as missing; now this very seldom occurs, and the inference is that the public are adopting the safest course in using the Money Order; and it may account to some extent, but not wholly, for the great increase in the amount of money forwarded in this way.

Comparative Statement

	1902	1911.
Registered Letters..	104,928	150,993
Money Orders	38,257, value \$575,093.75	114,284, value \$1,583,027.08
Increase—Registered Letters, 45,965 ; Money Orders, \$1,007,993.33		

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS

In the year 1901, the local telegraph system was transferred by the Reid Newfoundland Company to the Postal Department and placed under the control of the Postmaster General. The line commenced at Whitbourne and extended to a few offices in the northern districts. The first step taken was to run a two-wire line from Whitbourne to Port aux Basques and open offices at all intermediate places. In 1904, the monopoly of the Anglo-American Company came to an end and the Government wires at Whitbourne were at once brought into St. John's. From this time the work of telegraph extension went steadily forward.

In 1902, there were only 56 Government offices in the island; the rate for 10 words was 50 cents, and the rate for messages abroad by the Anglo cables was 25 cents per word. In 1905, a Government cable was laid across Cabot Strait to Canso, connecting there with the Commercial Cable Company's system under an arrangement with them to forward our business to and from all parts of the world. The local rates were reduced by the Government from 50 cents to 20 cents for 10 words, and as a result the business doubled itself in one year.

The subsequent laying by the Commercial Cable Company of a direct cable from Great Britain to Cuckold's Cove, and another thence to New York, strengthens our own service, as they undertake to forward our business by their system when our cable or land lines may be interrupted. In 1902, the total mileage of the Postal Telegraph lines was 1,400 miles, with 56 offices. The revenue for that year was \$8,106.00. We have now a mileage of about 2,370, with 170 offices, and a revenue of \$80,000.00.

In consequence of this expansion of the Postal Department during the past ten years, it must be evident that the duties of the Postmaster General have increased in the same proportion, without mentioning the added responsibility of the Postal Telegraphs, which did not exist before 1902. In the matter of correspondence alone—taking in over 1,200 employees, the general public at home and abroad, and the Colonial Secretary's Office—the demand upon his time is so great that there is not much left for that personal supervision of the service generally, which is so highly necessary.

In this connection, it may not be amiss to quote several instances which will serve to illustrate the varied and sometimes amusing character of the

foreign correspondence. A recent mail brought an enquiry from two residents in the United States for Newfoundland dogs. Another a letter from a miner, to be informed how to get from Alaska to the Labrador Gold Fields. A professor in a college writes for further information respecting a whale milking farm, referred to in a clipping from a United States paper, which he enclosed. A native of the Emerald Isle makes enquiry for a letter sent from St. John's to a certain address in Waterford, Ireland, in 1830, which was refused by the addressee and returned to Newfoundland. The enquirer would like to have it sent back to him, as it had some relation to some property now in dispute.

Turning now to the business of the past year, I beg to report as follows: The total Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1911, in both branches of the Department are as follows—

Revenue	1909-10	1910-11
Ordinary Postal Revenue	\$90,388.41	\$117,259.85
Postal Telegraph Revenue	67,771.75	79,956.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$158,160.16	\$197,216.65
Expenditure		
Postal Expenditure	\$96,560.63	\$102,964.34
Steam Subsidies	277,715.95	292,259.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Postal Expenditure	\$374,276.58	\$395,224.20
Telegraph Expenditure	\$90,362.32	\$102,348.12
Marconi Bounties	2,436.37	2,433.33
Telegraph Construction	10,621.82	23,295.53
Marconi Construction		9,098.45
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenditure	\$477,697.09	\$532,399.63
Excess of Postal Expenditure over Revenue		\$277,964.35
Excess of Telegraph Expenditure over Revenue	22,391.36	

It will be seen from the above figures that the increase of Postal Revenue over that of last year is \$26,871.44, and the increase of ordinary Postal Expenditure is \$6,403.74. Thus the opinion expressed in my last Report that there would be very soon a surplus over ordinary expenditure to go towards the payment of subsidies has been realized, as the Postal Revenue, \$117,259.85, for the year under review is \$14,294.51 greater than the ordinary Postal Expenditure.

I may also add the Revenue for the first six months of the present year is in excess of that of the same period last year.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH

The Telegraph Money Order business has grown to large proportions, but it is not by any means so useful as it might become. In many Post Offices there is not sufficient funds on hand at all times to pay a large amount on demand, and this occasions delay which to some extent defeats the object of the person sending the order.

To remedy this defect, it is proposed to pay by cheque or to place a sum on deposit in every Post Office. There are objections to either of these methods, but as the matter is under consideration, no doubt in some way the difficulty will be overcome. It is also proposed to extend the Telegraph Money Order System to Canada and the United States.

The Head Office of the Money Order Branch is now located in the upper flat, formerly occupied by the Museum. The present quarters are roomy, healthy and convenient. The office hours for Money Order business in the city have been extended from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

REGISTRATION BRANCH

The increase in the Money Order business has seemingly made no decrease in the number of Registered Letters, as will appear from the following statement—

Registered Letters posted in St.			
John's	21,269	Increase	2,908
Received from other offices	18,475	"	3,560
Registered Official Letters	17,701	"	2,341
Delivered in St. John's	93,548	"	7,332
	150,993	total inc.	16,161

DEAD LETTER AND POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH

The sale of Stamps has increased during the year more than in any two previous years, owing principally to the great demand for our new issues abroad. Every mail large orders were received for sets of the Guy and Coronation issues from dealers and stamp collectors all over the world. The total value of Postage Stamps and Post Cards sold for the year amounted to \$115,813.16, being an increase of \$28,858.20 over the sales of the previous year. There is now in course of preparation a reply Post Card for local use, which has the advantage of being sealed, and it enables the addressee to reply without having to provide paper, envelope or postage stamp.

PARCEL POST BRANCH—(Local Parcels)

It will be seen from the detailed statement attached to this Report that the Parcel Post business is rapidly growing. In fact, the number of Local Parcels is fast becoming too great to be handled properly with the facilities at our disposal. Last year it amounted to 112,000, being an increase of 10,156 over the previous year. The baskets used for Local Parcels fill up the mail car space and leave little room for the clerks to work in. The quarters occupied by the Parcel Post Clerks and Customs Examiner in the basement of the St. John's Post Office are cramped and unhealthy.

As I have before intimated, it is absolutely necessary that more room be afforded, or this important branch of the service cannot be conducted efficiently or with satisfaction to the public. Under proper conditions, with a moderate reduction in the rates, the business could be doubled within a year or two.

FOREIGN PARCEL BRANCH

The importance of this will be seen from the revenue we collect on foreign parcels. The past year it amounted to \$26,361.49, being an increase of \$5,675.68 over last year. The duty levied on parcels from abroad during Christmas season, containing presents, has caused much friction and complaint throughout the country. In many instances these articles are home-made and of no commercial value, sent by Newfoundlanders in the United States and Canada to their friends at home. A liberal interpretation of the Act in this particular would save a lot of hard feeling without any material loss to the revenue.

RAILWAY SERVICE

The Railway Service across country between St. John's and Port aux Basques and connecting with the various bay steamers was conducted with little interruption during the summer months. Until the loss of the Ss Bruce in March, the arrival of the "Bruce Express" at noon could be depended upon. The opening of the Branch Railway to Bonavista in November did away with the necessity for couriers in Trinity Bay and on the south side of Bonavista. They are still required, however, for the short distances to connect these places with the railway that are not close to the line.

It would seem that now the requirements of Conception, Trinity and Bonavista Bays for mail, freight and passenger accommodation are fully met for some time to come. But this is not the case with respect to Notre Dame Bay. The quantity of freight offering delays the Ss Clyde to such an extent that it is impossible for her during the Fall months to run on schedule time or make the required number of trips. The result is loss to the owners and much friction with the public owing to the delay of the mails. This could

be remedied and an all-round satisfactory service be provided by placing another boat similar to the Clyde on Notre Dame Bay and the North-east Coast of St. Barbe District.

OCEAN STEAM SERVICE

The steamers of the Allan Line continue to ply fortnightly between Glasgow, St. John's and Philadelphia, and the steamers of the Furness-Withy Line between Liverpool and St. John's, conveying mails both ways. There is room for improvement in this service, taking into account the increasing business between this country and Great Britain. It would be a great boon if the efforts of the Premier to secure a fast line of steamers, connecting weekly with our railway system, were crowned with success.

The Red Cross Line of steamers maintain a regular and satisfactory service fortnightly to and from New York, conveying our Parcel Post mails. Under the existing convention with the United States, these mails can only be despatched by an oversea route, and owing to the expense of transmission across Canada, it seems to be impossible to effect any change at present.

COASTAL STEAM SERVICE

The steamer Prospero, sailing north as far as Battle Harbor in Summer and Griquet in the Fall, and the Ss Portia, going west to Bonne Bay in the Summer and to Port aux Basques in the Winter, have made their fortnightly trips with great regularity and satisfaction to the public. The same may be said of the Fogo service, under the new contract with the Newfoundland Produce Company, Limited. The Ss Fogota, built for that route, is a great improvement on the boats hitherto employed. She runs from May 1st to about the middle of February, sailing and arriving on time, and is much appreciated by the people of that district. The new service on Fortune Bay is in the hands of the same contractors. The Ss Susu is a very suitable boat for that route and is doing good work, but as this service is in its infancy, it will take some little time to make it perfectly satisfactory.

The small steamer Ubique conveyed the mails around Bay of Islands, and the Active around Bay St. George. These steamers have no accommodation for passengers and little for freight. It is proposed now to employ one larger boat suitable for the service to ply between Port aux Basques and Bonne Bay, calling at intermediate places. This would render it unnecessary for the Ss Portia to go beyond Port aux Basques, setting her free to call at a greater number of ports this side of Channel.

LABRADOR STEAM SERVICE

During the past season the Ss Solway was employed on this route as far north as Ilack, and the Ss Stella Maris from that point north nearly to

Cape Chidley. As our people during the fishing season are pushing further north every year, the second boat has become necessary to follow them as well as to reach the permanent settlers on that part of the coast.

Connection with this service is made in Trinity Bay by the Ss Solway, calling at Trinity and Catalina, and in Bonavista Bay at Bonavista and King's Cove, but as a large number of people belonging to the north side of the bay engage in the Labrador fishery, it is highly necessary that Greenspond or Wesleyville should also be made a port of call.

OVERLAND COURIER SERVICE

The Winter Courier Service is now confined to the north side of Bonavista Bay, Fogo, Twillingate and St. Barbe Districts. Dog teams are the only possible means of conveyance from the first of January to the 30th of April. We are thankful that during the past year we have not had to report any fatal accident resulting from the dangers to which some of our couriers are exposed. The greatest risk is taken by Courier Doane, referred to in my last report, who crossed the Strait of Belle Isle, between Flower's Cove and East St. Modest, three times last winter, conveying the mails in a canvas boat. He has again accepted the contract for the present winter. It was thought hitherto that this route was impracticable, but it would seem that it might be navigated by a small steamboat, built expressly for the service, and it is quite probable that the Canadian Government would grant a subsidy and do away with their long overland service from Quebec.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS

During the past year rapid extension of our telegraph system has been effected, under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. D. Stott. He reports the construction of 138 miles of telegraph line from Port Saunders to St. Anthony, and 29 miles in other directions; also the laying of two miles of cables and 15 miles of telephone connection. Eleven new offices have been opened, viz., Port au Choix, Daniel's Harbor, Brig Bay, Flower's Cove, Cook's Harbor (Cape Norman), Griquet, St. Anthony, Millertown, Great Burin, Flat Islands and George's Brook. The total mileage of our lines is now 2,370, with 224 miles of cable and 170 offices.

It is impossible to over-estimate the benefits derived by our people from being thus brought into touch with the outside world. It may not pay at present financially, but in other respects its influence is such as to fully justify the expenditure. It cannot fail to be of great service in saving life and property in emergencies that often arise while so many of our people are engaged in the hazardous business of the fishery around our coasts. The warning signals of the Weather Bureau are more widely distributed in consequence of the extension of our telegraph system, and are thus an object lesson of the value of the latter to the whole Island.

During the year a great reduction has been effected in cable rates by the establishment of a Night Letter service. It is now possible to send a fifty-word message to and from the United States and Canada during the night, to be delivered next day, at the same rate as a regular message of ten words in the daytime. It has also been arranged between the cable companies that deferred messages can be sent between Great Britain and certain other countries, including Newfoundland, at half rate, or twelve and a half cents per word. The only conditions are that the messages must be written in plain language, in French, or in the language of the country of origin or destination, and subject to such delay as may be necessary to give full rate messages precedence, but the delay not to exceed twenty-four hours. It will be seen from the foregoing that cheap telegraphy is making rapid strides and is being brought within the reach of all classes, both rich and poor, in every country.

TELEPHONES

The beginning of a Telephone system in connection with our Telegraphs, referred to in my last Report, has not made much progress. Since that time Point Verde has been connected with Placentia, Salvage Bay with Salvage, and Middle Brook with Gambo. A number of places are looking for the same privilege, but further extension to any extent cannot be effected until provision is made to cover the expenditure and an expert appointed to superintend the service. Telephones are as expensive to instal as Telegraphs, but the cost of operating the former is 75 per cent. cheaper, and it is in this way that a large saving can be effected by their adoption in small places, where the receipts would not exceed fifty dollars. If the Government should decide to appoint some person to take charge of the Telephone system, it might be worthy of consideration whether some suitable young man now in our Telegraph service could not be selected and sent abroad for a few months' training in order to fit him for the position.

MARCONI STATIONS

During the past season three new stations for the Government were built by the Marconi Company on the Labrador, viz., at Cape Harrison, Maccovic and Grady, but as far as I can learn, the last mentioned only was opened for business, and that for a few days just previous to the end of the fishing season. A station is now in course of erection at Fogo, Newfoundland, by which it is expected it will be possible to hold communication with our sealing steamers during the sealing voyage. The contract between the Government and the Company will expire in the year 1913, when all stations erected under this agreement must be handed over to the Government in good condition. By the same contract, the Company are bound to furnish a yearly report of their operations, but I have received no such statement for 1910 and 1911. I am, therefore, unable to report on the nature and extent of their work during that period.

I regret to say that there appears to have been much dissatisfaction with respect to the management of the Labrador Marconi station the past Summer. This may have arisen to some extent from causes over which the Company had no control, but in the event of a new agreement between the Government and the Marconi Company for the further operation of their stations, provision should be made for their inspection, or it might be better if they were placed under the control of the Postal Telegraphs, as a branch of the Government system.

If it be true, as has been stated, that Wireless Telegraphy can be worked from stations on the highest points of land without the aid of lofty and expensive masts, it may be possible, in the near future, to surround the Island with a chain of Wireless Station embracing our entire coast line.

In concluding this report, I may be permitted to refer to the rapid expansion of the Postal and Telegraph systems, and the readiness with which our people avail themselves of the opportunities thus placed within their reach is a matter for congratulation. But while this is true, it must be remembered that it creates a corresponding demand for an efficient service which can be afforded only by trained and competent officials.

This is a question that calls for the serious consideration of the Government. In other countries it has been found necessary to subordinate political exigencies to the more sacred interests of the Postal and Telegraph services. These are safeguarded by means of a Civil Service examination and a regular system of promotion according to merit.

If some precaution be not adopted in this country, I fear that in the near future we shall have very few clerks in this Department qualified for the ever-increasing requirements of the work. We find it difficult now to retain those who are most capable and give promise of further usefulness, owing to the uncertainty of their gaining the higher positions in the service to which they naturally aspire.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's

humble and obedient servant,

H. J. B. WOODS,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
March 9th, 1912.

STATISTICS OF THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE FOR YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30th, 1911

Received

No. of Letters returned from Great Britain...	531	
No. of Letters returned from Canada	4,018	
No. of Letters returned from United States...	3,261	
		7,810
Letters of foreign origin		3,062
Letters of local origin retd. from Local Offices		5,793
		16,665

Despatched

Returned to writer	386	
Returned to writer	2,349	
Returned to writer	1,815	
Could not return	145	
Could not return	1,669	
Could not return	1,446	
		7,810
To Great Britain	457	
Canada	1,337	
United States	1,268	
		3,062
Returned to writer	4,140	
Could not return	1,653	
		5,793
		16,665

Increase over last year.....646 letters

Three hundred and eleven Registered Letters and Packages returned from various places were successfully disposed of. In addition to this, large quantities of papers and address letters were handled.

Statement showing the number of registered articles received and disposed of at the General Post Office for year ended June 30th, 1911

	1909-10	1910-11	Increase
Posted at G.P.O.	18,361	21,269	2,908
Official Letters Registered in G.P.O.	15,360	17,701	2,341
Received from other Offices forwarded	14,895	18,475	3,560
Delivered in St. John's.....	86,216	93,548	7,332
Totals	<u>134,842</u>	<u>150,993</u>	<u>16,161</u>

In addition to the above-named articles, 1,380 Registered Parcels were received from the United States and dealt with by the Parcel Post division. The number of Registered Articles received from the East End Post Office was 5,195.

1910-11.

Statement of Money Orders Issued and Paid in Newfoundland, with Commission thereon, for the year ended 30th June, 1911.

July 1st, 1910, to June 30th, 1911.	No. Orders Issued	Amount	Com'ission	No. Orders Paid	Amount
Total for 1910-11	58,941	\$765,209 71	\$5,881 68	55,343	\$817,817 37
Total for 1909-10	49,271	661,893 57	5,061 29	45,902	712,562 10
Increase for 1910-11	9,670	\$103,316 14	\$820 39	9,441	\$105,255 27
Increase of Paid to Issued	9,441	105,255 27			
Gross Increase Business	19,111	\$208,571 41			

SUMMARY OF UNITED KINGDOM, DOMINION OF CANADA, UNITED STATES AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Issued in Newfoundland	No. of Orders	Amount	Payable in Newfoundland	No. of Orders	Amount
PAYABLE IN			ISSUED		
United Kingdom	3,562	\$49,090 81	United Kingdom	524	\$8,655 30
Dominion of Canada.....	8,966	102,091 50	Dominion of Canada.....	7,317	128,660 83
United States.....	7,366	72,684 92	United States.....	7,440	138,501 03
Newfoundland	39,047	541,342 48	Newfoundland	39,984	541,559 18
Total.....	58,941	\$765,209 71	Total.....	55,265	\$817,375 84

COMMISSION ACCOUNT.

To proportion paid United Kingdom.....	\$ 202 15
To amount paid Revenue Account per Accountant Postal Department.....	5,679 53
Total	<u>\$5,881 68</u>

By Commission for Orders issued in Newfoundland for the year 1910-11.....	\$5,881 68
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Total	<u>\$5,881 68</u>
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J. J. McCARTHY,
Superintendent.

G. B. LLOYD,
Chief Clerk.

Statement Showing the Business of the Parcel Post Branch for Five Years
Ended June 30th, 1911.

DATE	NO. PARCELS RECEIVED				NO. PARCELS DESPATCHED			
	From United Kingdom	From United States	From Dominion of Canada	Total	To United Kingdom	To United States	To Dominion of Canada	Total
1906-7.....	5020	3915	4276	13211	1153	1194	1435	3782
1907-8.....	5479	3613	4516	13608	1208	1418	1507	4133
1908-9.....	5521	3522	5169	14212	1237	1378	1603	4218
1909-10...	6324	4297	4728	15349	1296	1553	1514	4363
1910-11...	7240	5615	6376	19231	1572	1832	2174	5578

CUSTOMS DUTIES COLLECTED ON PARCELS.

Date.	From United Kingdom	From United States.	From Dominion of Canada.	Letter Post Duty.	Total.	Increase over Last Year.
1906-7.....	\$8167 63	\$3722 77	\$3199 72	\$718 83	\$15313 18	.....
1907-8.....	9260 17	3361 35	2703 95	826 42	16796 16	\$1482 98
1908-9.....	9272 93	3815 38	2835 44	1176 02	17099 77	303 61
1909-10.....	11341 90	3662 64	3685 28	1995 99	20685 81	3586 04
1910-11.....	13603 32	5091 50	4721 00	2945 67	26361 49	5675 68

LOCALS.

1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	Increase
45129	59881	62272	101844	112000	10156

Annual Report of the Registrar General of
Births, Marriages and Deaths,
For the Year ended December 31st, 1911.

Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ended December 31st, 1911.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland, May 14, 1912.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ended December 31st, 1911.

The total registrations for the year were 12,583—Births, 6,910; Marriages, 1,781; and Deaths, 3,892.

Complete returns were not received for the following Districts, viz.—Harbor Main, Harbor Grace, Trinity, Burin, Twillingate and Placentia and St. Mary's.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs and the rates per 1,000 of the population for the past six years are here given—

ST. JOHN'S

Years.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Total Deaths.....	151	131	150	154	114	120
Rates per 1000	3.78	3.28	3.49	3.54	2.58	2.7

THE COLONY

Years.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Total Deaths.....	933	801	802	736	692	694
Rates per 1000	4.00	3.42	3.38	3.08	2.86	2.86

The following tables show the Infantile Mortality for the past six years—

ST. JOHN'S

Years.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Total Deaths.....	324	245	301	321	272	290
Rates per 100 Births.....	23.96	16.80	21.36	22.19	18.55	19.18

THE COLONY

Years.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Total Deaths.....	1195	1015	1062	1032	1017	991
Rates per 100 Births.....	17.42	14.69	15.85	14.37	14.13	14.34

The figures for the Electoral Districts of St. John's for eight years, divided into the City Proper and Suburbs, with extern settlements, are here given—

	Popu- lation, 1911	Death Rate per 1000.							
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Districts.....	45,717	23.45	21.23	25.25	21.07	22.95	21.96	19.74	22.11
City.....	32,292	25.78	23.35	27.00	22.92	27.06	24.67	21.19	24.96
Suburbs etc.....	13,425	16.82	15.19	20.00	15.80	12.26	14.13	16.67	15.27

Rates per 1,000 for the Past Ten Years

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Births.....	31.55	31.21	30.58	31.73	29.62	29.50	28.26	30.01	29.79	28.44
Marriages.....	8.04	7.75	8.13	7.78	8.01	7.88	7.43	7.24	7.57	7.33
Deaths.....	17.03	17.64	16.70	17.03	20.13	17.60	17.47	15.43	15.20	16.02

Death Rates by Districts

Districts.	Population 1911	Rates per 1,000							
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
1 St. John's, East and West..	45,717	23.45	21.23	25.25	21.07	22.95	21.96	19.74	22.11
2 Harbor Main.....	9,471	14.42	16.52	23.47	16.42	12.73	14.10	13.05	11.40
3 Port de Grave	6,988	24.04	23.37	26.75	17.86	20.55	18.40	17.46	19.32
4 Harbor Grace	11,926	16.73	21.62	24.30	20.36	20.20	17.91	16.73	16.01
5 Carbonear.....	5,114	15.52	19.90	23.68	18.31	17.31	20.30	15.72	17.79
6 Bay de Verde.....	10,207	21.88	21.06	26.25	21.47	24.83	18.31	19.44	18.35
7 Trinity	22,092	19.23	16.81	22.37	19.81	21.11	14.88	16.04	17.11
8 Bonavista	22,893	14.74	18.19	20.38	18.00	19.55	15.61	15.57	16.82
9 Fogo	8,257	12.42	19.81	18.89	17.17	16.51	12.94	13.07	12.96
10 Twillingate	22,712	14.65	13.62	14.85	16.09	13.62	11.15	12.59	11.08
11 St. Barbe.. ..	10,481	12.29	12.04	15.98	15.00	16.59	12.90	18.19	12.12
12 St. George.....	11,862	11.98	14.83	18.02	13.08	11.86	13.40	13.63	9.02
13 Burgeo and La Poile	7,703	14.40	17.25	14.83	16.55	16.26	11.26	17.54	14.54
14 Fortune Bay.....	9,991	13.35	11.98	15.18	12.67	13.12	9.13	15.75	16.31
15 Burin.....	11,624	15.38	19.80	22.59	22.98	17.59	15.28	13.65	12.99
16 Placentia and St. Mary's...	16,099	12.83	13.29	16.91	15.99	13.29	17.37	15.86	11.36
17 Ferryland.....	5,800	17.20	18.60	16.15	17.03	14.57	16.30	12.81	18.10
18 Labrador.....	3,939	20.52	13.68	16.72	26.60	24.06	25.59	10.77	20.82

Comparative Figures of the Principal Causes of Death for the Past Ten Years.

Causes	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Tuberculosis.....	710	769	698	804	933	801	802	736	692	694
Infantile Convulsions.....	285	277	280	309	333	265	126	115	233	244
Congenital Debility.....	398	572	566	529	472	458	808	773	335	388
Old Age.....	392	491	460	442	461	408	443	354	334	376
Measles	97	1	1	1	177	3	15	12	5	82
Influenza	78	136	52	131	65	71	114	58	25	56
Whooping Cough... ..	11	7	44	41	127	145	7	48	95	66
Diphtheria and Croup.....	163	141	90	61	39	39	14	12	41	34
Pneumonia.....	77	104	116	116	261	166	169	108	170	149
Bronchitis.....	98	97	122	93	129	104	83	69	84	119
Cancer	70	80	42	101	115	110	127	123	114	137
Paralysis, Apoplexy Fits..	105	142	130	127	146	135	138	146	53	144

Population of Newfoundland, December 31st, 1912	239,027
Population of Labrador, December 31st, 1912	3,939
Total	<u>242,966</u>

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DOYLE,
Registrar General.

The Honourable R. Waston,
Colonial Secretary.

TABLE.—Demoninational Returns of Births Marriages

DISTRICTS.	CHURCH OF ENGLAND.							ROMAN CATHOLIC.							METHODIST.			
	Births.			Persons Married.	Deaths.			Births.			Persons Married.	Deaths.			Births.			Persons Married.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
St. John's East and West.....	186	176	362	254	111	106	217	431	412	843	344	281	275	556	119	132	251	143
Harbour Main..	42	38	80	52	20	28	48	54	78	132	54	29	25	54	4	.....	4	6
Port-de-Grave...	50	32	82	35	38	25	63	17	19	36	15	13	12	25	28	32	60	26
Harbour Grace.	91	90	181	102	61	77	138	29	44	73	36	7	8	15	20	8	28	15
Carbonear	16	28	44	10	8	6	14	20	19	39	8	10	11	21	31	27	58	44
Bay-de-Verde ...	11	10	21	4	7	8	15	45	42	87	32	19	19	38	89	96	185	74
Trinity	144	106	250	134	95	83	178	18	11	29	18	4	3	7	137	109	246	87
Bonavista	117	138	255	147	91	67	158	50	45	95	50	29	34	63	137	157	294	158
Fogo	47	40	87	44	22	20	42	12	10	22	18	10	8	18	50	51	101	64
Twillingate....	50	44	94	73	21	24	45	28	16	44	13	5	6	11	165	166	331	249
St Barbe	64	80	144	60	22	21	43	37	43	80	31	12	19	31	53	45	98	55
St George.....	63	53	116	38	24	10	34	120	99	219	111	28	35	63	19	14	33	8
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	101	100	201	103	43	53	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	22	41	18
Fortune Bay.....	119	90	209	105	51	66	117	24	26	50	36	16	21	37	3	2	5	3
Burin	34	26	60	41	14	13	27	42	62	104	42	23	11	34	64	70	134	68
Placentia and St. Mary's....	22	23	45	21	11	8	19	190	194	374	206	73	80	153	11	8	19	7
Ferryland	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	83	64	147	52	54	48	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labrador	10	16	26	9	12	4	16	4	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	8	13	21	4
Total.....	1169	1090	2259	1232	654	619	1273	1194	1184	2378	1072	613	615	1228	957	952	1909	1929

and Deaths for Year ended December 31st, 1911.

DIST.			PRESBYTERIAN.				CONGREGATION'L				SALVATION ARMY				OTHER DENOM'S																
Deaths.			Births		Persons Married.	Deaths		Births		Persons Married.	Deaths		Births		Persons Married.	Deaths															
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.										
101	98	199	6	14	20	21	...	2	2	4	...	4	1	1	3	4	18	13	31	14	19	14	33	1	...	1	3	...	...
1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	24	44	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	20	31	1	2	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	7	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	18	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	68	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	78	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	17	19	36	7	7	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	83	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	35	25	9	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	24	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	16	2	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	72	162	2	4	6	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	34	74	68	26	23	49	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
30	22	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	7	19	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
4	5	9	4	6	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	...	2	6	8	2	6	8	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	35	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	22	12	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	4	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	21	39	31	30	31	61
599	564	564	13	26	39	25	4	4	8	11	7	18	4	4	9	13	146	121	267	162	72	74	164	19	21	40	37	30	31	61	

*These Births, Marriages and Deaths were reported by the Moravian Missionaries.

TABLE II.—Registration Returns of Births, Marriages

DISTRICTS	Births			Persons Married	Deaths			Deaths Arranged as Regards Age							
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Births to 1 Year	1 Year to 5 Years	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. and W. Harbor Main.....	765	747	1112	780	513	498	1011	290	126	31	25	34	60	46	49
Port de Grave.....	101	116	217	112	50	58	108	27	11	3	5	4	9	3	1
Harbor Grace.....	97	85	182	76	72	63	135	28	10	1	.....	3	14	8	4
Carbonear	146	147	293	160	81	110	191	39	17	3	7	6	17	10	8
Bay de Verde.....	70	75	145	62	53	38	91	19	10	2	1	4	6	3	4
Trinity	145	148	293	110	93	99	188	49	24	8	4	7	12	14	12
Bonavista	317	245	562	246	208	170	378	102	39	14	10	14	43	26	22
Fogo	326	353	697	380	194	191	385	107	58	14	14	20	26	31	17
Twillingate.....	120	106	226	128	52	55	107	20	14	7	2	5	8	11	6
St. Barbe.....	285	264	549	408	143	125	268	78	29	5	6	18	29	21	16
St. George.....	166	175	341	166	65	62	127	29	15	3	3	4	28	6	3
Burgeo and LaPoile...	206	172	378	160	57	50	107	27	8	2	3	6	18	8	7
Fortune Bay.....	120	122	242	124	50	62	112	32	12	3	2	3	15	10	5
Burin	154	131	285	146	69	94	163	45	9	5	6	6	18	15	7
Placentia & St. Mary's	148	172	320	164	85	66	151	37	15	7	3	15	21	8	4
Ferryland	218	229	447	238	89	94	183	23	6	5	3	14	21	14	19
Labrador	85	64	149	52	57	48	105	15	7	4	1	6	6	12	4
	40	50	90	50	45	37	82	24	1	4	4	4	8	6	8
Total	3509	3401	6910	3562	1976	1916	3892	991	411	121	101	173	359	252	196

and Deaths, for Year ended December 31st, 1911.

Deaths Arranged as 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	Quadruplets
59	107	101	64	12	...	7	1011	56	11	...	1
9	12	13	10	...	...	1	108	1	2	...	...
7	18	27	16	...	...	...	135	1	4	...	...
12	20	29	16	6	...	1	191	3	3	...	...
8	10	16	6	2	...	...	91	.....	1	...	...
10	15	17	11	5	...	...	188	8	6	...	...
24	27	31	22	3	...	1	378	13	4	...	...
15	31	34	16	2	...	...	385	9	10	1	...
4	7	15	6	2	...	...	107	2	1	...	...
13	22	19	8	3	...	1	268	10	4	...	...
4	19	7	5	...	...	1	127	6	...	...	...
9	10	8	1	...	...	...	107	4	1	...	...
3	8	8	10	1	...	...	112	3	2	...	...
14	16	13	8	1	...	...	163	6	1	...	...
9	9	15	5	7	...	...	151	2	2	...	...
6	19	30	15	5	...	3	183	3	1	...	...
3	11	21	12	3	...	...	105	.....	1	...	...
8	5	6	2	...	...	2	82	4	...	...	...
217	366	410	232	46	...	17	3892	129	57	1	1

TABLE III.

TOTALS and RATES

Births	Male	3509	Deaths.....	1976	1781	Per 1,000 of 242,966 population	28.44					
									Female	3401	1916	7.33

TABLE IV.—Total Deaths by Individual Diseases by Districts, Year ended December 31st, 1911.

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	Bur. & LaPoile	Fortune Bay			Burin	Pl. & St. Mary's	Ferryland	Labrador
1.—General Diseases																			
<i>(A. Epidemic Diseases)</i>																			
Typhoid Fever.....	4			1	1	1	2	6		4			6	1	2	1			29
Typhus Fever.....	7																		7
Malarial Fever.....																			
Smallpox.....																			
Measles.....	28	3		3			3	9	2	7	3		8	15		1			82
Scarlet Fever.....	1									1			5	3					10
Whooping Cough.....	11					1	10	32	3	7			2						66
Diphtheria and Croup.....	10				1	4	2	2	1	1	2		1	1	2		7		34
Influenza.....	1		1	2		1	1	13	1	2	1		3	10	4	1	3	12	56
Dysentery.....																1			1
Erysipelas.....	1		1				3		1					1				1	7
Other epidemic diseases.....																			292
<i>(B. Other General Diseases)</i>																			
Septicaemia.....	6	2	2	1		1	3	1				1						1	18
Tuberculosis of Lungs.....	120	12	24	43	8	40	79	64	28	57	27	21	20	27	38	50	22	14	694
Tuberculosis of Larynx.....							2	2								2			6
Tuberculosis Meningitis.....	9			2			1								2		1		15
Abdominal Tuberculosis.....	9						1			1		2							13
Pott's Disease.....																			
Tuberculosis Abscess.....																			
White Swelling.....																			
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	1									1									2
General Tuberculosis.....	1																	2	3
Scrofula.....																		1	1
Veneral diseases.....	1																	1	2
Cancer of mouth.....								2		1									3
Cancer of stomach and liver.....	12		3	6	3	5	5	8	3	4		2		2		1	2		56
Cancer of intestines.....	4						3	1			1				1				10
Cancer of genital organs.....	2			3		1		1		1						1			9
Cancer of breast.....	3						3												6
Cancer of Skin.....																			
Cancer of other unspecified organs.....	12	1	3	1	1	3	3		1	8		3	2		4	3	1	1	53
Tumours.....	1	1						6	1	1			2						6
Rheumatism.....	5	1				2	1					1		2	5	1			18
Diabetes.....	1	1	1								1	1		2			2		9
Anaemia, Leukaemia.....	5				1					1					1				9
Alcoholism.....	1							1	1										2
Chronic poisonings.....																			
Other General Diseases.....	1																		1
II.—Nervous System																			
Encephalitis.....																			
Meningitis.....	22	1	1	2	3	6	4	7	1	6	3	2		2	1	1	3		65
Locomotor ataxia.....	1																		1
Other diseases of spinal cord.....							1									1			2
Apoplexy.....	11		1	2		2	1	2			2			1	1	2			25
Softening of Brain.....	1				1					1									3
Paralysis.....	19	2	4	8	6	8	11	5	2	9	2	2	4	7	3	3	3	2	100
General paralysis of Insane.....																			
Other forms, menral disease.....	1						1								2	1	1		5
Other diseases of brain.....	14		1	3			8	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	47

TABLE IV.—Total Deaths by Individual Diseases by Districts, Year ended December 31st, 1911.

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	Bur. & LaPoile	Fortune Bay			Burin	Pl. & St. Mary's	Ferryland	Labrador
Nervous System (Continued)																			
Epilepsy	5		1			2	5	2		3				1					19
Convulsions	60	7	9	7	12	7	33	24	10	19	4	3	3	16	6	10	11	3	244
Tetanus							1												1
Other diseases nervous syst.	6				1				1	1									9
III.—Circulatory System																			
Pericarditis	2																		2
Endocarditis.. . . .	14			1			1	2		4		1				2	2		27
Heart Disease	46	7	4	6	7	7	7	5	3	9	3	4		2		4		1	115
Angina pectoris	3				1		2									2			8
Diseases of arteries	7			1				1											9
Embolism and thrombosis													1						2
Diseases of veins																			
Diseases of lymphatics.. . . .																			
Other diseases circul'ry syst	2																		2
IV.—Respiratory System																			
Diseases of larynx	3	1		1				5											10
Diseases of the thyroid body																			
Acute bronchitis.. . . .	22	6	2	4	1	7	12	4	1	8	2			1	3	1		3	77
Chronic bronchitis.. . . .	15		1	10			5	1	2	3				2	1		1	1	42
Broncho-pneumonia	11		8			4		1	11										35
Pneumonia	51	2		4	2	17	9	19		20	3	7	1	3	1	6	2	2	149
Pleurisy	2				1		1									1	1	1	7
Congestion of lungs	1				1			1						1	1				5
Gangrene of lungs	1																		1
Asthma and emphysema	4		2	1		1	1	1					1			2			13
Hemorrhage of lungs	6	2	3			2	6	1		1						1			22
Other diseases of respiratory system, phthisis excp'd.	2						1												3
V.—Digestive System																			
Diseases of mouth										1									1
Tonsilitis						1		1		1	1								4
Other diseases of phraynx																1			2
Ulcer of stomach										1									2
Gastritis					1					2	1	2	2						8
Other diseases of stomach	8						1	1	1			1		1	1				14
Dentition										2									2
Diarrhoea and enteritis, under two years	95	1	5	9	1	9	7	5	2	1	1		2	12					150
do do 2 yrs and over	2	1	2	1			7	3						1	2	1			20
Hernia				1						2								1	4
Obstruction of intestines	1			1	1		2			6	1	2	2	2		1			19
Other diseases of intestines	6	2			1		4	1		1	1								16
Acute yellow atrophy of liver									1			1		1	1			3	7
Hydatid tumors of liver																			
Cirrnosis of liver	2		1	1							1								5
Billiary calculi	1																		1
Other diseases of liver	2				1			1		1			1					1	7
Diseases of spleen										1									1
Peritonitis, non-puerperal	5	1		1	2		6			1			1	1					18
Appendicitis	4			2		1	1		1							1	1		11
Other dis's of digestive sys.			1							1						1	1		4

TABLE IV.—Total Deaths by Individual Diseases by Districts, Year ended December 31st, 1911.

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	Bur. & LaPoile	Fortune Bay			Burin	Pl. & St. Mary's	Ferryland	Labrador
VI.—Gento-Urinary System																				
Acute nephritis.....	11		3	4	2	3	1	1			1	3				1			30	
Bright's disease.....	9		4		4	4	1	1	1			2	1		3				30	
Other diseases of kidneys.....	3	1							1	1	1	1					2		10	
Calculi of urinary tract.....																				
Diseases of bladder.....	3														3				6	
Dis'es of male genital organs.....																				
Uterine tumor.....																				
Other diseases of uterus.....																				
Ovarian tumor.....																				
Diseases of tubes.....																				
Dis. of female genital organs.....																				
Other dis. genito uninary sy.....							1												1	77
VII.—The Puerperal State																				
Pnerperal septicaemia.....	5	2						3			1		1	3	1	3			19	
Puerperal convulsions.....	1																		1	
Other causes incident to childbirth.....	3		1		1	2	5	5	2	5	4	2	2	5		3	3	2	45	65
VIII.—Diseases of Skin.																				
Gangrene.....																				
Carbuncle.....																				
Abscess.....	1	1										1							3	
Other diseases of the skin.....	1	2	2													1	1		7	10
IX.—Locomotor System.																				
Diseases of the bones.....	1																1		2	
Diseases of the joints.....	1						1	1		1	1		1						6	
Other dis. of locomotor syst.....		1						1											2	10
X.—Malformations.																				
Congenital malformations.....																				
XI.—Early Infancy.																				
Premature birth.....	20	3	1	1	1	6	4			1		1	3	2	1				44	
Congenital debility.....	90	10	8	17	9	14	41	59	1	27	24	20	17	15	16	8	6	6	388	432
XII.—Old Age.																				
	94	21	23	23	10	16	27	32	12	10	11	2	14	15	14	28	19	5	376	376
XIII.—Violence and Other External Causes.																				
Suicides.....	1			2															3	
Fractures and Dislocations.....	4	2	1																7	
Burns and scalds.....	4	2		1	1		1	3		2			1	2	1				18	
Physical phenomena.....																				
Drowning.....	3		4	3	1	1	4	3		2	5			5	9	3		2	45	
Inhalation of poisonous gases.....						1													1	
Other accidental poisonings.....												1							1	2
Other " traumatism.....	4	4		2		2	3	5		3	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	38	
Injuries at birth.....																				
Homicide.....																				114
XIV.—Ill-Defined Diseases.																				
Dropsy.....	2	1	2				2	1		2	2	3	2	1		6			24	
Heart failure.....	16	1	2	5	1	2	14	13	1	3	1	5	1	8	2	7	5	1	88	
Other ill-defined causes.....	12	2	3	2	3	3	10	3	4	6	3	1		3	4	6	1	6	72	
Unknown causes.....	7	1		3		1	3	10	5	3	10	3				1		3	50	234
Totals.....	1011	108	135	191	91	188	378	385	107	268	127	107	112	163	151	183	105	82		

Report of the Medical Superintendent of
the St. John's Lunatic Asylum,
For the Year 1911.

Board of Commissioners.

DR. GEORGE SKELTON, C. H. HUTCHINGS, ESQ., K.C.
 DR. KEEGAN.

DR. DUNCAN, Medical Superintendent.

MISS F. FIELD, Matron.

SAMUEL BUTLER, Chief Assistant.

MICHAEL HOLDEN, Storekeeper.

WILLIAM SPURRELL, Chief of Industrial Department.

JOHN BARNES, Farmer and Gardener.

EDWARD KELLY, Carpenter.

Report of the Medical Superintendent of the St. John's Lunatic Asylum for the year 1911.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Sir—I have the honor to submit to you my report for the year ending December, 1911.

At the beginning of the year there were in the Asylum 255 patients—137 men and 118 women. There were admitted during the year 139 patients—81 men and 58 women.

During the greater part of the year our wards were over-crowded. Our average daily attendance was 261—a larger number than our accommodation admits of, with due regard to the comfort and health of the patients. We discharged during the year 77 patients—50 men and 27 women.

Our death rate during the year was much larger than usual. There were 61 deaths—36 men and 25 women. The increase was largely due to an outbreak of measles, a severe epidemic of grippe, and by the increasing tendency to send in old people who are not properly mental cases, but who make so much demand on their relatives for extra care and attention that they are glad to place the responsibility on others. There were twenty cases over 70, and some of these were over 80 years of age.

During the year the work of the Institution has gone on satisfactorily. A new fence has been put up by the patients in the main road, in front of the Asylum, and the main water supply pipes have been repaired by our engineer, assisted by some of the patients.

Our Industrial Department has been working satisfactorily during the year. All our boots and shoes have been made there; also brushes and mats, and a considerable quantity of twine has been made into nets.

The farm and garden have given constant employment to many of the patients. Our potato crop has not been so large as usual, owing to the appearance of disease in part of the ground the previous year, but what we had were good and free from disease, and our turnips and cabbage were good.

As I understand that the Government is about to make arrangements for the building of a new Asylum, I think it is hardly necessary to draw attention to the oft-repeated request for more accommodation and suitable

quarters for the consumptive patients. The laundry and kitchens will, I am sure, receive attention, as the existing ones are utterly unfit for the purpose.

Insanity is slowly but surely increasing amongst us, though we are very much below the average of other countries. The ratio of the States and England is over one in three hundred persons, and ours is about one per thousand. It would be well to allow a liberal margin for increase.

Our thanks are due to the clergymen of the different denominations, who have been so regular and attentive in their attendance on the patients, and to Miss Cole and the friends who have given us assistance in our various entertainments.

I have also to thank our matron, Miss Field, and the different members of the staff for their cordial assistance in everything that has been for the benefit of the patients.

In conclusion, I beg to extend to the members of the Board my sincere thanks for the interest they have manifested in the Asylum, and the readiness with which they have granted, when possible, anything for the benefit of the Institution.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN G. DUNCAN.

TABLE NO. I

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending December 31st, 1911.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1911.....	137	118	255
Admitted during 1911.....	81	58	139
Total under treatment during year..	218	176	394
Daily average during the year.....	137	124	261
Discharged during the Year.....	50	27	77
Died.....	36	25	61
Remaining January, 1912.....	132	124	256

TABLE NO. II.

Admission.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First Admission.....	50	42	92
Second ".....	14	11	25
Third ".....	9	.....	9
Fourth and over.....	8	5	13
	81	58	139

TABLE NO. III.

Religion of Patients.	Admitted during the Year.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Roman Catholic.....	44	27	71
Church of England.....	23	17	40
Methodist.....	12	10	22
Salvation Army.....	2	21	4
Presbyterian.....	.....	.....	.....
Congregational.....	.....	2	2
Total.....	81	58	139

TABLE NO. IV.

Ages	Admitted During the Year		
	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 Years.....	5	3	8
From 20 to 30 Years.....	16	15	31
From 30 to 40 Years.....	15	5	20
From 40 to 50 Years.....	5	15	20
From 50 to 60 Years.....	16	8	24
From 60 to 70 Years.....	15	5	20
From 70 to 80 Years.....	8	6	14
From 80 to 90 Years.....	1	1	2
	81	58	139

TABLE NO. V.

Ages	Discharged during the Year		
	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 Years.....	4	.....	4
From 20 to 30 Years.....	8	8	16
From 30 to 40 Years.....	12	5	17
From 40 to 50 Years.....	2	8	10
From 50 to 60 Years.....	9	2	11
From 60 to 70 Years.....	8	2	10
From 70 to 80 Years.....	7	2	9
	50	27	77

TABLE NO. VI.

Cause of Death	Men	Women	Total
Abscess of Brain.....	.....	1	1
Senile Debility.....	5	5	10
Epilepsy.....	2	.....	1
Pneumonia.....	5	.....	5
Apoplexy.....	2	1	3
Tumor of Brain.....	.....	1	1
Erysipelas.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis.....	1	1	2
Heart Disease.....	5	4	9
Measles and Pneumonia.....	.....	2	2
Softening of Brain.....	1	3	4
Rupture of Blood Vessel.....	1	.....	1
Bright's Disease.....	2	.....	2
Diarrhoea.....	1	.....	1
Cancer.....	1	.....	1
Consumption.....	11	5	16
	38	23	61

TABLE NO. VII.

Civil Condition	Remaining in Institution		
	Men	Women	Total
Single	92	63	155
Married.....	35	30	65
Widowed	5	31	36
	132	124	256

TABLE NO. VIII.

Districts	Number from Each District		
	Men	Women	Total
Bonavista	7	7	14
Bay de Verde	1	2	3
Burin.....	13	3	16
Burgeo	1	2	3
Carbonear	5	6	11
Ferryland.....	2	6	8
Fogo	4	2	6
Fortune..	3	3	6
Harbor Main	8	4	12
Harbor Grace.....	5	14	19
Labrador..	3	1	4
Placentia.....	7	10	17
Port de Grave.....	5	6	11
St. Barbe..	4	2	6
St. George	7	2	9
St. John's East.....	17	16	33
St. John's West.....	27	23	50
Trinity	6	10	16
Twillingate	7	5	12
	132	123	256

TABLE NO. IX.

List of Articles Made and Repaired in Sewing Room for the Year Ending December 31st, 1911.

Made.		Repaired.	
Sheets.....	405	Shirts.....	3745
Pillow Slips.....	370	Prs. Drawers.....	4218
Shirts.....	278	Sheets.....	1038
prs. Pants.....	108	Prs. Drawers.....	3558
Paliasse Covers.....	277	Pillow Slips.....	163
Shrouds.....	61	Singlets.....	1290
Chemises.....	151	Coats.....	3484
Prs. Drawers.....	134	Vests.....	1410
Dresses.....	64	Blankets.....	425
Night Dresses.....	64	Bed Spreads.....	247
Aprons.....	35	Prs. Hose.....	5365
Coats.....	14	Dresses.....	168
Petticoats.....	18	Blouses.....	50
Towels.....	42	Chemises.....	235
Curtains.....	15	Night Dresses.....	63
Bed Jackets.....	14	Petticoats.....	243
Collars.....	30		
Nurses' and Domestic's Caps.....	52	Total.....	25602
Neck Ties.....	44		
Table Cloths.....	14	ARTICLES KNITTED.	
Laundry and Tea Bags.....	37	Prs. Hose.....	195
Cushin Covers.....	8	Prs. Mitts.....	22
Total.....	2157	Total.....	217

TABLE NO. X.

Lists of Needlework Done in the Wards—Articles Made and Repaired.

Made.		Repaired.	
Dresses.....	168	Dresses.....	472
Petticoats.....	41	Petticoats.....	563
Prs. Drawers.....	11	Prs. Drawers.....	420
Chemises.....	38	Chemises.....	658
Towels.....	87	Night Dresses.....	221
Night Dresses.....	6	Aprons.....	245
Aprons.....	210	Bed Spreads.....	154
Handkerchiefs.....	55	Sheets.....	295
Blouses.....	7	Singlets.....	434
Cushin Covers.....	2	Prs. Stockings.....	4350
Pillows.....	8		
Pinafores.....	11	Total.....	7812
Mats Hooked.....	2		
Bed Spreads.....	16	Knitted—Prs. Stockings.....	231
Sheets.....	10	Prs. Gloves.....	1
Quilts.....	4		
Collars.....	5		
Total.....	681		

TABLE NO. XI.

Report of Work Done in Laundry for the Year Ending December 31st, 1911.

Articles	No.	Articles	No.
Sheets.....	23674	Dresses.....	5715
Pillow Slips.....	16772	Aprons.....	10346
Bed Spreads.....	3583	Blouses.....	880
Blankets.....	2304	Collars.....	1797
Chemises.....	4965	Pairs Cuffs.....	1968
Singlets.....	9172	Caps.....	1107
Shirts.....	9105	Table Cloths.....	1096
Pairs Drawers.....	11460	Table Napkins.....	894
Petticoats.....	3466	Corset Covers.....	676
Night Dresses.....	3446	Tray Cloths.....	1106
Combinations.....	350	D'Oyleys, etc.....	925
Pairs Pants.....	1349	Handkerchiefs.....	3328
Coats.....	1498	Pinafores.....	319
Towels.....	4699	Pairs Curtains.....	60
Vests.....	700	Sundries.....	2345
Pairs Stockings.....	8380		
Paliasse Covers.....	332	Total.....	137818

TABLE NO. XII.

List of Articles Washed in Wards for Year ending December 31, 1911.

Articles	No.	Articles	No.
Sheets.....	882	Handkerchiefs	102
Pillow Slips.....	304	Bed Spreads.....	59
Night Dresses.....	375	Pairs Stockings.....	4717
Chemises.....	516		
Singlets.....	238	Total.....	3920
Pairs Drawers.....	397		
Petticoats.....	360	Ward I.....	1474
Dresses.....	221	Ward II.....	2574
Aprons.....	879	Ward III.....	1458
Pinafores.....	91	Ward IV.....	1153
Blankets.....	49	Ward V.....	2661
Towels.....	118		
Shawls.....	3	Total.....	9320

TABLE NO. XIII.
Showing Admissions and Discharges and Nett Annual Increase from the Opening of the Asylum.

Date	Received			Discharged			Remaining			Expenditure
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1854.....	7	5	12	6	4	10	30	20	50	£ 1,870 7 1
1855.....	24	20	44	18	14	32	36	26	62	1,700 0 0
1856.....	21	18	39	20	18	38	37	26	63	2,424 1 0
1857.....	18	17	35	20	19	39	35	24	59	2,153 18 8
1858.....	23	19	42	14	13	27	44	30	74	3,626 18 5
1859.....	35	28	63	30	22	52	45	40	85	3,017 11 10
1860.....	36	28	64	29	24	53	52	44	96	3,577 11 6
1861.....	40	15	55	34	13	47	58	46	104	3,413 3 2
1862.....	29	20	49	29	21	50	58	45	103	3,983 1 11
1863.....	20	17	37	16	18	34	62	44	106	3,502 14 1
1864.....	28	12	40	31	8	39	59	48	107	3,980 5 5
1865.....	18	8	26	22	10	32	45	46	101	\$14,905 42
1866.....	19	11	30	20	14	34	54	43	97	14,979 85
1867.....	27	15	42	24	14	38	57	44	101	15,943 05
1868.....	16	12	28	18	12	30	55	44	99	13,634 43
1869.....	20	16	36	22	19	41	53	41	94	14,014 09
1870.....	20	15	35	20	16	36	57	36	93	13,856 63
1871.....	31	26	57	33	22	55	55	40	95	15,431 37
1872.....	16	16	32	16	13	39	55	43	98	19,167 75
1873.....	20	26	46	19	22	41	56	47	103	19,463 35
1874.....	23	20	43	22	15	37	57	52	109	20,743 72
1875.....	25	32	57	24	19	43	58	65	123	20,705 27
1876.....	34	26	60	32	23	55	60	68	128	19,550 88
1877.....	48	25	73	32	23	55	76	70	146	21,117 77
1878.....	31	23	54	21	28	49	86	65	151	19,500 00
1879.....	17	28	45	19	23	42	84	70	154	19,018 35
1880.....	26	29	55	22	28	50	88	71	159	19,780 54
1881.....	23	24	47	21	29	50	90	66	156	19,655 70
1882.....	25	38	63	20	35	55	95	69	164	20,342 15
1883.....	26	21	57	41	28	69	90	62	152	18,461 65
1884.....	46	51	97	43	30	73	93	83	176	21,124 52
1885.....	50	45	95	44	37	81	99	91	190	20,393 37
1886.....	42	40	82	46	43	88	95	89	184	18,252 39
1887.....	48	39	87	44	38	82	99	90	189	18,958 38
1888.....	53	37	90	55	40	95	97	87	184	17,906 76
1889.....	55	43	98	61	47	108	91	82	173	20,503 10
1890.....	45	40	85	39	34	73	97	89	186	25,776 18
1891.....	51	39	90	57	46	103	91	82	173	23,963 07
1892.....	58	39	97	65	69	134	84	52	136	19,750 91
1893.....	61	66	127	56	59	115	89	59	148	24,701 08
1894.....	66	52	118	61	48	109	94	63	157	24,687 44
1895.....	50	44	94	57	51	108	87	56	143	21,500 00
1896.....	39	41	80	39	34	73	91	59	153	21,853 19
1897.....	41	31	72	45	29	74	87	64	151	22,337 21
1898.....	39	38	77	38	37	75	88	65	153	25,362 00
1899.....	44	39	83	36	33	69	96	71	167	24,574 00
1900.....	57	43	100	66	31	97	87	83	170	26,136 16
1901.....	61	43	104	46	37	103	94	77	171	2,619 31
1902.....	62	38	100	53	30	83	103	85	188	30,623 16
1903.....	62	52	114	59	55	114	106	83	189	29,308 15
1904.....	52	55	107	52	32	84	106	106	212	30,058 76
1905.....	71	57	128	65	52	117	112	111	223	.....
1906.....	43	44	86	42	48	90	111	107	218	30,024 55
1907.....	62	63	125	57	49	106	117	121	238	33,550 74
1908.....	43	63	106	34	70	104	126	114	240	34,568 41
1909.....	73	62	135	74	58	132	125	112	243	40,384 33
1910.....	76	75	151	65	74	139	137	118	255	38,275 73
1911.....	81	58	139	86	52	138	132	124	256	43,000 00

Graduating Scale Showing the Daily Quantities of

No. of Inmates	1		2		3		4	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
BREAKFAST.								
Bread		4		8		12	1	
Butter		$\frac{1}{2}$		1		$1\frac{1}{2}$		2
Oatmeal		$2\frac{1}{2}$		5		$7\frac{1}{2}$		10
Molasses		$\frac{1}{2}$		1		$1\frac{1}{2}$		2
Milk	$\frac{1}{10}$	pt.	$\frac{2}{10}$	pts.	$\frac{3}{10}$	pts.	$\frac{4}{10}$	pts.
Sugar		$\frac{3}{4}$		$1\frac{1}{2}$		$2\frac{1}{2}$		3
Tea		$\frac{1}{8}$		2-8		$\frac{3}{8}$		$\frac{1}{2}$
DINNER.								
Beef		10	1	4	1	14	2	8
Pork		8	1		1	8	2	
Fish (Salt)		12	1	8	2	4	3	
Herring	1		2		3		4	
Peas		6		12	1	2	1	8
Beans (Calavances)		4		8		12	1	
Bread		4		8		12	1	
Molasses		$\frac{1}{2}$		1		$1\frac{1}{2}$		2
Potatoes	1		2		3		4	
Turnip (Dinner)	$\frac{1}{2}$		1		$1\frac{1}{2}$		2	
Turnip (Soup)		3		6		8		12
Beet		4		8		12	1	
Salt		1		2		3		4
Rice		2		4		6		8
LUNCH.								
Bread		4		8		12	1	
Cheese		1		2		3		4
SUPPER.								
Bread		12	1	8	2	4	3	
Tea		$\frac{1}{8}$		2-8		$\frac{3}{8}$		$\frac{1}{2}$
Butter		$\frac{1}{2}$		1		$1\frac{1}{2}$		2
Sugar		$\frac{3}{4}$		$1\frac{1}{2}$		$3\frac{1}{4}$		3
Milk	$\frac{1}{10}$	pt.	$\frac{2}{10}$	pts.	$\frac{3}{10}$	pts.	$\frac{4}{10}$	pts.

Different Articles of Diet Allowed per Head.

5		6		7		8		9		10	
lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
1	4 2½ 12½ 2½	1	8 3 15 3	1	12 3½ 1½ 3½	2	4 4 4	2	4 4½ 6½ 4½	2	8 5 9 5
	$\frac{5}{10}$ pts.		$\frac{6}{10}$ pts.		$\frac{7}{10}$ pts.		$\frac{8}{10}$ pts.		$\frac{9}{10}$ pts.		1 pint
	3¾ ⅝		4½ 6-8		5¼ ⅞		6 1		6¾ 1¼		½ 1½
3	2	3	12	4	6	5		4	10	6	4
2	8	3		3	8	4		4	8	5	
3	12	4	8	5	4	6		6	12	7	8
5		6		7		8		9		10	
1	14	2	4	2	10	3		3	6	4	12
1	4	1	8	1	12	2		2	4	2	8
1	4	1	8	1	12	2		2	4	2	8
	2½		3		3½		4		4½		5
5		6		7		8		9		10	
2½		3		3½		4		4½		5	
	15	1	2	1	5	1	8	1	11	1	14
1	4	1	8	1	12	2		2	4	2	8
	5		6		7		8		9		10
	10		12		14	1		1	2	1	4
1	4	1	6	1	12	2		2	4	2	8
	5		6		7		8		9		10
3	12	4	8	5	4	6		6	12	7	8
	⅝		6-8		⅞		1		1¼		1½
	2½		3		3½		4		4½		5
	3¾		4½		5¼		6		6¾		
	$\frac{5}{10}$ pts.		$\frac{6}{10}$ pts.		$\frac{7}{10}$ pts.		$\frac{8}{10}$ pts.		$\frac{6}{10}$ pts.		1 pint

Report of Commission on Public Health,
1911.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

January 18th, 1912.

*Hon. Robert Watson,
Colonial Secretary.*

Dear Sir:—

I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Government, a copy of the Report on the Commission on Public Health up to December 31st, 1911.

Yours truly,

JOHN HARVEY.

Chairman.

Report of Commission on Public Health, 1911.

The Commission on Public Health have continued their investigations and active work during the year just closed, and now beg to report for the consideration of the Government as follows—

1. They beg reference to the two previous interim reports submitted at the close of 1909 and 1910, respectively, of which this report is a continuation.
2. The Commission have continued, as heretofore, to carry on their active work in close conjunction with the A.P.C. and with the Department of Public Health in St. John's.
3. MORTALITY FOR 1910—

The marked reduction in the general death rate of the Colony, referred to in the Commission's last report, and also the reduction under the two great heads of Mortality—Consumption and Infantile Mortality—have continued up to the end of 1910, being the latest date at which the figures are at present available, and this cannot fail to be a matter of much gratification.

- (a) The total mortality figures for the past six years have been as follows—

1905	3,925
1906	4,663
1907	4,122
1908	4,143
1909	3,683
1910	3,673

For 1901, the total deaths were 3,865.

The total death rate per 1,000 living is in 1910, 15.2.

For the United Kingdom it was in 1909, 14.8.

- (b) Our tables of Vital Statistics state the deaths from Consumption of the Lungs—mostly adults—as follows—

1905	804	3.5
1906	933	4.
1907	801	3.42
1908	802	3.38
1909	736	3.1
1910	692	2.82

The progressive improvement previously noted seems, therefore, to be still in evidence, though it must be noted that our Statistics are not entirely reliable. Furthermore, for purposes of comparison with the death rates of other countries, it must not be forgotten that for these countries the deaths from Tuberculosis include all forms of Tuberculosis. It is probable that the deaths from Tuberculosis in the Colony for 1910 numbered fully 1,000, being equivalent to a rate of over four per thousand living, against a similar rate of 1.52 in England.

(Attention was called in 1907, through a pamphlet issued by the A.P.C., to some phases of the monetary loss* being then incurred by the Colony through Tuberculosis of the Lungs, and Appendix A of this Report, compiled therefrom, deals with the subject. It is quite evident that any reasonable expenditure made in reducing the deaths from this cause will be a good investment, even if regarded solely from the point of view of the monetary profit and loss).

- (c) INFANTILE MORTALITY again forms the largest single item in the mortality tables. Much of this is preventable, a lamentable proportion of the deaths being due to improper feeding and general ignorance on the part of the mothers. But, as previously noted, it is not so serious an item from the point of view of the general welfare as is Pulmonary Tuberculosis, because the infantile death rate is in the nature of things high in all countries, and also because a life of less than one year old does not represent the investment to the community nor the value as a social and financial asset that one of 20 to 45 years does.

Deaths from infantile mortality for the past six years are as follows—

1905	1,028
1906	1,195
1907	1,015
1908	1,062
1909	1,032
1910	1,017

These figures are in the ratio of 15.2 deaths to 100 births, against a similar rate of 11.76 in England and Wales in 1907.

- (d) The figures for CANCER, the growth of which was reported upon last year, are as follows—

1905	102
1906	116
1907	110
1908	131
1909	123
1910	114

In 1901, deaths from Cancer amounted to 88.

Before leaving this subject, it is interesting to note that the death rate of Newfoundland, eliminating our excess in the items of Tuberculosis and Infantile Mortality (which in both cases will fortunately readily respond to judicious effort), will probably compare quite favorably with that of any other country. Thus, while our general death rate is 15.2 per thousand living, against 14.8 in England, or only slightly in excess, our Tubercular rate is approximately 4 against 1.52, showing of what vital importance to this Colony is the fight against Consumption and its predisposing causes.

4. THE CITY OF ST. JOHN'S continues to exhibit the highest death rate of any District in the Island. Deaths from Consumption, however, show a marked decline.

The Commission again emphasize—

- (a) The need of grappling with the housing problem, and they submit that a general rebuilding of the poorer part of St. John's is urgently called for. Some practical method should, if possible, be devised whereby owners of property, who are too poor to remodel or rebuild their present houses could be put in a position to borrow funds for this purpose at a low rate of interest.
- (b) The need of enforcing the present Municipal Regulations as to inspection.
- (c) The enactment of a measure for compulsory education for the city. The Commission believe this would have a marked effect on the health of the town, as well as on its social well being.
- (d) The creation of machinery and powers for the compulsory removal of advanced consumptives from crowded dwelling to a public institution, where they can be properly looked after, thus thus ensuring a compulsory segregation of the most dangerous cases. Elimination of these foci of infection would probably do

more to arrest further dissemination of disease than any other single measure.

- (e) A moderate anti-spitting law for St. John's, if not for the whole Colony.

5. SIGNAL HILL HOSPITAL—

An average of from 20 to 30 consumptive patients have been constantly under treatment at this hospital, with marked success. It is impossible to speak too highly of the work that is being quietly done by Dr. Campbell and his staff at this institution. A very large number of patients, many of them in an advanced stage of consumption, have been greatly improved, and those who have voluntarily gone there, while benefitting themselves, at the same time have relieved their families from the ever-present danger of infection.

Dr. Campbell is making a report direct, so that the Commission need not refer to the matter, beyond suggesting that the value of such an institution would be very greatly enhanced if powers were vested in the Public Health Department to compel those cases that were endangering the lives of their households, and so of the community, to remove to the hospital.

6. VITAL STATISTICS

The reporting of births and deaths from the districts outside of St. John's continues to be, in many cases, by no means satisfactory, though this is in no way due to any fault on the part of the official in charge of the statistics. The main trouble lies with a small percentage of the returning officers, who for some unaccountable reason will not send in returns at the proper time, notwithstanding that this Commission has, for the past two years, paid a bonus for prompt reporting.

7. WORK OF THE COMMISSION—

During the past two and a half years since the appointment of the Commission, the following objects have been kept in view and actively pursued as far as the organization and the funds at their disposal have permitted.

- (a) Getting in touch with and enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of prominent men throughout the Colony, and particularly of the medical men, and obtaining the benefit of the views and advice of these gentlemen.

- (b) Assisting in the distribution of literature of various kinds, sputum cups, paper handkerchiefs, etc.
 - (c) Keeping a competent man visiting different parts of the Island, lecturing and awakening public interest, and reporting upon local conditions. This has entailed a considerable amount of travelling on the part of Mr. Roberts and Dr. Wakefield.
 - (d) Carrying on a regular house-to-house visiting campaign by nurses, both in St. John's and the outports.
 - (e) Assisting the School Inspectors in their efforts to improve the schools and the teaching of hygiene.
 - (f) Arranging to segregate and to care for same, at least, of the individual consumptive cases in the Signal Hill Hospital, and by the Shack System in St. Anthony, and by the institution of a Night Camp in St. John's.
 - (g) Inducing a more extensive employment of fumigation in connection with infected houses and in the coastal passenger service.
 - (h) Improving the Vital Statistics.
 - (i) Making arrangements for inaugurating a small anti-consumption exhibit in connection with the new Seamen's Institute.
8. They have to acknowledge the ready support of the Government in the prompt issuance of regulations bearing upon the subjects of Interment, Fumigation, Death Certificates, Compulsory Notification and in the remodeling of the Signal Hill Hospital, a work which has already justified itself.

9. LITERATURE—

During 1910 a large amount of literature has been again circulated through the A.P.C. and other channels, and activity in this direction is still being maintained. Besides the regular notices, leaflets and pamphlets, a monthly series of posters are, with the co-operation of the Postmaster-General, being exhibited at all the Post Offices throughout the Colony. A School Calendar, designed to interest the children in matters hygienic, has been sent to every school, and an instruction card for mothers upon the treatment of infants is now ready for distribution.

Upwards of one thousand communications, besides circulars, have been received and sent during 1911 in connection with the work of the Commission.

Circulars and forms for the use of dairymen and milk users of St. John's have also been drawn up by Dr. Wakefield, and are now in the press.

10. DR. WAKEFIELD—

The Commission have very great pleasure in recording that Dr. A. W. Wakefield, who has already had a large experience of the general medical problems of Newfoundland, has volunteered his services without charge, for a period of twelve months, in the interests of the war upon Consumption. For his general action in this matter, Dr. Wakefield deserves the thanks of the entire community, and it is unnecessary to say that his offer was immediately availed of. Dr. Wakefield has taken up the active superintendence of the campaign against Consumption with characteristic energy.

During the latter part of the year, visits were paid by him and public meetings held at a number of places in Conception and Trinity Bays, and work in the lumber camps on the Exploits has been begun and will be further pushed by him during the winter.

In addition to this, Dr. Wakefield has spent some time in investigating and is endeavoring to arrange for the further improvements of the milk and meat supply of St. John's. It must be noted that the Dept. of Public Health in St. John's has for a long time past, although inadequately equipped in every way, done good work in connection with this matter by a fairly complete and regular inspection of dairies, and that their efforts have already been instrumental in greatly improving conditions.

As Dr. Wakefield is reporting directly to the Government in regard to these matters, they will not be dealt with at length in this report, but it is very pleasant to note the fact that a strong desire has been evinced by many of the more prominent dairymen to second Dr. Wakefield's efforts to further ensure a supply of the best milk for St. John's.

It is unnecessary to dwell here upon the need of some proper inspection of meat and cattle coming to this Colony, as the subject has been so frequently referred to as to have become a platitude.

In considering the local meat and milk supply, a very important question is likely to arise as to the way in which cattle now in the Colony which react to the Tuberculin test, and which, therefore, come under the category of infected cattle, ought to be dealt with.

Some countries recommend the immediate destruction of all animals that are seriously affected, but make no provision for compensating the owner. It is felt that such a method would be inadvisable in this country. For the purpose, therefore, of obtaining some kind of indication as to what percentage of infected cattle would have to be dealt with, several herds have been tested, at the expense of the Commission. The result has been both unexpected and gratifying. These herds were voluntarily offered by their owners for the experiment. In all, 54 cattle underwent the Tuberculin test, under the supervision of Dr. Donnelly, and of these only two were found to react, and one of these had been but recently imported. It is only fair to state that these herds are doubtless among the best and the best cared for in the Colony but, making full allowance for this fact, it is natural to conclude that it might be ultimately found practicable for the Government to deal with the problem by allowing compensation to the extent of one-half or even two-thirds of the appraised value of those animals which might have to be destroyed. However, the whole question of the desirability of testing herds with Tuberculin, and of the disposal of the animals which react, is a very complicated one and quite beyond the scope of this report, and the Commission make no recommendations in connection with it, merely noting these facts which are of interest and might prove of value at some future time.

II. NURSES—

Throughout the past year, two nurses, Miss Rowsell and Miss LeRoy, have been engaged in house-to-house visiting, and there have been many testimonials to the good results accomplished by them. The following places outside of St. John's have been visited by Miss Rowsell, and a thorough canvas made of each—Harbor Buffett, Mussel Harbor, Mussel Harbor Arm, Marystown, Pushthrough, Bonavista, Elliston, Maberley, Spillar's Cove, The Neck, Twillingate, Herring Neck, Cobb's Arm, Moreton's Harbor, Western Head and Change Islands.

An extract from Mr. Rowsell's report, in Appendix B, will be found to be of considerable importance.

During the past year, under Miss LeRoy's care, a night camp was started in the grounds of the General Hospital, and it is hoped that next summer this experiment may be further developed.

In this connection, also, the Commission note with pleasure the inauguration, by the Daughters of the Empire, of the Open Air Sanatoria Treatment of Consumptives, an effort which cannot fail to do good.

12. ENLISTMENT OF OUTPORT DOCTORS—

As indicated in the last report, a limited number of doctors were, early in 1911, appointed to represent the Commission in various outports, and it is felt that the result of the policy is in every way satisfactory.

Extracts from some of the reports of these doctors are given in Appendix C to this report, and in them will be found embodied a partial account of the work done and of the views and recommendations of those best qualified to form opinions upon the Public Health problems of the Colony.

These representatives were asked, among other things, to give special attention to the schools in their districts, and to examine and report upon the water supply and kindred matters.

A reference to the reports will show that this work has been loyally dealt with by these gentlemen, and they give the most satisfactory assurance that the entire medical body throughout Newfoundland may be counted upon for willing co-operation in the more extensive campaign for improved conditions which it is understood the Government have in view. The Commission being unwilling to jeopardize their solvency, have been obliged to limit their appeal for practical co-operation to a comparatively small number of medical men, but they feel that further extension of this system would be most desirable and, indeed, necessary in any policy that may be ultimately adopted.

There are a number of other reports still to be received from medical men.

13. EDUCATION—

A considerable number of school books upon hygiene and physical exercises for schools have been provided, and various small grants have been allotted to the Superintendents for distribution and investment in connection with educational matters.

A course of lectures for teachers in training was given early in 1911 by Dr Tait, to whom the Commission desire to express their warm thanks for time and work voluntarily given. Prizes were awarded to students whose attendance was regular and who were able to pass the examination, which concluded the course.

The Commission have been desirous for a long time past of seeing Domestic Science for girls made a special subject of instruction in the schools, and it is a matter of gratification to know that the Superintendents of Education have now taken the matter definitely in hand, and are likely to bring this departure to a successful issue. The Commission have allocated five hundred dollars to assist this movement, which seems not unlikely to give important results. It should prove a strong factor in the general improvement of household expenditure among the poorer classes and, in addition to this, by bettering the food of the average family, as well as by its effect upon the treatment of children, it is calculated to greatly benefit Public Health.

The Commission are again indebted to Dr. Tait for most kindly undertaking to deliver a further course of lectures to teachers in training for the year 1912.

Prizes will be awarded, as before, to those students who regularly attend the lectures, and who are able to show, at their conclusions, that they have followed them intelligently.

14. REGULAR PERIODICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

This is felt to be a matter of the utmost importance. It has appeared to the Commission from the first that the data to be obtained from inspection would be one of the first essential to a true understanding of these problems. The fact that a very considerable percentage of consumptives contract the infection in childhood, although the disease may not immediately through them into invalidism, and that a large number of tubercular and other affections which may be readily corrected or eliminated if dealt within youth, become permanently fixed, and constitute a lifelong disability if not treated at the period of school life, as well as the case with which national physical tendencies, shortcomings and necessities, can be detected in the average by this means, all combine to accentuate its value

Thus it is evident, from a reference to the reports of the individual examinations made by Dr. H. A. Giovannetti and Dr. Plewes, that there is a marked tendency to deterioration in teeth among Newfoundland children. This, indeed, has been a recognized fact for some time. Doctors and dentists have long ago called attention to it. Here is absolute proof. And this tendency, due probably in part to absence of meat diet and consequent insufficient mastication, in part to want of care of the teeth, and partly, perhaps, to other causes, is one that ultimately seriously affects the general health of the average adult. It tends to weaken digestion and to cause stomach trouble, and predisposes to Consumption and other ills.

Dr. Plewes (see Report C in Appendix), in a detailed analysis of the children in one school examined by him, indicates a quite serious state of things.

It is not stated if the school in question is to be considered below the average, but the Commission express the opinion that the facts herein give warrant to an immediate extension of this enquiry, and that if further examination shows any approximation to such conditions in a considerable number of schools, free medical treatment of school children should be instituted wherever it is possible. Medical inspection of schools by local practitioners can at least be carried out in a considerable number of places without any very heavy expense and with incalculable results to the weal or woe of this Colony.

In further reference to the schools, it is most desirable, as recommended also by Dr. Plewes (*vide report*), that it should be compulsory to devote a few minutes to physical exercises in each session, morning and afternoon, and that teachers should qualify to carry this out. It is undoubtedly a matter of vastly more importance than the same time devoted to the Royal Reader.

Also, that a simple text book on Hygiene, with special reference to local conditions, should be compiled by someone familiar with these local conditions. The Commission are trying to arrange for the production of such a book.

Also, that the subject of cooking, and of ordinary food values, and something in the way of Domestic Science, should be practically introduced into the curriculum of every girls' school. All the medical men with whom the Commission have been in touch hold the opinion that the food standards of Newfoundland households are deplorable, and that they are susceptible of enormous improvement without much, if any, increased expenditure.

Several doctors point out that one of the most important matters connected with the outport school is that of having the rooms cleaned every day. Many of them think that this question has a very momentous bearing upon the well-being of the school children, and it is therefore to be hoped that some solution of such a widespread difficulty may be found.

Finally, while on the whole there has been a very great improvement in school buildings throughout the Colony, there are still many (*vide Dr. Plewes' and other reports*), which are no doubt quite unsuitable and inadequate, and many which ought to be closed; and the nightly

use—or rather abuse—of school rooms for religious and other purposes should be regulated stringently by law, so that the children's health shall not be endangered. If a school room is to be used at all for other than school purposes, it should only be so occasionally, and it should immediately afterwards be thoroughly cleaned and aired.

Spitting in a school room should be summarily dealt with.

15. AUTHORITY OF OUTPORT DOCTORS—

The Commission express the opinion that approved outport medical should be given certain powers and certain responsibilities in connection with the hygienic aspect of the schools where they reside. That these responsibilities should extend to a supervision of the practical teaching of the simple rules of health, to the individual examination and to the treatment of certain ailments of the children, to the sanitary condition of the school and outbuildings, and that their powers should cover the right of excluding any particular child from attendance, as well as the right of closing schools whenever hygienic conditions appear to them to be so bad as to call for such a course, or when any teacher or school board should decline to attend to obvious and easily-remedied defects, either inside or outside the school, to which the resident medical man had called attention.

If this principle were adopted, it is quite certain that in most cases it would prove a stimulus to the teachers and to school boards.

The medical men appointed by the Commission have exhibited a great personal interest in this school work. Lectures and examinations have been inaugurated, and in some cases they have provided prizes out of their own pockets for the purpose of encouraging work on these subjects. In other cases, doctors have added some instruction in recovering the drowned and in administering First Aid for the more common accidents.

16. WATER SUPPLY—

The Commission beg to report that the water supply of a large number, perhaps of the larger number, of the settlements throughout the Colony, is so bad that it is rather a matter for surprise that typhoid and kindred infectious troubles have not been more prevalent and destructive to life than has actually been the case. There can be no doubt that herein the Colony is running a great risk.

A majority of the settlements are supplied from wells. These wells are generally basly located, improperly constructed and insufficiently

protected. One of the first steps that ought to be taken in the interests of safeguarding the Public Health is to employ some competent well-makers, supply them with proper apparatus and material, and after obtaining detailed reports from medical men in each district with regard to this special subject, to begin the improvements and remodelling of the dangerous wells, starting with those places which seem to require it most urgently, such places, for instance, as Trepassey—(vide Dr. Giovannetti's report).

The Commission regard this as very important.

The extracts from Medical Reports appended will give some indication of the conditions prevailing all over the Colony.

17. DISINFECTION AND FUMIGATION OF INFECTED HOUSES—

Fumigation of infected premises has been much more regularly employed since the new regulations were issued, whereby the cost of such fumigation in all cases of death from Consumption was assumed by the Government. The greatest importance is attached to this matter. As pointed out in previous reports, a house once infected may continue to poison and destroy a succession of families, and may easily be the cause of infecting an entire settlement.

The Commission are of opinion that (wherever the conditions permit), this principle should be extended so that any person who requires to have his house fumigated, and produces a certificate from a medical man or clergyman, that his desire is justified, or if the magistrate agrees that it is desirable, then fumigation should be carried out as promptly as possible, at the public expense and in the public interest. Also, that all houses occupied by open cases of Tuberculosis should be fumigated as soon as possible after notification.

Fumigation is not only a most necessary thing in itself but, like all other practical measures, it has a very potent educational value which is of the highest importance.

18. MIDWIVES—

A subject which will sooner or later have to be dealt with in Newfoundland is the licensing of midwives, and the providing of some rudimentary knowledge on their part.

Reference is once again made to Dr. Plews' report regarding this matter, but it is one that has frequently been considered before. There is no doubt but that much permanent misery and suffering is due to

the absence of any but quite incompetent and unskilled aid in so many of the isolated parts of the country.

19. SANITORIA—

This subject was dealt with in the last report, when it was stated that the Commission were unable to recommend the Government to incur the large expense incidental to the adoption of sanatorium treatment on any considerable scale at the present time.

The matter has, however, been urged by some of the medical correspondents of the Commission, whose views commend consideration. It has been suggested that small and inexpensive Sanitoria for individual districts, conducted under the local doctor's eye, should be tried at least experimentally.

The two great difficulties, as pointed out, are, in the first place, how to find early cases, still in the curable state, and how to prevail upon them to abandon their homes and families and stay in an institution long enough to be cured; and, in the second place, how to provide for the rest of the family during the period of treatment. There can be no doubt that if all advanced cases of Consumption could be removed from their houses and properly looked after in special institutions, a great step would have been taken towards terminating the ravages of the disease. Sanitoria have an indirect value in educating the patient while under treatment.

The compulsory withdrawal and segregation within institutions of advanced and incurable cases is a crying need in definite localities, especially in St. John's.

20. TUBERCULIN—

Some revival of interest has recently taken place in the medical world regarding the place of Tuberculin as a curative agent in the treatment of human Tuberculosis. The discussion and reports upon its use and abuse, which have appeared in medical publications from time to time, have been carefully followed by the medical members of the Commission. It seems quite certain that the employment of Tuberculin as a curative agent is still in its experimental stage, and that there is at present considerable danger attached to its use; and the Commission, therefore, beg to report that until a much more complete and general demonstration of its value has been given by proved experiments in other countries, no step should be taken at present to institute a system for combatting Consumption in this country based upon Tuberculin.

There are a number of other methods of treatment and cures competing for adoption and recognition. There are none at present that may be considered to have verified by general assent the claims made for them.

The modern method of treating Consumption, as employed by all the leading authorities and at the great Sanitoria, remains really unchallenged.

At present any other cure must be looked upon as experimental.

21. IN REGARD TO THE GENERAL SITUATION, the Commission expresses the very decided view that, especially for this Colony, the problem of Consumption is essentially one of prevention, and only in a secondary degree one of cure; and they feel that in any policy that may be adopted, this principal ought still to be the guiding consideration.

The Commission have now been at work some two and a half years, and during that time they have given, in the aggregate, a large amount of time, work and thought to these matters.

They feel that the development of the Public Health campaign in this Colony has now reached a stage where it is fast becoming too extensive for a body constituted as they are to expand it very much further.

They, therefore, suggest that a more completely organized body, such as the present Department of Public Health, which is already in touch with practically the entire field, should be put in a position to take over the work which the Commission has conducted to its present stage. In submitting this report, therefore, the Commission desire to say that they are prepared to resign whenever the Government are ready for them to do so.

It is not for the Commission to express any final verdict upon the pioneer work which they have done or the conclusions reached, but they venture, nevertheless, to record their belief that further practical work, if it is to be of much value, must continue upon the lines which have already been instituted. Whoever may administer them, they believe that these are the true lines of progress.

Pending the completion of some such arrangement as above suggested, and in order to prevent any hiatus in the conduct of the movement, the Commission will continue to administer certain items in this programme through 1912. Thus, arrangements have been made to find certain funds in connection with education, and also for payments to certain outport medical men for reports and representation during 1912.

There are also two nurses to pay and a number of minor items, such as travelling expenses, printing, etc., and a laboratory assistant for the Public Health Office.

Roughly, a sum of about One thousand dollars, in addition to what is in hand, is expected to cover what has been thus incurred.

A complete account of the expenditure of the Commission since its appointment will be rendered to the Government in due course.

22. IN CONCLUSION, therefore, the Commission beg to submit the following recommendations—

(a) That the principle of appointing outport medical men as official representatives of a Government Department of Public Health be extended and developed, and that their powers, duties and remuneration shall all be substantially increased. That their responsibilities should exclude, among other things, the periodical examination of schools and school children, and the inspection of halls, etc., and their powers, the compulsory fumigation of houses, the dealing with nuisances dangerous to the Public Health, and the closing of schools which are unsanitary.

(Some of these doctors could perhaps with profit be invited to St. John's by the Government to discuss the entire problem).

(b) That the present system of employing visiting nurses throughout the Colony be further developed and extended.

(c) That the public educational campaign be actively continued by means of lectures, pamphlets, etc., as heretofore, and, if possible, by a small travelling exhibit.

(d) That the greatest attention should be paid to the schools, and that the training of the teachers, the teaching of hygiene and physical exercises, as well as the medical inspection of the children, be rigorously pursued, and that the use of school rooms for any but school purposes be rigidly regulated.

(e) That a competent engineer be at once employed to deal with the defective water supply of many settlements.

(f) That compulsory education be provided for St. John's.

(g) That there be enacted a moderate Anti-Spitting Law. (Vide Appendix D).

- (h) That all fumigations shall be carried out at the public expense, upon application to the authorities, accompanied by proper certificate.
- (i) That the work of the Signal Hill Hospital be continued and extended, and that the Medical Health Officer be granted legal powers to remove dangerous infective cases to said hospital at his discretion.
- (j) That inspection of all cattle and meat arriving in the Colony be enforced, and a public abattoir instituted for St. John's, and that no meat from private slaughter houses should be offered for sale in St. John's.

(Note—It is desirable that a public abattoir should be established in St. John's, and that retailers and vendors of milk should be licensed, and that cattle should be used neither for milk nor for purposes without examination by a veterinary surgeon, but it is probable that a complete programme on these lines is not possible at present.

- (k) That provision be made for some course of instruction and for the gradual introduction of a system of licensing midwives.
 - (l) That there be appointed a small committee of medical men to deal with and regulate the importation, advertisement and sale of patent medicines.
 - (m) And, finally, that the present Department of Public Health be so expanded as to enable it to efficiently assume the administration of some such programme as the foregoing, and generally to pursue the study and improvement of all matters pertaining to the Public Health of the Colony.
23. The Commission are of opinion that a grant of under \$10,000, over and above the salary of the official in charge, would be enough to handle this work for the first year.

This amount would have to be increased as need arose and as seemed justifiable from time to time.

24. The Commission have on hand a large amount of correspondence and complete reports from doctors, nurses and others, which will be placed at the disposal of those taking over the work.

(Signed) JOHN HARVEY, Chairman;
L. E. KEEGAN, Secretary;
N. S. FRASER,
R. A. BREHM.

APPENDIX A.

Consumption in Relation to the Taxpayer

It is certain that two-thirds of all the deaths occurring in this Colony between the ages of twenty and forty-five are caused directly by Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In the year 1907 there were 800 deaths from the disease.

Very few, if any, of these eight hundred deaths OUGHT to have occurred

They might nearly all have been prevented.

Let us make a rough estimate of what these eight hundred preventable deaths are ultimately going to cost the general public of this Colony in hard cash.

(A)—The average adult individual contributes about thirty dollars annually to the revenue. The average expectation of life of these eight hundred victims of Consumption would have been at least twenty years, if Consumption had not been allowed to kill them prematurely. Each of these eight hundred persons would, in the ordinary course of events, have contributed \$30 per annum during the remainder of his life and, on the average, they would have each lived twenty years; that is to say, that each individual would have paid an aggregate amount of \$30 for twenty years, or \$600 cash to the general revenue before he died, if it had not been for Consumption.

These eight hundred persons, at \$600 each, would give a total of nearly half a million dollars, which sum the Colony will ultimately lose in revenue through the deaths caused by Consumption during one year—1907—and this amount will eventually have to be made good by the survivors. This is not fancy, but fact.

Of course, the whole of this loss is not yet realized, because deaths from Consumption have reached their present unprecedented totals only within the past few years. Nevertheless, the actual loss is very large now, and it will very soon reach the figure named.

Consider it another way. The deaths from Consumption have rapidly increased from 654 in the year 1901 (we have no intelligible figures before that date) to 801 in 1907.

During these seven years, 5,369 persons altogether succumbed to Consumption. Now, if these 5,369 persons were alive to-day, as they should be, they would be each paying \$30 per annum to the revenue. These 5,369 persons would be contributing, in all, \$160,000, and those who survive would have to contribute \$160,000 less than they do now. Taxation would be very appreciably reduced. Furthermore, a large number of people who should be alive to-day, were sacrificed to Consumption prior to 1901, say, between the years 1882 and 1901, and the revenue which they would pay, if we had them with us, would amount to a very large additional sum.

We survivors, however, HAVE TO MAKE GOOD THEIR SHARE AND OUR OWN, TOO, simply because Consumption has been allowed to claim its victims and to levy its tribute of human life in an ever-increasing ratio, and almost without check. If eight hundred persons continue to die every year, we shall have at the end of twenty years sixteen thousand fewer people in the Colony than we ought to have, entirely owing to Consumption. It is easy to see how serious this loss must be from a social and financial standpoint, and what an enormous practical difference it would make to the burdens of the taxpaying public if these sixteen thousand people could be saved from destruction.

(B)—In every country, however, there is a special money value attaching to each sound adult person quite apart from his value as a direct contributor of revenue.

The country has protected him and educated him, and to that extent, at least, it has made an investment in him in hard cash; and when he reaches maturity, he is expected, and if he is physically and mentally sound, he will certainly be able to return the country a profit on the investment before he dies.

Suppose there were only twenty people in Newfoundland to-day. It would evidently be so poor a community that if to-morrow the whole of the present population of 230,000 were suddenly dumped into the Colony, almost all of them would immediately have to migrate again or starve. There would be no roads, no boats, no cleared land, no houses, no stocks or food or clothing.

It is manifest that the accumulated property of generations must be in existence before our present population can be supported.

The means of industry are not entirely provided or created by the individuals of to-day, but to a large extent they have been created and saved by our predecessors for the benefit of us who now use them, and our generation will also increase them to the benefit of the general commonwealth, and they will finally pass-on to our successors.

A very low estimate of the monetary value of an individual adult life on this basis in other countries is \$1,000.

Even if we put the value in this country (being a poor country) as low as say \$300, about one year's wages, we get a very large annual loss directly attributable to Consumption.

Annual Loss in General Wealth

800 lives destroyed, at \$300	\$240,000 per annum
Ultimate loss to Revenue at rate of....	500,000 per annum
	—————
	\$740,000

(Note—These figures are based on 800 deaths, whereas the actual mortality from Tuberculosis is more like 1,000. The figures are consequently under-estimated).

Three-quarters of a million, and in addition to this there is the enormous cost of nursing and supporting those who are stricken with the disease, plus all the suffering which these things bring. And do not forget that a major part of the money has to be, or will have to be, made up by those who remain. Every hard-working man in the Colony is obliged to find more money to make good the various losses being caused by Consumption.

(C)—Consider, further, how terribly Consumption and poverty react upon one another. The greatest cause of poverty among civilized communities the world over is Consumption, and how much more is this the case in Newfoundland, where the death rate is from three to four times as great as it is in England.

Evidently, the economic loss to this community from Consumption is such that almost any expenditure in reason is justified, and will show a net gain in the long run.

Vigorous legislation is necessary, and vigorous legislation must come, sooner or later.

APPENDIX B.

Extracts From Miss Rowsell's Report

1911

At Twillingate, the condition of the people is very good. Nearly all have comfortable homes, pleasantly situated, and open windows are in evidence everywhere.

Whilst there are very few advanced cases of Tuberculosis at Twillingate, there are quite a few in the incipient and pronounced stage, and if proper precautions were taken, and proper treatment given, there is no doubt that a large number of them would completely recover.

Dr. LeDrew is very much interested, and is doing all in his power to further the movement.

At Change Islands, while I found no advanced cases, there were quite a number in the incipient and pronounced stages.

Dr. Eacrett has given quite a few hygiene lectures to the schools and women's associations, and as a result the hygienic condition of the people is better than in a great many places.

As a result of my Summer's visitations, I would like to comment as follows—

As regards the people's homes, they are certainly, on the whole, kept in a very creditable condition. Indeed, on the whole, they compare favorably with the same class houses in St. John's.

The outport people are, however, handicapped as follows—

In the first place, there is seen on all sides a lack of education. Of course, from a hygienic standpoint, this is deplorable, as they could be so much better than they are at present if they really knew how.

The growing generation are being better educated, and the influence of the child's knowledge is seen in a great many of the homes. For instance, a child that is taught the evils of keeping the windows closed and spitting on the floor is not slow to correct the parents in this matter, in a great many cases.

Again, the outport people work too hard during the Summer, when they practically do their whole year's work, with the result that when the cold

weather comes, and colds, coughs, etc., are in evidence, their vitality is so low that they are unable to fight against it, and with the closed windows and hot kitchens, the first seeds of Tuberculosis are sown on very susceptible soil. Not only does this refer to the men, but also to the women, who having gardens, making fish, and in a very great many cases having to get the wood, the home and children are neglected.

One of the greatest problems to tackle is the food question. In the Summer time it is practically impossible to buy meat, while in the Winter, milk and eggs are almost unobtainable.

The ordinary fisherman probably takes five or six meals a day. These meals are almost entirely comprised of bread, butter and black tea, excepting perhaps that they may have fish or meat for one meal. A great many of them seem to think that such foods as peas, beans, rice, oatmeal, etc., are of very little importance.

For example, a fisherman takes ill, and is told that all he wants to make him better is nourishing food. He asks what is meant by nourishing food, and when told oatmeal; rice, etc., answers, "That's no nourishment. What we want is fresh meat."

Small kitchens (or living rooms), and large stoves form another serious drawback to the public health of our community. In the Winter time practically the whole family live in the kitchen, and seem to be afraid to let in fresh air for fear they would catch a cold. Yet in the face of this, they leave the over-heated room and go out into the cold atmosphere half clad, and as a result get their death of cold. This is especially the case with women.

The following table is taken from Miss Rowsell's monthly report for December, 1911, and refers to her circle visited in St. John's—

Number of deaths, 1911	24	
Males	7	
Females	14	
Infants	3	24
Orphans left	40	
Children deprived of father	15	

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from Doctors' Reports for Year 1911

Dr. W. F. Plewes, Hant's Harbor, T. B.

During the past year, I have had the honor to represent the Commission in this district. In the absence of any legal power, I have had to use considerable tact and moral suasion. I have had the pleasure of giving health talks to the pupils of all the schools of this district; also of two places outside this district, viz., Old Perlican and Grates Cave, Bay de Verde.

It will be noticed that the schools need considerable attention. Most of them are used for church purposes at night, and in the absence of any system of ventilation, they are not fit for pupils to use the following day, as the air space is very small, being in one case as low as 57 cubic feet per pupil.

At each school I have given them a system of exercise which should be made imperative (as some teachers do not take kindly to the idea). In half of the schools the children sweep up. This is a source of great danger, considering the prevalence of the spitting habit by men at the meetings held nightly in these buildings.

Two of the oldest schools are being replaced by new buildings, and will be ready for use before another year.

A talk on hygiene and health was given at each school, and the interest taken by the scholars is shown by the number of compositions written by them on the subject, 20 per cent. of all scholars (Primary and Advanced), sent in a composition, for which a prize was offered.

Only ten per cent. of the pupils study hygiene.

None of the schools are properly ventilated, and none have sufficient cubic feet of air space per pupil.

The following are the figures—

Hant's Harbor Superior—240 cubic feet per pupil.

Hant's Harbor Primray, 80 cubic feet per pupil.

Hant's Harbor, Salvation Army—114 cubic feet per pupil.

New Chelsea—57 cubic feet per pupil, being replaced by new building.

New Melbourne—83 cubic feet per pupil, being replaced by new building.

Brownsdale—68 cubic feet per pupil.

Sibley's Cove—122 cubic feet per pupil.

Compare with the above 1,800 to 2,500 cubic feet fresh air required per pupil.

Only half of the schools are equipped with water closets. Two schools have playgrounds provided. The others use the public highways.

In most of the schools the light is inadequate and poorly arranged. The following are the figures—

- Hant's Harbor Superior—33.3 square feet glass.
- Hant's Harbor Primary—33.3 square feet glass.
- Hant's Harbor, Salvation Army—26.6 square feet glass.
- New Chelsea—28 square feet glass.
- New Melbourne—31 square feet glass.
- Brownsdale—46 square feet glass.
- Sibley's Cove—46 square feet glass.

In each of the four schools last mentioned above, one window is a hindrance rather than a help, as it is in the end of the building, in front of the pupils, and has a tendency to cause eye-strain.

The pupils of one school were examined individually, and the results are tabulated on the following page.

Out of 30 pupils examined, 14 were found to be positively dirty, 24 had 96 decayed teeth, being an average of 4 each, 21 were chronic mouth breathers, most likely due to enlarged tonsils and adenoids, two were found to have tuberculosis of the lungs, 2 more were found to be in the pre-tubercular state and 12 had lateral curvature of the spine. (This latter disease is most likely due to the fact that the seats and desks are made locally, without regard to the size of the pupils who use them, but it predisposes to tuberculosis of the lungs. This could easily be rectified by the system of exercises which I have recommended).

Physical Examination	No. of Pupils
Short sighted	3
Diseased Ears	2
Dirty	14
Decayed Teeth	24
Chronic Mouth Breathers	21
Enlarged Tonsils	16
Enlarged Tonsils (extreme)	4
Poorly clothed	8
Under fed	9
Tubercular	2
Pro-Tubercular	2
Spine lateral curvature	12
Verminous	3
Impetigo	1

All houses in this district have been properly fumigated after contagious diseases and after a death from Tuberculosis.

The subject of housing is one that should receive some attention in order that houses and out-buildings may not be built too closely together—that provision be made for sufficient air and light space, etc., and that animals be kept a reasonable distance from dwellings.

The question of nutrition is very complex and needs considerable thought. Whole meal flour, as advocated by Dr. Wakefield, is a valuable article, and when it is finally adopted by our people, will show results. It is a matter of comment to note how little fresh meat the average person can get.

Rabbits are to be had up to January 15th, but not much else is available to a fisherman who earns perhaps \$130 a year.

I have been advocating the more general use of poultry, both as an economic and profitable undertaking, and I am pleased to note that in this district they are taking kindly to the idea.

The average water supply in this district is fair, but to make it first class we need ten wells properly constructed, with filter beds and housed over. In regard to the water supply of Hant's Harbor, I forwarded to the Department of Health a detailed report of same.

Offal is disposed of in the easiest manner, which is often detrimental to health. Fish offal is used as a land fertilizer and perhaps fills the requirements, but when decaying attracts and multiplies the flies tremendously. Flies carry disease. The fertilizer would do just as much good when covered with earth.

Less than ten per cent. of all houses are equipped with a water closet. In most cases the excreta is thrown on the land. This would probably do very little harm if it were not for the fact that in Summer flies are extremely predominant; also that some people are not particular to carry it far enough from the house.

The majority of the tubercular patients use sputum cups, and in most cases they are a decided advantage, but in two cases I found the baby using the frame as a toy. Of course, when it was explained to the parents, the old one was put in the stove and a new one supplied, and they were more careful. There are a few careless patients, but the patient who understands that the disease may be communicated to others is careful.

The greatest source of mortality is Tuberculosis. The entire death rate for the past year was 17.6 per 1,000; the total number of deaths from all

diseases being 31, and of this number 42 per cent. were due to tuberculosis; 16 per cent. did not reach the first year, and another 16 per cent. did not reach the fifth year; the remaining 26 per cent. were due to various causes.

I beg to make the following suggestions which seem feasible—

- (a) That an outpost medical officer be appointed, under whose supervision all yards, premises and houses should be inspected.
- (b) That a medical man now residing in the Colony be authorized to write or compile a text book on health and hygiene to suit the special requirements of our schools, the lessons in it to be graded so that each scholar will begin to study the subject as soon as he can read.
- (c) That physical exercise be imperative in every school by all scholars for, say, six minutes in the middle of each morning and each afternoon session.
- (d) That the Medical Officer of the A.P.C. be furnished with a schooner with which to visit the outports. The advantages of this are many.
 1. The interest it would create in an outpost would be considerable.
 2. The hold of the schooner could be fitted as an exhibition.
 3. Usually, it is difficult to arrange a satisfactory meeting the same night that a lecturer arrives at an outpost. By this suggestion, the hands of the schooner could arrange meetings in nearby outports, while the medical officer was demonstrating at the schooner.
- (e) That a new supply of DON'T SPIT cards be sent to all societies, lodges, schools and post offices.

Re Legislation—

- (a) To control all building operations.
- (b) To restrain persons from taking a tubercular corpse in a church or hall.
- (c) That all public halls and churches be properly ventilated.

- (d) That no person shall act as mid-wife unless properly instructed and certified—not to include any person who has been recognized for five years as a mid-wife.
- (e) That each school board engage adult persons to sweep and clean schools.
- (f) Legal powers to health officers to enforce proper ventilation of public buildings and removal of offal.

The schools visited outside my own district were—

Grates Cove—The pupils of the Methodist, Church of England and Roman Catholic schools all met in the Fishermen's Hall, where a talk was given on health and hygiene.

Old Perlican—The pupils of all the schools met in the largest school, where a talk was given on health and hygiene.

Dr. I. LeDrew, Twillingate

Dr. I. LeDrew, Twillingate, visited and lectured to a large number of schools. Referenc eto a few of these only are appended—

Salvation Army School at Earmer's Arm was visited. Aid of this school was very polluted. Some fourteen or fifteen children were present, huddled together on side desks, that is, boards hinged up to the side of the small barracks building. Seats not clean and windows were not made to open.

Visited Miss Small's school. Children were somewhat crowded together in this school owing to improper and insufficient accommodation, but the ventilation of this school was very satisfactory. The school was reasonably clean throughout, and reflected credit on the teacher. They listened very attentively, and I believe were greatly benefitted by the talk. The teacher here was doing good work in teaching hygiene.

Visited Cobb's Arm day school. Floor dirty and a very small building, unsuited for a school. Windows were not made to open. I advised the friends to get the windows to open and to keep the place clean. Cobb's Arm is a hotbed for Tuberculosis.

It is in some of those remote places that work needs to be done for the prevention of this terrible disease, as its stronghold is certainly great.

In visiting the various schools, and bringing to the minds of the children and scholars important facts regardinig cleanliness, ventilation and

sanitation, much benefit must accrue to home and school alike. The great problem, however, is keeping the schoolroom clean. There is evidently not sufficient attention paid to this, perhaps from the lack of means on the part of the educational boards or some system of collecting from the children. The homes of the people are, on the whole, clean. I need, however, to be getting after many of the lower classes regarding both cleanliness and ventilation. I have tried to impress on my people in my daily rounds the necessity of getting good nourishing foods, and to see that proper thought and attention be paid to the cooking of same, and some of the less intelligent class seem to regard this of little importance.

No one has seemed to be responsible for carrying out proper fumigation around here, beyond the burning of sulphur and a little disinfecting after. This season, however, Miss Rowsell successfully used the Formaldehyde in a few houses here. I shall endeavor to keep this going and I think it will be far more efficient than the older methods in use here. I might say here that Miss Rowsell's visiting among the people and the schools at Twillingate has had a good effect on both.

The water supply of Twillingate is far from satisfactory. This is evident from the fact that three years ago there were some forty-eight cases of typhoid fever treated by me in Twillingate and suburbs. I have succeeded in bettering the condition somewhat, but such work as this will take time. People get their water from wells, and these are not abundant, and often in the hot Summer they get very low, and so many use from the same well, that in many cases the wells are not kept too clean, and not enough attention paid to them.

I have endeavored to get the sputum cup in us for all contagious diseases, and I am already seeing the beneficial effects of these, and the people are beginning to be awakened to the good effect of the same.

As regards the disposal of offal, this is a problem in an outport which a medical man is powerless to remedy without some legal authority. In many cases this thing is properly attended to, but with a certain class, advice and persuasion have to give way to old-established routine, and this is one of the particular branches of Public Health work where legal power is necessary to enforce.

The mortality in Twillingate from contagious and infectious diseases is small at the present time.

Consumption, however, is prevalent all through the district, but I think the work of the A.P.C., along with medical work, is awakening the people, and the old-time idea of Consumption not being infectious is getting a thing

of the past, and most people are beginning to feel anxious about the welfare of their families, and to try to prevent this disease getting a hold on them.

There is still quite a work to do, and although the death rate is perhaps not as high in this place as in years past, the disease is still at its deadly work, and it needs a great deal of work, though and attention before the dread disease is got under control.

Cleanliness, in my opinion, is the great need in the schools, both regarding the individual scholar and the school itself.

I certainly think children's teeth should receive attention, but the chief trouble that I find with children is they do not use their teeth sufficiently. Children need to be taught the habit of thorough mastication of their food before swallowing. Bad teeth are characteristic in the "grown up" in my medical district.

Dr. W. H. Parsons, Harbor Grace

I have interviewed the teachers and find that a good deal of attention is given the subjects of hygiene and public health in the larger schools; in the others, it is not thought to be of sufficient importance.

The schools are in a good sanitary condition, but could easily stand being washed up a little oftener; usually it is done once in three months.

It is practically impossible to control Tuberculosis in the schools with present regulations. Medical supervision, faithfully done, might help.

Re fumigation of houses infected with Tuberculosis, as I pointed out to Dr. Wakefield, disinfection, as it has been, and is being done here, is certainly not any good. Some other means should be adopted so that effective work will be done.

Some of our people who go to Bell Island, return in poor physical condition, as a great many of them cook for themselves; consequently, their food is only half cooked or they are half starved which, with their environment, certainly predisposes them especially to Tuberculosis.

Measles—We have had a considerable mortality among children under two years, and many cases might have been avoided had one or two cases been isolated when recognized. It was the same at Bishop's Cove. Two cases came in from the island and were the starting point for about one hundred and fifty cases, including, in my own practice, six deaths and, as you know, measles is now considered a very great predisposing factor to

Tuberculosis. I should think it advisable to isolate on the first appearance of the disease. The isolation is only from two to three weeks.

Re Diseases of Women—Could not a printed circular be sent to the different midwives in the Island (the names of whom could easily be got from the residing physician), showing them the absolute necessity of simply washing up before examining, also the danger of too frequent examinations? Should these directions not be carried out, any doctor could report, and that midwife be not allowed to practise. This would be a small beginning, but I am sure would save many lives of chronic invalidism. We cannot control all the midwives in such a scattered population as our, but we ought to do so where there are medical men.

Dr. J. N. McDonald, Harbor Breton

Schools Visited—Nine.

Water Supply—Exceptionally good. Proof of this is that to date we have not had one case of typhoid fever.

Drainage—Exceptionally good. Formation here mountainous. Water usually always in motion.

Average General Health—Good.

Average Intelligence School Children—Good.

Visited schools and found the children bright, clean and intelligent, with a pretty fair grasp of Tuberculosis, that is, from a public health standpoint. The school rooms are bright, with plenty of sunshine and ventilation. The new Church of England school is all that can be desired from a medical and educational standpoint. I have examined nearly all the children physically, and found one with defective eyesight and one with enlarged tonsils. (Parents refused medical treatment).

Examined the teeth and found them in very bad condition, which makes me wonder that there is not more Tuberculosis than there is. I have talked to the people rather strongly on this point, as I have so many of the adult population consulting me with bad stomachs, due to having so many bad teeth in their mouths.

Think as far as I can learn up to the present that the A.P.C. is doing good work, but think there is still a lot to be done. Would suggest that the A.P.C. do all that they can to keep good conscientious medical men in the Colony, especially in the outports, because a great many of the people in the outports have not the slightest conception what a medical man is for. They

usually think that as long as they have a man whom they call a doctor, that is all there is about it, and that he is to supply them with quantities of useless and worthless drugs.

Dr. L. J. Giovannetti, Trepassey

The past year I visited all the schools in this section, giving at each a lecture on Tuberculosis. After each lecture I taught the pupils the rudiments of First Aid to the Injured, and the revival of the Drowned, giving a practical demonstration of the use of Esmarch's Triangular Bandage, of the application of Splints, and of Sylvester's method of artificial respiration.

I am pleased to report the hygienic conditions of all the schools outside of Trepassey proper are good.

The boys' school at Trepassey is situated in a part of this place locally known as the Dock. During storms and Spring tides, the school yards and its surroundings are flooded, this flood carrying to the very school door kelp and goose grass. The odor and stench of this decaying matter, coupled with fog and oft times the smell of decaying caplin from the nearby beach, is such as to undermine the health of the most robust scholar, who has to sit for hours in the midst of these surroundings. In this school I found the number of pupils so great that there is not floor space to stand a class out.

This state of affairs, however, is not long to exist, as a modern school building, sufficiently large to accommodate the pupils for many future years, is under the supervision of the Rev. H. T. Renouf, being now erected in a convenient and sanitary location.

On various occasions it has been my pleasure to visit the girls' school, conducted by the Sisters. Whilst I found this school always scrupulously clean and tidy, and its situation excellent, I am sorry to report it, too, is overcrowded. Rev. Mother Ita is contemplating the erection of a larger school. Lack of funds, however, prohibits her from doing so in the near future.

A few schools are without water closets. Those schools that have them keep them in a most unsanitary condition. Usually the doors are wide open, and the floors filled with filth and snow. At each school I reprimanded the pupils for their slovenly habits, and advised the teachers to keep the doors locked to prevent the weather from entering and the public from using these closets.

During the year I recommended a child suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs to remain from school. To the delight of the teachers, she readily complied with my request.

Seven of the nineteen deaths here during 1911 have been from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. I have personally fumigated seven houses for Tuberculosis.

The sanitary condition of this section in general, owing to the houses being scattered, is fairly good. On the other hand, the water supply of Trepassey village, I fear, is so bad that it cannot be duplicated in any outport in this Colony. At the most, Trepassey has only three private wells. At different points along the main road are Government wells, so called, their number being about six. Of these six wells, but two have water in them during the dry season, and these two are situated so near the road that the road drainage is continually soaking into them. It has been the custom of Governments in the past to place monies at the disposal of the people for well-digging. Those to whom these monies were given apparently had little or no knowledge of sanitation or the finding of water. It is the usual thing here to dig down a few feet, strike a big rock, then, being unable, for want of proper tools, to go deeper, they wall up the sides of the hole; when rain comes, water from the surface soaks in, and then it is called a WELL.

It appears to me the only benefit we can get from any monies spent, would be got from machine-driven wells, driven by those who understand the finding of water.

Dr. H. A. Giovannetti, Bay Bulls

March 15th to December 16th—Nine schools visited and lectures given. The children are well instructed in rules of hygiene, and all the teachers are making a strong effort to combat Tuberculosis.

On examination, I have found all the boys in Bay Bulls school have decayed teeth, one has enlarged tonsils and adenoids. At present the teacher is endeavoring to prevent pupils from eating during school hours. None verminous. Every child in school has had Impetigo Contagiosa during the past few months.

I have fumigated seventeen houses during the past year. I experienced no difficulty in getting the owners of the infected houses to co-operate with me in the necessary disinfection.

The houses in general are fairly well situated, with the exception of those at Burnt Cove, where they are built without foundations and on damp soil.

The owners of all the new houses built this year have carried out my instructions regarding situation, foundation, position, windows, southerly aspect. I have availed of every opportunity to explain the importance of care

and the feeding of infants. Nine out of every nine children are bottle fed, and the mothers have not the slightest idea concerning the proportion of food for certain ages, and the sterilization of bottles and other accessories of infants. In some cases mothers think that a child at six months is able to eat and digest pork, cabbage, etc.; hence result of Infantile Mortality, Scrofula, Ricketes and Enteritis.

The water supply is deplorable. There are only about twenty wells in the district, the water of which may be used for drinking purposes. All these are open to drainage and impurities of every description.

I have supplied all the patients suffering from Tuberculosis with sputum cups, and use is made of them in each case.

The death rate from Tuberculosis for the year 1911 is one to every two hundred population.

The night soil is deposited in various places, into the sea, under flakes, into rivers, etc. The offal from the stables is thrown into heaps, some in the stable, others outside; sometimes there is a heap of manure seven or eight feet high packed against the side of the stable, in some cases in and some out. These are removed in the Spring and used to manure the ground. In many cases the stable is situated on a higher level than the house, so in the Spring the house receives drainage from the stable.

There is one important factor which should receive special attention. For instance. A consumptive mother of nine small children has no help. She does all for the children. She promises to take precautions, but the promises are not fulfilled. She does not take the necessary rest, food, etc. She thinks she is doomed to die in a short time, and intends working as long as she is able, and does not consider how she is infecting her family. These cases are by no means isolated. It is no use to ask them to go to the Consumptive Hospital at St. John's; first, because they would not willingly go; secondly, they would be fretting about those at home and would rather take chances by staying at home. My suggestion in these cases would be to have a house fitted up in each district, and consumptives be taken there and cared for properly.

In order that any good may be done, legal power would have to be given a doctor in dealing with these cases, as it is no use to order a person to do such and such a thing unless you can force them to do it.

Dr. Arthur Anderson, Heart's Content

Southern Cove—Combined school room and school chapel. The building is very seldom used for latter purpose. Questioned Senior Class re hygiene,

and received very intelligent answers. Even the younger children seem to have some knowledge and laws for preservation of health. Children neatly dressed, and very clean and tidy. Two of the children looked somewhat ill; the remainder were pictures of health. The school room was very clean, nicely warmed, and air perfectly fresh.

Heart's Content C. of E. High School—Upper Department: Building well situated, lighted on both sides, capable and efficient ventilation.

Instruction in hygiene evidently very intelligently given. Children answered questions very satisfactorily, not only in regard to general laws of health, but special application of same in prevention of Consumption. Commend Mr. W. Bradbury, A.A., Headmaster, for keen interest in work of A.P.C.

Speaking generally, the children looked very healthy and were neatly dressed. Noticed usual percentage of anaemic children, but very few obvious cases of adenoids or enlarged tonsils.

Primary Department: Large room, well lighted. Very efficiently ventilated, but not sufficiently heated for commencement of morning school. Desks unsuitable for small children; too high and uncomfortable.

Children, with few exceptions, well clothed. Quite a number anaemic. Four with indication of adenoids, but no very marked case. Heads clean on casual observation. No skin disease evident. Physical condition, with exception of cases mentioned above, satisfactory. Majority of children supplied with rags for cleaning slates.

Food—(Applicable generally to district).

Very evident that tea is an item of each meal.

Majority of children were aware that it is a stimulant, not a true food. I will remark here that I believe that persistent use of strong tea is a predisposing cause of anaemia, which I cannot help noting in quite a number of pupils examined. I hazard the opinion that the resulting constipation leads to an intoxication, intestinal in origin, which has an effect on red corpuscles of blood resulting in anaemia. I argue principally on theory put forward as cause of pernicious anaemia. (I have known children six months old to be given tea without milk).

In order to present a dinner menu in outports for consideration of Commissioners, I asked the children of the Senior Department of Heart's Content High School to write a list of articles which they ate for dinner

each day. From this it is quite evident that food generally is nutritious, probably starch carbohydrates are largely in excess of nitrogenous compounds.

From my own observation, I think that the majority of people are unaware of the true value of milk, eggs and oatmeal, and the variety in food which can be made by use of beans as a valuable and cheap adjunct to the ordinary dinner.

Heart's Delight C. of E. High School—Pupils on roll, 100.

Building excellent in every respect. Well lighted by windows on south side and west end. Ventilators on side opposite to windows, capable of being easily opened and closed. All windows open from top and, in addition, Huick's Bird System can be employed in very windy weather or during rain or snow storms. The room is very lofty.

Upper Department divided from Lower by a perfect system of folding doors. Floors, desks, etc., very clean.

Sanitary Arrangements—None provided beyond seclusion given by a fine group of trees. It is a great pity that a school, so excellent otherwise, should lack in this particular.

Mr. Hodder, the Principal, is a keen worker in the interests of the A.P.C., for which I highly recommend him. He is one of those teachers who requires his scholars to practice what he preaches, and carries out same in his duties as Principal. I have frequently taken notice of his attention to ventilation of his school in passing through the village.

During my visit to this school, I made an examination of the 25 pupils present in the Upper Division of the school and found one case of pronounced adenoids, three cases of chronically enlarged tonsils, one case of bad nasal catarrh, one case of very defective vision, and four cases of marked caries of teeth. I could not discover a single case of tubercular glands, and none of any infective skin disease.

It is a great pleasure for any person interested in the health of children to visit this school.

A few new houses have been built, following closely the old plan, which aimed at shutting the foul air in.

Public wells, properly constructed, are essential to a proper water supply.

Sanitary Arrangements—Speaking generally, with exceptions quoted in special reports, very primitive.

The discomfort inherent in the general absence of sanitary arrangements in houses, especially in winter is, I believe, a predisposing cause for the great number of cases of chronic constipation one meets with in general practise.

Disposal of Offal—Heads, sounds, etc., of fish are frequently placed around growing cabbages. When putrification commences, flies are numerous, so it is easily understood how products of putrification are conveyed to food. I have frequently noticed in dry seasons, especially when caplin have been so plentiful as to allow their use as fertilizer, that Gastro Enteritis or British Cholera becomes prevalent, coincident with a plague of flies. At first I used to attribute this to scarcity of water (brooks, etc., becoming reduced in volume), but now I am convinced that the chief cause is the use of caplin and other fish or fish refuse which has become decomposed and attracting flies, which convey the products to food, etc., with resulting Enteritis. The Summer of 1911 was one in which one would have expected an epidemic of British Cholera. The brooks and wells were almost dry, the heat from the 15th of July to the last week in August was intense, yet in a large general practise I had very few cases of above. Caplin were very scarce, in fact, insufficient for bait requirements, and "landed" in but a few places.

I fancy there is a connection between these facts and the absence of epidemic of Enteritis.

Spitting—I believe there is a marked diminution in this filthy habit, though the inborn tendency is still present.

Infection with T. B. through milk from infected animals.

The villages which have showed the greatest proportion of Tuberculosis infection have, curiously enough, the finest cows. Milk generally taken is that of goats, and these are few in number compared with population.

If not presuming too much, I am of opinion that schools should be supplied with some simple apparatus and diagrams and pictures by which to illustrate their lectures.

For example, take the subject of the power and value of the Phagocytes, an enlargement in colors of the plate in text book used in preparation for, I think, the Primary C.H.E., would impress the subject on the child's mind more than an hour's talking.

When a doctor or medical practitioner observes a case of infectious disease he has, under a penalty, to report same to the Board of Health, or when none exists, to the Stipendiary Magistrate, who issues orders for placarding or quarantine. This is sufficient and reasonable, if the Magistrate resides in the neighborhood, and a person (usually a police constable) can be instructed to carry out regulations, but in many places it is far from satisfactory owing, in the first place, to necessary delay in reporting, then in receiving instructions, followed by difficulty in securing a suitable person to carry out duties of Quarantine Officer.

Unless the physician in attendance assumes authority, which in reality he does not possess, and placards houses and appoints a Quarantine Officer, an epidemic may be too far to arrest before the proper authorities can or will act. At the same time, the physician risks the possibility of having to bear the expenses incurred. Further, there is a want of cohesion (I won't say antipathy) between the Police Department and the Department of Charities which, curiously enough, is the Department through which payments are made under Public Health Acts. There is a law providing for inspection of premises under the Public Nuisance Act, I think, yet this is left entirely to the discretion of the Magistrate, who may or may not insist on this being carried out. A constable, if employed, has, I believe, to obtain leave or to apply to another Department for payment under this Act.

Public Wells—In all cases, the site of wells should be selected by a medical man or one with some knowledge of the essentials to obtain a pure water supply. In all cases, a concrete jacket of sufficient depth and thickness should be provided and, further, in all cases, a pump should be supplied, with a view of preventing contamination from dirty buckets.

Dr. Arthur White, Trinity

Tuberculosis was the primary cause of a mortality aggregating 4.5 per 1,000 of population, while the same disease was a contributinig cause in a further mortality of 3.5 per 1,000 of population. The average age of those who died from Tuberculosis, uncomplicated by any other disease, was 36 4/12 years.

Schools—There are ten schools in the district, the average total attendance being (approximately) 280 pupils.

The school buildings are for the most part modern in design, well lighted, well ventilated and cleanly kept. The exceptions are antiquated in design, badly lighted, imperfectly ventilated (due to having windows that are permanently closed), yet cleanly kept, so far as it is possible. With the exception of the schools in Trinity—three in number—none have sanitary arrangements (water closets) of any kind. In spite of this, the grounds

around the schools are for the most part in a fairly sanitary condition. The lack of water closets, however, cannot but entail upon teachers and pupils much unnecessary suffering, if not actual injury to health. Boards of Education plead lack of funds as the reason why so many of the schools remain without water closets.

Throughout the year the health of the children attending the various schools was uniformly good. A small percentage only were under medical attendance during the year, and the mortality rate was nil.

Examination of individuals, however, would no doubt have revealed in many cases a departure from the normal, and it must be remembered that all the children of a "schoolable age" in the community do not attend school.

The teaching of hygiene as a set subject is limited in practically all the schools to those of the pupils who enter for C.H.E. examinations, but all the teachers appear to have attempted to give some instruction in the subject in its connection with Consumption.

The practical application of what the teachers themselves have learnt of the subject is evinced by open windows and doors, absence of spitting on the school floors, etc., etc.

Water Supply—The water supply in practically all the settlements in the district is adequate in quantity, and when kept free from contamination by surface drainage, etc., of good quality.

In some of the settlements there are few wells owned by private individuals, and those in general use have been built by Government aid. These Government-built wells are the ones most frequently found in an unhealthy condition, there being no one whose business it is to see that they are properly cared for, and as they are "public property," it is difficult to persuade any one person to look after them, unless a grant from the Government can be guaranteed at the same time. Until, and unless, stringent measures be adopted in connection with these so-called "public wells," they will continue to be what they so frequently are—a menace to the health of the community.

The last outbreak of typhoid fever in this district, in which there were some fifty cases, originated from a public well that no one would clean because the Government had not granted any money for the purpose.

Disposal of Offal—Elsewhere in this report, reference is made to the absence of water closets in connection with many of the schools. The same neglect is apparent in most of the small settlements in connection with private houses; and while there may be little danger to the community in

making a stable, stage or other such place serve the purpose, there must be a certain amount of doubt as to the wisdom of using a "slop pail," with the back yard as a convenient place in which to deposit the contents.

If the schools were provided with the necessary sanitary arrangements, the children, at any rate, would be taught not to make cess-pools of back yards and, in time, their elders might be brought into observing the ordinary laws of decency, if not of health.

Spitting, Use of Sputum Cups, &c.—The practice of spitting on the floors of private houses, on the streets and in the public places generally is markedly less in evidence than it was formerly. The habit is, however, still all too prevalent, and the question arises as to the advisability of making the offence subject to punishment by law.

The use of sputum cups, or substitutes therefor, is becoming general with consumptives, while in their own houses. The use of such cups or receptacles for sputum, other than handkerchiefs, on the streets or in public is difficult to popularize—the majority of people being exceedingly adverse to attracting attention to their condition in this way. The majority of the people appreciate the necessity of destroying the sputum of consumptives, and in time the effect must be seen in a marked decrease of the disease. At present writing it is difficult to say whether or not there are fewer cases in the district than there were five years ago.

Legislation Necessary

(1) Sale of Milk, &c.—In the opinion of your correspondent, the time has come when legislation should be enacted to regulate the sale of milk, butter, etc., in the outports. In the absence of any definite law on this subject, there is at present no means of controlling or prohibiting the sale of such articles of food, even from houses in which there are known to be consumptives.

(2) Patent Medicines, &c.—The unrestricted sale of patent and proprietary medicines calls for special mention.

While many of these preparations are no doubt harmless, the same cannot be said of others, particularly when taken in large quantities.

The importation of many of the preparations prescribed by correspondence, or ordered from advertisers and brought into the country in the mails, etc., should, in my opinion, receive more careful attention than is now given to this matter.

Many of these nostrums of the "cure-all" class should be refused entry, and none should be admitted in this way unless the composition of the preparation is expressly stated upon the outside covering or label on the package.

The sale of preparations containing Narcotics and Sedatives (Chlorodyne, Headache Remedies, etc.), should not be permitted by others than regularly qualified pharmacists. At the present time many of these preparations can be bought without question in any general store.

Drug store prescribing should be prohibited.

Legal Powers for Physicians—Those physicians who practise and visit at considerable distances from the nearest Magistrate should be given the necessary legal authority to—

- (1) Immediately quarantine houses in which they discover infectious disease. (Under the present arrangement, much valuable time is often lost by having first to make a report to the Magistrate and advise him what should be done in each case).
- (2) Confiscate milk, meat, fish, butter and other articles of food that are offered for sale, when unfit for human consumption.
- (3) Order the removal of offal, etc., found where it would be a danger or annoyance to the public—at the expense of the person responsible for its presence. (It may be argued that these matters should be left to the Magistrate to settle after complaint made to him, but people who are guilty of these offences themselves are not likely to inform on their neighbors—and the physician, who sees these things every day, should not unnecessarily be made a complainant in law suits).

Disinfection, &c.—The disinfection of houses in which persons have died from Consumption, etc., has invariably been done under my personal supervision.

I am of the opinion, however, that disinfection of those houses should not be postponed until a death occurs. Many consumptives live for years, during which they are given every opportunity of infecting members of their own family and others, and it is not until they die that disinfection becomes compulsory.

I would advise that whenever practicable, houses in which there are consumptives living be disinfected at intervals of not longer than six months.

It might be advisable, too, to disinfect all school buildings, public halls, and even the churches in certain localities, at least once a year. (The ordinary scrubbing with soap and water which those buildings get, in most places once or twice a year is, to my mind, not sufficient).

APPENDIX D.

Anti-Spitting Law

No person shall expectorate or spit upon any public sidewalk, or upon any place used exclusively or principally by pedestrians, except in the gutter or in receptacles provided for the purpose, neither, except in such receptacles, upon any part of any place of worship, any court house or museum, any theatre or place of public entertainment, or any public hall or place of meeting, any mill or factory, any hall of any tenement building, any school building, any steamboat used for the conveyance of passengers in the waters of the Colony, and any railway car or street railway car, any railroad station or waiting room.

When and so often as any of the offences against the provisions of this chapter shall happen, it shall and may be lawful for any constable, upon his own view thereof, or upon the complaint or information of any other person who shall declare his or her name and place of abode to the said constable, without further authority or warrant, to arrest such offender and provide for his appearance before a Justice of the Peace, under the authority of this chapter.

Each complaint under the provisions of this chapter shall be made within one week after the cause of such complaint shall arise, and every offence committed against this chapter may be heard and determined by any Justice of the Peace within whose jurisdiction such offence shall be committed, in a summary way, upon the complaint of any person, and without any information in writing, and if the party accused shall be convicted of having committed the offence charged or complained of, the party so convicted shall pay such penalty, damage or compensation as the said Justice shall, according to the provisions of this chapter, adjudge, order or award, together with the costs of conviction to be settled by such Justice.

In every case of a conviction under this chapter, where the sum imposed as a penalty or the amount awarded for compensation or damages, together with costs (if any), by any Justice of the Peace, for or in respect of any offence against the provisions of this chapter, shall not be paid immediately upon the conviction or within such time as the convicting Justice shall, in

the exercise of his discretion, appoint and limit in that behalf, the same may be recovered by distress upon the offender's goods and chattels, or the Justice may commit the offender to prison, with or without hard labor, for any time not exceeding one calendar month, unless payment be sooner made.

APPENDIX E.

Tuberculin

(By Dr. N. S. Fraser)

In the discussions on Tuberculosis and its treatment by Tuberculin, reported during the past year, nearly all the writers have spoken of Tuberculin as "a specific remedy of considerable practical value," but a few sounded the note of warning, of the dangers that might attend its indiscriminate use, and some seemed to think that the care and precision necessary were greater than one would expect a general practitioner to give. Dr. Wilkinson, London; Dr. Heron, London; Dr. Garson, Eversley; Dr. Mearns Fraser, Portsmouth; and Dr. Wynn, Birmingham; are enthusiastic advocates, but while Drs. Wilkinson and Fraser would use it in all stages of the disease, both claiming to have seen even advanced cases "yield in a remarkable way to the action of different kinds of Tuberculin," the others are more careful, and would recommend it specially in early cases or in combination with strict sanatorium methods.

The most eminent of the so-called opponents are Dr. R. W. Philip, the Edinburgh specialist; Sir William Osler and Sir Clifford Allbutt, but each of these acknowledges that Tuberculin has undoubted efficacy in suitable cases.

Sir William Osler said at the Tuberculin Congress: "One thing still lacking was a specific which would destroy the germ without damaging the host, though Tuberculin used in suitable cases has undoubted efficacy."

Dr. Philip says that "in proportion, as Tuberculosis is localized, Tuberculin is likely to be of service. Contrariwise, in proportion to the degree of systematic intoxication, the value of Tuberculin is diminished, and if pronounced may do serious harm." "To speak of the routine treatment by Tuberculin of the extremely various types of Tuberculosis which present themselves at a Tuberculosis Dispensary is, in my opinion, exaggeration and unwise."

"To suggest to communities that they are seriously attacking the Tuberculosis problem by the erection of institutions for the injection of Tuberc-

culin, is to throw a red herring across the path of anti-Tuberculosis progress, the effects of which will, I believe, prove disastrous in many directions."

This discussion seems to have ended in a heated controversy and, after reading it carefully, and going over the various cases, particularly of laryngeal tuberculosis, published by Dr. Wilkinson, and noting the improvement effected, and having had a personal letter from Dr. Wynn, of Birmingham, my impression is that Tuberculin has yet a great future and is of undoubted value, but that it should not yet be administered at dispensaries.

Dr. Philip's remarks in this matter seem to me to carry weight. Sir Clifford Allbutt's statement is, I think, foolish and unfounded. Sir William Osler admits more, but it is also acknowledged that he has not visited the Tuberculin Dispensaries to see for himself.

In an editorial, more with regard to the value of establishing Sanitoria very freely throughout the British Isles, the British Medical Journal says: "It may be worth while sounding a note of warning against the risk of being carried away on the crest of a wave of ultra-enthusiasm, and rather adopt a policy of 'wait and see.'

"The possibility of a specific being found is no will-o'-the-wisp to be contemptuously brushed aside."

Annual Returns of Reid Newfoundland
Company.

Annual Returns of Reid Newfoundland Company.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
February 12th, 1912.

Hon. Robert Watson,
Colonial Secretary—

Dear Sir—I send herewith returns (in duplicate) required under Schedule "E," and accident returns required under Section 25, 1901 Contract, up to June 30th, 1911, duly certified, together with copy of rules and regulations.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

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, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID and 12 are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) HECTOR McNEIL.

Sworn at St. John's this 19th
day of January, A. D.
1912.

Before me—

(Signed) A. W. KNIGHT,
Justice of the Peace.

[Copy]

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 1.

Capital Account

	Authorized	Subscribed	Paid up	Interest or Dividend
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	<u>\$25,000,000</u>	<u>\$15,000,000</u>	<u>\$15,000,000</u>	

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

[Copy]

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY.

Office of the President,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 2.

Bonds, &c., Negotiated

Amounts	Rate of Interest	Date	Price
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

[Copy]

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 3.

Sales of Land by the Contractor

Acres Sold	Price	Amount
Nil	_____	_____

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

[Copy]

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 4.

Floating Debt

Amount	Rate of Interest	Remarks
Nil	Nil	Nil

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

[Copy]

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 6.

Cost of Railway and Rolling Stock

Cost of Grading, Masonry, Building Stations, &c.	\$15,600.00 per mile
Cost of Rolling Stock of all kinds, including Workshops	15,600.00 per mile

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

[Copy]

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 8.

Description of Freight

1—Flour, 117,081 barrels	23,416,220 lbs.
2—Live Stock	2,750,980 "
3—Lumber	53,919,370 "
4—Fish	11,663,440 "
5—Manufactured Goods	5,148,730 "
6—Other articles	195,445,500 "

Total 292,344,240 lbs.

or 130,510 23-28 tons.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

[Copy]

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 9.

Earnings

1—Passenger Traffic	\$286,484.36
2—Freight	249,730.97
3—Mails	42,000.00
4—Other Sources	48,088.23
Total	<u>\$626,303.56</u>

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

[Copy]

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 11A.

Operating Expenses—Maintenance of Line, Buildings, &c.

1—Wages	\$96,538.68
2—Cost of rails and fastenings	2,359.90
3—Ballasting	9,115.09
4—Repairs to bridges, etc.	3,642.34
5—Repairs to and renewals of buildings	1,711.07
6—Repairs to fences	2,212.87
7—Clearing snow	9,988.39
8—Engineering superintendence	1,574.75
Total	<u>\$127,143.09</u>

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

[Copy]

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 11B.

Operating Expenses—Working and Repairs of Engines

1—Wages	\$33,261.06
2—Cost of fuel	120,009.64
3—Repairs to engines and tenders	33,044.77
4—Oil, tallow, etc.,	4,030.71
5—Pumping engines	3,043.96
6—Repairs to tools and machinery	39.52
Superintendence	600.00
Total	<u>\$194,029.66</u>

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 11C.

Operating Expenses—Repairs of Cars

1.—Wages and material for repairs of passen- ger cars	\$17,464.18
2.—Wages and material repairs of freight cars and snow ploughs	13,508.29
3.—Superintendence	600.00
Total	<u>\$31,572.47</u>

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 11D.

Operating Expenses—General

1.—Office expenses, management, etc.	\$81,521.52
2.—Station agents, clocks, posters, etc.	95,092.04
3.—Conductors, etc.,	21,753.54
4.—Compensation for injuries	698.60
5.—Loss and damage to freight	778.56
6.—Cattle killed	1,074.00
7.—Ferries, etc.	"
8.—Foreign agencies	"
9.—Small stores	31,121.40
10.—Other charges	78,986.41
Total	<u>\$311,026.07</u>

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

[Copy]

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Office of the President,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 January 15th, 1912.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 12.

Summary of Operating Expenses

A	\$127,143.09
B	194,029.66
C	31,572.47
D	311,026.07
Total	<u>\$663,771.29</u>

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. G. REID, Director.

NEWFOUNDLAND

[St. John's, To Wit]

I, George Cobb, of St. John's, Chief Despatcher, 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 5 and 7, are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) GEORGE COBB.

Sworn at St. John's this 12th
day of February, A. D.
1912.

Before me—

(Signed) A. W. KNIGHT,
Justice of the Peace.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Railway and Steamship Lines,
General Superintendent's Office,
St. John's, N. F., October 25th, 1911.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 5.

Characteristics of Road

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 iron rails	Nil
Length of road laid with steel rails	635.03 miles
Length of sidings	25½ miles
Length of double track	Nil
Weight of rail per yard, main line (iron)	Nil
Weight of rail per yard, main line (steel)	50 lbs.
Weight of rail per yard, branches (iron)	Nil
Weight of rail per yard, Brigus branch (steel)	50 lbs.
Weight of rail per yard, Broad Cove branch	35 lbs.
Weight of rail per yard, Placentia branch	50 lbs.
Weight of rail per yard, Lewisporte branch	50 lbs.
Number of engine houses and shops	12
Number of engines owned by Contractor	25
Number of engines hired by Contractor	Nil
Number of first-class passenger cars owned by Contractor	21
Number of first-class passenger cars hired by Contractor	Nil
Number of second-class and emigrant cars owned by Contractor	18
Number of second-class and emigrant cars hired by Contractor	Nil
Number of baggage, mail and express cars owned by Contractor	8
Number of baggage, mail and express cars hired by Contractor	Nil
Number of cattle and box freight cars owned by Contractor	104
Number of cattle and box freight cars hired by Contractor	Nil
Number of platform cars owned by Contractor	230
Number of coal and box freight cars owned by Contractor	37
Number of coal and box freight cars hired by Contractor	Nil
Number of ties to mile on main line	2,640
Number of ties to mile on branches	2,640
Nature of fastenings to secure joints of rail.....	2 fish plates and 4 bolts
Number of level road crossings at which watchmen are employed.....	Nil
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 feet

As to the divisions of engines, cars, etc., into those "owned by Contractor" and those "hired by Contractor," in the circumstances those phrases are not apt. The facts are, all engines, cars, etc., mentioned in the return have been supplied and are held under the contracts—none of them are hired.

Yours truly,

(Signed) R. G. REID,
General Superintendent.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,

Railway and Steamship Lines,
 General Superintendent's Office,
 St. John's, N. F., October 25th, 1911.

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, 1910, and June 30th, 1911

No. 7.

Operations of Year and Number of Miles Run

1.—Miles run by passenger trains	209,624
2.—Miles run by freight trains	43,068
3.—Miles run by mixed trains	273,649
4.—Total miles run by trains	526,341
5.—Total miles run by engines	658,804
6.—Number of passengers	213,115
7.—Total number of tons of freight	130,510
8.—Average speed of passenger trains	18 miles per hour
9.—Average speed of freight trains	12 miles per hour
10.—Average weight of passenger trains in motion	452,000 lbs.
11.—Average weight of freight trains in motion	682,000 lbs.

Yours truly,

(Signed) R. G. REID,
 General Superintendent.

1 Edward VII., Newfoundland Railway (Amendment) Act, Cap. 6, June 30th,
1910, to June 30th, 1911

No. 13.

Accidents

Cause of Accident	Passengers Killed	Employees Injured
Fell from cars or engines....		1
Jumping off when in motion	1	
Walking or being on track..		
Putting arms or heads out of windows		
Coupling cars		1
Collisions		
Explosions		
Striking bridges		
	—	—
Total	1	2

[Copy]

No. 13.

1 Edward VII., Newfoundland Railway (Amendment) Act, Cap. 6, June 30th, 30th, 1910, to June 30th, 1911

The following is a statement of the date of each accident, the place where it occurred, the cause of the accident to extent of the injury to each person injured, and the name of each person—

December 19th, 1910, William Bussey, between Waterford Bridge and Mount Pearl. Found dead on track after train passed. Jumped or fell off train while in motion.

January 6th, 1911, Cyril Randell, Harbor Grace. Right leg broken just above ankle, caused by cask of oil falling on leg.

January 18th, 1911, Stephen Walsh, one mile east of Deer Lake. Face slightly cut and right leg bruised. Fell from train while in motion.

April 3rd, 1911, David French, Notre Dame Junction. Two fingers on right hand crushed while coupling cars.

May 14th, 1911, Mrs. Dahl, ten poles east of 411th mile. Collar bone broken, caused by car being derailed.

[St. John's: S.S.]

I, George Cobb, 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.

(Signed) GEORGE COBB.

Sworn at St. John's this 9th
day of October, A. D.
1911.

(Signed) A. W. KNIGHT,
Justice of the Peace.

[Copy]

1 Edward VII.—Return made under Section 25, Newfoundland Railway (Amendment) Act, Cap. 6, June 30th, 1910, to June 30th, 1911

October 1st, 1910—Engine 108 on train No. 2 got rear pony wheels derailed twelve poles west of Terra Nova. No damage to engine. Track slightly damaged. Cause, ran over steel brake beam lying across track. Delay, 10 minutes. Time, 8.10 a.m.

October 13th, 1910—Dining car, No. 1 train, had front truck derailed at Brien's Pond. Truck slightly damaged. Track torn up for three car lengths. Cause, broken joint in track. Delay to train, 3 hours and 40 minutes. Time, 8.20 p.m.

October 17th, 1910—Sleeping car, No. 2 train, had front truck derailed on curve east of Maher's Bridge. Truck badly damaged. Track torn up for six telegraph poles. Delay, 15 minutes. Time, 11 a.m. Cause, broken flange on wheel.

October 27th, 1910—Two box cars on up freight special derailed three and a half miles east of Lewisporte. One truck badly damaged. Track torn up for three rail lengths. Cause not ascertained. Time, 3 p.m.

November 19th, 1910—Two box cars and one passenger car on train No. 5 derailed east end of Come by Chance siding. One box car badly damaged. Track torn up for three car lengths. Delay, 5 hours and 50 minutes. Time, 12.30 a.m.

January 17th, 1911—Engine 151, eight empty box cars, two loaded box cars, one loaded flat, on train No. 5, derailed seven poles east of 383rd mile. Slight damage to one box car. Track torn up for ten rail lengths. Cause not ascertained. Delay, 18 hours. Time, 8.15 p.m.

January 20th, 1911—Three passenger cars on train No. 1 derailed five miles east of Glenwood. Slight damage to one truck of passenger car. Track damaged for about ten rail lengths. Cause not ascertain. Delay, 7 hours. Time, 11.45 a.m.

February 6th, 1911—Plow 805, on No. 1 train, had front truck derailed and badly damaged at 282nd mile. No damage to track. Cause not ascertained. Delay, 2 hours and 15 minutes. Time, 9.10 a.m.

February 15th, 1911—Engine 105 and Plow 801, on up freight special, derailed two miles east of Port aux Basques. Engine badly damaged. Plow

slightly damaged. Cause due to plow striking hard snow. Delay, 24 hours and 35 minutes. Time, 5.30 p.m.

February 18th, 1911—Plow 806, on down passenger special, had front truck off track just east of Kennedy's mill. One truck badly broken. Cause not ascertained. Delay, 6 hours. Time, 11.30 p.m.

February 20th, 1911—Plow 800, on train No. 1, derailed two two and a half miles west of Tickle Harbor. Plow slightly damaged. No damage to track. Cause not ascertained. Delay, 7 hours and 30 minutes. Time, 12.30 p.m.

February 25th, 1911—Sleeping, on train No. 1, had rear truck derailed five car lengths east of Fischell's Bridge. Truck badly damaged. Delay, 1 hour. Time, 8.50 a.m. Cause not ascertained.

March 4th, 1911—Engine 110 and Plow 806, on down passenger special, derailed two and a half miles west of Placentia Junction. No damage to engine or plow. Cause not ascertained. Delay, 15 hours. Time, 7 p.m.

March 7th, 1911—Engine 105 and Plow 805, on up freight special, derailed at Goose Pond. Cab and boiler of engine slightly damaged. Plow also slightly damaged. Cause, plow striking hard snow. Track torn up for two rail lengths. Delay, 28 hours. Time, 10.30 a.m.

March 21st, 1911—Engine 101 and Plow 806, on up passenger special, cut off from train and ran ahead to clear-cut McDougald's Gulch. Engine and plow derailed and went over dump clear of main line. Engine and plow slightly damaged. No damage to track. Time, 2.30 p.m.

April 7th, 1911—Leading truck of Plow 804, on train No. 1, got rear wheels off track ten poles east of 224th mile. One wheel broken up. No damage to track. Cause not ascertained. Delay, 3 hours. Time, 8.10 a.m.

April 17th, 1911—Baggage car on No. 2 train got front truck derailed two and a half miles west of Port Blandford. Truck slightly damaged. Track torn up for five car lengths. Caused apparently by broken rail. Delay, 4 hours and 45 minutes. Time, 2 p.m.

May 14th, 1911—Sleeping car, diner and two passenger cars on No. 2 train derailed ten poles east of 411 mile. Sleeper, diner and one passenger car over on their side clear of track. Considerable damage done to windows of cars. Tracks slightly damaged. Cause not ascertained. Delay, 1 hour and 25 minutes. Time, 5.15 p.m.

[St. John's: S.S.]

I, George Cobb, 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.

(Signed) GEORGE COBB.

Sworn at St. John's this 9th
day of October, A. D.
1911.

(Signed) A. W. KNIGHT,
Justice of the Peace.

Correspondence and Memorandum of Conference Re Dominion Navies.

Correspondence and Memorandum of Conference Re Dominion Navies.

[Copy]

Downing Street, July 14th, 1911.

Newfoundland

No. 155

Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a memorandum of conference between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Dominions of Canada and Australia on the subject of the status of Dominion Navies.

2.—This matter was mentioned at the last meeting of the Imperial Conference, on the 20th June, and it was agreed that it should be published simultaneously in this country and in Canada and the Commonwealth.

3.—I will telegraph to you the date on which publication will take place.

I have, etc.,

L. HARCOURT.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Newfoundland.

[Copy]

This document is the property of His Britannic Majesty's Government

Enclosure to
Newfoundland
Despatch 155

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH
ADMIRALTY AND REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE DOMINIONS OF CANADA
AND AUSTRALIA

The naval services and forces of the Dominions of Canada and Australia will be exclusively under the control of their respective Governments.

2.—The training and discipline of the naval forces of the Dominions uniform with the training and discipline of the fleet of the United Kingdom and, by arrangement, officers and men of the said forces will be interchangeable with those under the control of the British Admiralty.

3.—The ships of each Dominion naval force will hoist at stern the white ensign, as the symbol of the authority of the Crown, and at the jack-staff the distinctive flag of the Dominion.

4.—The Canadian and Australian Government will have their own naval stations, as agreed upon and from time to time. The limits of the stations are as described in Schedule (A), Canada; and Schedule (B), Australia.

5.—In the event of the Canadian or Australian Government desiring to send ships to a part of the British Empire outside of their own respective stations, they will notify the British Admiralty.

6.—In the event of the Canadian or Australian Government desiring to send ships to a foreign port, they will obtain the concurrence of the Imperial Government, in order that the necessary arrangements with the Foreign Office may be made, as in the case of ships of the British fleet, in such time and manner as is usual between the British Admiralty and the Foreign Office.

7.—While ships of the Dominions are at a foreign port, a report of their proceedings will be forwarded by the officer in command to the Commander-in-Chief on the station, or to the British Admiralty. The officer in command of a Dominion ship, so long as he remains in the foreign port, will obey any instructions he may receive from the Government of the United Kingdom as to the conduct of any international matters that may arise, the Dominion Government being informed.

8.—The Commanding Officer of a Dominion ship, having to put into a foreign port without previous arrangement, on account of stress of weather, damage or any unforeseen emergency, will report his arrival and reason for calling, to the Commander-in-Chief or to the Admiralty, and will obey, so long as he remains in the foreign port, any instructions he may receive from the Government of the United Kingdom as to the relations with the authorities, the Dominion Government being informed.

9.—When a ship of the British Admiralty meets a ship of the Dominions, the senior officer will have the right of command in matters of ceremony or international intercourse, or where united action is agreed upon; but will have no power to direct the movements of the ships of the other service, unless the ships are ordered to co-operate by mutual arrangement.

10.—In foreign ports, the senior officer will take command, but not so as to interfere with the orders that the junior may have received from his own Government.

11.—When a court martial has to be ordered by a Dominion, and a sufficient number of officers are not available in the Dominion service at the time, the British Admiralty, if requested, will make the necessary arrangements to enable a court to be formed. Provision will be made, by order of His Majesty in Council and by the Dominion Governments, respectively, to define the conditions under which officers of the different services are to sit on joint court martials.

12.—The British Admiralty undertakes to lend to the Dominions during the period of development of the services, under conditions to be agreed upon, such flag officer and other officers and men as may be needed. In their selection, preference will be given to officers and men coming from or connected with the Dominions, but they should all be volunteers for the service.

13.—The service of officers of the British fleet in the Dominion naval forces, or of officers of these forces in the British fleet, will count in all respects for promotion, pay, retirement, etc., as service in their respective forces.

14.—In order to determine all questions of seniority that may arise, the names of all officers will be shown in the Navy List, and their seniority determined by the date of their commission, which ever is the earlier, in the British, Canadian or Australian service.

15.—It is desirable, in the interests of efficiency and co-operation, that arrangements should be made from time to time between the British Admiralty and the Dominions for the ships of the Dominions to take part in fleet

exercises, or for any other joint training considered necessary, under the Senior Naval Officer. While so employed, the ships will be under the command of that officer, who would not, however, interfere in the internal economy of ships of another service further than absolutely necessary.

16.—In time of war, when the naval service of a Dominion, or any part thereof, has been put at the disposal of the Imperial Government by the Dominion authorities, the ships will form an integral part of the British fleet, and will remain under the control of the British Admiralty during the continuance of the war.

17.—The Dominions having applied to their naval forces the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions and the Naval Discipline Act, the British Admiralty and Dominion Governments will communicate to each other any changes which they propose to make in those Regulations or that Act.

June, 1911.

(Schedule A)

CANADA

The Canadian Atlantic Station will include the waters north of 30° north latitude and west of the meridian of 40° west longitude. The Canadian Pacific Station will include the waters north of 30° north latitude and east of the meridian of 180° longitude.

(Schedule B)

AUSTRALIA

The Australian Naval Station will include—

On the North—From 95° east longitude by the parallel of 13° south latitude to 120° east longitude, thence north to 11° south latitude, thence to the boundary with Dutch New Guinea to the boundary with German New Guinea in latitude 8° south, thence east to 155° east longitude.

On the East—By the meridian of 155° east longitude to 15° south latitude, thence to 28° south latitude on the meridian of 170° east longitude, thence south to 32° south latitude, thence west to the meridian of 160° east longitude, thence south.

On the South—By the Antarctic Circle.

On the West—By the meridian of 95° east longitude.

[Copy]

12th August, 1911.

His Excellency the Administrator—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, covering Despatch No. 155, in original, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with accompanying copy of a memorandum of a conference between the British Admiralty and the representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia, on the subject of the status of Dominion naval forces.

I return herewith the despatch, as well as the memorandum, and would be grateful if you would arrange to let me have a copy of both these documents, if you should have them in the office.

I had not an opportunity of submitting to Ministers the memorandum referred to until last evening, and I now desire to convey to you an expression of their opinion in relation to it, with the request that you may be good enough to transmit the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The memorandum purports to be copy of a memorandum of a conference between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia, on the subject of the status of Dominion naval forces. In paragraph 2 of the despatch, covering this memorandum, and signed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Harcourt says: "This matter was mentioned at the last meeting of the Imperial Conference, on the 20th June, and it was agreed that it should be published simultaneously in this country, and in Canada and the Commonwealth."

It might be implied, from this paragraph, that the subject matter of the memorandum, the details of the document, and the principles embodied therein, might have been disclosed at the Imperial Conference, or that a copy of it might have been read to the Conference.

This, however, was not done. It will be found, by reference to the Minutes of the last meeting of the Imperial Conference, that the only reference to this matter made at that meeting was from Mr. Pearce, one of the representatives of the Australian Government at the Imperial Conference, who merely referred to the conferences which were taking place at the Admiralty between that body and the representatives of the Canadian and Australian Governments, with regard to the status of Dominion naval forces and their co-operation with the Royal Navy.

It was then agreed, on the suggestion of Mr. Harcourt, that a memorandum, embodying the conclusions reached at the Conference between the

British Admiralty and the representatives of the Dominion and the Commonwealth referred to should, when drawn up, be incorporated amongst the papers to be published in connection with the Imperial Conference.

But the terms which the said memorandum was to contain, nor any of them, were never suggested or foreshadowed, and you will notice, by the reports of the Imperial Conference, that there is no record of its having been tabled or presented.

By reference to 'Schedule "A" of the memorandum in question, it appears that the Canadian Atlantic Station includes the waters north of 30 degrees north latitude and west of the meridian 40 west longitude. This includes the waters surrounding Newfoundland, and you will observe that, under the provisions of paragraph 4 of the memorandum, the Canadian Government may establish their stations in the waters referred to in Schedule "A."

Although this memorandum between the British Admiralty and the Canadian Government could in no way confer any right on that Government to come into the territorial waters of Newfoundland, and will confer on them no more rights than are held and possessed by the navies of any foreign power, it is open to a contrary inference which is likely to create a feeling of doubt and uncertainty in the Dominions affected by this memorandum.

Ministers would strongly contend, and would do so successfully, that the rights enjoyed by the community of Newfoundland cannot be lessened, parted with, changed or ceded without their consent, and that the constitutional mode or procuring that consent is through the Legislature of Newfoundland, which consent would be the essential preliminary to the slightest modification of their territorial or maritime rights; and Ministers feel satisfied that this contention must be borne out by His Majesty's Government and, indeed, that the Canadian and Australian Governments themselves would be the very last to contend for a contrary position.

With a view, therefore, of there being no misunderstanding hereafter, Ministers suggest that the attention of the Canadian Government be drawn by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to this matter, and that it be made clear that the zone in which their navy may operate in the North Atlantic waters should in no degree encroach on Newfoundland's territorial and maritime waters, and that it be pointed out to them that the memorandum referred to in no way alters the status existing previous to the drawing of that memorandum.

The Newfoundland Government, or its representatives at the Imperial Conference, were not consulted in relation to this memorandum, nor were

the Newfoundland members of the Conference present when the terms of the memorandum were agreed upon, nor were they given an opportunity of considering its principles or details, and the writer saw it for the first time when it was forwarded by Your Excellency a few days ago.

E. P. MORRIS,
Prime Minister.

Government House,
September 26th, 1911.

Dear Sir Edward Morris—I beg to forward, herewith enclosed, the Despatch received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, in reply to your communication on the subject of the Status of Dominion Navies.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. HORWOOD.

Right Honourable Sir Edward Morris,
Prime Minister.

Downing Street,
13th September, 1911.

Newfoundland
Number 215

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 70, of the 14th August, transmitting a communication from your Prime Minister on the subject of the Status of Dominion Navies.

2.—In reply, I have to request that you will inform your Ministers that the Canadian stations were formed for the purpose of assigning to the Canadian fleet a definite area of action, in the same manner as Commanders-in-Chief of stations abroad have a definite command, and in the arrangements discussed with the Canadian Ministers, Newfoundland was expressly excluded as requiring special provisions. In determining the limits of the Canadian Atlantic Station, there was no intention on the part of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of Canada, to alter the existing position with regard to the control and jurisdiction of the Government of Newfoundland over its territorial waters, or to empower the Dominion Government to establish a station in those waters without the consent of the Government of Newfoundland.

3.—The supervision of the Newfoundland fisheries is now carried out by a ship of the Imperial Navy, and there is no present intention of disturbing this arrangement.

4.—I trust that this statement will be satisfactory to your Ministers.

5.—I am sending a copy of the correspondence to the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, for the information of his Ministers.

I have, etc.,

L. HARCOURT,

To the Officer Administering
the Government of Newfoundland.

Prime Minister's Office,

His Excellency the Administrator—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, enclosing copy of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 215, on the subject of the Status of Dominion Navies.

E. P. MORRIS,
Prime Minister.

27th September, 1911.

Report of the Poor Asylum, St. John's,
Newfoundland, Dec. 31st, 1911.

Report of the Poor Asylum, St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 31st, 1911.

Wm. Woodford, Esq.,
Minister Public Works.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the usual annual report of the Poor Asylum for the year ending 31st December, 1911. Since issuing my last report, several improvements have been made, of such importance as to call for special reference. The principal is the lighting of the institution by electricity. It is only when looking backward to the time when kerosene oil lamps were used, and quantities of kerosene handled in filling and re-filling the large number of lamps used to light the building, that it can be realized what a great improvement is the present system. Danger of accidents is minimized, and the labor involved in cleaning and handling lamps utilized in other directions.

The Public Works authorities, in co-operation with the Fire Department, have decided to place chemical fire extinguishers in various positions decided upon by a responsible official of the Fire Department, as being most suitable in time of emergency. The official will see that these extinguishers are always in good condition and refilled when necessary.

It has also been arranged to instruct the officials in their use, and how to act in other respects should an outbreak of fire occur in any building.

The male section of this institution is now in better condition and receiving closer attention than formerly, due to the change made two years ago, when Thomas Haines, former Attendant, having become feeble, was pensioned, and a much younger and more active man, in the person of Isaac Sellars, appointed in his stead. The assistant male attendant is also a capable and attentive official. The salary of the Head Attendant, though inadequate for the work done, is larger than that received by his predecessor, whilst his assistant receives only the same wages as paid for twenty years past. I would strongly recommend that the Government increase both salaries.

I regret to report that the same high state of efficiency was not maintained during the past year on the female side of the institution that was shown on the male side. It therefore became necessary to recommend the retirement of two old attendants, Misses Mary Cummins and Kate Skeans. Their advanced age and consequent inability to give the attention that this section of the institution requires, and which they bestowed upon it before infirmity rendered them less active and efficient, was the principal reason for this recommendation.

The Government approved this course, and decided to pension the officials named at two-thirds the amount of their salary and perquisites.

I understand the Government have in contemplation the providing of a new home for the poor. This is a progressive step, and most timely and necessary. It is a matter of public knowledge that the present building is entirely unfit for the purpose it is now supposed to fulfil. Improvements that entail any serious expenditures have been postponed for quite a while past, owing to the probability of the building being abandoned in a short time and the inmates removed to new quarters. It is now apparent that two or three years must elapse before such change can be made and, in view of this, the Board of Works have recently resolved to give immediate attention to requirements that can no longer be delayed. Accordingly, the following improvements have been recommended and ordered to be given attention at once, viz., the installing of a hot water service for the upstairs section of the building, providing a new cooking range, baths, water basins, etc. Most of these articles are to be utilized later in new quarters.

It is recommended in planning for the future new Poor Asylum that inmates suffering from tuberculosis or other infectious and contagious diseases be isolated or separated from the main body of inmates. The class now in the institution give very little trouble. These include quite a number of imbecile and simple-minded; the majority, however, are old, worn-out fishermen, laborers, etc., of which many are blind, crippled, paralytic, etc.

I am very pleased to report that, as usual, the charity of St. John's remembered the inmates in the usual way at Christmas, and presented them with appropriate and suitable reminders of the season.

The appended statement gives the number, places of origin and other particulars respecting the inmates of the Poor Asylum on December 31, 1911.

Males	72
Females	43
	—
Total	115
	—

In denominational order, viz—

	Males	Females
Roman Catholic	48	22
Church of England	17	13
Methodist	7	8
	—	—
	72	43
	—	—

Places of origin—

	Males	Females
England	1	0
Ireland	3	1
Prince Edward Island	1	1
Twillingate	2	0
Fogo	1	1
Bonavista	1	5
Trinity	6	4
Bay de Verde	1	2
Port de Grave	2	2
Carbonear	1	1
Harbor Grace	6	3
Harbor Main	2	1
St. John's East and West	37	15
Placentia and St. Mary's	3	0
Burin	2	1
Fortune Bay	2	0
Burgeo and LaPoile	0	0
St. George's	1	1
St. Barbe	0	0
Labrador	1	2
	—	—
	72	43
	—	—

The number of deaths during the year were thirty-eight, that is, twenty-seven males and eleven females. The number discharged were six males. One hundred and sixty-eight (168) persons in all passed through the institution during the year.

I desire to express my thanks to the Government and the Department of Public Works for attention bestowed by them during the year upon this institution and its inmates.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. PRIDEAUX,
Superintendent Poor Asylum.

Report on the Condition of the Asylum at
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Report on the Condition of the Asylum at St. John's, Newfoundland.

And on the Care and Treatment of the Patients, together with
Recommendations by Sir James Moody,
Special Commissioner.

Sir—As requested by the Prime Minister of the Colony (the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Morris), I have visited Newfoundland and inspected the St. John's Lunatic Asylum, enquiring into the conditions of that institution and the care and treatment of the inmates.

I arrived on the morning of Saturday, 2nd September, and in the afternoon paid my first visit, accompanied by the members of the Lunacy Commissions (Drs. Skelton and Keegan, and C. H. Hutchings, Esq., K.C.), also by Mr. J. R. Bennett, Member of the Board of Works, and Mr. James Harris, Permanent Secretary of the Board. I again visited the Asylum on Monday, the 4th, and each succeeding day of my stay up to and including Friday, the 8th September. I also visited the institution on the night of Tuesday, 5th September, from 10.30 to 11.45.

The Asylum is situated on an estate of about forty acres, three and one-half miles west of St. John's. It is beautifully placed on a slope facing, in the near distance, a lovely view of hills, well wooded with spruce and fir. It stands well back from the road, and is protected from the north by the rising ground behind. There is a stream running at the foot of the hill beyond the public road. The building is of plain elevation, and is three stories in height. The original edifice consisted of the centre portion only, and was erected in 1853. It was then two stories high. About eleven years ago an additional story was added to this, and two wings of a corresponding height erected.

Entering the hall door, there is a small room to the right, which is used as the Matron's Office, a corresponding room on the other side being occupied by the Medical Superintendent for a similar purpose. Here he conducts his correspondence, keeps what books and records there are, and has a cabinet containing drugs, surgical appliances, etc. At the end of the small hall, a staircase, facing the hall, gives access to the Matron's private apartments, some rooms for laundry maids, kitchen and domestic servants and, by a passage to the laundry. Under the staircase is a passage leading to the kitchen, and on each side two small passages opening into the male and female divisions, respectively. Passing through that, on the right one

enters a square room. This is the dining room for females. It is furnished with long narrow deal tables and forms. The walls and floors are bare. In one corner nearest the kitchen is a small, untidy, dirty and dark little room, in which the nurses have their meals. It is exceedingly uninviting, and no self-respecting girl can have any comfort or enjoyment of her food therein. In the wall of this little room is a hatchway, through which the patients' food is passed, and from which all the smells from the kitchen emanate. Passing from the dining room, one enters (indeed, it is a part of it) an apartment which, when built, was an oblong space, with small windows on either side. It is now (and has been, as far back as the memory of those longest in the service will reach) divided up by heavy timber framework and corrugated iron, fastened thereto from floor to ceiling (eleven feet high) into sleeping compartments, which accommodate from three to five patients each. These makeshift and objectionable looking cubicles obtain light from the original small iron-framed windows, there being a contrivance to open a limited portion thereof, which is entirely under the control of the patients. The consequence is they are generally closed. There is no provision for the outlet of foul air or cross ventilation. Many of the doors are constructed to open inwards—an arrangement strictly prohibited in a modern asylum owing to the facilities it gives a patient to barricade himself or herself in a room and the difficulty of opening in a panic through fire or other cause. The unnecessarily wide space between the iron-plated rooms is quite unlighted during the day, when the side doors are closed, except from the ends.

Passing on, one enters the new wing. This comprises on the right a large, open room, well lit by large windows. It is cheerful and bright, but of insufficient height. It is used ordinarily as a sitting room, and on occasions for the few associated amusements got up by the Medical Superintendent and his wife, assisted by their friends. The remainder of the new wing consists of a short, broad corridor, having on one side a store room, bath room and water closets. On the other side is a small recess, with a large window, cheerful for patients to sit in, and six single rooms. These, which from their position block out light and air, are well constructed and proportioned for one patient, but at present occupied by two, which is always an undesirable arrangement. At the end of the corridor is a room opening into a short passage, off which there are two mortuary chambers. These, for their purpose, are utterly unsuitable and ill-placed. They are quite bare and were probably cells in bygone days.

Retraining one's steps to the junction of the old building and the new wing, one reaches a good modern staircase, like that in a private house, but open and not protected at the sides as it should be, so that a patient could throw herself over. (I understand that one has done so in recent years). By this staircase one reaches the first floor, which corresponds with that

underneath, except that the space over the dining room is used for sleeping purposes. At the end of the corridor, above the entrance to the mortuary, a flight of stone steps leads through a short passage (containing a bed, by the way) into what surely is the most primitive construction surviving in a civilized country for the housing of the insane. It consists of a gallery running right and left from the entrance door, with side rooms opening off it. The ends are practically all window, the frames of which are cast iron, and the panes of glass three by seven inches. High up is a movable frame of small dimensions to admit air. The floor is of wood at the sides, and in the centre red brick, like a path in an old-fashioned country garden. On each side of the corridor massive doors of small dimensions, scratched and marked all over by successive generations of patients, open into single rooms of inadequate proportions. Each accommodates one patient, except one at the end, where there are three. There are small windows, over which thick shutters close, these having a few holes, about the size of a shilling, bored in them for the admission of air. This is the only means of ventilation, and there is no exit for vitiated air except a small, semi-elliptical opening, over the solid stone lintel of the doorway into the central corridor. The structure is of brick and stone, solid in the extreme, and was planned and erected by some one whose sole idea would seem to have been that lunatics were more dangerous than criminals, and should be provided for accordingly. All the walls are of unplastered brick, and the floors of the rooms wood, which has been absorbing urine and other objectionable matter for generations.

Opening off the gallery are two rooms, which are nightly occupied, but which are even more unfitted for occupation by human beings than the others. They have absolutely no provision for light, nor for the entrance of fresh air or the exit of foul, the windows they once had having been blocked up when the additions to the Asylum were built. The floors also are polluted by constant habitation by wet and dirty cases, and their present condition can be better imagined than described. The story above corresponds to this one, but has the advantage of a higher roof, and the windows being larger, there is more air and ventilation in the gallery; but here all the same small, repulsive sleeping arrangements exist, and also two totally dark unventilated rooms.

The corridors on both these floors are used for day accommodation for more troublesome cases.

The third floor over the front corridor was added about eleven years ago, when the wings were built. Here the same arrangement exists as on the floors beneath—rooms on each side and a corridor in the centre. These are modern in design, plastered and comfortable. Many of them are occupied by nurses, and one of them is temporarily fitted as a sitting room for them

when off duty, but is too diminutive for the purpose. The male and female galleries meet here and communicate by a small door, on which there is a lock, of which the Medical Superintendent alone has the key.

The third floor of the wings is somewhat differently arranged to those beneath. The large room is broken up into a centre corridor, having on one side a room used as a needle room, and on the other a small room called an infirmary, containing a few beds, and quite inadequate for its purpose.

The above description applies to the male division, to all intents and purposes, the difference being that there is no dining room immediately on entering from the front hall, the patients dining in the large room in the new wing corresponding to the sitting-recreation room in the female division. There is, however, a little apartment in the corner, as you enter, for the male attendants' meals and sitting room, corresponding to that assigned to the nurses, but even more neglected and uncomfortable. The corridors, with the corrugated iron rooms, are here repeated with all their objectionable features, as are also the old galleries, and hence only have a window at one end. Under this window, on the ground floor, an opening has been made, and a workshop, gloomy and of temporary character, erected. Here a few patients are employed at boot-making and mending, one at mat-making, and two making fishing nets.

The Administrative Department consists of the afore-mentioned offices of the Superintendent and Matron, the kitchen, laundry and general store. These last are primitive and utterly inadequate for their purpose. Their fittings are obsolete and worn out. I understand that adverse reports have been made about them by the Commissioners in Lunacy and Medical Superintendent, and that their state is recognized by the authorities; so need say no more on the subject.

The condition of the Asylum throughout is bad. Over-crowding is apparent everywhere. Contamination of the floors and ceilings has been going on for so long that complete renewal of them would be the only remedy. The sanitary arrangements are inadequate and quite out-of-date. The small spaces allocated to the water closets open directly into the day rooms, without any intercepting passage for cross ventilation to prevent sewer gas and smells entering the wards. The old metal pans are diminutive, rusty and worn out. In several instances the wooden seats have broken off and never been replaced. The sewage, I was informed, is discharged into the river, and the drains pass under the building; an arrangement never allowed in modern construction. I could not discover any ventilators to the closet pipes nor to the drains, before entering the building, to cut off noxious gases. Rats are very plentiful. (I myself saw two run down a hole in the floor of a woman's bedroom as I entered it)—a rather suspicious circumstance

in itself as to the condition of the drains. Cases of dysentery and enteric fever crop up from time to time, and there were three cases of diarrhoea on each side the last day I was there. The baths are metal painted, but are now so rusty and worn out that it is quite impossible in their present condition to see if they are clean or not. There is no provision for locking up brooms, brushes, buckets and other such appliances; indeed, in one instance—and there may have been others—on my night visit, I found several of these articles in an already crowded, ill-ventilated and offensive room occupied by a patient.

Ventilation through the Asylum is exceedingly defective. It is dependent on small windows and air inlets connected with the hot water radiators. The windows for the most part, especially at night in the patient's room where there are no shutters, are under the control of the inmates, and therefore invariably shut, I was told. Where there are shutters, the only inlets for fresh air are holes bored in them. There is no system for the extraction of the vitiated atmosphere. The Asylum throughout is heated by hot water radiators placed around the room at more or less frequent intervals. I was informed that in cold weather patients cluster round them, spitting on them and practising other objectionable habits, and that an intolerable stench rises from them. It is impossible, owing to their construction, to properly cleanse them. The air, therefore, that passes over them is polluted instead of being pure, as it should be. No wonder that the institution, under these circumstances, has such a high death rate from tuberculosis.

On enquiry, I found that the water supply is somewhat precarious. There should be a minimum certain allowance of thirty gallons per head per diem for all inmates. This should be assured all the year round. The supply of hot water, also, is somewhat limited, and especially so when it is being used in the male and female divisions simultaneously for bathing purposes.

There is evidence throughout the institution of a complete lack of administrative ability, and of technical knowledge of the most rudimentary kind of modern Asylum methods and requirements. There is no attempt at classification. Old, young, sick, infirm, curable and incurable are herded together. There is no systematized arrangement for the so necessary continuous observation of the sick, epileptic and suicidal cases by day and night, or for the isolation of the tuberculosis. In the recent fine, hot weather tents, erected in the grounds, might have been used for the latter. Seclusion (i.e., locking up cases in solitary confinement during the day—long since abolished at home and elsewhere) is resorted to as a routine matter, there being at least five such cases on either side each day I visited the Asylum. Restraint (i.e., confining the movements of the limbs or body by mechanical means), now also quite obsolete in the modern treatment of the insane, is resorted to. I found a young man, admitted a few days before, locked up in a room

secured in a straight jacket, out of bed standing on the floor. He was a pitiable sight, and in my presence attempted to straighten out his sheet by taking it in his teeth. I could see no justification whatever for his being treated thus, but the Medical Superintendent pleaded shortness of attendants. I may here say that in my experience of Asylum life, now extending over thirty-four years, I have never before seen a straight jacket in use at any Lunatic Asylum. The sick and infirm cases (except a few in the infirmary) are dotted about promiscuously here and there in bed, in solitary rooms, with the doors shut and locked upon them. These should at least occupy adjacent apartments and have their doors open, so as to be under as much supervision as possible, day and night, by one attendant, and have their wants immediately attended to.

I saw the inmates at dinner on two occasions. They were far too crowded together, and it speaks well for the natural docility and tractability that scuffles and blows are not of frequent occurrence. As it was, the noise and confusion at the meal, especially on the female side, was considerable. There was not room for all the female inmates, so a considerable number had to have their food taken to them upstairs, where they sat with their plates on their knees—an uncomfortable and inconvenient arrangement.

In both male and female divisions, the absence of any adornment or cheap decoration is conspicuous. Most of the people confined would in their own homes have, I am informed (and I have observed such in fishermen's cottages within walking distance of St. John's) ornamental papers on the walls, however cheap, plants in the windows, pictures hung about the rooms, and bright rugs of home manufacture on the floors; but here, beyond a few prints on the wall of the room where entertainments take place, all these are conspicuous by their absence. It is part of modern treatment to make everything as bright and attractive as possible, in order to distract the thoughts of the patients, and so bring about an improvement in their condition. In such surroundings they display greater tranquility and are less mischievous.

The furniture is of a primitive kind and very scanty. It consists, for the most part, of some plain tables in the centre and uncomfortable settees arranged against the walls. The rooms look empty and the floors are bare boards. Linoleum should be supplied, as it is bright, cheerful, warm to the feet, and can be easily kept clean and polished. But if the condition of the day rooms is such, what can be said of that of the sleeping accommodation? Proper dormitories are non-existent. Spaces that might be such are unnecessarily divided by corrugated iron, as I have before mentioned, into inconvenient, ill-ventilated, difficult to supervise cubicles. From one to five patients sleep in each of these. On the female side, they are moderately clean and orderly, but in the male division they are in every way exceedingly

bad. These, however, are not the worst. The dark "cells," opening off the brick-floored corridors in the oldest part of the building are utterly unfit for human habitation, as I have said before. They are unventilated, their appearance is sufficient to strike terror and despair into the minds of their occupants, and a sickening smell emanates from them. On the male side, owing to lack of proper accommodation, all sorts of out-of-the-way corners have been adapted as sleeping space, utterly unsuited for the purpose, dark and objectionable in every way.

On the Tuesday I paid a visit from 10.30 to 11.45 p.m., I was conducted round the male ward by the solitary night attendant. Several day attendants were waiting about, as a patient was expected from a distance by the night train, or in the ordinary course they would have been in bed. There are, as I have before remarked, no dormitories, but the small sleeping rooms contain one to five patients. Dormitories are of advantage, allowing one attendant to properly supervise a number of patients with comparative ease and is less time; in case of fire, also, there is great loss of time getting the patients out if so many small rooms have to be unlocked. All the windows were, where they are supplied, necessarily closed; and as the only provision for the entry of fresh air was a few holes bored by a centre bit, the atmosphere everywhere was fetid and foul. Want of training or gross carelessness on the part of the head attendant and those under him in putting the patients to bed was evidenced by their outer clothing being strewn promiscuously about the floors, instead of being neatly folded and placed outside the room. Many, also, had on nearly all their underclothing—an unhealthy practice and one not even warranted at this season by temperature, the weather being fine and warm. A man was lying alone in a small single room smoking, and another had by him his tobacco, pipe and box of matches. This was quite openly done, not objected to by the night attendant, and evidently a matter of course. The danger of such a practice, from fire, is self-obvious. One man, in a foul-smelling room with four others, had defecated in his chamber utensil, and the night attendant, in answer to a question, informed me that it would not be taken away or emptied until next morning. He also informed me that if a patient wet or dirtied himself in the course of the night, he would not be cleansed until the morning, excusing himself on the grounds that he had to work single-handed. Here I saw epileptics in bed promiscuously about the place; also suicidal cases—a condition of things which should never be allowed. It is, I might mention again, the modern practice for all such cases to be collected in one room, where they sleep under the supervision of a special night attendant, who watches them continuously to prevent suffocation by turning on the face in epileptics, or attempts at self-destruction by those so inclined. The sick also want water and nourishment and other attention during the night, and if left with only such attention as a solitary night attendant can give them, they must endure a great deal of distress. I was not astonished to learn from the night attendant that during

his service of twenty years, patients from time to time have been found dead, either in bed or on the floor of their rooms. All this condition of affairs indicates that at least one additional night attendant is urgently needed.

On the female side conditions were bad, although not so much so as on the male side. Here the matron exercises better supervision, and there are two night nurses. The rooms are very badly ventilated, and the air extremely vitiated; over-crowding is apparent, several patients sleeping on the floor in a day room owing to this cause. The bedsteads throughout the Asylum are surely the most heterogeneous and uncomfortable collection than can well be imagined. I understand that they have been condemned from time to time at other institutions, such as the Hospital, and sent to the Asylum as good enough for lunatics. They are out of date, cast iron, flimsy and poor in construction, broken and bent, a large number having lost their proper bottoms, which are replaced by hard wooden boards. Many of the rooms for single patients are provided with "trough" beds, which have long been obsolete elsewhere. These, as the name indicates, are practically heavy wooden troughs, with high sides. The bottoms, covered with zinc or iron, are made to slope downwards in the centre, on all sides, culminating in a hole at the bottom. They were employed in remote days of neglect, so that when a patient passed water in bed, it drained away in a vessel underneath the hole. I doubt if such a contrivance now remains in the British Isles, except as a curiosity. As proof of a little progress, twenty-four bedsteads, of modern type, have recently been provided, but there should be one of those for each patient. There are no mattresses, properly so-called, cases full of straw being provided to serve the purpose. These must be exceedingly uncomfortable on the hard, wooden, make-shift bottoms, described, above, and entirely unsuitable for obvious reasons. It should not be difficult to make on the premises, with the help of patient labor, properly studded mattresses, stuffed with horse-hair or coir.

From the diet scales furnished me by the Medical Superintendent, the allowance of food seems sufficient, especially if he has a free hand in ordering extra diet for the sick and others requiring it, and exercises the right. I am not conversant with the usual dietary of Newfoundlanders at home, but I am informed by a medical friend that the dishes supplied are those the majority of the patients are accustomed to. There is much to be desired, however, in the cooking and mode of service, and the food is most unappetizing in appearance, especially for those who have lived in a superior manner outside, as all classes are here warded together. Spoons only are used. Knives and forks are not allowed, why I cannot conceive, for the patients have every opportunity and facility to do themselves or others injury in various ways had they the desire to do so, and in the nurses' so-called mess-room, knives were lying about in the most careless manner. I could not see what there was to prevent a patient becoming possessed of one had she so

wished, no precaution apparently being taken to ensure it being missed had she done so. I think, therefore, knives and forks might be allowed, the usual precaution being taken to count them before the patients were allowed to rise from the table, so that, if one be missing, a search might immediately be instituted. On the numbers being verified, they should be locked up in a box provided for the purpose, which should have a list of the number of articles it is supposed to contain pasted on the inside of the lid.

On the whole the patients, as I saw them, looked clean and tidily dressed. I was informed that each had a bath once weekly, and a change of clean underwear, though this latter must be most difficult always to provide, owing to structural and other conditions of the laundry.

The employment of patients in useful pursuits is, so far as I could see or ascertain, very limited. For men, work in the open air, when weather permits, is one of the best curative agents we possess. A few patients are, I understand, intermittently employed in the garden and on the farm. Every effort should be made to increase these numbers, and to employ them systematically every spare moment. A few are employed in the workshop at shoe-making, etc., as I have noted above. There are some women employed at needle work and knitting, also in the kitchen, laundry and domestic work. All the unemployed are herded together in fine weather in one yard, on either side. These are surrounded and shut in by high wooden walls. Their appearance is desolate in the extreme, and they are hopeless looking places, especially for new cases to be placed in, in company with those suffering from chronic forms of insanity. There should be more of them, and they should be more in the nature of gardens, with lower boundary walls sunk in the ground, so that those confined therein might obtain views of the outer world. I may here say that I saw two imbecile girls in the women's wards—one 15 and the other 10 years of age, and a boy of 7 in the men's yard. It is quite improper that such children, who are very impressionable and imitative, should be in the company of adults, and any future building should have some proper provision for such.

Associated amusements for the patients are provided occasionally, through the kindness of Mrs. Duncan and her friends. There does not seem to be any provision for games of the simplest character amongst the patients themselves. Surely, life must be dreary in the extreme during the long winter months, when it is impossible for them to get out of doors. I suggest a gramophone for the men, and an automatic piano for the women; the latter would also be available for playing dance and other music at entertainments. Simply and easily-constructed games, such as deck quoits, might be provided; also cards, and any amusements they have been accustomed to at home should be encouraged by the attendants and nurses. Associated entertainments at frequent intervals in the winter would relieve the monotony of the lives of

the staff and patients, and the attendance at them of the latter should be made conditional on industry and good conduct. Patients can also be induced to work by having tobacco for men and tea for women given as a reward.

Beyond a house on the estate for the Medical Superintendent, quarters for the matron, and a few rooms for domestic servants, there is no proper provision whatever for members of the staff. The nurses and attendants sleep in rooms intended for patients. They are too small, dark, objectionable and totally inadequate rooms for them to eat in. There is no proper sitting room to which they can retire for rest or recreation after work is over, or when off duty they do not wish to go out, or cannot do so on account of inclement weather. Only the rusty baths of the patients are available for them, which is not conducive to cleanliness. The work of the subordinate members of an Asylum staff is highly responsible and irksome in the extreme, therefore the pay, accommodation and treatment should be such as to tempt a good class to enter and continue in the service and, when in it, everything should be done to make their lives bright and happy.

Most of the nurses I saw were of a good stamp, intelligent looking, neat and clean, and they seemed to handle their charges with kindness and forbearance. The attendants do not compare well with them in appearance or manner, and are evidently capable of improvement. The Superintendent should have the selection of all these, and there should be no consideration except to obtain the very best persons of both sexes that can be procured for the work.

The Medical Superintendent and matron accompanied me on each occasion I visited the Asylum, except that at night, which was a surprise one. I did not then disturb the Superintendent. The matron, however, was roused by one of the night nurses, and joined me. Both these officers struck me as zealous and anxious to do their best, but they labor under the disadvantage of knowing little, if anything, about the care and treatment of the insane, or modern modes of managing an Asylum. The matron has been two and one-half years at the work, and had no experience whatever on coming to it. The Medical Superintendent has been such for four and one-half years. He was for many years in private practice on the island, and had no special training before being appointed. An officer holding this position requires to be highly trained, and this can only be obtained by long residence in an up-to-date institution, as the work is very special in character and impossible to learn by intuition.

At every turn in the St. John's Asylum I saw conditions of affairs which would not be permitted for one moment at home, and this because nobody knows any better. The modern Asylum is the outcome of much legislation and toil for generations by those devoted to the task, and it has gradually

been brought to a great pitch of perfection, and will be still more improved as time goes on.

Both the male and female wards appear understaffed. There should never be a less proportion on duty than one attendant or nurse to every ten or twelve patients. The leave allowed the male attendants—one day in fourteen and every other Sunday—appears sufficient, but the nurses should also be allowed one whole day in fourteen, instead of half a day, as at present.

The matron requires a head attendant, as she cannot properly perform the work she has to do without assistance, nor can she go off for rest and relaxation without an efficient substitute to take her place.

There should be an assistant medical officer to relieve the Superintendent from duty, from time to time, to allow him to go out when he likes, or to take an annual holiday, so essential to one constantly associated with such trying work. Also, to take charge in case of the Superintendent's serious illness or absence from duty from any other cause. Such an official would be preparing and qualifying for promotion when the time came for the Superintendent to retire.

The head male attendant could be relieved when off duty by the senior charge attendant.

On enquiry from the Medical Superintendent, I ascertained that no case-books are kept as should be. There is thus no record of accidents, injuries or illnesses, no detailed notes of cases on admission, course of the disease, treatment and result. These case-books are all important, as without them there can be no reference should an inquiry—legal or other—be necessary or should a discharged individual relapse and be re-admitted into the Asylum.

No post-mortem examinations are made, but it would be very desirable if such could be performed, as examination after death verifies the diagnosis, and also discloses any injuries which have been undetected during life. This is a great safeguard to patients against ill-treatment. I was told that there was popular prejudice against such examination, but this might easily be overcome through personal persuasion by the Medical Superintendent, and on his pointing out that it was to the advantage of science, and the knowledge so acquired would help in the treatment of others.

The Medical Superintendent informed me that melancholia is the chief form of insanity, although nearly all types are represented. General paralysis of the insane, a common form of organic brain disease in our

asylums, is rare here. There is a considerable proportion of congenital cases, idiocy and imbecility. I think a good deal could be made of the patients in the way of work. Many of them evinced considerable intelligence, and they displayed much interest and kindly feeling towards myself.

I have studied the buildings comprising the Asylum, with the object of considering whether they could be altered and adapted to the requirements of a modern Institution for the Insane. I am of opinion that this would be impossible. To make anything of them at all would require so many additions and so much alteration that the ultimate expense would probably be greater than that of a new building, and the result very unsatisfactory and inadequate. I think they might, however, be suitably altered to meet the requirements of a Poor House, which does not require so many technical details as an Asylum.

Recommendations

I would recommend that an entirely new Asylum be erected. That it be as plain and inexpensive as such a building can be consistent with modern requirements. That it be erected on the same estate as the present one, and within easy reach of it.

That the existing building be altered and adapted to take the place of the obsolete Poor House, and immediate steps be taken to improve the ventilation; also, that the radiators be replaced by those of an up-to-date pattern, allowing facilities for frequent cleansing.

That the Administrative Department of the new Asylum be built on such a scale as to allow of additional wards being added from time to time in the future, as required; also so that, if required, necessary administrative work for the Poor House can be done therein.

That the Poor House be under the administration of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum. This would be a desirable arrangement, as most of those I saw in the Poor House were cases of senility, or congenital imbecility and idiocy, and should properly be in an Asylum, and not allowed to go about the city eyesores and sometimes a menace to the general public.

That the appointment of the Medical Superintendent and all officers and servants be removed from the sphere of politics, and that all retain their appointments and situations, no matter what party may be in office. This is most desirable, as thorough efficiency can only be obtained by continuity in service of the principal officials and members of the staff generally.

That a Committee of Management, not too large, and non-political in respect to this work, be appointed, three members to form a quorum. This

Committee to meet once a fortnight at the Asylum to thoroughly inspect the institution, to give all inmates an opportunity of speaking to them, to receive a report from the Medical Superintendent, to discharge patients, inspect stores, sign cheques and transact any other business. This Committee to report annually to the Government, and to present a report from the Medical Superintendent, together with statistics.

That the Medical Superintendent be supreme, and empowered to engage and dismiss ALL the subordinate staff, reporting his action at the next meeting of the Committee.

That in addition to the Medical Superintendent, there be an assistant medical officer, so that a fully-qualified man be always on the spot, this officer to act in the absence of the Medical Superintendent, owing to annual or other leave, from sickness or any other cause.

That the number of attendants and nurses be increased, and an additional night attendant appointed.

That a specially selected and trained head attendant be procured from home to take charge of the male division.

Finally, I recommend that the present Medical Superintendent be given either the opportunity to come to England for a thorough course of training (at least six months) in an up-to-date Institution for the Insane, or that he be pensioned and a properly-qualified, young and energetic Superintendent be appointed to succeed him.

That a similar procedure be adopted in regard to the matron.

I fear this report will be considered most drastic and pessimistic, but I am unable to pen any other from my point of view. I feel that I have seen the institution under the most favorable auspices, in bright, fine, temperate weather, when the patients were out of doors a large portion of the day, and their wards were as clean and sweet as they ever could be. If I had visited them in winter, when the inmates had been confined indoors for many weeks at a time, as I was informed they sometimes are, I fear I should have formed a worse impression than I have done.

May I express the hope that the Government now at the head of affairs, which has provided for suffering mankind by modernizing the General Hospital and bringing it completely up-to-date, will likewise provide in the latest humane manner for those of unsound mind—the most afflicted class committed to its care—and abolish what is now a reproach to the Colony; and in doing so, incidentally also (although it is not a matter on which I

was asked to report, but which, in the course of my investigation came under my observation) wipe away an equally unsatisfactory post, the Poor House.

My task is now finished. It has not been a pleasant one. I have been compelled to report adversely on a brother professional man—a courteous gentleman—who placed himself entirely at my disposal, and furnished me with all the information I desired. His misfortune has been that he was suddenly called upon (not at his own solicitation, I understand) to fill a position and undertake work for which he had never received the special training so necessarily required.

I believe his sympathies to be entirely with his charges, and am convinced that he has done his very best under the circumstances.

I would also strongly urge the claim of the matron for consideration at the hands of the Government. She is an admirable officer, full of zeal and activity, so far as I could judge, and if she had had the advantage of having been trained in the methods of modern Asylum life would, I believe, have been everything that could be desired.

I thank you, Sir, also the Prime Minister, the members of the Lunacy Commission and of the Board of Works for all the kindness and courtesy I received at your and their hands.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. M. MOODY,

Special Commissioner.

Hon. Robert Watson,
Colonial Secretary, Nfld.

Correspondence Re Constitutional Issue In-
volved in Accepting the Reid Sanitoria.

Correspondence Re Constitutional Issue Involved in Accepting the Reid Sanitoria.

Prime Minister's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
26th February, 1912.

Dear Sir Courtenay—An interesting question of constitutional law has been raised here by the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Robert Bond, in a speech delivered by him in Parliament on February 22nd, a printed copy of which I enclose you.

I would be glad if you would kindly let me know whether the position the Government take in the matter is not a sound one, namely, that the constitutional law referred to by Sir Robert Bond is entirely obsolete and inapplicable and has no bearing on present day procedure, or the case under consideration.

The point has arisen out of a gift by the Reid Newfoundland Company, a corporation doing business in this Colony, and operating, under contract with the Government, our railway system, of seventeen sanitoria for the treatment of tuberculosis.

I enclose you copy of the correspondence between Mr. Reid, President of the Company, and myself, which fully explains the position. In addition to this, the Government will introduce Resolutions into the Legislature enabling them to take over, manage, operate, control and maintain such sanitoria.

Of course you will understand, without the Government voting the annual expenditure for these, it would be impossible to carry them on. Impliedly, then, the vote of the Legislature would be sufficient but, as I say, in addition to that, we not alone propose to put a vote in the Supply for maintenance, but also to introduce a Bill authorizing the Government to take them over.

You will notice, from the speech enclosed, the authorities cited by Sir Robert Bond to maintain his position that the Government were not justified in accepting the gift without coming in the first instance to Parliament.

The Government, on the other hand, take the position, first, that they were fully justified in accepting, as they did, the proffered gift, for the reason, as I have already suggested, that in order to maintain these, it

would be necessary to go before Parliament for a vote for their maintenance, so that impliedly there was no ignoring of Parliament.

Secondly, that a custom has grown up in England and the Colonies, during the last century, by which private benefactors have contributed public utilities, which have been taken over and maintained by the State, without reference to Parliament, and such procedure has never been regarded in any way as a violation of any constitutional law or usage.

I should suppose that a very strong case in point would be that of Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada in England who, in the Boer war, sent out to South Africa the "Strathcona Horse," raised and maintained at his own expense, and handed over to the Imperial Government.

I am not aware that it was at that time considered necessary to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the acceptance of such a generous gift; and there must be very many cases of a similar nature in England, where large bequests have been made to national institutions of the nature of the British Museum, hospitals, etc., controlled and operated by the State, and without having obtained the sanction of Parliament.

Further, I should suppose it would be a sound position to take that all the principles of constitutional law referred to by Sir Robert Bond are obsolete and not in point, and that a Government to-day will, when Parliament is not sitting, assume liabilities and obligations, and perform extraordinary acts without reference to Parliament; on the principle that these, to be of any validity, must hereafter be impliedly or expressly ratified by Parliament.

No doubt you are aware that the matter is somewhat briefly discussed in Todd's Parliamentary Government in England; I think in the 1892 edition, under the head of "Gifts to the Crown."

I would be grateful if, when you have a moment to spare, you would have one of your secretaries look up the point and let me have your highly esteemed opinion upon the matter.

Yours faithfully,

E. P. MORRIS.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert, K.C., K.S.S.I.,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
House of Commons,
London, England.

Speaker's Court,
London, England,
March 14th, 1912.

Dear Sir Edward—With all respect to Sir Robert Bond, I do not think that the 17th century statute and the 18th century discussion to which he referred have any real bearing on the question whether acceptance of the gift from the Reid Newfoundland Company was constitutional or not.

The Act of 1661 (13 Chas. 2., Stat. l.c. 4) authorized the King to issue commissions under the great seal for receiving subscriptions "for supply of Your Majesty's pressing occasions." A subscription for a Commoner was not to exceed £200; a subscription for a Peer not to exceed £400. The commissions were not to be in force after the Feast of St. John the Baptist in 1662. The Act has no preamble, and I cannot find it in any words declaring that "all voluntary benevolences from the people to the Crown are illegal." The Act was repealed as spent by a Statute Law Revision Act of 1887 (50 & 51 Vic., C. 59), with the exception of s. 5, which declared that—

"No commissions or aids of this nature can be issued out or levied
"but by the authority of Parliament, and that this Act and the
"supply hereby granted shall not be drawn into example for the
"time to come."

The object of the surviving section was obviously to condemn the system of exacting "benevolences," which had been so much abused in previous reigns.

The 18th century discussions, referred to in a note in Todd's Parliamentary Government in England, turned on the propriety of soliciting money from the people in aid of the maintenance of armed forces. It was argued that this was unconstitutional, as being an invasion of the exclusive right and privilege of the Commons to grant supplies for the service of the Crown.

Todd's "Parliamentary Government" contains a statement, which is repeated in the useful abridgement by the late Sir Spencer Walpole (II-197) that "the Crown is not at liberty to invite or receive gifts or loans of money for any public service." But this statement must be construed in the light of the authorities on which it is based."

It has never, to my knowledge, been construed as prohibiting or condemning the receipt by the Crown, without the previous consent of Parliament, of gifts for artistic, scientific or philanthropic purposes, or for other purposes of general utility. Gifts of this kind are numerous and of

frequent occurrence. Among recent instances which occur to me are the following—

- (1) The well-known Wallace collection of pictures now housed in Manchester Square;
- (2) The Alton Hospital, which was presented to the War Office in 1902 by the "Absent-minded Beggar Relief Fund" for use as a military convalescent hospital;
- (3) The Queen Victoria School in Scotland for the sons of Scottish sailors and soldiers, which was established by public subscription and handed over to the nation in 1908;
- (4) The Villa Rosebery at Posilipo, recently presented by Lord Rosebery for the use of His Majesty's Embassy at Rome.

Where such gifts have to be maintained at the public expense, the propriety of receiving them can be discussed on the vote for the purpose. But, so far as I can remember, the impropriety, on constitutional grounds, of accepting such gifts without the previous consent of Parliament has never been suggested. The expediency, in any particular case, of laying the State or the Government of the time under an obligation to a particular person or body of persons is not a constitutional but a political question.

I am, dear Sir Edward,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. P. ILBERT.

Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Morris,
Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

INTERIM REPORT ON THE
CENSUS OF 1911.

Interim Report on the Census of 1911.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
8th April, 1912.

The Hon. Robert Watson,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir—I have the honor to submit an interim report on the Census of 1911. This Census was taken under Cap. 27, Consolidated Statutes, Second Series, which provides that the population of the Colony shall be enumerated in every tenth year, between the months of June and December.

2.—Preparation for the work of the Census was commenced in the Fall of 1910, when forms were obtained from the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, showing the information called for under the Census taken in those countries. From these forms were selected those items which would be of value in respect to this Colony. These items numbered 311, the particulars required in the Census of 1901 being 241. For the convenience of the enumerators and the better preservation of the sheets, they were made up in the form of books. Other necessary forms were drawn up and the Book of Instructions to Enumerators was prepared. As the Registrar-General of the United Kingdom proposed to make a report on the Census of the British Empire, request was made that information which had not been supplied by our previous Census Returns should be asked for in the sheets for the Census of 1911. This necessitated the addition of new items and the taking down of the name and particulars of each person in the Colony. Previously the name of the head of each family only had been entered, and in order to comply with the wish of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the forms were arranged so that individual particulars might be obtained. The books, forms and instructions were approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under Section 7 of the Census Act.

3.—As in 1901, it was found impossible, within the short Summer season of the census year, to get full and accurate returns from Northern Labrador, forms were sent to Bishop Martin, at Nain, in August, 1910, so that, during the Winter, when all the people were gathered into the settlements, the necessary particulars relating to them might be taken. The sheets were returned in August, 1911, and for the first time we have a record of the sexes of the inhabitants of Northern Labrador.

4.—As the Educational and Road Grants in this Colony are allocated to each section according to its population, the enumeration must take cognizance of the residence of the people. For example, when the enumerators were at work, many of the people were not at their homes, but were at Labrador or in other parts. The enumerator, however, had to enter them in the returns for the settlement where was their place of residence. Special provision had, therefore, to be made in order to avoid duplication of entry, and the revising officers retained the sheets until the people returned home and the sheets could thus be checked. The provision of Section 4 of the Census Act, whereby a copy of the return has to be furnished by each enumerator to the clergyman of each religious denomination in his section, forms another check upon the returns, for each clergyman sees that all his people are entered in the returns or else makes the necessary representation to the revising officer, so that errors or omissions may be corrected.

5.—The figures in this interim report must not be regarded as final, as the returns for one section of the District of St. George have not yet been received, though the total unrevised figures are included here. The compilers, also, have not completed their work of checking clerical errors. Any alterations, however, will not appreciably affect the returns here given.

A.—TOTAL POPULATION

Taking the figures as shown by the census sheets of 1911, the population stands thus —

Newfoundland	239,027
Labrador	3,939
Total	242,966

The following table may be of interest in this connection—

TABLE I.

Census of	Population of Newfoundland	Population of Labrador	Total
1857	122,638	1,650	124,288
1869	144,386	2,150	146,536
1874	158,958	2,416	161,374
1884	193,124	4,211	197,335
1891	197,934	4,106	202,040
1901	217,037	3,947	220,984
1911	239,027	3,939	242,966

The average percentage of increase per annum for the various periods dating from 1857—

TABLE II.

Period from	Average per centage of Increase per annum	Average per centage of Increase on a ten years' basis
1857-1869	1.49	14.90
1869-1874	2.02	20.20
1874-1884	2.23	22.30
1884-1891	.34	3.40
1891-1901	.93	9.37
1901-1911	.99	9.95

It is impossible to account satisfactorily for the low average rate of increase for the seven years from 1884 to 1891. There are no figures showing the births and deaths for that period, nor are there any returns of emigration.

The increase of total population in this Census over that of 1901 is 21,982, or 9.95 per cent., which is a slight increase on the percentage for the previous ten years.

From the records of Vital Statistics, it is found that for the ten years since the Census of 1901 there were 69,132 births and 39,299 deaths in the Colony. The excess of 29,833 would be the natural growth of the population which, by these figures, should now total 250,817, being an increase of 13.5 per cent. for the ten years.

From the records of emigration and immigration during the ten years, it was found that the loss to the population of the Colony by such means is 7,484 people, or about 3.5 per cent. of the population of 1901. Subtracting this loss from the population with natural increase added, we find that, according to the records of Vital Statistics and of emigration, the present population should be 243,333.

By the present Census Returns which, however, may be subject to slight correction, it is found that the population is 242,966, thus showing but a small difference of 367 persons between the two methods of computation. This affords a real and valuable check upon the Census, and in the present instance proves that the Census has been correctly taken.

To recapitulate—

The population in 1901 was	220,984	
Add natural growth for ten years, say, 13.5 per cent.	29,833	
Less loss through emigration, say, 3.5 per cent.	7,484	
	<hr/>	
Balance added to population, say, 9.95 per cent.	22,349	22,349
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		243,333
Less difference between Census Returns and Returns of Vital Statistics and Emigration		367
		<hr/>
Present population, as per Census Re- turns, 1911		242,966
		<hr/>

The natural growth for the past ten years, 13.5 per cent., is 2 per cent. less than that for the previous ten years, which was 15.5. The loss by emigration, 3.5 is, however, almost 3 per cent. less than the loss for the ten years between 1891 and 1901.

B.—POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

The following table gives the population of the various district by the 1911 Census, and also the figures for each district for former years—

TABLE III.

DISTRICTS	1857	1874	1884	1891	1901	1911
Twillingate.....	9,717	15,135	14,058	16,780	19,453	22,712
Fogo.....			6,264	6,700	7,570	8,257
Bonavista	8,850	13,008	16,486	17,849	20,557	22,893
Trinity	10,736	15,667	19,005	18,872	20,695	22,092
Bay-de-Verde	6,221	7,434	8,403	9,708	9,827	10,207
Carbonear	5,233	5,488	6,206	5,765	5,024	5,114
Harbor Grace.....	10,067	13,055	14,727	13,881	12,671	11,926
Port-de-Grave	6,489	7,919	8,698	7,986	7,445	6,988
Harbor Main.....	5,386	7,174	8,935	9,189	9,500	9,471
St. John's West.....	13,124	12,763	15,962	15,251	18,483	20,574
St. John's East.....	17,352	17,811	22,183	20,776	21,512	25,143
Ferryland	5,228	6,419	6,472	5,853	5,697	5,800
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	8,334	9,857	11,789	12,801	15,194	16,099
Burin	5,529	7,678	8,502	9,059	10,402	11,624
Fortune Bay.....	3,493	5,788	6,917	7,671	8,762	9,991
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	3,545	5,098	6,544	6,471	7,011	7,703
St. George's.....	3,334	8,654	5,473	6,632	9,100	11,862
St. Barbe.....			6,500	6,600	8,134	10,481
Total for Newfoundland.....	122,638	158,958	193,124	197,934	217,037	239,027
Labrador	1,650	2,416	4,211	4,106	3,947	3,939
Grand Total	124,288	161,374	197,335	202,040	220,984	242,966

From the above table, it will be seen that the population of the Districts of Harbor Grace, Port de Grave and Harbor Main is less than it was ten years ago, the two former districts having declined steadily since 1884, as has also the population of Labrador. The Districts of Carbonear and Ferryland show a slight increase.

In Table IV., which follows, will be found the figures of the natural increase for each district during the past ten years, and of the gain or loss by immigration or emigration. The figures of the gain or loss are obtained by simply adding the natural increase to the population of 1901, and subtracting therefrom the population of 1911.

TABLE IV.

DISTRICTS	Population 1911	Natural Increase Past 10 Years	Gained by Emigration	Loss by Immigration	Actual Population 1911 by Census Returns
Twillingate.....	19,453	2,719	540	.....	22,712
Fogo.....	7,570	884	.....	197	8,257
Bonavista.....	20,557	2,911	.....	575	22,893
Trinity.....	20,695	2,645	.....	1,248	22,092
Bay-de-Verde.....	9,827	951	.....	571	10,207
Carbonear.....	5,024	458	.....	368	5,114
Harbor Grace.....	12,671	1,235	.....	1,980	11,926
Port-de-Grave.....	7,445	701	.....	1,158	6,988
Harbor Main.....	9,500	1,090	.....	1,119	9,471
St. John's West.....	18,483	2,015	76	.....	20,574
St. John's East.....	21,512	2,460	1,171	.....	25,143
Ferryland.....	5,697	633	.....	530	5,800
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	15,194	2,071	.....	1,166	16,099
Burin.....	10,402	1,706	.....	484	11,624
Fortune Bay.....	8,762	1,608	.....	379	9,991
Burgeo and La Poile.....	7,011	1,454	.....	672	7,793
St. George's.....	9,100	2,385	377	.....	11,852
St. Barbe.....	8,134	1,779	568	.....	10,481
Labrador.....	3,947	128	.....	136	3,939
	220,984	29,833	2,732	10,583	242,966

The table shows that the Districts of Twillingate, St. John's West and East, St. George and St. Barbe have gained by immigration. Twillingate District, no doubt, profits by the establishment of the town of Grand Falls, with its paper-making industry, but the increase is only 540, showing that the district has lost some people by emigration. The District of St. John's has profited by the tendency of persons from other parts of the Colony to settle in the Capital.

The largest natural increase, taken numerically, is found in the District of Bonavista, 2,911; followed by the District of Twillingate, 2,719; Trinity,

2,645; St. John's East, 2,460; St. George, 2,385; Placentia and St. Mary's, 2,071; and St. John's West, 2,015.

In Table V., which follows, will be found the actual numbers of the increase or decrease in each district by the Census of 1911, and the percentage of such increase or decrease compiled upon the population of the Census of 1901.

Also, compiled from the returns of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, the percentage of the natural growth for each district, based on the returns of Births and Deaths.

TABLE V.

DISTRICT	COMPILED FROM VITAL STATISTICS			ACTUAL FIGURES FROM 1911 CENSUS		
	Increase past ten years	Decrease past ten years	Percentage	Percentage of increase by natural growth	Loss by emigration or removed to another district	Gain over natural growth by persons moving into district
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Twillingate	3,259		16.7*	13.9		2.8
Fogo	687		9.0	11.7	2.7	
Bonavista	2,336		11.3	14.1	2.8	
Trinity	1,397		6.7	12.8	6.1	
Bay-de-Verde	380		3.8	9.8	6.0	
Carbonear	90		1.7	9.1	7.4	
Harbor Grace		745	— 5.9	9.7	15.6	
Port-de-Grave		457	— 6.1	9.4	15.5	
Harbor Main		29	— .3	11.4	11.7	
St. John's West	2,091		11.3	10.9		.4
St. John's East	3,631		16.9	11.5		5.4
Ferryland	103		1.8	11.1	9.3	
Placentia and St. Mary's	905		5.9	13.6	7.7	
Burin	1,222		11.7	16.4	4.7	
Fortune Bay	1,229		14.0	18.3	4.3	
Burgeo and LaPoile	782		11.1	20.7	9.6	
St. George's	2,762		30.3	26.2		4.1
St. Barbe	2,347		28.8	21.8		7.0
Labrador		8	— .2	3.2	3.4	
	23,221	1,239				

The — Indicates a decrease.

Taking, first, the actual figures as shown by the 1911 Census, we find by the above table that the largest numerical increase is to be found in the District of St. John's East. The increase of 3,631 is, however, but 16.9 per cent. on the population of 1901, which percentage is exceeded by the Districts of St. George and St. Barbe. The Districts of Twillingate, St. George, St. Barbe, Bonavista and St. John's West follow in the order named, having regard only to **numerical** increase; but taking the **percentage** of increase on the 1901 Census, St. George heads all the districts with the largest percentage of 30.3; followed by St. Barbe, 28.8; St. John's East, 16.9; Twillingate, 16.7; Fortune Bay, 14.0; Burin, 11.7; Bonavista, 11.3; St. John's West, 11.3; and Burgeo and LaPoile, 11.1. Three districts and Labrador shew a decrease in population, namely, Port de Grave, 6.1 per cent.; Harbor Grace, 5.9; Harbor Main, .3; and Labrador, .2.

In comparison with the actual figures of the Census Sheets, we now take those of Columns 5, 6 and 7 of Table V., which have been compiled from the Returns of Vital Statistics furnished the Registrar during the past ten years. The excess of births over deaths has been calculated for each district, and the percentage of the same computed on the population of the district in the Census of 1901. Had there been no immigration or emigration, the population of each district would have simply been the natural increase added to the figures of 1901. The difference, therefore, between Columns 4 and 5 will show to what extent each particular district has been affected (a) by persons moving into the district, and (b) by residents of the district moving out of same.

St. George District shows the largest natural growth, 26.2 per cent. The Census figures show an increase of 30.3 per cent.; so that St. George not only retained the natural increment, but received 4.1 per cent. from other districts in the Colony or from outside.

The District of St. Barbe follows, with a natural increase of 21.8 per cent., and has not only retained the same, but received 7 per cent. additional from other sources. It is most satisfactory to note that, as was the case in 1901, the two districts covering that part of the coast line known as the Treaty Shore make such a good showing. They lead the whole Colony in the percentage of increase, retain their people within their own borders, and attract others beside.

The District of Burgeo and LaPoile comes third in order, with a natural growth of 20.7 per cent. Of this, 9.6 per cent. is lost through emigration or removal to other districts, leaving the net increase of 11.1 per cent., as shown by the Census figures.

Fortune Bay ranks fourth, with a natural growth of 18.3 per cent., losing 4.3 through emigration or removal, thus leaving a net gain of 14.0 per cent.

Burin has a natural increase of 16.4, losing 4.7, thus gaining 11.7 per cent. net.

Bonavista has a natural growth of 14.1 loses 2.8 by emigration, and thus gains 11.3 per cent. net.

Twillingate has a natural increase of 13.9; has a gain by immigration of 2.8; thus receiving an increase of 16.7 per cent. This is no doubt caused by the establishment of the Grand Falls industry.

Placentia and St. Mary's follows with a natural growth of 13.6 per cent.; losing 7.7 by emigration or removal; thus showing a net gain of 5.9 per cent. All districts up to this point show a greater percentage of natural growth than the average rate for the Colony, which is 13.5 per cent. Those districts which follow are below this average.

The District of Trinity has a natural increase of 12.8, but having lost 6.1 by emigration, retains only 6.7 as actual net increase.

Then follow Fogo, St. John's East, Harbor Main, Ferryland and St. John's West, with about 11 per cent. natural increase. The Conception Bay districts—Bay de Verde, Carbonear, Harbor Grace and Port de Grave—come next, with something over 9 per cent. natural increase.

Harbor Grace, Port de Grave and Harbor Main Districts and Labrador all lose their natural increase, and more beside.

To sum up: The showing made by St. George, St. Barbe, Burgeo and LaPoile, Fortune Bay, Burin, Bonavista and Twillingate, is eminently satisfactory. St. John's District, with a lower natural increase, profits by the tendency of the people to congregate at the large centres of population. All the Conception Bay Districts continue to show the lamentable results of the emigration of the people and, as it is the young men and the young women principally who are leaving the Colony, we see the effect in the lowering of the rate of natural increase which is most strongly emphasized in the Conception Bay Districts.

Table VI., which follows, makes comparison of the figures for 1911 with those of 1901, as respects natural growth, loss or gain and net increase of population in each district.

TABLE VI.

DISTRICTS	Percentage of Increase by natural growth		Loss by Emigration or removal to another District		Gain over natural growth by persons moving into District		Percentage of net Increase	
	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Twillingate	21.5	13.9	5.6	.....	.....	2.8	15.9	16.7
Fogo	17.2	11.7	4.3	2.7	.....	.....	12.9	9.0
Bonavista	15.5	14.1	.6	2.8	.....	.....	15.1	11.3
Trinity	16.4	12.8	6.7	6.1	.....	.....	9.7	6.7
Bay-de-Verde.....	9.7	9.8	8.5	6.0	.....	.....	1.2	3.8
Carbonear	9.4	9.1	22.2	7.4	.....	.....	-12.8	1.7
Harbor Grace.....	10.9	9.7	19.6	15.6	.....	.....	-8.7	-5.9
Port-de-Grave	9.8	9.4	16.6	15.5	.....	.....	-6.8	-6.1
Harbor Main.....	14.3	11.4	10.9	11.7	.....	.....	3.4	.3
St. John's West.....	9.6	10.9	.....	.....	1.4	.4	11.0	11.3
St. John's East.....	.....	11.5	.....	.....	.....	5.4	.....	16.9
Ferryland	5.9	11.1	8.6	9.3	.....	.....	-2.7	1.8
Placentia and St. Mary's	18.5	13.6	.....	7.7	.2	.....	18.7	5.9
Burin	20.6	16.4	5.8	4.7	.....	.....	14.8	11.7
Fortune Bay	20.7	18.3	6.5	4.3	.....	.....	14.2	14.0
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	21.1	20.7	12.8	9.6	.....	.....	8.3	11.1
St. George.....	30.6	26.2	.....	.....	6.6	4.1	37.2	30.3
St. Barbe.....	23.1	21.8	1.6	.....	.....	7.0	21.5	28.8
Labrador	5.0	3.2	8.8	3.4	.....	.....	-3.8	.2

The — Indicates a decrease.

Columns 2 and 3 show that, except in the case of three districts, the percentage of natural increase is less than it was ten years ago. The Districts of Ferryland and St. John's East and West show a decided increase, while the District of Bay de Verde has a bare increase of .1 per cent. In some of the districts the falling off is very great—that shown by the District of Twillingate is 7.6 per cent.; Fogo, 5.5; Placentia and St. Mary's, 4.9; St. George, 4.4; Burin, 4.2; and Trinity, 3.6. This is a most regrettable feature, and especially so because the cause of such is the emigration of our younger people. In the Conception Bay Districts, the rate of natural growth is practically the same as it was ten years ago. The only thing that has saved the Colony from a lower percentage of net increase to the population is the smaller emigration that has taken place. The percentage of natural increase is 2.0 less than in 1901, but the loss through emigration is almost 3.0 per cent. less than it was ten years ago, and this enables the Colony to show a slightly-increased percentage of net gain.

All the districts show less loss by emigration than in 1901, with the exception of Placentia and St. Mary's, which has turned a gain of .2 per cent. to a loss of 7.7; Bonavista, which is worse off by 2.2 per cent.; Harbor Main by .8 per cent.; and Ferryland by .7 per cent. It is encouraging to find that whereas the loss through emigration ten years ago was 12,505 persons, it is only 7,484 persons during the ten years just closed.

A gain over the natural growth is found in the following districts, viz., St. Barbe, which shows 7 per cent. gain; St. George, 4.1 per cent.; St. John's East, 5.4 per cent.; Twillingate, 2.8 per cent.; and St. John's West, .4. Columns 8 and 9 of Table VI. compare the percentage of net increase, and it will be observed that five districts have a larger percentage of net increase than was the case in 1901, namely, St. Barbe, showing a greater increase by 7.3 per cent.; St. John's East and West, by 3.1 per cent.; Burgeo and La-Poile, by 2.8 per cent.; Bay de Verde, by 2.6 per cent.; and Twillingate, by .8 per cent. The following districts which showed a decrease last Census have improved their position, namely, Carbonear, which showed a decrease of 12.8 per cent., now shows an increase of 1.7 per cent.; Harbor Grace, which showed a decrease of 8.7 per cent., shows a decrease of only 5.9 in 1911; Port de Grave showed a decrease of 6.8, and for 1911 a decrease of 6.1 per cent., being a slight improvement; Ferryland, which in 1901 showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent., now shows an increase of 1.8; and Labrador, which showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent., now shows a decrease of but .2 per cent.

The following districts show a lower percentage of net increase, namely, Placentia and St. Mary's by 12.8 per cent.; St. George by 6.9; Fogo by 3.9; Bonavista by 3.1; Harbor Main by 3.7; Burin by 3.1; Trinity by 3.0; and Fortune Bay by .2 per cent.

C.—POPULATION ST. JOHN'S CITY

In the taking of the Census for the District of St. John's East and West, the sections were made to correspond with the electoral wards and not the municipal boundaries. From the sheets, however, it is possible to take out the people who dwell within the city limits. The following table gives the city population, with the numbers of the various denominations—

TABLE VII.

	Population	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Methodist	Salvation Army	Presbyterian	Congregational	Other Denominations
St. John's West.. .. .	17,214	8,650	3,475	3,801	620	459	120	89
St. John's East.. .. .	15,078	7,303	3,901	2,753	133	610	271	107
	32,292	15,953	7,376	6,554	753	1,069	391	196

The population of the city ten years ago was 29,594, while now it is 32,292, an increase of 2,698 persons, or 9.0 per cent. This is slightly under the percentage of net increase for the whole Island, and five per cent. under the percentage of increase for the District of St. John's East and West. In 1901, the population of the West End of the city was 15,349, while the present population of the West End is 17,214, an increase of 1,865, or a percentage of 12.1. In 1901, the population of the East End of the city was 14,245 persons; it is now 15,078, being an increase of 833 persons, or 5.9 per cent. The percentage of increase in the District of St. John's West is 11.3, and as the percentage of increase in the west portion of the city is 12.1, it would seem to show that the city has received a larger increase than the outports which, combined with the city, form the district.

The percentage of increase in the District of St. John's East is 16.9, while the percentage of increase from the eastern portion of the city is only

5.9. The increase, therefore, has been rather in the outports of the District of St. John's East than in that portion of the city which forms a part of that district.

D.—RELIGION

Taken denominationally, the population of Newfoundland and Labrador is as follows—

TABLE VIII.

DENOMINATION	Census of 1910	Percentage of Total Population	Census of 1911	Percentage of Total Population
Church of England.....	73,008	33.0	78,140	32.2
Roman Catholic	75,989	34.4	81,914	33.7
Methodist	61,388	27.8	68,127	28.0
Salvation Army.. .	6,594	3.0	10,127	4.2
Presbyterian.....	1,497	.7	1,876	.8
Congregationalist	954	.4	1,016	.4
Other Denominations	1,554	.7	1,766	.7
	220,984	100.0	242,966	100.0

The following is a comparative statement for the periods dating from 1857—

TABLE IX.

Census of	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Methodist	Presbyterian	Congregationalist	Salvation Army	Other Denominations
1857 ^a	44,285	56,895	20,229	838	347	.....	44
1869	55,184	61,040	28,990	974	338	.....	10
1874	59,561	64,317	35,702	1,168	461	.....	165
1884	69,637 ^b	75,254	48,767	1,495	768	.....	1,414
1891	70,311 ^c	72,696	53,276	1,449	782	2,092	1,434
1901	73,761	75,989	61,326	1,497	954	6,594	1,550
1911	78,140	81,914	68,127	1,876	1,016	10,127	1,766

(a) No denominations are given for 1,650 persons resident on Labrador in 1857.

(b) Includes 637 persons who were of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

(c) Includes 487 persons who were of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

During the last twenty years, or from 1891, the adherents of the Church of England have increased by 7,829 persons, or 11.1 per cent.; the Roman Catholic by 9,218 persons, or 12.6 per cent.; the Methodists by 14,851 persons, or 27.8 per cent.; the Presbyterians by 427 persons, or 29.4 per cent.; the Congregationalists by 234 persons, or 29.9 per cent.; and the Salvation Army by 8,035 persons, or 384 per cent.

The increase of each denomination during the past decade, as compared with the previous ten years, will be seen by the following table—

TABLE X.

DENOMINATIONS	CENSUS OF 1901		CENSUS OF 1911	
	Increase	Per Cent.	Increase	Per Cent.
Church of England.....	2,697	3.8	5,132	7.0
Roman Catholic.....	3,293	0.5	5,925	7.7
Methodist.....	8,112	15.2	6,739	10.9
Salvation Army.....	4,502	215.2	3,533	53.5
Presbyterian.....	48	3.3	379	25.3
Congregationalist.....	172	22.0	62	6.5
Other Denominations.....	120	8.4	212	13.6
	18,944		21,982	

The table which follows gives the denominational figures for each District as per Census of 1891, 1901 and 1911—

TABLE XI.

DISTRICTS		Church of England	Roman Catholic	Methodist	Salvation Army	Presbyterian	Congregational	Other Denominations
Twillingate	1891	3,917	2,449	9,661	591	58	89	15
	1901	3,630	1,912	11,742	2,032	41	85	11
	1911	3,769	2,430	13,152	3,093	161	47	60
Fogo	1891	2,829	1,174	2,692	.....	4	.....	1
	1901	2,927	1,225	3,306	112	.....	.....	.....
	1911	3,074	1,148	3,568	460	6	.....	1
Bonavista	1891	8,550	3,069	6,045	167	14	1	3
	1901	9,182	3,161	7,205	996	10	.....	3
	1911	8,824	3,910	8,515	1,625	12	.....	7
Trinity	1891	10,191	1,613	6,888	132	11	34	3
	1901	10,296	1,589	7,783	933	38	53	3
	1911	10,639	1,524	8,536	1,322	13	32	26
Bay-de-Verde	1891	506	2,135	7,062	5	.....	.....	.....
	1901	530	2,168	7,104	25	.....	.....	.....
	1911	591	2,292	7,320	2	1	.....	1
Carbonear	1891	1,011	1,896	2,734	114	10	.....	.....
	1901	883	1,420	2,548	167	6	.....	.....
	1911	906	1,288	2,682	236	2	.....	.....
Harbor Grace	1891	8,033	3,494	1,961	227	157	6	.....
	1901	7,491	2,838	1,813	408	119	.....	2
	1911	6,965	2,545	1,910	385	110	.....	11
Port-de-Grave	1891	3,239	1,991	2,722	36	1	.....	.....
	1901	2,777	1,818	2,692	147	4	1	6
	1911	2,646	1,800	2,335	190	13	.....	4
Harbor Main	1891	2,157	6,814	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1901	2,321	6,903	247	22	7	.....	.....
	1911	2,542	6,627	214	74	1	.....	13
St. John's West	1891	3,174	9,112	2,368	91	378	127	1
	1901	4,017	10,098	3,418	391	391	119	49
	1911	4,773	10,364	3,986	639	573	143	96
St. John's East	1891	5,376	11,644	2,767	50	652	279	8
	1901	5,549	11,478	3,319	129	671	293	73
	1911	6,610	12,957	4,069	295	727	304	181
Ferryland	1891	170	5,673	5	.....	5	.....	.....
	1901	147	5,546	2	.....	2	.....	.....
	1911	149	5,646	.....	1	1	.....	3
Placentia and St. Mary's	1891	1,647	10,614	527	.....	12	.....	1
	1901	1,923	12,230	881	128	21	10	1
	1911	1,808	12,988	1,077	210	12	.....	4

TABLE XI.—(Continued.)

DISTRICTS		Church of England	Roman Catholic	Methodist	Salvation Army	Presbyterian	Congregational	Other Denominations
Burin	1819	1,797	2,930	3,845	485	2	.....	.....
	1901	1,887	3,394	4,454	661	1	3	2
	1911	2,026	4,023	4,812	759	.....	1	3
Fortune Bay	1891	5,292	1,817	120	192	4	245	1
	1901	5,876	2,037	225	235	.....	389	.....
	1911	6,739	2,204	294	276	.....	478	.....
Burgeo and LaPoile	1891	5,162	138	1,166	.....	4	.....	1
	1901	5,500	212	1,267	19	11	1	1
	1911	6,305	154	1,269	52	9	4	.....
St. George	1891	2,252	3,995	261	.....	121	1	2
	1901	2,886	5,562	479	1	157	.....	15
	1911	3,586	7,257	719	89	203	.....	8
St. Barbe	1891	3,262	1,784	1,627	2	14	.....	1
	1901	3,651	2,066	2,215	187	13	.....	2
	1911	4,644	2,411	2,950	414	24	2	36
Labrador	1891	1,740	354	604	.....	2	.....	1,397
	1901	1,538	332	688	1	5	.....	1,383
	1911	1,544	346	719	5	8	5	1,312
Total	1891	70,311	72,696	53,276	2,092	1,449	782	1,434
Total	1901	73,011	75,989	61,388	6,594	1,497	954	1,551
Total	1911	78,140	81,914	68,127	10,127	1,876	1,016	1,766

E.—POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS

The population of the chief towns of the Colony, as compared with 1891 and 1901, is as follows—

DISTRICTS	1891	1901	1911
Twillingate	3,585	3,542	3,348
Fogo	1,020	1,118	1,152
Change Islands.....	1,011	1,067	1,087
Greenspond.....	1,317	1,358	1,304
Bonavista	3,551	3,696	3,911
Trinity	1,401	1,459	1,604
Heart's Content.....	1,186	1,079	1,017
Western Bay	1,043	965	966
Carbonear.....	4,127	3,703	3,540
Harbor Grace.....	6,467	5,184	4,279
Bay Roberts	2,177	2,266	2,187
Brigus	1,541	1,162	1,034
Harbour Main.....	841	798	762
Conception Harbor.....	878	932	988
Ferryland	549	535	478
Placentia.....	1,303	1,315	1,327
Burin.....	2,729	2,719	2,783
Grand Bank.....	1,170	1,427	1,605
Harbour Briton.....	784	763	654
Channel	1,024	1,280	877
St. George's Harbour.....	1,112	1,409	867
Bay of Islands.....	979	1,184	1,048

F.—THE SEXES

A rough going through the sheets shows that in the Island of Newfoundland there are 122,449 males and 116,578 females, as against 111,240 males and 105,375 females by the 1901 Census. That is, in 1901 there were but 947 females to every 1,000 males, while in 1911 there are 952 females to every 1,000 males.

Taking Newfoundland and Labrador together, we are able for the first time to give the figures for the sexes. There are 124,485 males and 118,481 females, which still leaves the comparison of 952 females to every 1,000 males.

The gains to the sexes in the Colony by natural increase have been as follows—

Male births during the ten years, 35,611; deaths, 20,433; gains to males, 15,178.

Female births during the ten years, 33,521; deaths, 18,866; gain to females, 14,655.

That is, by natural increase, there are 523 more males than females.

The loss to the sexes by emigration has been as follows—

Males who have left the country, 84,613; less those who returned, 80,057; loss to males, 4,556.

Females who have left the country, 31,174; less those who returned, 28,246; loss to females, 2,928.

That is, by emigration and immigration there is a greater loss to the male sex than to the female sex by 1,628 persons.

This system of computation gives a smaller number of males and a larger number of females in the Colony to-day than the figures shown by the actual returns of the Census. The difference, however, is very slight in each case, and as some of the figures in the comparison have had to be estimated, the result is as close as could be expected.

We find in Labrador, out of the population of 3,939, shown by the Census figures, 1911, there are 2,036 males and 1,903 females; that is, there are only 934 females to every 1,000 males.

G.—CIVIL CONDITION

In 1911, there were in the Colony 11,816 widowers and widows; 85,611 married persons; and 145,539 single persons. By the Census of 1901, there were 10,225 widowers and widows; 73,943 married persons, and 136,816 single persons. There would thus appear to be about 12,000 more married persons and about 9,000 more single persons than there were ten years ago.

H.—NATIONALITY

The figures regarding nationality have not been checked or compiled, but there would appear to be 238,315 persons either born or naturalized British subjects in the Colony, and only 712 persons of other nationality.

The Census Returns show that the enumeration and revision have been on the whole well performed. Quite a number of the enumerators were experienced in the work, having performed the same duty in 1901, and this tended to greater efficiency and correctness. Out of about 250 enumerators, however, there are sure to be some either incompetent or careless, and in taking the Census of 1911, we have had the experience of a number of such.

These persons have caused trouble and delay, and in one section of the District of St. George it was found necessary to appoint other enumerators and to retake the section, the returns of which only came in last week.

The clergymen of the various denominations, to whom the sheets were submitted by the enumerators, gave their aid in the elimination of errors and in the proper recording of all the residents of their parishes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secretary.

Annual Report of the Game and Inland
Fisheries Board, for the Year 1911

Game and Inland Fisheries Board.

A. W. PICCOTT, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, President (ex-officio).

THOMAS WINTER, Vice-President.

L. E. KEEGAN, M.D., 1st Asst. Vice-President.

ALEX. McDOUGALL, 2nd Asst. Vice-President.

JAS. W. MERCER, Secretary.

J. R. BENNETT, M.H.A.

W. J. CARROLL

F. McNAMARA

W. H. BARTLETT

G. E. MOTT

W. A. B. SCLATER

W. H. RENNIE

W. E. WOOD, K.C.

RICHARD WHITE

W. C. WINSOR, M.H.A.

E. G. GRANT, M.H.A.

W. J. SINNOTT

THOMAS MOULTON, (Burgeo)

J. F. TOMPKINS (Little River)

N. FISHER (Humber Mouth)

R. MOSDELL (Port aux Basques)

R. FITZGERALD, M.R.C.S. (St. Jacques)

Annual Report of the Game and Inland Fisheries Board, Newfoundland, for the Year 1911.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
March 1st, 1912.

To His Excellency Sir Ralph Champneys Williams, K.C.M.G.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island
of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

May it please Your Excellency—

The Game and Inland Fisheries Board respectfully beg to submit to you their Annual Report in respect of their operations during the year 1911.

Before entering up a synopsis of the work which has been performed, the Board deem it their duty to express sincere regret on the death of a co-worker, Alexander J. W. McNeily, K.C., who held the position of Vice-President of the Board up to the time of his death. Mr. McNeily did a great deal for the conservation of game and fish, and his work was most conspicuous in connection with the constitution and establishment of the Board. His whole heart lay in the work which, coupled with his legal knowledge, judicial mind and large experience, made his services at the Board most valuable.

At a regular meeting of the Board, resolutions expressing the deepest sympathy were unanimously passed and afterwards forwarded to relatives of the deceased.

There is a very general idea among our coast fishermen that the protection of our salmon rivers is only in the interest of and for the benefit of sportsmen. On the other hand, the Board would point out that the only way of increasing the number of salmon around our coast is by the proper protection of our salmon rivers which, if done effectually for a few years, the Board believe would be to increase the number of these fish in our coast waters, so that the catch would be a valuable addition to the earnings of coast fishermen. The early adoption of cold storage within the Colony and means of transport of fish to the American and other markets would very largely enhance the value of salmon caught by our sea fishermen.

The experience of the past two seasons has given the Board much valuable information, and has shown the necessity of a still greater effort to bring about a satisfactory performance of the work.

The efficiency of the river wardens is a matter of vital importance, and an effort should be made to improve on the past if the best results are to be obtained. Up to the present, wardens giving their full time of four months have been paid as wages the maximum of \$120, but in many cases the services have not proved satisfactory, the reason for this being that better qualified men would not apply, the remuneration being so low. An advance of at least forty dollars (\$40.00), or say \$160 for the season, will be found necessary to be of interest to the right class of men, and also as an inducement to work energetically, which perhaps could not be expected at the wage previously given. The Board is of the opinion that \$160 should be sufficient to have the desired effect of bringing about an efficient service. This change will, of course, increase the outlay of the Board considerably, and necessitate either increased revenue over the present or else quite a reduction in the number of rivers wardend. The latter alternative is most undesirable and would be deplored by the Board. They are, however, of opinion that a limited number, even, of our best rivers, properly protected, is of more advantage than numerous small onse with a minimum wage of say twenty dollars (\$20.00) for the season, though the minor streams, they feel, are worthy of consideration if funds are available. They would regret to abandon the wardenship of them completely, and the Board believe that efficient protection of these streams would produce very valuable results. The many fine streams north of Cape John, including Baie Verte, White Bay, Canada Bay, Hare Bay and through the Straits of Belle Isle to Flower's Cove, which so far have been almost without wardenship, are worthy of prompt consideration. Also the many fine rivers on Labrador between Blanc Sablon and Hamilton Inlet, or at least north to Sandwich Bay (inclusive).

The marvellous effect of even a partial wardenship has been fully demonstrated to the Board through their personal observation of the Salmonier River (head St. Mary's Bay), which for several years past has been a surprise to them and an encouragement to their further efforts. The Placentia rivers are also not without marked signs of increase, but doubtless they have not escaped altogether the attention of the poacher.

A most important feature towards the preservation of the salmon fishery would be the prevention of the use of cod traps in waters seldom frequented by cod and purposely set to capture salmon. This has been frequently brought under the notice of the Board, but it is a difficult problem to handle. However, with the co-operation of the Marine and Fisheries Department in this matter, we see no reason why a change could not be

affected. As an illustration of the destructive nature of the trap fishery, the following from the report of Captain M. Woolcombe, of H.M.S. Brilliant, is conclusive. He reports a single cod trap set in the vicinity of Bonne Bay as having captured in one night 800 salmon, and also reports a boat load taken by another fisherman at the same time in the vicinity, while no cod were in these waters at the time.

Captain M. Woolcombe, of H.M.S. Brilliant, in his report of 1911 to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, states as follows—

“The fruits of the work of the Board of Inland Fisheries can be judged only after some years’ operations. That the fruits will be good there can be no doubt. Under the present improved conditions, as regards supervision of rivers, salmon should have reached the spawning beds in greater numbers than heretofore, and the shoals of smolt which will descend to the sea in 1913 should be thereby materially increased. Experience in examination of scales of salmon, etc., shows that these smolt should be ready to return to the rivers as salmon in from two to four years after entering salt water, viz., in 1915 to 1917. Thus, though some immediate improvement in the numbers of salmon in the rivers may be expected, the hoped-for very marked improvement in the stock of salmon should occur from 1915 onwards. It may be interesting to note here, in reference to my remarks on the use of cod traps for catching salmon (Fishery Report, 1910), that early in June of this year, at Wild Cove, Bonne Bay, 800 salmon were taken by cod trap in one night by a fisherman, and that at the same time a boat load of salmon was caught by a fisherman at Sandy Cove. No cod were in these waters at that particular period.”

The returns made by wardens of fish taken by sportsmen during 1911 give the number of salmon as 5,949, being 2,580 in excess of the previous year. This is a satisfactory showing, but it is generally believed that a much larger number has been taken, and in many cases reports withheld intentionally by non-resident and other sportsmen, as well as many fish taken where no wardens were stationed and consequently not reported. [Appendix II.]

The following is an abstract of the number of fish taken, with locality and name of river—

River	No. of Fish Taken
Little River, Codroy	117
Grand River, Codroy	213
Grand River, South Branch	256
Grand River, North Branch	175
Robinson's and Barachoix Rivers	446
Crabbes River	69
Fischel's River	82
Flat Bay Brook	69
Botto mand S. W. Brooks	7
Harry's River	387
Fox Island River	45
Serpentine River	49
Humber River, Sandy River, Junction Brook and Willow Steady	355
Bonne Bay River	115
West Brook	7
Portland Creek	43
River of Ponds	272
Hawke's Bay	473
Exploits River, including Rattling Brook	134
Northern Arm River	16
Indian Brook, Hall's Bay	141
New Bay Rivers	148
Gander River	245
Gambo River and Travers' Brook	70
Indian Bay River	87
Terra Nova River	46
Salmon River, Trinity Bay	36
Salmonier River	818
Little Salmonier River	7
Colinet and N. Harbor Rivers	8
S. E. River, Placentia	354
N. E. River, Placentia	42
N. Harbor River, Placentia Bay	7
Garnish Rivers	109
Long Harbor River, Fortune Bay	32
Conne River, Bay D'Espoir	92
White Bear River	2
Grey River	169
Grandeas Brook	141
Burnt Island Brook	5
N. Bay Brook, LaPoile	45
Farmer's Arm Brook	15
Total	5,949

The following extract from the letter of an American sportsman, Dr. Leonard C. Sandford, of Connecticut, is of interest. It reads—

“My impressions of your island are delightful. I am very fond of fishing. In two days on Fox Island River I caught eight salmon, the smallest about ten pounds. Two of these I killed, the others I put back alive in the stream. My total catch was eighteen fish, the largest weighing 23½ pounds. I was much impressed with your system of guarding your rivers. I only wish our arrangements in many parts of the States were as efficient.”

A complete list of rivers wardened the past season, with names of wardens, is annexed as an appendix hereto. [Appendix V.]

CARIBOU

The much needed protection of our valuable deer herd is a most important matter requiring matured experience and worthy of the consideration of the Government when making its allocation to the Board. With the greatest economy in the endeavour to protect, it must needs be expensive if full measures of investigation and prevention of unchecked slaughter is to be attained. Especially is this the case in the more extern parts of the island not traversed by the railway. The Board will give this matter special attention before another season's protective period is necessary.

The issue of licenses according to the regulations (Report, 1910) as formulated by the Board and submitted to Your Excellency in Council, would put an end to the difficulties which undoubtedly retard an efficient and adequate protection.

A complete list compiled from wardens' reports, showing the number of caribou reported killed by residents and non-residents the past season, is appended to this report (Appendix III.), and shows 1,560 were killed. This is certainly not the total number killed throughout the island, for in a great many instances caribou have been lawfully shot by residents and not reported, particularly in that large section including the Districts of Fortune and Burgeo and LaPoile.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Stringent measures will have to be resorted to if we are to preserve this valuable asset. The use of poisons by trappers and others, the careless use of snares, the destruction of fox burrows to catch the young alive, the exportation of live foxes or other animals are all matters requiring much careful consideration both by the Government and Board, if we are to have

satisfactory results. The beavers planted last November in the vicinity of Placentia Junction are reported as well housed and in evidence about ten miles from where placed.

GAME BIRDS AND GROUND GAME

From many sources reports come daily of large numbers of willow grouse, and that these birds are fast increasing in numbers. The question of regulating the sale of these was embodied in rules and regulations submitted for approval to Your Excellency in Council.

RABBITS

Rabbits have been taken in large numbers during the past season and, judging by reports, are fast increasing, with great benefit to the people as an article of food.

FISH HATCHING AND PROPAGATION OF TROUT

During the past season 132,000 ova and fry of California rainbow trout were received from the Game Fish Association, and were distributed in the various ponds and streams mentioned in appendix hereto annexed. [Appendix IV.] This association still continues its successful and valuable work at Murray's Pond, and the Board heartily approves of the work being done.

GUIDES

The new regulations for guides contributed to a better protection service. During the season there were 149 guides' licenses issued—76 as guides for salmon fishing, and 73 as guides for caribou hunting. A list of guides and their addresses is annexed hereto. [Appendix VI.]

INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS

During the year a number of alleged violations of the Game and Inland Fisheries Laws were reported and investigated, some of which led to prosecutions and convictions. There were 45 prosecutions during the year, and in addition thereto eight now pending—

For violation of the Deer Preservation Act	20
For violation of the Regulations respecting Birds, Wild Rabbit or Hare	6
For violation of the Beaver Act and other Regulations respecting fur-bearing animals	10
For violation of the Fisheries Regulations	9
	45
Total	45

FINANCE

The accounts of the Board for the year have been duly audited and are shown in statement hereto annexed. [Appendix I.]

GENERAL

The Board desire to record its sincere appreciation of the favors granted by Messrs. the Reid Newfoundland Company in the way of passes on their train and steamer service to the supervisors and wardens, and to Messrs. Bowring Brothers for like privileges on their steamers, north and west.

The Board has much pleasure in expressing its indebtedness to Inspector General Sullivan for his great interest and ready and willing help, as well as the valuable co-operation of the police force under his charge toward the effective carrying-out of the regulations of the Board.

As an illustration of the possible value of the Game and Inland Fisheries of Newfoundland, we would direct attention to what has been demonstrated by the State of Maine. Less than twenty years ago the game and fish industry in that state was at a low ebb, but by careful protection under a rigid law it is the most gigantic industry of the whole state.

During the years of business depression in the United States, the State of Maine was very little affected because of the amount of money left in the state by visiting sportsmen and tourists.

It is estimated that fully 250,000 people visit yearly the interior portions of this state since the year 1907, attracted principally by the fishing and shooting.

It is authoritatively estimated that the amount of money left behind by each individual who visits this state averages \$100, which no doubt is a conservative amount. This means that the enormous sum of \$25,000,000 is the result of the tourist traffic for one year.

The advantages that Newfoundland has to offer to the sportsman, the tourist and the health-seeker are so many and so attractive that the Board feel justified in the claim that they are unrivalled and unequalled in the Western Hemisphere. Our magnificent summer, bracing and invigorating atmosphere on land and sea, the delightful scenery, extensive bays, inlets and harbors along the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, offer attractions that have only to be made known to the people of the United States, Canada and Great Britain to draw an ever-increasing number of visitors to our shores.

The splendid steamers of the Reid Newfoundland Company, plying between North Sydney and Port aux Basques and connecting with their railway system, offer excellent travelling facilities and make connections with the coast steamers of the Reid Newfoundland Company, Bowring Brothers and others plying all round the island and along the Labrador coast.

The chief attractions to sportsmen are the excellent salmon and sea trout fishing in our numerous rivers and streams, and the extensive caribou barrens offering the hunter such sport as cannot be obtained elsewhere.

The Board look forward with assurance to a large increase in the number of visiting sportsmen. They direct special attention to the adoption of such measures as would effectually protect the salmon rivers and prevent the improper and illicit slaughter of caribou and other game animals. The effectual conservation of those natural resources is most important in the interest of the whole people of the Colony.

The Board are more than ever impressed by the importance and value of the resources comprised in their field of operation, but it will be some time before the ground can be fully covered.

The information and experience that has been acquired during the past two seasons and the improvement in the organization of the Board warrants it in asking for an increased allocation from the Government. They desire that the efforts of the Board will not be restricted through the want of reasonable funds, the result of which would be detrimental to the community at large. The Board feel that the beneficial results which would follow the extension of its operations would fully justify the increased outlay.

In the estimates submitted for 1912-13, an increase of about \$7,000 over the expenditure of 1911 is provided for.

In view of the extreme necessity for an improved service all round and the crying need of an extension of protection to cover some at least of the magnificent rivers of the North Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Board strongly urge that the Government would give this recommendation their favorable consideration. In brief, the Board would impress upon Your Excellency the necessity of the fullest measure of protection possible, and this object cannot be obtained without increased cost.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Board,

A. W. PICCOTT, President.

APPENDIX I.
EXPENDITURE

To Office Expenses—		
Envelope Sealer and Letter Press	\$5.80	
Repairs and Electric Lamps	5.20	
Map	2.25	
Postage Stamps	35.00	
Incidentals	64.67	
Messenger	10.00	
Cleaning Office	40.00	
Salary Secretary (11 months)	733.26	\$896.18
To Supervisors' Salaries	1,294.92	
Supervisors' Expenses	858.43	
Wardens' Salaries	6,591.00	
Wardens' Expenses	661.70	9,406.05
To Advertising Game Laws		257.10
Printing and Stationery	276.74	
Printing Report	104.00	380.74
Telegrams		134.88
Transportation Ova and Fry		40.22
Typewriting		161.35
Discounts and Postage (M. Pike)		7.75
Wreath		11.50
To Issuing Licenses (M. Pike, 1910)	25.60	
Issuing Licenses (N. Pike, 1910)	5.00	
Issuing Licenses (N. Pike, 1911)	4.50	35.10
To Discounts		5.60
Refund License Fee (1910)	50.00	
Refund License Fee (1911)	10.00	60.00
To Compensation (R. G.)		200.00
Balance		954.81
		\$12,551.28

INCOME

By Balance		\$683.33
Appropriation		5,000.00
Caribou Hunting License Fees	\$4,200.00	
Salmon Fishing License Fees	2,520.00	
Trout Fishing License Fees	26.00	6,746.00
Fines		121.95
		\$12,551.28

APPENDIX II.

Wardens' Reports, Showing Number of Salmon Taken From Different Rivers

LITTLE RIVER

Wardens—Francis McIsaac and A. J. McNeil

	No. of Salmon
Captain Thomas Barron, Boston	14
George B. French, New Hampshire	2
Sydney Salter, North Sydney	2
R. S. Cassels, Toronto	1
Paul Doucette, Little River	1
O. F. Van Arnim, New York	5
F. V. Dumond, New York	2
F. E. Kettridge, New Hampshire	10
S. S. Stevens, Kingstone, N. S.	11
Mrs. S. S. Stevens, Kingstone, N. S.	5
F. Giddings, New Hampshire	3
A. S. Burnham, Ontario	2
Sylvia Dubant	2
D. J. Thompson, Lynn, Mass.	10
George D. Bussey, Winthrop, Mass.	3
T. J. Brown, New York	11
H. C. Pickhardt, Connecticut	1
Dr. Parker, New York	2
A. S. Burgett, Quebec	1
A. Fox	5
G. H. Cox, New York	11
J. R. Ambrose, Montreal	4
G. Strangeman, Montreal	7
S. H. Clapp, Rhode Island	1
G. White, Little River	1
	—
	117

GRAND RIVER, CODROY

Warden—Thomas Downey

	No. of Salmon
S. H. Clapp, Rhode Island	3
F. B. Tracey, Newport, Me.	7
J. R. Judson, Arlington, U. S. A.	11
J. P. Gregg, Bennington, U. S. A.	20
W. H. Bradford, Bennington, U. S. A.	10

	No. of Salmon
W. Whitman, Boston, Mass.	13
M. D. Whitman, New York	39
Captain R. Webb, R. N., England	51
H. J. Green, Worcester, Mass.	18
Mrs. H. J. Green, Worcester, Mass.	4
W. J. Kingsland, New Jersey	2
Mrs. W. J. Kingsland, New Jersey	2
C. L. Allan, Worcester, Mass.	5
M. Downey, Grand River	10
William Ryan, Grand River	6
A. R. Tremain, Truro, N. S.	1
A. Douglas, New York	1
H. McIsaac, Grand River	3
Alex. Ryan, Grand River	3
Thomas Downey, Grand River	3
S. H. Haddon, New York	1
	—
	213

GRAND RIVER, SOUTH BRANCH

Warden—D. D. McIsaac

	No. of Salmon
A. McIsaac, Codroy	2
George W. Beal, New York	2
R. C. Beal, New York	1
Mead, New York	3
G. W. Athmey, New York	1
W. Stanley, England	19
James Notman, Pictou, N. S.	10
R. Burke, England	5
H. Harvey, St. John's	2
T. C. Fitzherbert, St. John's	2
J. Chalmers, St. John's	1
J. H. Blaxter, Pennsylvania	8
Mrs. J. H. Blaxter, Pennsylvania	4
E. J. Sword, New York	5
R. A. Murray, Boston	14
D. Sutherland, Nova Scotia	4
R. Rutherford, Pennsylvania	3
W. J. Kingsland, New York	4
A. M. Howe, Brooklyn, N. Y.	13
Mrs. A. M. Howe, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
S. Salter, North Sydney	3

	No. of Salmon
Joseph Keepe, St. George's	1
A. C. Fox, New York	25
R. Rendell, St. John's	11
R. B. Job, St. John's	5
C. F. Lane, Montreal	37
Mrs. C. F. Lane, Montreal	8
G. B. French, New Hampshire	10
A. S. Bunham, Ontario	2
Thomas Barron, New York	2
P. Cormier, Codroy	3
A. C. McIsaac, Codroy	3
M. O'Quinn, Codroy	26
J. R. McNeil, Codroy	16
	—
	256

GRAND RIVER, NORTH BRANCH

Warden—John N. McIsaac

	No. of Salmon
G. B. French, New Hampshire	36
J. W. Winlan, Ontario	3
A. S. Burnham, Ontario	6
M. Cormier, Codroy	5
R. Rendell, St. John's	4
R. B. Job, St. John's	5
F. E. Kettridge, New Hampshire	4
F. O Giddings, New Hampshire	4
H. S. Haddon, New York	19
A. C. Fox, New York	8
E. B. Parker, New York	8
M. Cormier, Codroy	4
Thomas Barron, New York	2
S. H. Clapp, Rhode Island	49
F. B. Tracey, Newport, Maine	11
T. E. Dubois, Planefield, N. J.	3
G. H. Cock, New York	2
A. C. McIsaac, Codroy	2
	—
	175

ROBINSON'S AND BARACHOIX RIVERS

Wardens—G. M. Shears and Robert Shears

	No. of Salmon
D. Mackay, Sydney	4
G. G. Corowson, Sydney	4
Colonel B. A. Weston, Halifax	8
J. P. Parker, Sydney	2
S. W. Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y.	6
L. K. Hyde, Planefield, N. J.	5
Mrs. L. K. Hyde, Planefield, N. J.	1
C. R. Lorway, Sydney	4
A. A. McCurdy, Sydney	2
F. E. Dumond, New York	49
P. McLellan, Sydney	6
S. Leshure, Sydney	6
George Hudson, Sydney	9
D. D. McLellan, Truro, N. S.	13
Theodore, Delloway, Boston, Mass.	7
W. S. Field, Boston, Mass.	10
H. Bridge, Augusta, Maine	24
Samuel Isham, New York	6
P. P. Baxter, Portland, Maine	1
Herbert T. Smith, Truro, N. S.	17
L. L. Wallner, New Jersey	14
Mrs. L. L. Wallner, New Jersey	3
Dudley P. Rowney, Boston	23
C. A. Wardwell, Haverhill, Mass.	21
R. A. Tremain, Truro, N. S.	1
B. Phillips, Lakeville, Mass.	1
George D. Bussey, Winthrop, Mass.	66
J. O. Wardwell, Boston	49
Miss E. P. Jones, Haverhill, Mass.	21
Mrs. J. O. Wardwell, Boston	6
B. B. Jones, Haverhill, Mass.	22
R. M. Gow, New York	18
Edward Jeffrey, Robinson's	9
W. H. Truslow, Pennsylvania	8

CRABBE'S RIVER

Warden—William Harvey

	No. of Salmon
George Hudson, Sydney, C. B.	6
L. Leshure, Sydney, C. B.	3
P. McLellan, Sydney, C. B.	4
G. W. Poole, Boston	5
W. H. Doty, Boston	5
G. L. Hamilton, Boston	4
L. K. Hyde, Planefield, N. J.	1
R. Burlin, Boston, Mass.	15
James Parsons, Crabbe's	8
J. P. Lermore, Cambridge, Mass.	3
J. O. Wardwell, Boston, Mass.	9
Frank Roberts, Halifax, N. S.	1
G. E. Roberts, Halifax, N. S.	1
S. Shears, Crabbe's	4
	—
	59

FISHELL'S RIVER

Warden—Edward Knight

	No. of Salmon
Elias Frances, St. George's	1
James Barry, Fishell's	4
Captain and Officers of H.M.S. Brilliant	5
G. A. Colt, New York	3
Frances Young, Fishell's	12
Alexander Frances, Flat Bay	12
S. Young, Flat Bay	3
Peter Joe, Flat Bay	10
George D. Bussey, Winthrop, Mass.	8
Louis N. Wallner, New Jersey	24
	—
	82

FLAT BAY BROOK

Warden—Campbell White

	No. of Salmon
Walter Abyberg, Boston, Mass.	1
Edward Benoit, Flat Bay	1
Captain R. Webb, R. N., England	24
Mr. Goldsmith, R. N., England	2
Mr. Cox, R. N., England	1
Peter Benoit, Flat Bay	1
Walter Fitzgerald and party, St. John's	8
T. S. Skelton and C. F. Seaverns, Connecticut	28
C. A. Walker, Boston	1
H. K. Burrison, Boston	2
	—
	69

BOTTOM AND SOUTH-WEST BROOKS

Warden—Benj. Musseau

	No. of Salmon
S. Skelton, Winsted, Connecticut	3
Winthrop Cone, Norfolk, Connecticut	2
William Tobin, St. John's	2
	—
	7

HARRY'S RIVER

Warden—James Rourke

	No. of Salmon
J. L. Faunce, Philadelphia	68
H. Bridge, Augusta, Maine	3
G. W. Walker, Boston, Mass.	6
Rev. M. S. Ware, England	32
G. A. Colt, New York	15
Captain and Officers of H.M.S. Cornwall	8
J. D. Dobson, Scotland	9
A. P. D. Parker, Oxford, England	1
E. R. Speyer, Oxford, England	1
W. Duigen, Oxford, England	1
F. P. Richmond, Brockton, Mass.	2
Donald Richmond, Brockton, Mass.	4
James Douglas, New York	2
Arch. Douglas, New York	1

	No. of Salmon
W. J. Cross, Baltimore	1
M. Gaze, Baltimore	4
G. R. Beech, Jersey City	3
L. O. Crane, Boston	5
C. A. Walker, Boston	19
H. K. Burrison, Boston	23
D. K. DeBeixdon, New York	3
A. R. Chambers, New Glasgow	3
Mr. Reid and party, St. John's	39
R. A. Tremain, Truro, N. S.	2
Captain J. O'N. Power, Log Cabin	25
F. R. Ruel, Curling	7
	—
	387

FOX ISLAND RIVER

Warden—Tasian White

	No. of Salmon
T. S. Skelton, Winsted, Conn.	6
Winthrop Cone, Norfolk, Conn.	3
C. F. Saverns, Norfolk, Conn.	7
Walter Abyberg, Boston, Mass.	3
Captain R. Webb, R. N., Newton Abbott, England	1
Dr. L. C. Sanford, New Haven, Conn.	18
Dr. H. Bullard, St. John's	1
Walter Hinds, Fox Island	3
D. H. McDougall, Sydney	3
	—
	45

SERPENTINE RIVER

Warden—J. C. O'Rourke

	No. of Salmon
C. C. Maxson, Rhode Island	18
C. F. Munroe, New York ..	2
C. R. Coville, New York	1
Leland Griggs, New Hampshire, U. S. A.	10
C. A. Proctor, New Hampshire, U. S. A.	17
George Sheppard	1
	—
	49

HUMBER RIVER, SANDY RIVER, JUNCTION BROOK AND
WILLOW STEADY

Wardens—W. T. Squires and Patrick O'Brien

	No. of Salmon
Leland Griggs, New Hampshire	1
S. Cox, Grand Lake	1
Dr. W. Duigan, Oxford, England	5
D. J. Torrey, Scranton, Pa.	2
A. W. Burlin, Boston	40
Rev. Petley, Curling	30
Mr. Huntress, Grand Lake	4
Mrs. Huntress, Grand Lake	2
C. Fisher, Bay of Islands	4
H. S. Hedges, Virginia, U. S. A.	11
C. A. Wardwell, Haverhill, Mass.	20
D. P. Renny, Boston, Mass.	23
C. H. Parsons and party, Curling	16
H. H. Broadmead, H. E. Holding, Miss J. Holding, Miss M. Robinson, London, England	19
R. W. Moore, Virginia	19
Rev. L. O'Donovan, Baltimore	15
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Renshaw, New York	52
Henry S. Cooper, New York	7
Dr. J. A. Sampson, Albany, N. Y.	6
George Nichol, Howley	32
W. H. Pennell, Grand Lake	23
J. H. Northup, New York	7
W. T. Petrey, Grand Falls	16
	355

BONNE BAY

Warden—William Halfyard

	No. of Salmon
Colonel F. F. Perry, England	21
Colonel F. E. L. Bate, England	20
Captain and Officers of Survey Ship Ellinor	3
Captain and Officers of H.M.S. Brilliant	19
Arthur Barnes, St. John's	1
Rev. J. Parsons, Bonne Bay	2
Rev. O'Rourke, Bonne Bay	3
Ambrose Doucett, Bonne Bay	1
Henry Webb, Bonne Bay	41
W. P. Halfyard, Bonne Bay	2
Rev. L. O'Donovan, Baltimore	2
	115

WEST BROOK

Warden—Thomas Gilley

	No. of Salmon
A. E. Winter, New York	4
A. M. Reid, New York	3
	—
	7

PORTLAND CREEK

Warden—A. L. Wentzell

	No. of Salmon
Raymond Korts, New York	2
A. E. Winter, New York	12
A. M. Reid, New York	10
A. S. Hyde, New York	9
H. Cains, Portland Creek	4
Samuel Payne, Portland Creek	3
J. W. Bennett, Portland Creek	3
	—
	43

RIVER OF PONDS

Warden—Henry Dicks

	No. of Salmon
Captain and Officers of H.M.S. Cornwall	11
W. M. Clapp, St. John's	2
H. G. Bryant, Philadelphia	14
C. C. Norris, Philadelphia	141
W. B. Cadwalder, Philadelphia	46
Henry Shinnix, River of Ponds	24
Elijah Styles, River of Ponds	24
George Ploughman, River of Ponds	2
Captain and Officers of H.M.S. Brilliant	17
	—
	272

HAWKES BAY

Warden—George Allen

	No. of Salmon
Captain and Officers of H.M.S. Brilliant	201
James Giles, Hawkes Bay	12
George Allen, Hawkes Bay	17
Dr. C. Bagg, New York	89
Mrs. C. Bagg, New York	6
A. D. Bell, Hillsdale, N. Y.	26
C. J. Reynolds, New York	17
Captain and Officers of H.M.S. Cornwall	88
P. H. Gardner, Philadelphia	13
Mrs. J. D. Bell, Hillsdale, N. Y.	3
Mrs. J. L. Wilson, New York	1
	—
	473

EXPLOITS RIVER, RATTLING BROOK

Warden—John Hopkins

	No. of Salmon
Michael Matthews, Bishop Falls	1
R. B. Bartlett, Bishop Falls	5
Thomas White, Bishop Falls	6
W. T. Petrie, Grand Falls	9
W. B. Phillips, Bishop Falls	1
W. Meehan, Bishop Falls	8
W. F. Hutchings, St. John's	1
J. King, Bishop Falls	1
J. Petrie, Bishop Falls	7
J. Marshall, Bishop Falls	1
Rev. McPherson, Grand Falls	7
W. B. Payne, Bishop Falls	2
Michael Byrne, Bishop Falls	1
C. Stein, Botwood	2
E. Colbourne, Bishop Falls	1
Michael Walsh, Bishop Falls	4
L. Boland, Bishop Falls	6
Dr. Smith, Bishop Falls	9
J. DeLucrey, Bishop Falls	2
G. Ash, Bishop Falls	2
John Bethune, Grand Falls	7
E. M. Brown, Bishop Falls	11
L. Chafe, Bishop Falls	2

	No. of Salmon
L. Moore, Grand Falls	2
J. Glode, Norris' Arm	1
J. Q. Gulnac, Norris' Arm	2
H. Patten, Albany, N. Y.	2
Walter Hopkins, Botwood	8
W. King, Grand Falls	1
Dr. Ames, Botwood	8
Isaac Janes, Bishop Falls	3
N. MacDonald, Bishop Falls	2
L. White, Bishop Falls	3
A. E. Harris, Bishop Falls	1
T. E. Haydon, London, England	1
W. J. Evans, London, England	1
D. Arklie, Grand Falls	3
	—
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NORTHERN ARM RIVER

Warden—Edward Evans

	No. of Salmon
Mr. Delaney and Mr. Gosse, Botwood	16
	—
	16

INDIAN BROOK, HALL'S BAY

Warden—Jonathan Moore

	No. of Salmon
G. W. Walker, Boston	42
Constable J. Dewling, Little Bay	4
Henry Earle, Springdale	12
Jihn Gilliard, Springdale	12
Louis Stephens, Springdale	22
John Stephens, Springdale	34
Dr. Smith, Tilt Cove	6
H. D. Colbourne, King's Point	1
Michael Stephens, Springdale	1
Rev. J. H. Bull, Exploits	1
William Main, Springdale	3
John Connolly, Little Bay	1
Sydney Peters, Springdale	1
Sylvesta Clark, Springdale	1
	—
	141

NEW BAY RIVERS
Warden—W. H. Baggs

	No. of Salmon
George Andrews, Leamington	44
Eli Stuckless, Leamington	2
Mark Stuckless, Leamington	10
Arthur Shirran, Leamington	6
John Stuckless, Leamington	1
Ephriam Rowsell, Leamington	3
Thomas Stuckless, Leamington	20
William Snow, Leamington	15
J. H. Baggs, Leamington	6
Mark Shirran, Leamington	4
John Shirran, Leamington	12
Leamington and West Arm Rivers	25
	—
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GANDER, UPPER

Wardens—Josiah Drover and Thomas Francis

	No. of Salmon
John Syme, St. John's	40
Henry Robinson, Louisville, Kentucky	1
J. B. Scott, New York	5
L. O. Crane, Boston	6
Edward R. Hewitt, New York	1
W. H. Farrell, Pelham, New York	12
A. Hinds, Glenwood	8
P. C. Deckers, Grand Falls	7
G. E. White, Grand Falls	9
Roland Riichards, Glenwood	13
A. Rowsell, Glenwood	5
G. Rowsell, Glenwood	6
Victor Richards, Glenwood	33
Gordon Crowell, Glenwood	7
Hedley Rowsell, Glenwood	9
Leo Larson, Glenwood	6
H. B. Chamberlain and G. E. White, Grand Falls	12
Walter Strapp, Glenwood	3
Alfred Hynes, Glenwood	2
C. T. Richards, Glenwood	6
R. B. Porter and R. J. Ferguson, Grand Falls	22
E. J. Hoskins, St. John's	23
W. F. Petrie, Grand Falls	9
	—
	245

GAMBO RIVER AND TRAVER'S BROOK

Warden—Robert Briffett

No. of Salmon

F. W. Knight, St. John's	4
D. M. Browning, St. John's	4
J. M. Curran, Gambo	4
H. A. Bishop, St. John's	3
Thomas Curran, Gambo	7
A. S. Foster, Boston	11
A. B. Bann, Boston	2
H. E. Holding, London, England	6
George Dart, New York	10
George S. Dart, New York	1
G. A. Scott, New York	1
J. R. Walker	1
John Murphy, Gambo	5
Robert Murphy, Gambo	2
A. Brown, Gambo	2
Edward R. Hewitt, New York	6
A. C. Hewitt, New York	1
	—
	70

INDIAN BAY RIVER

Warden—Frederick Hoskins

No. of Salmon

A. E. Silver, Halifax	46
W. E. Jones, Halifax	41
	—
	87

TERRA NOVA RIVER

Warden—William Dewey

No. of Salmon

T. Tephane and G. Tephane, North Wales	22
Thomas Winter, St. John's	5
W. H. Green, St. John's	2
H. S. Hiestand, Morietta, Pa.	3
R. W. Illengworth, Morietta, Pa.	1
G. R. Roher, Morietta, Pa.	1
J. T. C. Laing, London, England	2
C. Petrie, St. John's	3
R. B. Stroud, Alexander Bay	5
H. Ralph, Alexander Bay	2
	—
	46

SALMON RIVER

Warden—Martin Toulman

	No. of Salmon
John Randell, Trinity	5
George Robbins, Trinity	2
John Brooks, Trinity	2
John Miller, Trinity	2
John Ivany, Trinity	2
John House, Trinity	14
Thomas Bailey, Trinity	1
G. Gover, Trinity	1
Arthur Bailey, Trinity	2
George Knowling, St. John's	4
W, Sinnott Trinity	1
	—
	36

SALMONIER RIVER

Wardens—James Walsh and Patrick Walsh

	No. of Salmon
Alexander McDougall, St. John's	22
Messrs. Shaw and Reid, St. John's	11
Messrs. F. McNamara and D. Galway, St. John's	25
Messrs. F. Jackman and F. C. Alderdice, St. John's	22
Edward Butler, St. John's	1
Messrs. Crowdy, Dickenson, Boone, Goodridge and Huestis, St. John's	40
Messrs. Godden and Weire, St. John's	20
F. Morris, St. John's	3
Messrs. W. A. Edens, T. J. Edens and D. T. Walsh, St. John's...	30
Messrs. C. W. Crowdy and A. Goodridge, St. John's	30
J. H. Jensennins, Camden, N. J.	40
Messrs. Kent and Edens, St. John's	1
G. H. Dickenson, St. John's	1
Messrs. Carbery and Callanan, St. John's	43
Thomas Winter and party, St. John's	14
Captain and Officers of H.M.S. Calypso	20
G. Browning, St. John's	2
Messrs. Coady, Breen, McDougald, Kent and McNairn, St. John's	137
Messrs. Monroe and Grieve	22
Messrs. Gerald Harvey and Arthur Hayward, St. John's	7

	No. of Salmon
Martin White, St. John's	58
Messrs. Carey, Reid and Dunphy, St. John's	42
Dr. Smith, St. John's	2
Messrs. Carnell and Walsh, St. John's	16
Messrs. Crowdy, Goodridge and Bartlett, St. John's	30
A. Shimmon	56
Rev. Monsignor Veitch, Holyrood	4
G. Joy, St. John's	3
D. Ryan, St. John's	2
Messrs. Shaw and Harris, St. John's	30
Messrs. McDougall, Kent and McDougall, St. John's	18
J. D. Barron, St. John's	42
Messrs. Bearn and Scanlon, St. John's	11
William Clapp, St. John's	9
P. A. Winter, St. John's	4
	—
	818

LITTLE SALMONIER RIVER

Warden—Patrick Davis

	No. of Salmon
William Ryan, Salmonier	3
J. Power, Colinet	2
William Davis, Colinet	7
	—
	7

COLINET AND NORTH HARBOR RIVERS

Warden—Joseph Davis

	No. of Salmon
Sir William Horwood, St. John's	1
Mr. Carter St. John's	1
W. Wills, Whitbourne	1
William Davis, Colinet	4
William Didham, Colinet	1
	—
	8

SOUTH EAST RIVER, PLACENTIA

Wardens—Edward Fulford and John Phippard

	No. of Salmon
Thomas Kemp, Placentia	9
William Walsh, Placentiai	22
James Bindon, Placentia	40
George Kelly, Placentia	11
James Breen, Placentia	26
James Collins, Placentia	30
James Pratt, St. John's	2
G. Bailey, St. John's	6
C. Bailey, St. John's	7
F. J. Morris, St. John's	7
Mr. Macpherson, St. John's	3
M. Sinnott, St. John's	14
B. Phippard, St. John's	1
John Rose, Placentia	1
P. C. O'Driscoll, St. John's	8
J. C. Hepburn, St. John's	5
James Kent, St. John's	5
L. B. Stoddard, New York	1
Mr. Thompson, New York	3
Patrick Breen, Placentia	3
C. Cosgrow, Placentia	2
John Lamb, Placentia	1
James Breen, Placentia	20
T. J. Edens, St. John's	2
L. Edens, St. John's	11
John Steer, St. John's	4
Dr. and Mrs. Duigan, Oxford, England	23
J. Hanham, Placentia	5
John Kemp, Placentia	1
M. Pugh, Bay Roberts	4
A. G. Clouston, St. John's	4
G. Hutchings, St. John's	4
E. McGrath, St. John's	5
E. Mulcahey, St. John's	3
Rev. Finn, Whitbourne	2
Rev. Ashley, Portugal Cove	3
Rev. Whelan, North River	2
James Branscombe, St. John's	2
B. A. Vail, St. John's	1
John Lannon, Placentia	3

	No. of Salmon
M. J. Donnelly, St. John's	4
J. Hanham and party, Placentia	5
F. Crane, St. John's	3
N. J. Nash, St. John's	4
H. D. Carter, St. John's	2
George Dunbar, Toronto	1
Mr. Miller, St. John's	4
P. J. Croke, Placentia	3
Robert Wade, Ontario, Canada	5
Mr. Steward, St. John's	1
Dr. T. Mitchell, St. John's	1
F. Ross, St. John's	15
	—
	354

NORTH EAST RIVER, PLACENTIA

Warden—James Barron

	No. of Salmon
James Collins, Placentia	19
William Walsh, Placentia	2
Walter Flynn, Placentiai	15
Patrick Hunt, Placentia	6
	—
	42

NORTH HARBOR RIVER

Warden—Josiah Pafford

	No. of Salmon
J. Harnham	2
Rev. Mercer	2
A. E. Bernard, St. John's	2
A. Wilson, St. John's	1
	—
	7

GARNISH RIVERS

Wardens—B. A. Brazill and Thomas Cluett

	No. of Salmon
James Lorenzen, Garnish	36
George Ross, Burin	4
William Paul, Burin	19
William Butler, Burin	17
Rev. A. Tulk, Burin	2
Reginald Paul, Burin	1
Rev. A. Anthony, Garnish	5
Dr. Carbery, St. John's	8
Officers of H.M.S. Brilliant	8
C. C. Sellars, St. John's	1
C. L. Wonham, St. John's	8
	—
	109

LONG HARBOR RIVER, FORTUNE BAY

Warden—Joseph Riggs

	No. of Salmon
R. H. Clinton, St. Pierre	32
	—
	32

CONNE RIVER, BAY D'ESPOIR

Warden—Jacob Jenson

	No. of Salmon
R. W. Meyerkort, London, England	1
Officers of H.M.S. Calypso	73
M. Cummings, New York	15
John Martin	3
	—
	92

WHITE BEAR RIVER

Warden—William Carroll

	No. of Salmon
George Henderson	2
	—
	2

LITTLE RIVER

Warden—John Mead

	No. of Salmon
F. B. Tracey and S. H. Clapp, New York	111
Stanley Henshaw, Rhode Island, U. S. A.	7
Mrs. Stanley Henshaw, Rhode Island, U. S. A.	7
Edward Milderberg, New York	31
John B. Orr, Boston, Mass.	5
✓ J. M. Dunham, Boston, Mass.	3
F. B. Chase, Boston, Mass.	5
	—
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GRANDY'S BROOK

Warden—John Vatcher

	No. of Salmon
John B. Orr, Boston, Mass.	5
F. B. Chase, Boston, Mass.	6
T. Moulton, Burgeo	2
J. M. Dunham, Boston, Mass.	1
James P. Moulton, Burgeo	19
Harold Moulton, Burgeo	3
Louis Moulton, Burgeo	9
Edgar Moulton, Burgeo	2
Captain G. Street, Burgeo	2
George Henderson, Burgeo	31
George R. Moulton, Burgeo	9
R. J. Henderson, Burgeo	8
Leonard Vatcher, Burgeo	11
Frank Benoit, Burgeo	20
William Matthews, Burgeo	4
John Colback, Burgeo	2
Albert Kelland, Burgeo	1
Nathan Matthews, Burgeo	1
	—
	141

BURN'T ISLAND BROOK

Warden—Francis Shelly

	No. of Salmon
E. W. Stewart, Truro, N. S.	1
Mr. Parsons	3
Mr. Noel	1
	—
	5

NORTH BAY BROOK, LaPOILE

Warden—James Taylor

	No. of Salmon
Dr. W. H. Fitzmaurice, Belfast, Ireland	3
Andrew Strickland, LaPoile	14
S. Taylor, LaPoile	1
G. O. Gosse, Waterbury, Conn.	8
E. W. Gosse, Waterbury, Conn.	4
W. M. Gosse, Waterbury, Conn.	1
G. W. Steward, Channel	8
R. T. Squarey, Channel	8
	—
	45

FARMER'S BROOK

Warden—Peter McDermott

	No. of Salmon
Rev. A. Mercer	3
H. LeSullen	12
	—
	15

APPENDIX III.

Caribou Reported Killed Season 1911

Reported by Supervisor Pennell, Sandy Crossing—	
Residents	262
Reported by Supervisor Croke, Gaff Topsail—	
Residents	189
Reported by Head Constable Sheppard, Millertown Junction—	
Residents	159
Reported by Benjamin Tulk, Millertown—	
Residents	432
Reported by W. H. Baggs, Leamington—	
Residents	18
Reported by Nicholas Peters, Springdale—	
Residents	36
Reported by John C. Hopkins, Norris' Arm—	
Residents	156
Reported by Thomas Hooper, Campbellton—	
Residents ..	10
Reported by Josiah Drover, Glenwood—	
Residents	17
Reported by William Halfyard, Bonne Bay—	
Residents	15
Reported by D. D. McIsaac, Codroy—	
Residents	4
Reported by Benjamin Musseau, Bay St. George—	
Residents	20
Reported by Robert Briffett, Terra Nova—	
Residents	29
Reported by Joseph Riggs, Fortune Bay—	
Residents ..	10
Reported by John Mead, Grey River—	
Residents	14
	—
Total	1,371
Killed by Non-Resident Sportsmen	189
	—
Total	1,560
	—

APPENDIX IV.

1911

Statement showing the output of Ova and Fry from Murray's Pond Hatchery; the distribution of same being as follows—

OVA

Placentia, S. E. Arm	10,000	
Clareville	10,000	
King's Cove	20,000	
Humber River (Upper)	10,000	
Port aux Basques	20,000	
Little River, Codroy	20,000	80,000

FRY

Neary's Pond, St. John's East	5,000	
Cook's Pond, St. John's East	2,000	
Sugar Loaf Pond, St. John's East	4,000	
Bauline Ponds, St. John's East	2,000	
Mitchell's Pond, St. John's West	3,000	
Hogan's Pond, St. John's West	3,000	
Hughes' Pond, St. John's West	2,000	
Oliver's Pond, St. John's West	3,000	
Island Pond, St. John's West	3,000	
Long Pond, St. John's West	4,000	
Roundabout Pond, St. John's West	3,000	
Rocky Pond, St. John's West	2,000	
Handy Pond, St. John's West	2,000	
Forest Pond, St. John's West	2,000	
Third Pond, St. John's West	2,000	
Beaver Pond, St. John's West	2,000	
Robin's Pond, St. John's West	2,000	
Watson's Pond, St. John's West	2,000	
Gallow's Cove Pond, St. John's West	4,000	52,000
Total		132,000

APPENDIX V.

Game and Inland Fishery Warden Service—1911

WESTERN DIVISION

- Little River, Codroy (Lower)—Angus J. McNeil, Grand River.
 Little River, Codroy (Upper)—Francis McIsaac, Little River.
 Grand River (Mouth to Falls)—Thomas Downey, Grand River.
 Grand River (From Falls to Fork, including S. Branch)—Daniel D. McIsaac, South Branch.
 Grand River (North Branch)—John N. McIsaac, Little River.
 Crabbes and Highland Rivers—William Harvey, Crabbes.
 Robinson's and Middle Barachoix Rivers (Lower)—George M. Shears, Robinson's.
 Robinson's and Middle Barachoix Rivers (Upper)—Robert Shears, Robinson's.
 Fischell's River—Edward Knight, Curling.
 Flat Bay Brook—Campbell White, St. George's.
 Bottom Brook and S. W. Brook—Benjamin Musseau, Curling.
 Harry's River—Peter Benoit, Sr., Stephenville Crossing.
 Harry's River (From McKay's Pool to George's Pond)—James Rourke, Curling.
 Fox Island River—Tasian White, St. George's.
 Serpentine River—John Rourke, Curling.
 Humber River (From Mouth to Deer Lake and including Hughes' Brook)—Patrick O'Brien, Humbermouth.
 Humber River (Upper)—W. T. Squires, Grand Lake.
 Main Arm, East River and Vicinity, Bonne Bay—William Halfyard, Shoal Brook, Bonne Bay.
 West Brook—Thomas Gilley, via Salley's Cove.
 Portland Creek—A. L. Wentzell, Portland Creek.
 River of Ponds—Henry Dix, Bonne Bay.
 Hawke's Bay River—George Allen, Curling.
 Castor River—Solomon Wilton, Bonne Bay.

EASTERN DIVISION

- S. W. Arm, N. W. Arm and Middle Arm Brooks—James G. Thomas, King's Point, N. D. Bay.
 Southern Arm and Three Arms—John Gillard, Southern Arm.
 Indian Brook, Hall's Bay—Jonathan Moore, Wild Bight, Little Bay.
 South and West Brooks, Hall's Bay—Richard LeBoffe, Springdale.
 Sop's Arm and Tommy's Arm—James Rowsell, Robert's Arm, via Pilley's Island.

- New Bay Rivers (Leamington), Western Arm River and N. W. River—
W. H. Baggs, Leamington.
- Exploits River, Rattling Brook and Norris' Arm—John Hopkins, Norris' Arm
Peter's Arm Brook—Thomas Dalley, Botwood.
- Northern Arm River—Edward Evans, Northern Arm, via Botwood.
- Shoal Arm Brook, Badger Bay—Allan Campbell, Badger Bay, via Pilley's
Island.
- Charles Brook, Brown's Arm and Scissors' Cove Brooks—Joseph Hutch-
ings, Charles Brook, via Kite Cove.
- Campbellton River—Thomas Hooper, Campbellton.
- Gander River (Upper)—Josiah Drover, Whitbourne.
- Gander River (Lower)—Thomas Francis, Gander Bay.
- Gambo River, Mint Brook, Middle and Travers' Brook—Robert Briffett,
Rosedale, Alexander Bay.
- Indian Bay and Trinity Bay Brooks—Fred. Hoskins, Brookfield.
- Terra Nova River—William Dewey, Alexander Bay.
- Salmon Brook, N. W. and S. W. Brooks, Port Blandford—Francis Stares,
Port Blandford.
- Goose Bay Rivers—John Cheffey, Musgravetown.
- Shoal Harbor Brooks—Seth Palmer, Shoal Harbor.
- Salmon Brook and N. W. River—Martin Toulman, Trinity East.
- Trouty River—James Bearn, Trouty.
- Shearstown Stream—Isaac Sparks, Shearstown.
- Goulds Brook, Brigus Grounds and Roach's Line Grounds—Solomon Le-
Drew, Consett, Brigus Cross Roads.
- North and South Rivers—Charles Mugford, Clarke's Beach.
- Manuels River and South Shore—William Thumb Smith, Manuels.
- North Arm, Holyrood—Matthew Taplin, N. Side, Holyrood.
- Holyrood Streams and Witless Bay Grounds—John O'Neil, Holyrood.
- Holyrood to Conception Harbor—James Ezekiel, Avondale.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

- Salmonier River (Upper), from Pinsent Falls up—James Walsh, Salmonier.
- Salmonier River—Cyril Shea, care Mrs. Murphy, Central House.
- Salmonier River (Lower), from Mouth to Pinsent Falls—Patrick Walsh,
Holyrood.
- North Harbor and Colinet Rivers, St. Mary's Bay—Joseph Davis, Colinet.
- Great Barachoix Brook—Edward Keefe, Cape Shore, via Placentia.
- North East Arm River, Placentia—James Barron, N. E. Arm.
- S. E. River and Beaver Pond River—Edward Fulford, S. E. Arm, Placentia.
- S. E. Arm and River—John Phippard, S. E. Arm.
- Come by Chance River—George Dodd, Come by Chance.
- North Harbor River, Placentia Bay—Josiah Pafford, North Harbor.
- Peter's River, St. Mary's Bay—Thomas Connors, St. Mary's.

- Crossing Place River, Head of Holyrood Pond, St. Mary's Bay—William Bowen, Sr., of Thomas, St. Mary's.
- Branch River (Lower)—Peter Power, Branch, St. Mary's Bay.
- Branch River (Upper)—James J. Doyle, Gooseberry Cove, St. Mary's Bay.
- Riverhead Stream, St. Marys'—Stephen Fagan.
- Little Salmonier River, St. Mary's Bay—Patrick J. Davis, Colinet.
- St. Bride's and Cuslet Rivers—Daniel Young, St. Bride's.
- Biscay Bay Brook—Richard White, Biscay Bay, Trepassey Bay.
- Garnish—Benjamin Brazil, Garnish.
- Garnish Brooks—Thomas Cluett, Garnish.
- Grand Beach—John Follett, Grand Beach, Fortune Bay.
- Pushthrough—John Camp, Pushthrough.
- Long Harbor River—Joseph Riggs, Anderson's Cove, Fortune Bay.
- English Harbor East—George Dodge, English Harbor, Fortune Bay.
- Bay du Nord River—Joseph Butler, Bay du Nord.
- Lamaline—C. C. Pitman, Lamaline.
- Conn River, Bay D'Espoir—Jacob Jensen, Harbor Breton.
- Grey River—John Moad, Grey River.
- White Bear River—William Carroll, Deer Island, White Bear Bay.
- Grandies Brook—John Vatcher, Burgeo.
- Cinq Cerf River—George Miles, Grand Bruit.
- LaPoile River—James Taylor, N. W. Cove, LaPoile.
- Farmers' Arm Brook and Garia Brook—Peter McDermott, West Point, Farmers' Arm.
- Burnt Island Brook—Frank Shelley, Burnt Island.
- Isle au Morte Stream—John Sartin, Isle au Morte.

LABRADOR

- Forteau and Adjacent Rivers—Thomas O'Brien, West St. Modest, Straits of Belle Isle.
- Sandwich and Grois Water Bays—M. J. Delaney, Cartwright.
- Northern Labrador—Joseph Chard, Ailak, Labrador.

CARIBOU PROTECTION

- Exploits River, Red Indian Lake and all its surroundings, also Badger Brook—Benjamin Tulk, Millertown.
- Sandy Crossing, including the Reserve—W. T. Squires, Grand Lake.
- Gaff Topsails—P. J. Croke.
- Millertown Junction and Vicinity—Head Constable Sheppard.
- Millertown Junction and Vicinity—Samuel Parsons.
- Springdale, Hall's Bay—Nicholas Peters, Springdale.
- Terra Nova Station—Robert Briffett.
- Glenwood—Josiah Drover.
- Norris' Arm—John C. Hopkins.

GAME WARDENS—1911

Disitric of St. John's East

Cochrane Pond Grounds, Dixie Grounds, Fannie's Pond Grounds and between Bay Bulls Road and Topsail Road—James Benmore, Heavy Tree Road, St. John's West.

Petty Harbor, South Side and Motion—J. W. Chafe, S. Side, Petty Harbor. Kilbride, Petty Harbor Section and Vicinity—Edward Walsh, Old Petty Harbor Road, St. John's West.

Hells-all, Triangle Pond, Thorburn Road, Three Pond and Mitchell's Pond Barrens and Vicinity—Richard Squires, Thorburn Road.

Blackhead, Cape Grounds, Stafford's Side, Madam's Cove and Vicinity—John Murphy, Blackhead.

Old Placentia Road, Morrissey's Ridge and Vicinity—Patrick Nolan, Old Placentia Road.

Deadman's Bay Grounds and St. John's Barrens—Samuel Baird, Deadman's Bay.

Freshwater Bay Grounds—Martin Baird, Freshwater Bay.

Bay Bulls Ridge, Shoal Bay Section, Back Line, Goulds and Vicinity—John Clarke, Goulds Back Line, St. John's West.

District oof St. John's East

Pouch Cove Road to Flatrock and Vicinity—John Furlong, Pouch Cove, St. John's East.

Flatrock Grounds to Torbay Grounds and Vicinity—Daniel McGuire, Torbay North.

Logy Bay, White Hills, Middle Cove and Vicinity—Michael Murphy, Logy Bay.

From Murray's Pond, North and East, Portugal Cove Road, along Bauline Line and Vicinity, together with all streams and ponds in said neighbourhood—Michael Murray, Murray's Pond.

West of Portugal Cove Road, including the north side of Windsor Lake, Barren Island and all grounds leading towards Broad Cove—John Murphy, Windsor Lake.

From West of Broad Cove Road to Beachy Cove and out to Portugal Coove Road—Patrick Caul, Portugal Cove Road.

All Grounds East of Portugal Cove Road, including Major's Path and Island Pond Grounds—James Kearsey, Windsor Lake.

From Cook's Barrens and Indian Meal Road to Breakheart Hill and Windsor Lake—John Cook, Golden Ridge Farm, Portugal Cove Road.

Bauline and Vicinity—John Butler, Bauline.

Brigus Grounds, Roach's Line—Solomon LeDrew, Brigus Cross Roads.

Lower Island Cove to Northern Bay—Andrew Milley, Burnt Point, District of Bay de Verde.

Northern Bay to Adams' Cove—Charles Puddister, Northern Bay.

Trepassey to St. Shott's and Vicinity—Thomas Doran, Sr., Trepassey West.
 Aquaforte—Herman Saunders.
 Ferryland—James Williams.
 Tor's Cove—James Keefe.
 Witless Bay—James Green.
 Bay Bulls—Martin Williams.
 Witless Bay, North Side—Peter O'Neil.
 Cape Broyle—Michael Scully.
 Placentia Junction—Paul Hines, Placentia Junction.

APPENDIX VI.

LICENSED GUIDES—1911

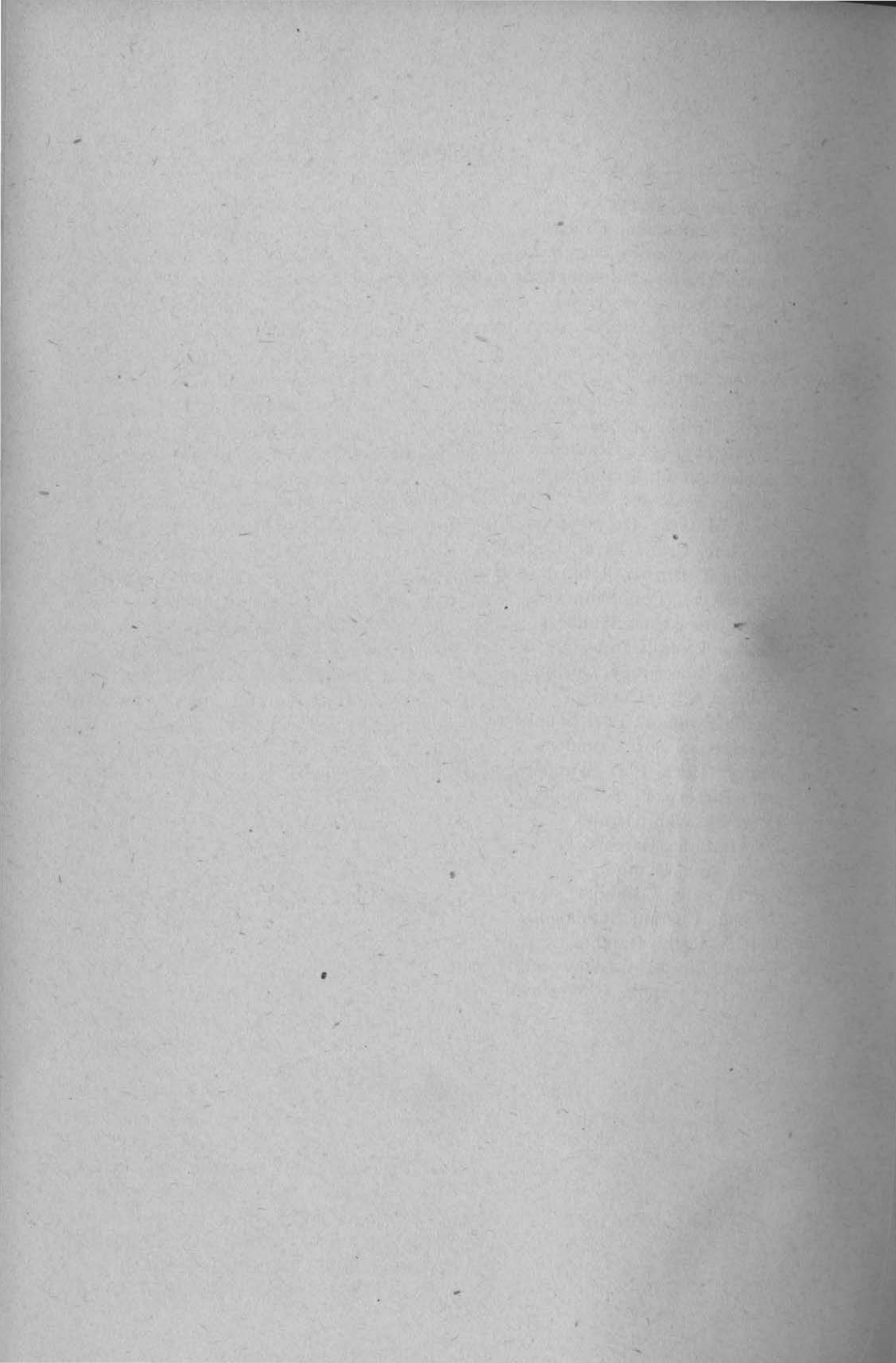
Caribou Hunting

Daniel Burton, Bonavista Bay.
 William John, Glenwood.
 Charles Gillam, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
 Robert Brooking, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
 John Wells, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
 Edward Sweetapple, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
 Sandy Butt, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
 Robert Saunders, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
 Alexander Sweetapple, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
 Archibald Beck, Sound Island, Placentia Bay.
 Colin Beck, Piper's Hole, Placentia Bay.
 Charles Ralph, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
 John Ralph, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
 William Ralph, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
 W. H. Ralph, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
 Absalom Wells, Curling.
 Francis King, Bank Head, Bay St. George.
 R. King, Bank Head, Bay St. George.
 John Presinon, Flat Bay, Bay St. George.
 William McCarthy, Corner Brook, Bay of Islands.
 Charles Webb, Corner Brook, Bay of Islands.
 Matthew Mitchell, Corner Brook, Bay of Islands.
 Matthew Mitchell, Jr., Corner Brook, Bay of Islands.
 Ezekiel Rumbolt, Corner Brook, Bay of Islands.
 John A. Pennell, Curling.
 Matthew Burke, Conn River, Hermitage Bay.

Stephen Bernard, Conn River, Hermitage Bay.
Joseph Jeddore, Conn River, Hermitage Bay.
Job Gill, Hampden, White Bay.
Robert J. Gill, Hampden, White Bay.
Elijah Gill, Hampden, White Bay.
Walter LeDrew, Troytown, Bonavista Bay.
Walter B. Shears, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
James A. Shears, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
William H. Gillam, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
Thomas Legge, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
Richard Gill, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
James W. Legge, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
George Shears, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
R. B. Shears, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
G. N. Shears, Crabbes, District of St. George's.
Thomas Gale, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
Solomon Gillam, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
Thomas A. Shears, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
John B. Shears, Robinson's Head, District of St. George's.
Robert Wells, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
Jacob Hefferman, Alexander Bay, Bonavista Bay.
Andrew Frampton, Curling.
Eliel Butt, Hall's Bay, Notre Dame Bay.
George Gillard, Hall's Bay, Notre Dame Bay.
Reuben King, Bank Head, Bay St. George.
Joseph Young, St. George's, Bay St. George.
Paul Benoit, Bank Head, Bay St. George.
James Sheppard, Flat Bay, Bay St. George.
Thomas Webb, Flat Bay, Bay St. George.
Walter Pouririer, Flat Bay, Bay St. George.
Moses E. Shears, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
Eli Shears, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
Frank Wells, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
James Arnold, Troytown, Bonavista Bay.
Roland Ralph, Troytown, Bonavista Bay.
John Sweetapple, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
Moses Ralph, Troytown, Bonavista Bay.
Edmund Sweetapple, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
Joseph Genge, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
George Genge, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
James Saunders, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
Gideon Janes, Glovertown, Bonavista Bay.
Edward P. Brake, Humbermouth, Bay of Islands.
R. G. Power, Corner Brook, Bay of Islands.
Pierce Power, Corner Brook, Bay of Islands.

Martin Power, Corner Brook, Bay of Islands.
Andrew Strickland, LaPoile.
Chatter Shears, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
George Shears, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
Stephen R. Shears, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
Kenneth Gillam, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
George F. Brown, Rattling Brook, Bay St. George.
Alexander T. Shears, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
Henry Morris, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
Solomon Gillam, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
Solomon Hulan, Cartyville, Bay St. George.
James A. Shears, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
T. P. Gillis, Highlands, Bay St. George.
Walter B. Shears, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
William H. Gillam, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
Joseph Young, Bank Head, Bay St. George.
Arthur Gillam, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
E. M. Shears, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
George Howard Shears, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
L. A. Shears, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
Thomas Legge, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
Dean Gale, Robinson's Head, Bay St. George.
Francis King, Bank Head, Bay St. George.
John Pracuyon, Bank Head, Bay St. George.
Clement J. Doyle, Doyles, Codroy.
Thomas B. Doyle, Doyles, Codroy.
Edward Ryan, Doyles, Codroy.
Joseph P. Ryan, Doyles, Codroy.
Thomas W. Ryan, Doyles, Codroy.
John D. Ryan, Doyles, Codroy.
James Cormier, Doyles, Codroy.
Hugh A. McIsaac, Doyles, Codroy.
Alexander Benoit, Doyles, Codroy.
sandy D. McIsaac, Doyles, Codroy.
John Cormier, Doyles, Codroy.
Basil Cormier, Doyles, Codroy.
Patrick Cormier, South Branch, Codroy.
William Doucette, Little River, Codroy.
Gregory White, Little River, Codroy.
Arch. A. McIsaac, South Branch, Codroy.
Michael Downey, Grand River, Codroy.
Paul Doucette, Little River, Codroy.
Joseph Chisson, Little River, Codroy.
Angus McArthur, Grand River, Codroy.
Frank Benoit, Bay du Nord, Hermitage Bay.

Peter Benoit, Burgeo.
Robert Henderson, Burgeo.
William Matthews, Burgeo.
Patrick Hurley, Salmonier, St. Mary's Bay.
John O'Rourke, Holyrood
Edward Butler, Holyrood.
Michael Walsh, Holyrood.
William Curran, Holyrood.
John B. Shears, Robinson's Head.
Joseph Hulan, Crabbes.
Nathan H. Legge, Robinson's Head.
Charles Benoit, Stephenville.
Adolph Alexander, Main River, St. George's.
Frank McIsaac, Grand River, Codroy.
P. White, Grand River, Codroy.
George E. Brown, Robinson's Head.
James Ryan, Port Saunders.
James Giles, Port Saunders.
Jenkins Price, Gambo.
William Messervey, Curling.
William Allan, Curling.
Joseph Rumbolt, Port Saunders.
Abe House, Port Saunders.
Henry Hinks, Port Saunders.
John Piercey, Port Saunders.
Peter Sullivan, Gambo.
Darius Lane, Gambo.
Esau Lane, Gambo.
Alfred Lane, Gambo.
Thomas Curran, Gambo.
Patrick Kelly, Gambo.
Esau Gillingham, Glenwood.
E. G. Sweetapple, Glovertown.



Contract between the Government and the
American Newfoundland Pulp and
Lumber Company.

Contract between the Government and the American Newfoundland Pulp and Lumber Company.

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into at St. John's, in the Colony of Newfoundland, this Ninth day of April, Anno Domini, One thousand Nine hundred and twelve, BETWEEN His Excellency SIR RALPH CHAMPNEYS WILLIAMS, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies in Council (hereinafter called "the Government"), of the first part, and THE AMERICAN NEWFOUNDLAND PULP AND LUMBER COMPANY, of Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan, in the United States of America (hereinafter called "The Company"), of the second part;

(Sgd.)
RALPH WILLIAMS
[L. S.]

(Sgd.) D. MORISON
A. G.

WHEREAS it is desirable to promote the development of this Colony by utilising more fully than at present its timber resources, by securing the establishment of further timber, pulp and paper industries, and by encouraging the investment of capital therein;

AND WHEREAS, by various leases or licenses, the Government of Newfoundland has heretofore leased the right to cut timber over certain pieces or parcels of land situate at and in the vicinity of Deer Lake and the Humber River to various parties, which leases or licenses have by various assignments become the property of and are now owned by the Company;

AND WHEREAS the Company is desirous of establishing, timber, pulp and paper mills and manufactories at Deer Lake aforesaid, provided it can secure water rights to furnish sufficient power for the operation of the said mills and manufactories;

AND WHEREAS the Company has made application to the Government for the right to use certain waters hereinafter more particularly described and for certain other privileges necessary to such operation, and the Government has (subject to approval and ratification by the Legislature) assented to same, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained and set forth.

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premises and of the covenants, provisoes and conditions hereinafter contained, it is hereby agreed as follows, that is to say—

1—The Government shall, upon the surrender by the Company of the leases or licenses to cut timber owned by the Company, issue one lease or license to the Company of the right to cut timber upon the limits comprised in such surrendered leases or licenses for the manufacture of lumber pulp or paper pulp or otherwise for a period of ninety-nine years from the date of these presents, subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts of Newfoundland.

2—The Government hereby grants to the Company for a term of ninety-nine years from the date of these presents the rights (a) to raise the waters of Deer Lake aforesaid to the height or level of fifteen feet above the level or mark of high water and to take, impound, dam, store, use and enjoy the waters of said Deer Lake so raised; (b) to raise the waters of Grand Lake to the height or level of ten feet above the level or mark of low water, and to take, impound, dam, store, use and enjoy the waters of said Grand Lake so raised; and (c) so far as the Government can, consistently with any grants heretofore made and actually subsisting, grant the same, to use the waters of Junction Brook, below Lot Number 40, granted to the Reid Newfoundland Company, and the Humber River, above Deer Lake aforesaid, and to use the waters of the Humber River, below Deer Lake aforesaid: Provided that the rights to use the several waters granted to the Company by this section are not exclusive rights, but are to be limited to the use of the said waters for the purpose of furnishing power for the operations of the Company at and in connection with the lumber, pulp and paper mills and manufactories which the Company proposes to erect on the Humber River, below Deer Lake aforesaid; and provided, further, that the rights hereby granted shall not be taken or construed to prejudice, obstruct or in any way affect any public rights now or heretofore used, enjoyed or exercised, or which may hereafter be created or granted by the Legislature over, upon or in relation to the said waters or any of them.

3—If the Company in or by reason of the exercise of any of the rights hereby granted and in particular but not by way of limitation, the rights to raise the waters of Deer Lake and Grand Lake submerge, destroy, damage or injuriously affect any public or Crown rights, interests, lands or property other than the lands referred to in paragraphs six and seven hereof, the compensation to be paid by the Company to the Government for or in respect of such rights, interests, lands or property, shall be settled by arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided.

4—If the Company in or by reason of the exercise of any of the rights hereby granted and in particular, but not by way of limitation, the rights to raise the waters of Deer Lake and Grand Lake submerge, destroy, damage or injuriously affect any private rights, interests, lands or property, and shall be unable to agree with the owner thereof as to the compensation to be paid therefor, the Government shall permit the Company to proceed with the exercise of the said rights by these presents granted to the Company, and the compensation to be paid by the Company to the owner for or in respect to such rights, interests, lands or property shall be settled by arbitration, in the manner hereinafter provided.

5—If the Company shall at any time or times be desirous of acquiring lands in any way incident to flowage rights or rights of way for telegraphs, telephones, railways, tramways or roads or sites for mills, works, factories or warehouses, or for wharves, piers, docks or other shipping facilities on any lands not belonging to or not in the possession of the Crown, and shall be unable to agree as regards such private rights, holdings or lands with the respective owners or occupiers thereof, as to the purchase money or compensation to be paid therefor, the Government shall, upon being satisfied that the said lands are required for the purposes specified in this section, permit the Company to proceed with the exercise of said rights by these presents granted to the Company, and shall permit the Company to enter and take such lands, and the purchase money or other compensation to be paid by the Company to the owners of such rights or to the owners or occupiers of such lands shall be settled by arbitration, in the manner hereinafter provided; but it shall not be lawful for the Company to enter on or take lands under the provisions and for the purposes of this section, except within a period of three years from the date of this agreement, and within a distance of forty miles from the lands now held, owned or possessed by the Company under licenses from the Crown to cut timber; and in case of lands on the water side, it shall not be lawful to take for the said purpose more than one-fourth of a mile square in any harbour, creek or bay: Provided, however, that the limitations herein provided for shall not apply to lands to be taken for rights of way for railways or to unimproved lands to be taken for wharves, piers or docks in connection with the railway.

6—The Government shall, out of any unoccupied and unimproved Crown Lands which may be available in the vicinity of the said Deer Lake and the said Humber River, upon application therefor by the Company at any time or times within one year from the date of these presents, upon being satisfied that the said lands are required for the purposes specified in this section, grant unto the said Company, in fee simple, for sites for mills, works, factories, warehouses, or for wharves, piers, docks or other shipping facilities, surface lands not exceeding in all two thousand acres, upon payment by the Company of the sum of thirty cents per acre for the lands so

applied for, reserving therefrom, however, all minerals in, upon and under said lands.

7—If at any time or times during the said term the Company shall be desirous of acquiring lands incident to flowage rights or rights of way for telegraphs, telephones, railways, tramways or roads or sites for mills, works, factories, warehouses, or for wharves, piers, docks or other shipping facilities, up to and not exceeding in the whole five thousand acres on unoccupied and unimproved lands belonging to or in the possession of the Crown, the Government shall, upon the request in writing of the Company, and upon being satisfied that such lands are required for the purposes aforesaid, convey such lands to the Company, in fee simple, upon payment by the Company of the sum of thirty cents per acre, reserving therefrom, however, all minerals in, upon and under said lands.

8—All arbitrations herein provided for shall be conducted as follows—

(a)—The arbitrators shall be three. One person shall be appointed by each of the contestant parties; the third arbitrator shall be the Minister of Agriculture or Mines, or some person appointed by writing under his hand, and the award of any two of the said arbitrators shall be final: Provided that either of the parties may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court, upon giving due notice to the opposite party within one month from the publication of the award. Such appeal shall be by way of rehearing, and the Court shall have full discretionary power to receive further evidence upon questions of fact, such evidence to be by oral examination in Court, by affidavit or by deposition taken before an examiner or commissioner;

(b)—In estimating the amount of such compensation, only the actual intrinsic value of the land with its improvements, and not the additional value thereof, by reason of its being required for the purposes of the Company, shall be taken into consideration;

(c)—Sections 192 to 212, both inclusive, of the Judicature Act, 1904, shall apply to all arbitrations held under this agreement, in so far as the same do not conflict with the preceding Sub-sections (a) and (b) hereof.

9—The Company shall use all reasonable diligence to agree with the owners of all private rights, interests, lands or property which may be submerged, destroyed, damaged or injuriously affected by the raising of said lakes, as to the amount of compensation to be paid to such owners, and in the event of the Company and the owner not being able to agree as to the

amount of compensation to be paid, the Company shall proceed, with all reasonable speed, to have the amount of compensation ascertained by arbitration, and the Company shall pay said compensation so agreed upon or, in the absence of agreement so ascertained by arbitration, to the owner.

10—Not later than the 1st day of October next, the Company shall provide and furnish security to the extent of Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), in such manner as the Government may approve, for the payment and compensation of all public and private rights, interests, lands or property which may be in any way submerged, destroyed, damaged or injuriously affected by the operations of the Company, and said security shall be held by the Government until the claims for compensation for all rights, both public and private, which shall be injuriously affected by the operations of the Company, have been fully satisfied and discharged, and in case the Company fail or neglect to provide such security within the time and in the manner above specified, this agreement shall cease and determine, and the Company shall forfeit all rights hereby granted.

11—The Company shall commence actual construction work not later than the 1st day of May, A.D. 1913, and shall proceed with same continuously (unless prevented by strikes, lockouts, vis major or other circumstances over which the Company has no control) until a pulp factory, with a capacity of 150 tons of pulp per day, shall be fully completed, and in case the Company fail or make default in this condition, these presents shall cease and determine, and the Company shall forfeit all rights hereby granted.

12—Any dam or dams erected or caused to be erected upon the said rivers and lakes by the Company shall be constructed with proper log sluices and with necessary fish ladders, as required by law, which will provide for the passage of salmon and other fish up and down the said rivers and to and from the said lakes.

13—The Company shall provide a passage to and fro for small boats at its dam at the outlet of Deer Lake and, further, shall not at any time use, operate, manage or control its dam at Grand Lake in such a manner as to reduce the waters of Junction Brook, flowing thereout, below their usual or normal level.

14—The vested rights, if any, of all persons holding lands whose interest shall be affected by the use of the said waters, shall be reserved, and in no case shall the water in the said lakes or rivers be reduced by the said Company below average summer level, nor shall any noxious or deleterious substance, or any sawdust or refuse of saw mills be introduced into the said lakes or rivers whereby fish may be injured or the waters discolored or rendered unfit for drinking or other purposes.

15—The Government will, on the Company's nomination, appoint a Chief Fire Warden (who shall be paid by the Company), and who, under the authority of the Government, shall have power to arrest and prosecute for violation of laws or regulations to prevent forest fires. Such Chief Warden shall hold office during the pleasure of the Company, and may appoint Assistant Fire Wardens, on the nomination and at the expense of the Company, who shall hold office during the Company's pleasure and shall perform such duties for the prevention of forest fires as the Chief Fire Warden shall prescribe, subject to the approval of the Government. In particular they shall be empowered to patrol the forests and arrest all violators of laws or regulations to prevent forest fires.

16—All construction material and machinery for said pulp and paper mills and manufactories at Deer Lake aforesaid or operating in connection with same, or for the purpose of manufacturing the products of the same, both for the original installation and the further extension of the same, but not in substitution for old, shall for a period of twenty years from the date of this agreement be admitted into this Colony free of duty.

17—The Government hereby covenants with the Company in manner following, that is to say—

(a)—That the Company performing and observing the several covenants, conditions and agreements herein contained, and on its part to be performed and observed, shall and may peaceably and quietly hold and enjoy all the rights by these presents granted, and any lands acquired hereunder during the term hereby granted, without any interruption or disturbance from or by the Government or any person or persons claiming under or in trust for the Government.

(b)—That if this demise shall not have been determined, other than by effluxion of time, the Government will, at the request and cost of the Company, at the expiration of the term hereby granted and again at the expiration of every further term of ninety-nine years which may be hereinafter granted under this covenant, grant to the Company, subject to the like covenants, provisions and agreements as are in and by these presents reserved and contained by way of renewal for the further term of ninety-nine years, to be computed from the expiration of the term hereby granted, a new lease of the said rights and, further, that the Company paying the rents and royalties and performing and observing the several conditions and agreements in the lease or license to cut timber, referred to in Section 1, hereof contained, the Government will, in the same manner, renew the said lease or license every ninety-

nine years and will grant a new lease or license therefor at the same rentals and royalties and containing the like covenants, provisions and agreements as shall be reserved and contained in the said lease or license.

(c)—The property of the Company at and in the vicinity of Deer Lake and Grand Lake and the Company's mills shall be exempt from all municipal taxation.

(d)—The Company may at any time or times build, maintain and operate telephone and telegraph lines for the purposes of its private business, that is to say, communicating between its factories, mills and camps.

18—Should the lease or license of the right to cut timber on the limits described in Section 1 be forfeited at any time during the term of this agreement, all the rights granted to the Company under Section 2 hereof shall thereupon cease determine and become void.

19—This agreement is subject to approval and confirmation by the Legislature of the Colony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF His Excellency the Governor in Council has caused the Great Seal of the Island of Newfoundland to be affixed hereto, and has signed these presents, and the said Company has hereto its name and seal respectively subscribed and set on the day and year first above written.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Sgd.) R. WATSON,
Colonial Secretary.

(Sgd.) THE AMERICAN NEWFOUNDLAND
PULP AND LUMBER COMPANY

By its Attorney—

W. R. HOWLEY

[L. S.]

Witness to the
Signature of W. R. Howley—

(Sgd.) FRED. M. STIRLING.

Statement of Expenditure of the Colony
of Newfoundland,

For the Financial Year ended the 30th June, 1911, as per
Summary Heads.

Statement of Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the Financial Year ended the 30th June, 1911, as per Summary Heads.

No.	Summary Head	Grants under Acts including Supplementary Act and Loan Balances	Expendituae	Grants Exceeded	Grants Unexpended
I	Int. on Pub. Debt, Sinking Fd. etc	\$1,038,279 51	\$1,025,302 88	.....	\$12,976.63
II	Civil Government.....	186,732.33	180,913.31	\$179 29	5,998 31
III	Pensions	17,567.89	17,019.12	.....	548.77
IV	Administration of Justice.....	204,164.93	198,641 52	2,825.63	8 349.04
V	Legislation	43,680.00	43,647.16	4,734 99	4,767.63
VI	Education	318,039.62	317,963.90	.....	75.72
VII	Public Charities.....	321,614.00	321,148 32	19,023 17	19,488.85
VIII	Lighthouses, Signal Stations, etc..	79,214.00	78,396.97	.....	817 03
IX	Agric. & Mines, includ'g Land Sur	72,605.52	57,592.67	.....	15,012 85
X	Marine and Fisheries.. ..	84,465.00	74,550.55	9,231.47	19,145 92
XI	Roads, Bridges, Fer., Railways, etc	177,151.00	177,170 87	23 23	3.36
XII	Post Office.....	555,608.00	555,397.61	9,684.99	9,895.38
XIII	Customs.....	153,031.00	155,659 52	17,474.89	14,846.37
XIV	Contingencies.. ..	35,426 57	35,271.79	.....	154.78
XV	Elections .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XVI	Coal Dut's, Water Rates & Hr. Dues	67,550 00	64,921 48	.....	2,628 52
XVII	Additional Estimates.....	7,700.00	7,700.00	.....	.....
	Total Current Expenditure.....	\$3,362,829.37	\$3,311,297 67	\$63,177.46	\$114 709.16
	Surplus Trust.....	123,899.97	88,588.36	.....	35,311.61
	Audit Act.....	.....	43,448.85	43,448.85	.....
	Loan Acts, 1898, 1909, 1911.....	405,840.28	35,968.46	.....	369,871.82
	Agricultural Bonus Act.. ..	1,199.19	119.50	.....	1,079.69
	Total.....	\$3,893,768 81	\$3,479 422.84	\$106,626.31	\$520,972.28
	Railway Loan.....	\$3,690,388.85	\$1,695,000.00	.....	\$1,995,388.85
	Reid Newfoundland Company.....	.....	1,590,000.00	.....	.....
	Agriculture and Mines.....	.....	105,000.00	.....	.....
	Balance on hand.....	.....	\$1 695,000.00	.....	.....
		.....	1,995,388.85	.....	.....
		.....	\$3,690,388.85	.....	.....
	Unexpended Grants	\$114,706.16	.....	.....	.....
	Grants Exceeded.....	62,177.46	.....	.....	.....
	Balance Surrendered.....	\$52,528.70	.....	.....	.....

Statement shewing the Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1911, by Sub-Heads of Service.

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	\$998,539 51	\$993,648 15	.....	\$4,891 36
Management	12,000 00	3,914 73	.....	8,085 27
Sinking Fund	27,740 00	27,740 00	.....	.....
<i>II.—Civil Government.</i>				
Salaries under Statutes, viz.—				
Departmental Officers.....	26,600 00	26,600 00	.....	.....
Judges Supreme Court .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries—				
Government House	2,760 00	2,760 00	.....	.....
Colonial Secretary's Office...	7,040 00	7,040 00	.....	.....
Department of Justice.....	2,700 00	2,500 00	.....	200 00
Department of Finance.....	3,150 00	3,150 00	.....	.....
Department Agriculture and Mines.	11,230 00	11,230 00	.....	.....
Department Marine and Fisheries.	10,923 33	10,915 01	.....	8 32
Department Public Works.....	8,800 00	8,741 56	.....	58 44
Department Auditor General	2,484 00	2,484 00	.....	.....
Department Government Engineer.	5,063 33	5,063 33	.....	.....
Dept. Births, Marriages and Deaths	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
Prime Minister's Office.....	1,100 00	716 66	.....	383 34
Contingencies' viz—				
Government House and Governor's Travelling Expenses.....	2,000 00	1,726 52	.....	273 48
Premier's Office	1,500 00	1,497 56	.....	2 44
Department Colonial Secretary	22,300 00	21,928 21	.....	371 79
Department Justice	1,250 00	1,233 92	.....	16 08
Department Finance	8,990 00	8,714 33	.....	275 67
Department Agriculture and Mines.	2,435 00	2,422 85	.....	12 15
Department Marine and Fisheries...	2,700 00	2,699 38	.....	62
Department Public Works.....	3,250 00	3,254 46	4 46	.....
Department Auditor General.....	850 00	834 84	.....	15 16
Department Government Engineer.	1,836 67	1,209 69	.....	626 98
Fuel and Light Public Buildings....	14,650 00	14,824 83	174 83	.....
Insurance & Keepers, P. Buildings	7,760 00	7,303 63	.....	456 37
Repairs, Public Buildings	33,860 00	30,562 53	.....	3,297 47
<i>III.—Pensions.</i>				
As per Act.....	17,567 89	17,019 12	.....	548 76
<i>IV.—Administration of Justice.</i>				
Supreme Court, Deeds and Companies				
Salaries.....	8,262 00	8,247 00	.....	15 00
Contingencies	4,200 00	3,870 60	.....	329 40
Fuel, Light and Supplies.....	5,500 00	5,431 69	.....	68 31
District Courts, viz.—				
Salaries	3,183 00	3,183 00	.....	.....
Contingencies	800 00	766 65	.....	33 35

*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.—Administra'n of Justice—(con.)</i>				
Magistracy, viz.—				
Salaries	\$20,396 00	\$20,307 29	.....	\$88 71
Contingencies	6,000 00	5,862 39	.....	137 61
Constabulary, viz.—				
Salaries	51,280 00	51,280 00	.....	.....
Forage	1,200 00	.....	.....	1,200 00
Arms and Ammunition	120 00	120 00	.....	.....
Uniforms and Accoutrements	4,121 63	4,121 63	.....	.....
Repairs	1,900 00	2,217 74	317 74	.....
Lodging Allowance	2,267 10	2,267 10	.....	.....
Conveyance' Transfers, etc.	929 75	929 75	.....	.....
Rent Outport Barracks	769 00	769 00	.....	.....
Contingencies	1,030 00	1,029 99	.....	01
Medical Attendance	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
Fuel and Light	1,800 00	881 92	.....	918 08
Compensation	2,000 00	255 96	.....	1,744 04
Annuities	3,315 18	3,315 18	.....	.....
Fire Department, viz.—				
Salaries	14,018 75	14,018 75	.....	.....
Forage	2,800 00	3,490 56	690 56	.....
Uniforms and Accoutrements	1,269 00	1,268 75	.....	25
Repairs	3,000 00	3,217 78	217 78	.....
Additional Aid	1,120 52	1,110 81	.....	9 71
Fuel and Light	1,800 00	2,535 53	735 53	.....
Contingencies	500 00	491 46	.....	8 54
Insurance of Men	106 00	106 00	.....	.....
Machinery	2,200 00	2,189 25	.....	10 75
St. John's Penitentiary, viz.—				
Salaries	5,076 00	5,067 67	.....	8 33
Industries	8,750 00	8,954 06	204 06	.....
Contingencies	100 00	84 23	.....	15 77
Supplies	4,500 00	3,673 65	.....	826 35
Fuel and Light	1,100 00	1,094 66	.....	5 34
Repairs	1,300 00	1,389 65	89 65	.....
Court House and Goals, viz.—				
Salaries	1,399 00	1,299 00	.....	100 00
Repairs	3,100 00	3,670 31	570 31	.....
Fuel and Light	2,200 00	2,066 37	.....	133 63
Supplies	3,750 00	2,949 31	.....	800 69
Local Constables Salaries	1,242 00	954 96	.....	287 04
Salaries under Statute	18,100 00	18,100 00	.....	.....
Miscellaneous, viz.—				
Prosecutions, Civil and Criminal	5,862 30	4,260 72	.....	1,601 58
Enquiries under Pub. Enquiries Act .....	.....	.....	.....	6 55
Registration of Jurors	760 00	753 45	.....	.....
Inquests	537 70	537 70	.....	.....
<i>V.—Legislation.</i>				
Legislative Council, viz.—				
Salaries	5,025 00	4,542 50	.....	482 50
Printing	2,535 00	2,850 00	315 00	.....
Contingencies	385 00	943 15	558 15	.....

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—(Con).</i>				
House of Assembly, viz.—				
Salaries	\$13,950 00	\$14 100 00	\$150 00	
Printing.....	10,400 00	9,142 02		\$1,257 98
Contingencies	1,870 00	5,516 59	3,646 59	
General, viz.—				
Salaries, Officials.....	1,980 00	1,980 00		
Printing.....	5,490 00	2,486 40		3,003 60
Librarian	495 00	560 05	65 05	
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building..	750 00	749 69		31
Attendance, Caretaker, etc.....				
Repairs, Colonial Building.....	800 00	776 76		23 24
<i>VI.—Education.</i>				
Sundry Services, viz.—				
Extra Grant.....	1,014 65	1,014 66		
Teachers' Pension Fund, Interest....	1,415 96	1,415 95		
Contingencies	1,428 34	1,379 63		48 71
Erection of School Building.....	5,000 00	4,995 95		4 05
Education under Statute, viz.—				
Scholarships.....	1,400 00	1,400 00		
Pensions	300 00	300 00		
Grants to Boards.....	137,225 78	137,225 78		
Destitute Places.....	31,364 84	31,364 84		
Higher Education.....	12,774 12	12,774 12		
Pupil Teachers	11,648 30	11,648 30		
Augmentation	73,745 64	73,745 64		
Retiring Allowance Teachers.....	1,000 00	994 85		5 15
Interest School Buildings Loan.....	4,000 00	3,982 47		17 53
Industrial Education	3,767 61	3,767 61		
Colleges.....	15,312 63	15,312 63		
Inspectors' Salaries.....	7,880 00	7,880 00		
Additional Inspection.....	1,261 75	1,261 47		28
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.....	3,707 00	3,551 95		155 05
Medical Attendance.....	7,349 00	9,328 17	1,979 17	
Permanent and Casual Poor.....	110,000 00	110,800 54	800 54	
Orphanages.....	11,340 00	9,485 11		1 854 89
Pauper Lunatics.....	1,700 00	1,306 44		393 56
Conveyance Sick Poor.....	1,200 00	1,445 86	245 86	
Labrador Sick Fishermen	1,800 00	1,395 57		404 43
Extraordinary Expenditure.....	3,500 00	3,882 09	382 09	
Contingencies.....	705 00	588 26		116 74
Rent	471 00	315 00		156 00
Shipwrecked Crews.....	3,500 00	2,045 16		1,454 84
E. R. Circulars, No. 2.....	8,000 00	7,651 44		348 56
Charitable Societies.....	10,562 00	8,804 83		1,757 17
Lunatic Asylum, viz.—				
Salaries	10,250 00	9,434 44		815 56
Contingencies.....	300 00	196 70		103 30
Supplies.....	21,000 00	26,993 52	5,993 52	
Fuel and Light.....	4,850 00	5,205 96	355 96	
Repairs	3,000 00	2,131 89		868 11

Statement of Expenditure by Sub-Head—(Continued).

Head and Sub-Head of Service	*Grant including Supplementary Act and Transfers	Expenditure	Grant Exceeded	Grant Unexpended
General Hospital, viz —				
Salaries	\$12,066 00	\$10,335 47		\$1,730 53
Contingencies	200 00	411 87	\$ 211 87	
Maintenance	33,000 00	24,767 33		8,232 67
Repairs	1,000 00	2,557 41	1,557 41	
Fuel and Light.....	5,600 00	5,678 10	78 10	
Poor Asylum, viz.—				
Salaries	2,616 00	2,616 00		
Contingencies.....	110 00	74 52		35 48
Maintenance	10,550 00	11,556 03	1,006 03	
Repairs.....	1,000 00	1,497 48	497 48	
Fuel and Light.....	1,900 00	1,973 50	73 50	
New Fever Hospital, viz —				
Maintenance.....	9,598 00	10,722 49	1,124 49	
Repairs				
Fuel and Light.....	1,500 00	2,077 72	577 72	
Lazaretto, viz.—				
Maintenance, etc.	3,930 00	3,862 47		67 53
Repairs.....	500 00	431 06		68 94
Fuel and Light.....	400 00	376 92		23 08
Public Health, viz.—				
Salaries, St. John's.....	3,250 00	3,250 00		
Contingencies, St. John's.....	2,880 00	2,675 77		204 23
Twilligate Hospital.....	80 00	71 50		8 50
Conveyance, St. John's.....	1,100 00	933 10		166 90
General (Outports).....	8,500 00	7,977 22		522 78
Labrador	2,500 00	4,213 21	1,713 21	
Tuberculosis	300 00	416 30	116 30	
Smallpox	12,000 00	14,309 92	2,309 92	
<i>VIII.—Lighthouses, etc.</i>				
Salaries	39,681 00	39,056 75		624 25
Maintenance and Repairs	36,995 00	36,991 49		3 51
Contingencies	500 00	495 37		4 63
General Lighthouses.....				
Block House, viz.—				
Salaries	600 00	600 00		
Ammunition	450 00	442 73		7 27
Noon Gun, viz.—				
Salaries	48 00	48 00		
Maintenance.....	290 00	207 63		82 37
Chronometer Time	100 00	100 00		
Telephone Service, Cape Spear....	500 00	405 00		95 00
Gas Light, King's Wharf.....	50 00	50 00		
<i>IX.—Agriculture and Mines.</i>				
Petty Surveys.....	1,095 07	1,095 07		
Supplies.....	9,331 53	9,331 53		
Sheep Preservation.....	51 66	51 66		
Forest Fire and Timber Inspector.....	3,397 82	3,397 82		
Coal Exploration.....	15,000 00			15,000 00
Mineral and Other Assays.....	608 50	608 50		
Experimental Farm.....	43,120 94	43,108 09		12 85
Surveys Public Land				
Festival of Empire				

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>X—Marine and Fisheries.</i>				
Salaries	\$5,000 00	\$4,992 83		\$7 17
Dildo Hatchery.....	3,000 00	2,983 88		16 12
Encouragement Herring Fishery..				
Herring Fishery Protection.....	800 00	585 00		215 00
Night Boatmen and Sundries.....	25 00	25 00		
Expenses S.S. Fiona.....	20,000 00	29,231 47	\$9,231 47	
Contingencies Incidental	305 00	303 30		1 70
Mechanical Engineers.....	300 00	300 00		
Public Wharves.....	1,500 00	1,497 64		2 36
Harbor Master and Boatman.....	460 00	460 00		
Examiners, Masters and Mates.....	655 00	651 77		3 23
Marine Works	15,475 00	15,475 00		
Cold Storage for Bait.....	5,000 00	3,602 89		1,397 11
Bounty on Ships Built	15,365 00	6,767 68		8 597 32
Enforcement of Bait Laws and Distribution of Bait.....	8,000 00	1,127 00		6,873 00
Lobster Label Expenses.....	1,500 00	1,496 65		3 35
Travelling Expenses.....	1,080 00	1,078 87		1 13
Meteorological Service	6,000 00	3,971 57		2,028 43
<i>XI.—Roads, Bridges, Ferries.</i>				
Local and Main Roads and special.....	152,875 00	152,875 00		
Salaries Halfway Housekeepers.....	702 00	698 64		3 36
Ferries	15,324 00	15,347 23	23 23	
Lighting and Cleaning St. John's Sts.	8,250 00	8,250 00		
<i>XII.—Postal Telegraphs.</i>				
Salaries, G. P. Office and Money Order Office	22,020 00	22,009 94		10 06
Salaries, Travelling Post Office.....	11,250 00	11,249 63		37
Salaries, Outport P. Masters.....	20,129 00	20,085 23		43 77
Salaries, Labrador	1,050 00	1,204 00	154 00	
Salaries, Couriers.....	43,500 00	45,083 89	1,583 89	
Marconi Royalty.....	2,500 00	2,433 33		66 67
Marconi Construction.....	9,000 00	9,098 45	98 45	
Subsidies, viz.—				
Ocean Mail Steamers, Allan Line, Sydney-Port-aux-Basques.....	29,514 00	28,842 48		671 52
Costal Mail Steamers.....	228,048 00	219,664 36		8,383 64
Occasional Services	2,200 00	1,753 02		446 98
Railways	42,000 00	42,000 00		
Telegra's Salaries, Construction etc.	117,795 00	125,643 65	7,848 65	
Manufacture of Stamps.....	3,602 00	3,331 65		270 35
Contingencies	23,000 00	22,997 98		2 02
<i>XIII.—Customs.</i>				
Salaries, St. John's—				
Tidewaiters and Boatman.....	46,724 00	46,075 28		648 72
Refunds.....	16,000 00	22,564 98	6,564 98	
Contingencies, St. John's.....	9,705 00	18,266 17	8,561 17	
Salaries, Sub-Collectors O. P.				
“ Preventive Officers, O. P. } ..	48,687 00	47,799 03		887 97
“ Tidewaiters & Boatmen }				
Boats and Boat Hire O. P.....	490 00	226 57		263 43
Office and Office Rents O. P.....	1,085 00	901 68		183 32
Fine and Forfeitures.....	2,000 00	791 18		1,208 82

Statement of Expenditure by Sub-Head—(Continued).

Head and Sub-Head of Service.	*Grant including Supplementary Acts and Transfers	Expenditure	Grant Exceeded	Grant Unexpanded
<i>XIII.—Customs—(con.)</i>				
Percentage on Duties O. P.	\$14,000 00	\$6,664 78		\$7,335 22
Percentage on Light Dues O. P.	800 00	618 15		181 85
Contingencies O. P.	5,050 00	5,666 84	\$616 84	
Revenue Protection Southwest Coast..	6,090 00	2,757 96		3,332 04
Survey Passengers Vessels, Labrador..	400 00	275 00		125 00
Labrador Service	1,000 00	2,731 90	1,731 90	
Bank Fishermen's Insurance Fund.....	1,000 00	320 00		680 00
<i>XIV.—General Contingencies.</i>				
General Contingencies.....	35,426 57	35,271 79		154 78
<i>XV.—Flections.</i>				
Sundry Payments.....				
<i>XVI.—Coal Duties, Water Rates & Hr. Dues.</i>				
St. John's, Hr. Grace, Placentia, Channel, Carbonear, Gr. Bank, Fortune.	67,550 00	64,921 48		2,628 52
<i>XVII.—Additional Estimates.</i>				
Railway Survey.....	* 3,700 00	3,700 00		
Tuberculosis	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Surplus Trust, Roads..	46,805 00	34,690 15		12,114 85
“ Festival of Empire.....	10,213 90	10,213 90		
“ Encouragement of Herring Fishery.....	3,686 07	3,328 76		369 31
“ Marine Works.....	63,195 00	40,355 55		22,839 45
Audit Act, Accountant of Contingencies.....		28,610 69	28,610 69	
“ Poor Commissioner..		14,838 16	14,838 16	
Loan Act 1898, New Market House...	10,000 00			10,000 00
“ 1909, General Hospital Improvements....	7,840 28	7,840 28		
“ 1911, General Hospital Improvements	73,000 00	10,185 71		62,814 29
“ “ New Poor Asylum.....	150,000 00			150,000 00
“ “ Public Bldg. Hr. Grace	15,000 00			15,000 00
Agric. Bonuses Act, Agric. Bounty.....	1,199 19	119 50		1,079 69
Loan Act 1911, Dredge Purchase.....	50,000 00			50,000 00
“ Lighthouse and Marconi Construction	100,000 00	17,942 49		82,057 53
Total Surplus, Audit & Loans.....	\$530,939 44	\$3,168,125 17	\$43,448 85	\$406,263 12
	3,893,768 81		\$106,559 64	\$520,905 61
Grand Total Expen. 1910-11.....		\$3,479,422 84		

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