

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND

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



Holden at St. John's in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of
His Majesty King George V., A.D. 1922.

APPENDED TO WHICH ARE THE SESSIONAL
PAPERS.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
1922



PROCLAMATION

C. ALEXANDER HARRIS,
GOVERNOR.
[L. S.]

By His Excellency SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Friday, the Twentieth day of January instant;

And whereas I think fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth day of January instant.

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth day of January instant, 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 17th day of January, A.D., 1922.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR MEWS,

Deputy Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland.

C. ALEXANDER HARRIS,
GOVERNOR.
[L. S.]

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth day of January, instant;

And whereas I think fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly until Monday, the Thirtieth day of January, instant;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Monday, the Thirtieth day of January, instant, 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 21st day of January, A.D., 1922..

By His Excellency's Command,

R. A. SQUIRES,

Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland.

C. ALEXANDER HARRIS,
GOVERNOR.
[L. S.]

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Monday, the Thirtieth day of January, instant;

And whereas I think fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Eighth day of February, next;

I do, therefore, by this by Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Eighth day of February 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 28th day of January, A.D., 1922.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. A. SQUIRES,

Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

C. ALEXANDER HARRIS,
GOVERNOR.
[L. S.]

By His Excellency SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Wednesday, the Eighth day of February, instant;

And whereas I think fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of February, instant;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of February, instant, 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 7th day of February, A.D., 1922.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. A. SQUIRES,

Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland.

C. ALEXANDER HARRIS,
GOVERNOR.
[L. S.]

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of February, instant;

And whereas I think fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Eighth day of March next;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Eighth day of March, 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 20th day of February, A.D., 1922.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. A. SQUIRES,

Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION

C. ALEXANDER HARRIS,
GOVERNOR.
[L. S.]

By His Excellency SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until Wednesday, the Eighth day of March, instant;

And whereas I think fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly until Tuesday, the Fourteenth day of March, instant;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Tuesday, the Fourteenth day of March, instant, 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 3rd day of March, A.D., 1922.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. A. SQUIRES,

Colonial Secretary.

and Proceedings
OF THE
FIRST SESSION
OF THE
General Assembly of Newfoundland

JOURNAL

Monday, March 14th, 1922.

... having read the report which he proposed to present to the Legislature during the week of the day of March 14th, 1922, the report accordingly in the Assembly Room at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Speaker and

... with a message from His Excellency the Governor in Council, Minister of the Black Red ... the assistance of Mr. Speaker, and the House in ... Accordingly Mr. Speaker and the House at ... in the afternoon in the Council Chamber, and he ... Room. Mr. Speaker informed the House ... in His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber had been placed in order a grant of

Journal and Proceedings

OF THE
THIRD SESSION

OF THE
Twenty-Fourth General Assembly of Newfoundland.

Begun and holden at St. John's in the said Island on Tuesday the Fourteenth day of March, Anno Domini, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-Two, being in the Twelfth 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.

TUESDAY, March 14th, 1922.

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 Tuesday, the fourteenth day of March inst., 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 being returned to the Assembly Room, 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 greater accuracy he had obtained and then read to the House as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

I regret that, owing to severity of the weather interfering with the journeys of the Members, and other unforeseen circumstances it was not possible to call you together at as early a date as it was hoped.

It was my privilege on the 28th February last to send to the Princess Mary a message conveying the good wishes of the Government and of the people of Newfoundland on the occasion of her marriage. A gracious reply, expressing her thanks, was received from Her Royal Highness.

I desire to express my sincere regret at the recent loss, by death, in a foreign country, of a member of the House of Assembly, who held a high reputation as a captain of the fishing industry; we can ill afford the loss of such a man at the present time.

There are not wanting signs that the process of World reconstruction is proceeding surely, though more slowly than we could wish. The decisions of the Disarmament Conference, which met at Washington, if carried into effect, will ease the burden of Naval expenditure, though we cannot but feel genuine regret at the dismantling of H. M. S. "Briton" in the port of St. John's. The League of Nations continues to function, and its work in bringing the Nations closer together should greatly assist in creating harmony and good will. While we in Newfoundland, in common with the people in adjoining countries, are earnestly expecting the approach of a brighter day, conditions are yet so serious as to engage the most earnest thought of legislators, business men and the people in general. A wise restraint and sympathetic patience will be necessary in order that steady progress may be made towards a better state. The general improvement in exchange is an important feature in world trade, and should have an encouraging influence on the marketing of our staple product.

The question of unemployment has engaged the close attention of my Ministers. Our experience has been similar to that of other lands, though perhaps not to so great a degree. At the time of the closing of the last Session delicate negotiations were being conducted in regard to special works to meet unemployment, and discussion of the matter at that moment might have prejudiced the situation. In St. John's a committee of public spirited citizens was formed in an en-

deavour to cope with local conditions, but it has required the co-operation of my Ministers to ensure any success in allaying distress, and very real difficulties, both personal and economic, have presented themselves. The present position of the matter, as well as the whole programme, past and future, will now be laid before the Legislature.

During August and September of last year, enumerators were engaged in making the decennial Census of the people. All the returns have not yet been received, but it is hoped that an interim report of the result will be tabled in the Legislature before the close of the Session.

My Ministers propose, as soon as possible, to proceed with the erection of the Normal School for Teachers, for which an appropriation was made by the Legislature. It is intended that this School, while serving its practical purpose, shall also stand as a Memorial of the service and sacrifice of the brave men from this Colony who stood between us and the enemy and gave their lives in the dark days of the Great War. You will also be aware that the efforts of a Committee of Citizens to provide another fitting Memorial are meeting with success.

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

The Statements of expenditure and of revenue for the last fiscal year will be laid before you in due course. From these it will be seen that the expenditure is within the amount estimated. The revenue slightly exceeded the estimate, and it was possible in closing the accounts to leave a balance to the credit of the Surplus Trust Account, larger than the amount set forth in the Budget Speech of last year.

The estimates for the several departments of the Public Service have been prepared and will be laid before you. They have been given much thought by my Ministers, as under the extraordinary circumstances which at present pertain, great care is necessary in order that, while due economy is exercised, the Public Service shall not suffer. The whole question of finance I commend to your most favourable consideration.

For the purpose of financing certain public operations, including particularly marine works, road construction and improvements, the cutting of pulpwood and pit props and certain railway improvements and special expenditures, it will be necessary for a loan to be procured on the credit of the Colony. A Bill to this effect will consequently be submitted to you during the early stage of the present Session.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

The Contract between the Government and the Reid Newfoundland Company for the operation of the railway has been receiving close consideration at the hands of my Ministers. In the Speech which I addressed to you nearly three years ago, I referred to the pressing importance of this question. As the Legislature is aware it was necessary in July, 1920, to appoint a Railway Commission representative of the Government and of the Reid Newfoundland Company. This Commission provided certain new engines and rolling stock, and put the railway bed in good order. The major portion of the loss on operation was borne by the Government. At the Session of the Legislature last year, an Act was passed providing for the temporary operation of the railway, under which certain losses were to be borne by the Government, and the charge on public finance was again serious. For some time negotiations have been in progress with the object of establishing a definite and permanent basis for the operation of the railway. At this moment the negotiations are still proceeding, but it is hoped that, before the end of the Session, it may be possible to submit proposals that will be satisfactory.

Last year my Ministers decided upon certain readjustments in the matter of War Pensions, and a supplementary amount was included in the Estimates of last Session for that purpose. A Bill which will be a complete revision of the War Pensions Act, 1919, will consequently be submitted for your consideration.

In September last the question of our Telegraph and Cable business was discussed in New York by my Prime Minister with the Executive heads of the Western Union Telegraph Company and, in January last, with the Executive heads of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company. It is probable that, as a result of those interviews, a Bill relating to this important matter will be submitted to you for consideration during the session.

I trust that, in your deliberations, you may have wisdom and wide vision, and that, under the guidance of Divine Providence, the results will tend to the stability and progress of this land.

On motion of Honourable the Prime Minister, seconded by Sir M. P. Cashin, the following Resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED:—That this House desires to record the expression of its deep regret at the death since last Session of the Assembly, of John Lewis, Esq., sometime representing the District of Harbor Main, in this House.

RESOLVED:—That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased honourable gentleman.

It was moved by Mr. Hibbs and seconded by Mr. Cheseman 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.

The Committee to consist of Hr. Hibbs, Mr. Cheeseman, Hon. Dr. Barnes, Dr. Jones and Mr. Sinnott.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill, entitled "An Act respecting the Seal-fishery during the present year."

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Sufferers from Marine Disasters.'"

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding."

Hon. the Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act for the Protection of Neglected Dependent and Delinquent Children."

Hon. the Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Importation, Manufacture, Sale and Use of Opium and other dangerous Drugs."

Hon. the Minister of Finance gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of Customs.'"

Hon. the Minister of Finance gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting the "Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony."

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. MacDonnell gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday afternoon, next, 20th inst., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 20th, 1922.

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

The Minister of Public Works tabled Annual Report of Superintendent of the Poor Asylum.

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled Statement of Estimated Revenue of St. John's Municipal Council.

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. Hibbs, on behalf of the Select Committee, appointed to draft a reply to His Excellency's Speech, presented the Report of the Select Committee as follows:

To His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., 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 to thank Your Excellency for the Gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of the Legislature.

(Signed) JOHN F. CHEESEMAN,
A. BARNES,
E. F. SINNOTT.

Assembly Room, March 20th, 1922.

On motion this Report was received, and it was ordered that the motion for adoption be deferred.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Seafishery during the present year," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of Sufferers from Marine Disasters,' " was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Finance Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of the Customs,' " was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Protection of Neglected, Dependent and Delinquent Children" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Importation, Manufacture, Sale and use of Opium and other Dangerous Drugs" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on to-morrow.

On motion the debate on the Address in Reply was adjourned until to-morrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 21st, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Dr. Jones from Avondale, re Public Wharf.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act for the Disposal of Surplus Funds collected for Hospital Cots."

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Walsh gave notice of question.

Dr. Jones gave notice of question.

Mr. Higgins gave notice of question.

On motion for adoption of the Report of the Select Committee on the Address in Reply, Dr. Jones moved and Mr. Sinnott seconded the following amendment:

"We regret that Your Excellency should have perhaps unintentionally left the impression that the revenue for the fiscal year which ended on the 30th June last exceeded the expenditure, when in fact it was some two and one-half millions of dollars short. We think it should be made clear to the people of the country that the expenditure over revenue was met by an appropriation from Surplus Trust Account."

On motion the debate on the Address in Reply was adjourned until to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Sealfishery during the present year" 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Sufferers from Marine Disasters'" 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 Hon. the Minister of Finance, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of the Customs'" 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 Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Protection of Neglected Dependent and Delinquent Children" 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 Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Importation, Manufacture, Sale and Use of Opium and other Dangerous Drugs" was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, March 22nd, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Walsh from Argentinia, re Breakwater.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting the raising of a loan on the credit of the Colony.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. 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 notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Disposal of Surplus Funds collected for Hospital Cots" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on to-morrow.

Hon. the Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to Amend the Law Society Act.

On motion the debate on the Address in Reply was adjourned to to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Sealfishery during the present year."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Ppursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Sufferers from Marine Disasters.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Customs.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding" was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

The remaining orders of the day were deferred.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Mr. Vinicombe gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 23rd, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Hon. the Minister of Justice from Carbonear, re Road (for Mr. Speaker).

Mr. Higgins gave notice of question.

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Sealfishery during the present year" 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Sufferers from Marine Disasters" 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of the Customs,' " 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 amendment of Dr. Jones to the motion for adoption of the Report of the Select Committee on the Address in Reply, being put, the House divided when there appeared in its favor: Sir M. P. Cashin, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Vinnicombe, Dr. Jones, Mr. Moore, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sinnott (8); and against it: Prime Minister, Minister of Justice, Minister of Education, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Shipping, Mr. Legrow, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Winsor, Mr. Cheeseman, Mr. Hibbs, Mr.

Gosse, Mr. Scammell, Mr. Targett, Mr. Guppy, Mr. Jones, Mr. Samson (17), so it passed in the negative.

Whereupon the motion for the adoption of the report was put when there appeared in its favor: Prime Minister, Minister of Justice, Minister of Education, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Shipping, Mr. LeGrow, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Winsor, Mr. Cheeseman, Mr. Hibbs, Mr. Gosse, Mr. Scammell, Mr. Targett, Mr. Guppy, Mr. Jones, Mr. Samson (17); and against it: Sir M. P. Cashin, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Vinnicombe, Dr. Jones, Mr. Moore, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sinnott (8). So it passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act for the Protection of Neglected, Dependent and Delinquent Children."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs resumed the Chair.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. 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 said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Importation, Manufacture, Sale and Use of Opium and other Dangerous Drugs."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. 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 said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. 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 said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled, "An Act for the Disposal of Surplus funds collected for Hospital Cots" was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of War Pensions.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in amendment of the Act "Geo. V. Cap. 6, entitled 'An Act to confirm a contract between the Government and the St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp and Steamship Co., Ltd.' "

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 24th, 1922.

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

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow move that apply be granted to His Majesty.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on Wednesday next move the House into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on Friday next move the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in Amendment of the Act II. Geo. V., Cap. 6, entitled "An Act to Confirm a Contract Between the Government and the St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp and Steamship Co., Ltd."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the Resolutions, and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Act II. Geo. V. Cap. 6 entitled 'An Act to Confirm a Contract Between the Government and the St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp and Steamship Company, Limited,'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Protection of Neglected, Dependent and Delinquent Children" 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 Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Importation, Manufacture, Sale and Use of Opium and other Dangerous Drugs" 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding" 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act for the Disposal of Surplus Funds collected for Hospital Cots."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. 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 said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Law Society Acts," was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

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

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 27th, 1922.

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

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled the following Financial Statements:

Statement Public Debt June 30th, 1921.

Balance Sheet of Treasury Accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1921.

Statement of Current Account of the Government of Newfoundland for the year ended 30th June, 1921.

Death Duties Account 1920-1921.

Surplus Trust Account 1920-1921.

Mr. Speaker intimated that he had received the following correspondence from His Excellency the Governor, which he read to the House:

“The Governor has the pleasure 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 Section 4, Cap. 7, Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) as set forth in the accompanying certified copy of a Minute of the Honourable Executive Council approved by the Governor on the 25th March.”

(Sgd.) C. ALEXANDER HARRIS,
Governor.

Government House,
St. John's, Nfld.

March 25th, 1922.

*Certified Copy of Minutes of the Honourable Executive Council
Approved by His Excellency the Governor
on the 24th March, 1922.*

March 24th, 1922.

“Under the provisions of Section 4, Cap. 7, Consolidated Statute, (Third Series) “Of the Internal Economy of the Legis-

“lature,” the following to be the Commission of Internal Economy,
“namely:

“The President of the Legislative Council;

“Honourable R. K. Bishop;

“Honourable George Shea;

“The Speaker of the House of Assembly;

“Honourable Sir R. A. Squires, K.C.M.G.,

“Honourable W. R. Warren, K.C.,

“Honourable W. F. Coaker.

“Certified True Copy.

“(Signed) ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secretary.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. MacDonnell gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill respecting “Local Affairs in the Outports.”

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of a tax upon certain incomes.

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled “An Act for the Disposal of Surplus Funds collected for Hospital Cots” 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 Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled “An Act to Amend the Law Society Acts.”

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Samson 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 said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Act 11 Geo. V. Cap. 6 entitled 'An Act to confirm a Contract Between the Government and the St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp and Steamship Company, Limited'" was read a second time and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 28th, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Gosse, from Harbor Grace, re Road.

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled Report of Auditor-General under Section 33 for period ending December 31st, 1921.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of questions.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. Walsh gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of questions..

Mr. MacDonnell gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of War Pensions.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 the said Resolutions be referred to a Select Committee.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and Mr. Speaker appointed the following as such Select Committee:

Hon. the Prime Minister, Minister of Posts, Mr. LeGrow, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Higgins.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Mr. MacDonnell, the Bill regarding 'Local Affairs in the Outports' was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions on the subject of a tax upon certain incomes.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Law Society Acts" 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting the Raising of a Loan on the credit of the Colony.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Act 11 Geo. V. Cap. 6 entitled 'An Act to Confirm a Contract Between the Government and the St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp and Steamship Company, Limited.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

Hon. the Prime Minister intimated to the House that His Excellency the Governor would receive the Address in Reply at half past three of the clock on tomorrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow, at noon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, March 29th, 1922.

The House met at twelve of the clock, noon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that in accordance with the intimation received His Excellency the Governor would receive the Address in Reply presently.

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

Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland

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

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

(Sgd.) C. ALEXANDER HARRIS,
Governor.

March 29th, 1922.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair until three of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And it being after quarter past three of the clock, Hon. the Prime Minister, Hon. Minister of Justice, and Mr. Walsh being present, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House, for want of a quorum, until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

THURSDAY, March 30th, 1922

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

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled Report of Permanent Marine Disasters Fund for year ending 31st December, 1921.

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled Report of the Department of Agriculture and Mines.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Scammell took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. 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 tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act 11 Geo. V. Cap. 6 entitled 'An Act to Confirm a Contract Between the Government and the St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp and Steamship Company, Limited'" 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Loan Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Scammell 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 tomorrow.

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

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. Walsh gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 31st, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Scammell from Bonne Bay, re Railroad.

Hon. the Minister of Justice, for Mr. Speaker from Carbonear, re Lighthouse.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Business Profits Tax Acts 1917-1920.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And it being past twelve of the clock, midnight.

SATURDAY, April 1st, 1922.

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 tomorrow.

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

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

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

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 3rd, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Jennings from Botwood, re Coatal Service.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Business Profits Tax Acts, 1917-1920" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on to-morrow.

Hon. the Minister of Justice gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law relating to District Courts.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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.

On the motion for adoption of the Report the House divided when there appeared in its favour:—Prime Minister, Minister of Justice, Minister of Education, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Shipping, Mr. LeGrow, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Winsor, Mr. Hibbs, Mr. Scammell, Mr. Targett, Mr. Guppy, Mr. Jones, Mr. Samson (15); and against it:—Sir M. P. Cashin, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Fox, Mr. Vinnicombe, Mr. Moore, Mr. Walsh, Mr. MacDonnell (7).

So it passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly.

Whereupon the Bill entitled "An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the credit of the Colony for the General Purposes of the Colony," was introduced and read a first time, and by unanimous consent it was ordered that it be read a second time presently.

Whereupon the Bill entitled "An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the credit of the Colony for the General Purposes of the Colony" was read a second time, and by unanimous consent it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the credit of the Colony for the General Purposes of the Colony."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 by unanimous consent it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon the Bill entitled "An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the credit of the Colony for the General Purposes 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.

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 75 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Sufferers from Marine Disasters'" 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 entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of the Customs,'" with some amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the said Amendments were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

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 Regulate the Importation, Exportation, Manufacture, Sale and Use of Opium and other Dangerous Drugs," with some amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the said amendments were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

Mr. MacDonnell gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Wednesday afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 1922.

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

Hon. the Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Judicature Act.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. MacDonnell gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Cap. 85 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Central and Harbour Grace District Courts,'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it 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 Raising of a Sum of Money on the credit of the Colony for the General Purposes of the Colony" 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 Bills sent up entitled respectively "An Act for the Disposal of Surplus Funds Collected for Hospital Cots," "An Act to Amend the Law Society Acts," "An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding," and "An Act to amend the Act Geo. V., Cap. 6, entitled 'An Act to Confirm a Contract Between the Government and the St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp and Steamship Company, Limited,'" without amendment.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the amendments sent down by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of the Customs'" 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 agreed to the said amendments without amendment.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the amendments sent down by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Regulate the Importation, Exportation, Manufacture, Sale and Use of Opium and other Dan-

gerous Drugs" 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 agreed to the said amendments 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 Sealfishery during the present year," and "An Act for the Protection of Neglected, Dependent, and Delinquent Children" with some amendments in which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the said amendments were read a first time, and by unanimous consent, it was ordered that the said amendments to the "Act respecting the Sealfishery during the present year" be read a second time presently.

Whereupon the said amendments 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 said amendments had been agreed to without amendment.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the amendments sent down by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for the Protection of Neglected, Dependent and Delinquent Children" were read a first time, and it was ordered that they be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Business Profits Tax Acts, 1917-1920," was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. 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.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair until five of the clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

At five 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 His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber.

And Mr. Speaker and the House being at the Bar of the Council Chamber, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to assent to the following Bills:—

“An Act for the raising of a sum of money on the credit of the Colony for the General Purposes of the Colony.”

“An Act to amend the Law Society Acts.”

“An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding.”

“An Act respecting the Sealfishery during the present year.”

“An Act to Regulate the Importation, Exportation, Manufacture, Sale and Use of Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.”

“An Act to amend the Act Geo. V., Cap. 6, entitled ‘An Act to Confirm a Contract Between the Government and the St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp and Steamship Company, Limited.’ ”

“An Act to amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled ‘Of the Customs.’ ”

“An Act for the Disposal of Surplus Funds Collected for Hospital Cots.”

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

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Mr. Walsh gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. Vinnicombe gave notice of question.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 10th, 1922.

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

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the amendments sent down by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for the Protection of Neglected, Dependent, and Delinquent Children" 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 agreed to the said amendments without amendment.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Business Profits Tax Acts, 1917-1920."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jones 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 said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Cap. 85 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Central and Harbour Grace District Court'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Walsh gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. MacDonnell gave notice of question.

Mr. Sinnott gave notice of question.

Mr. Vinnicombe gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 11th, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Moore from Bay Bulls, re Road.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. Walsh gave notice of question.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Business Profits Tax Acts, 1917-1920" 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Cap. 85 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Central and Harbour Grace District Courts.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. 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 said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Tuesday afternoon next, 18th inst., at three of the clock.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 18th, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Walsh from Merasheen, re Public Works.

Mr. Walsh from Tack's Beach, re Wharf.

Mr. Walsh from Mall Bay, re Roads.

Mr. Walsh from Gaskers, re Public Works.

Mr. Walsh from Regina re Public Works.

Mr. Walsh from Branch, re Marine Works.

Mr. Walsh from Poin Lance, re Road.

Hon. the Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921.

Hon. the Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Aerial Mail Service Act, 1919.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Cap. 85 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Central and Harbour Grace District Courts'" 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 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 Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 83 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series), entitled 'The Judicature Act,'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Walsh 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 afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 19th, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Dr. Jones from Colliers, re Bridge.

Dr. Jones from Avondale, re Road.

Mr. Walsh gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to repeal the Aerial Mail Service Act, 1919," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

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

Public Debt and Interest	\$246,742.82
Civil Government	12,599.76
Pensions	7,063.66

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 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 Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 83 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series), entitled 'The Judicature Act.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said 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 afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 20th, 1922.

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

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled the Annual Report of the Patriotic Fund for year ended December 31st, 1921.

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

Old Age Pensions	\$ 92,000.00
Legislation	62,808.12
Public Charities	427,489.81

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 83 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series), entitled 'The Judicature Act,'" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 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 Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to repeal the Aerial Mail Service Act, 1919," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Hon. the Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend Chapter 108 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Protection of Animals."

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, April 21st, 1922.

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

Mr. Moore gave notice of question..

Mr. Sinnott gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 108 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Protection of Animals'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

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

Department Agriculture and Mines—\$115,020.00.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And it being past midnight.

SATURDAY, April 22nd, 1922.

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 tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to repeal the Aerial Mail Service Act, 1919."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on tomorrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

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

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 25th, 1922.

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

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled Report of Newfoundland Savings Bank, 1921.

Mr. Higgins gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Walsh gave notice of question.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Mr. Sinnott 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:

Department of Education—\$799,495.03.

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to repeal the Aerial Mail Service Act, 1919" 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 108 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of the Protection of Animals,'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House.

The Committee to be: Hon. the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jones, Mr. Cheeseman, Mr. Fox, Mr. Higgins.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 26th, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. MacDonnell from Bay of Islands, re Herring Fishery.

Hon. the Minister of Posts gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions to confirm an agreement made between the Government and the Commercial Cable Company.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Dr. Jones gave notice of question.

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled Departmental Trust Account for Education.

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

Department of Marine and Fisheries—\$320,691.89..

Department of Shipping—\$50,000.00.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 27th, 1922.

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

Hon. the Minister of Posts gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting Postal Rates.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled report of Revenue and Expenditure of Road Commission, 1921.

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

Department of Customs—\$520,542.09.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, April 28th, 1922.

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

Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs tabled Report of Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled preliminary Return of the Census.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. MacDonnell gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting Postal Rates.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

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

Department of Posts and Telegraphs—\$1,222,911.80.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

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

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1922.

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

Mr. MacDonnell gave notice of question.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore 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:

Department of Public Works—\$949,931.01.

Department Pension Board Commission—\$711,816.00.

General Contingencies—\$50,000.00.

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of a tax on certain Incomes.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 the said Resolutions be referred to a Select Committee of the House.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and Mr. Speaker appointed the said Select Committee as follows: Hon. the Prime Minister, Hon. the Minister of Justice, Hon. the Minister of Posts, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Bennett.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of Postal Rates.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Small from Rose Blanchce, re Mail Service.

Hon. the Minister of Justice, Belleoram, re Dredge.

Mr. Walsh from Salmonier, re Postal Rates.

Mr. Walsh from Long Island, re Relief Work.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Walsh gave notice of question.

Mr. Vinnicombe gave notice of question.

Hon. the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Select Committee on War Pensions, presented the following Report:

May 2nd, 1922.

The Select Committee appointed to consider certain Resolutions respecting War Pensions, beg to report as follows:

We annex hereto the Bill entitled "An Act respecting War Pensions" for the consideration of the House.

(Sgd.) R. A. Squires.

" J. R. Bennett.

" W. J. Higgins.

" W. W. Halfyard.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, this Report was received and adopted, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the said Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jones took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had passed the said Resolutions without amendment, and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and the Bill "An Act respecting War Pensions," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on tomorrow.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

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 Cap. 85 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Central and Harbor Grace District Courts,'" and "An Act to Amend the Business Profits Tax Acts, 1917-1920," without amendment.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

Mr. Fox gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 3rd, 1922.

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

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. MacDonnell gave notice of question.

Mr. Vinnicombe gave notice of question.

Mr. MacDonnell gave notice of motion.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice of motion.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting War Pensions" was read a second time, and by unanimous consent, ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting War Pensions."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jones took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

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

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Friday afternoon next at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, May 5th, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Abbott from Bonavista, re Lighthouse.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions for the confirmation of an agreement made between the Government and the Commercial Cable Company.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to notice, Mr. MacDonnell moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to consider and report upon the matter of im-

provement in the Agricultural Policy of the Colony, said motion was seconded by Hon. the Prime Minister and carried. Appointment of such Committee deferred until tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. MacDonnell moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider and report upon the advisability of amending the laws of this Colony respecting the Herring Fishery. Said motion was seconded by Hon. the Prime Minister and carried. Appointment of such Committee was deferred until tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of Bonds for Customs Duties.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Resolutions, and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and the Bill "An Act respecting Bonds for Customs Duties" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on tomorrow.

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 repeal the Aerial Mail Service Act, 1919," 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 to Amend Chapter 83 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'The Judicature Act,' " with some amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the said amendments were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

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

Supplementary Supply—\$748,829.53.

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

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled the following:

Report of Government Members of the Railway Commission.

Report of R. C. Morgan, Esq., on Railway Operation in Newfoundland, 1922.

Report of Department of Education, 1920-1921.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting War Pensions."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. LeGrow 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting War Pensions" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of Postal Rates.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Resolution without amendment, and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services,'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on tomorrow.

Mr. Bennett 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 afternoon next at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Walsh from Fox Harbor, re Timber Limits.

Mr. Walsh from Ship Cove, re Mail Service.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice the amendments made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 83 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'The Judicature Act,'" 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 amendment.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions for the confirmation of an agreement made between the Government and the Commercial Cable Company.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services,'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Bonds for Customs Duties", was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House tomorrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1922.

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

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled:

Report of Department of Militia, 1922.

Report of Auditor-General on St. John's Municipal Accounts, 1921.

Hon. the Minister of Justice, on behalf of the Select Committee, reported and presented the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 108 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Protection of Animals' ", for consideration of the House.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Hon. the Minister of Justice gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments, Orders and Awards in Newfoundland and other parts of His Majesty's Dominions."

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled Report of General Hospital, 1921

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services.' "

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services' " was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Bonds for Customs Duties."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Bonds for Customs Duties" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions for the confirmation of an agreement made between the Government and the Commercial Cable Company.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Resolutions without amendment, and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and the Bill "An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Commercial Cable Company of New York" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time on tomorrow.

Petitions were presented by:

Hon. the Prime Minister from St. John's West, re Municipal Amendment.

Mr. Bennett from St. John's West, re Municipal Amendment.

Mr. Higgins from St. John's East, re Municipal Amendment.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the St. John's Municipal Council Act, 1921," was read a second time, and it was ordered that it be referred to a Select Committee to consist of Hons. the Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister of Education, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Fox, Mr. Vinnicombe.

Mr. Speaker appointed the following Select Committee to consider the question of Agriculture: Hon. the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonnell, Mr. Higgins, Hon. Mr. Halfyard, Mr. Jones.

Mr. Speaker appointed the following Select Committee to consider the question of Fishery Regulations and the Herring Fishery: Hon. the Minister of Justice, Mr. MacDonnell, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Scammell.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

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

Mr. Fox gave notice of question.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May 11th, 1922.

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

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill relating to the title to certain property owned and occupied by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of St. John's.

Mr. Archibald gave notice of question.

Dr. Jones gave notice of question.

Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act 5 Geo. V., Cap. 10, entitled 'An Act respecting Stamp Duties.'"

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Bill entitled "An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments, Orders and Awards in Newfoundland and other parts of His Majesty's Dominions," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments, Orders and Awards in Newfoundland and other parts of His Majesty's Dominions," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 108 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Protection of Animals.' "

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Scammell 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 said Bill with some amendments.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 108 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Protection of Animals,' " was read a third time, and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Commercial Cable Company of New York," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Commercial Cable Company of New York."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Scammell 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Commercial Cable Company of New York," was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 Monday afternoon next, 15th inst., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, May 15th, 1922.

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

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act 5, Geo. V., Cap. 10, entitled 'An Act respecting Stamp Duties'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Stamp Duties" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Act 5, Geo. V., Cap. 10, entitled 'An Act respecting Stamp Duties.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act 5, Geo. V., Cap. 10, entitled 'An Act Respecting Stamp Duties' " was read a third time, and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting certain property owned and occupied by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of St. John's," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments, Orders and Awards in Newfoundland and other parts of His Majesty's Dominions."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments, Orders and Awards in Newfoundland and other parts of His Majesty's Dominions" was read a third time, and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, and with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS from correspondence tabled in this House it appears that a serious interruption in railroad transportation throughout the country is imminent;

AND WHEREAS it is in the public interest essential that at this season of the year there should be no interruption in railroad services, which are necessary to the general trade of the country;

BE IT RESOLVED that this House is of opinion that in the event of any immediate interruption in railroad services, His Excellency the Governor in Council should take over and operate the railway system of the country, with all its appurtenances, pending further proposals to this House: and should take such steps as it may consider necessary for the maintenance of railroad operations essential in the public interests.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

Mr. MacDonnell 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 Wednesday afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 17th, 1922.

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

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Tuberculosis, Sanitarium and Sudbury Hospitals."

Sir M. P. Cashin 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 Friday afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1922.

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

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Tuberculosis Sanitarium and Sudbury Hospital" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act for the more effectual transfer of certain properties to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of St. John's," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act for the more effectual transfer of certain properties to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of St. John's."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jones 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 said Bill with some amendments.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act for the more effectual transfer of certain properties to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of St. John's" was read a third time, and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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.

On motion of Mr. MacDonnell, seconded by Hon. the Minister of Justice, the following Resolution was passed unanimously:

RESOLVED that the the Select Committees appointed by the House (1) to consider and report upon the matter of an improvement in the Agricultural Policy of the Colony, and (2) to consider and report upon the advisability of amending the laws of the Colony respecting the Herring Fishery, have leave to sit during the period of any adjournment of this House.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jones 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 Bills be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and the Bills entitled respectively, "An Act further to amend the Revenue Act, 1905," and "An Act to amend the Sales Tax Act" were read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bills be read a second time on tomorrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

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

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, May 22nd, 1922.

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

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Walsh gave notice of question.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Revenue Act, 1905" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Sales Tax Act, 1921" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

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

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May 25th, 1922.

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

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cahin gave notice of question.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Sudbury Hospital" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Sudbury Hospital."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Sudbury Hospital" was read a third time, and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 Bills sent up entitled respectively "An Act to amend the Act 5, Geo. V., Cap. 10, entitled 'An Act respecting Stamp Duties,' and 'An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments, Orders and Awards in Newfoundland and other parts of His Majesty's Dominions,'" 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 to amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes entitled "Of the Postal and Telegraph Services" with an amendment, in which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion of the Hon. the Minister of Justice the said amendment was read a first time, and it was ordered that it be read a second time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the said amendment 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 said amendment had been agreed to without amendment, and without prejudice to the rights of the House of Assembly respecting Money Bills.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Monday afternoon next, 29th inst., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, May 29th, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Winsor from Glovertown, re Road.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Hon. the Prime Minister presented the following Report:

The Select Committee appointed to consider certain Resolutions respecting a Tax on Certain Incomes, beg leave to submit the appended draft as its Report for consideration.

(Sgd.) R. A. SQUIRES.
W. R. WARREN.
W. W. HALFYARD.
J. R. BENNETT.
W. J. HIGGINS.

House of Assembly,

May 29th, 1922.

On motion this Report was received, 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 for the more effectual transfer of certain properties to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of St. John's," 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 to amend Chapter 108 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Protection of Animals," with some amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Justice the said amendments were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the said amendments were read a second time, and agreed to, and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting that body that the said amendments had been concurred in 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 War Pensions," with some amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the said amendments were read a first time, and it was ordered that they be read a second time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the said amendments were read a second time and agreed to, and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting that body that the said amendments had been concurred in without amendment, and without prejudice to the rights of the House of Assembly respecting Money Bills.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

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

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, June 1st, 1922.

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

At a quarter past three of the clock, the clerk informed the House that Mr. Speaker was unavoidably detained, and would not be present at this Session, the Deputy Speaker was also absent.

Mr. Jones being moved to the Chair, and there being no quorum present, the House was declared adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The members present were Hon. the Prime Minister, Sir M. P. Cashin, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Moore, Mr. MacDonnell, Mr. Sinnott.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1922.

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 Bill sent up entitled "An Act further to amend Chapter Twenty-two of the Consolidated Statutes entitled 'Of the Customs,' " 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 for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Commercial Cable Company of New York," without amendment.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of a Tax upon certain Incomes.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jones 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 said Resolutions without amendment, and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion this Report was received and adopted, and the Bill entitled "An Act respecting a Tax on Certain Incomes" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting a Tax on Certain Incomes" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act respecting a Tax on Certain Incomes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Jones 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting a Tax on Certain Incomes" 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 Tuesday afternoon next, 6th inst., at three of the clock.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, June 6th, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. LeGrow from Old Perlican, re Magistracy.

Mr. Abbott from Port Blandford, re Postal Service.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Walsh gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

At half past 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 His Excellency the Governor, in the Council Chamber.

And Mr. Speaker and the House being at the Bar of the Council Chamber, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to assent to the following Bills:

“An Act to amend the Business Profits Tax Acts, 1917-1920.”

“An Act to amend the Act 5, Geo. V., Cap. 10. entitled ‘An Act respecting Stamp Duties.’ ”

“An Act further to amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of the Customs.’ ”

“An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Commercial Cable Company of New York.”

“An Act respecting War Pensions.”

“An Act to amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of the Postal and Telegraph Services.’ ”

“An Act to amend Chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of Sufferers from Marine Disasters.’ ”

“An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments, Orders and Awards in Newfoundland and other parts of His Majesty’s Dominions.”

“An Act to amend Chapter 83 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled ‘The Judicature Act.’ ”

“An Act to repeal the Aerial Mail Service Act, 1919.”

“An Act for the Protection of Neglected, Dependent, and Delinquent Children.”

“An Act to amend Chapter 85 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of the Central and Harbour Grace District Courts.’ ”

“An Act for the more effectual transfer of certain properties to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of St. John’s.”

“An Act to amend Chapter 108 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of the Protection of Animals.’”

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until Monday afternoon next, 12th inst., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, June 12th, 1922.

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

Hon. the Minister of Posts tabled Report of Outport Nursing Committee, 1920-1921.

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Archibald from Harbor Grace, re Fishery Rules.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill relating to the Avalon Telephone Company.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill relating to the St. John's Street Railway.

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 Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Sudbury Hospital,” without amendment.

Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

Mr. Fox gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled Report of Commission of Enquiry into certain quantities of Fish and Salt imported and purchased on Government Account.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 with some amendment, and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Resolutions do form part of the Revenue Act now before the House.

Hon. the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Select Committee, presented the following Reports:

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act 1921." Report that they have been unable to agree and consequently submit a Majority Report and a Minority Report as follows:

MAJORITY REPORT.

We submit the appended Draft Bill as our Report, except Section 2 of the Draft Bill, which Section refers to the Parade Ground.

(Sgd.) J. R. BENNETT.

W. J. HIGGINS.

N. J. VINNICOMBE.

MINORITY REPORT.

We submit the appended Draft Bill as our Report including Section 2 of the said Draft Bill, which Section has the effect of permitting the undisputed control of the Parade Ground to vest in the Government for Educational Purposes, subject only to the title, if any, of the Imperial Authorities.

(Sgd) R. A. SQUIRES.

A. BARNES.

On motion these Reports were received, and it was ordered that they be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, June 13th, 1922.

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

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill relating to "The Avalon Telephone Company," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill relating to "The St. John's Street Railway" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Revenue Act, 1905."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Revenue Act, 1905," was read a third time, and

passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Sales Tax Act, 1921."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this Report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Sales Tax Act, 1921," was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

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

Mr. MacDonnell gave notice of question.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, June 15th, 1922.

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

Hon. the Prime Minister tabled Report of the Tuberculosis Sanitarium, December 31st, 1921.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 tomorrow.

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

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1922.

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

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921," was read a third time, and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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, Hon. the Prime Minister moved that the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Avalon Telephone Company, Limited," be read a second time.

Whereupon Mr. Archibald moved in amendment that the second reading of said Bill be deferred.

The amendment passed without division, and it was ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting certain Franchises connected with the St. John's Street Railway" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House.

Mr. Speaker appointed the Select Committee as follows: Hon. the Prime Minister, Hon. the Minister of Justice, Hon. the Minister of Finance, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Fox.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow morning at eleven of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, June 17th, 1922.

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

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Sinnott from St. Joseph's, re Breakwater.

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

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Chairman from the Committee of the Whole on Supply reported certain Resolutions, which were read a first time, and it was ordered that they be read a second time presently as follows:

Public Charities—\$1,500.00.

Education—\$15,000.00.

Department of Public Works—\$4,867.00.

Department of Marine and Fisheries—\$1,860.00.

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

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Avalon Telephone Company, Limited," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House.

Mr. Speaker appointed the following Select Committee: Hon. the Prime Minister, Hon. the Minister of Justice, Hon. the Minister of Finance, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Fox.

At a quarter past twelve of the clock Mr. Speaker left the Chair until three of the clock this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair at three of the clock.

With unanimous consent, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And it being now past midnight.

SUNDAY, June 18th.

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.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Chairman from the Committee of the Whole on Supply reported certain Resolutions, which were read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Resolutions be read a second time presently as follows:

RESOLVED that out of the 1922 Loan Account there shall be appropriated the sum of two-hundred and fifty-thousand dol-

lars for Railway operating purposes during currency of proposed Operating Agreement, for the period from July 1st, to November 15th, 1922.

RESOLVED Department of Justice, Constabulary \$204,326.28.

RESOLVED that a sum not exceeding \$240,480.00 being two-thirds of the amounts voted as set forth in the Estimates in the case of Local, Main Line and Special Grants and Marine Works, and one-half of the amounts voted as set forth in the Estimates in all other cases, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, 1923, laid before the House of Assembly during the present Session of the Legislature and passed, be granted to His Majesty, on account, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, 1923.

On the motion that the House concur in the Resolution providing that the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars be appropriated out of the 1922 Loan Account for Railway operating purposes for the period from July 1st, to November 15th, 1922; the House divided, when there appeared in favor of the motion: Hon. the Prime Minister; Hon. the Minister of Justice; Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. the Minister of Education; Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Hon. Mr. Foote; Minister of Shipping; Mr. LeGrow, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Winsor, Mr. Hibbs, Mr. Scammell, Mr. Guppy, Mr. Jones—(14); and against it: Sir M. P. Cashin, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Fox, Mr. Vinnicombe, Mr. Moore, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sinnott, Mr. Sullivan—(9).

So it passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly.

It was moved that the House concur in the Resolution providing the sum of \$204,326.28 for Department of Justice, Constabulary.

Sir M. P. Cashin moved and Mr. Walsh seconded the following amendment:

“That the vote as in the Estimates for Horse Police be transferred to assist the vote for Old Age Pensions, and to assist the “the School for the Blind.”

Whereupon the House divided, and there appeared in favour of the amendment: Sir M. P. Cashin, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Fox, Mr. Vinnicombe, Mr. Moore, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sinnott, Mr. Sullivan—(9); and against it: Hon. the Prime Minister; Hon. the Minister of Justice, Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. the Minister of Education; Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs;

Hon. Mr. Foote; Minister of Shipping; Mr. LeGrow, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Winsor, Mr. Hibbs, Mr. Scammell, Mr. Guppy, Mr. Jones—(14).

So it passed in the negative.

Whereupon the original motion was put, when there appeared in its favor: Hon. the Prime Minister; Hon. the Minister of Justice; Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. the Minister of Education; Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Hon. Mr. Foote; Minister of Shipping; Mr. LeGrow, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Winsor, Mr. Hibbs, Mr. Scammell, Mr. Guppy, Mr. Jones—(14); and against it: Sir M. P. Cashin, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Fox, Mr. Vinnicombe, Mr. Moore, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sinnott, Mr. Sullivan—(9).

So it passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly.

On motion the Resolution providing that a sum not exceeding two-thirds of the amounts set forth in the Estimates in the case of Local, Main Line, Special Grants, and Marine Works, and one half of the amounts voted as set forth in the Estimates in all other cases, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, 1923, laid before the House of Assembly during the present Session of the Legislature and passed, be granted to His Majesty, on account, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, 1923, was concurred in by the House and agreed to without division.

On motion it was ordered that the Public Service Act be introduced to give effect to the same.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending respectively the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending respectively the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon, with unanimous consent, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending respectively the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Hibbs 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 said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending respectively the Thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill 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 Tuesday morning next, 20th inst., at a quarter to eleven of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, June 20th, 1922.

The House met at a quarter to eleven of the clock in the forenoon, 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 for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending respectively the Thirtieth day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two, and the Thirtieth day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service"; "An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921"; "An Act further to amend the Revenue Act, 1905"; An Act to amend the Sales Tax Act, 1921"; "An Act respecting a Tax upon Certain Incomes"; "An Act respecting the Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Sudbury Hospital" without amendment.

At eleven 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 His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber.

And Mr. Speaker and the House being at the Bar of the Council Chamber, His Excellency the Governor, was pleased to assent to the following Bills:

"An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending respectively the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service."

"An Act to amend the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921."

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

"An Act to amend the Sales Tax Act, 1921."

"An Act respecting a Tax upon Certain Incomes."

“An Act respecting the Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Sudbury Hospital.”

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Tuesday, the thirty-first day of October next, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Sir William Henry ...
Governor in Council ...
and over the County of ...

That the ...
the ...

And whereas ...
the ...

And whereas ...
the ...

And whereas ...
the ...

And whereas ...
the ...

And whereas ...
the ...

By His Excellency's Command

FRED. V. STIRLING

Act. Dir. Gen. ...

H. Y. NOTE



PROCLAMATION

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

By His Excellency SIR WILLIAM HENRY
HORWOOD, *Knight, Chief Justice, Ad-
ministrator and Commander in Chief in
and over the Colony of Newfound-
land.*

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands adjourned until Tuesday, the thirty-first day of October instant;

And whereas I am advised that it is not convenient that the said General Assembly should be required to meet on that day;

And whereas I, therefore, think fit to prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Twentieth day of December next;

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, prorogue the said General Assembly until Wednesday, the Twentieth day of December next, as aforesaid, to be then holden, of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government House, St. John's, this 23rd day of October, A.D., 1922.

By His Excellency's Command,

FRED. M. STIRLING,
Asst. Deputy Colonial Secretary.

H. Y. MOTT,
Clerk.

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APPENDIX.

Newfoundland Customs' Returns for
the Year 1920-1921.

*Total Value of the Imports and Exports of the Dominion of Newfoundland
from and to each Country for year ended June 30th, 1921.*

Countries	Imports therefrom	Exports thereto		
		Produce of Newfoundland	Produce of other Countries	Total Exports
United Kingdom	\$3,230,305	\$6,111,245	\$163,853	\$6,275,098
Canada	14,841,561	1,781,680	194,352	1,976,032
British W. Indies	794,359	1,126,392	5,444	1,131,836
Malta		3,660		3,660
South Africa			60	60
Ceylon	149,964			
India	399			
Straits Settlements	3,887			
Argentine Republic		30		30
Austria	230			
Belgium	17,059	1,800		1,800
Brazil	2,184	2,263,491		2,263,491
China	5			
Columbia		745		745
Costa Rica		1,165		1,165
Denmark	73	1,080		1,080
Foreign W. Indies	2,239	246,376		246,376
Japan	20,333			
France	19,424	1,230		1,230
St. Pierre	11,675	35,041	5,496	40,537
Germany	9,190			
Greece	22,106	814,858		814,858
Holland	9,303	43,230		43,230
Italy	2,649	1,047,321		1,047,321
Norway	18,044		300	300
Panama		565		565
Peru	5,451	56		56
Sweden				
Spain	77,749	2,956,486		2,956,486
Switzerland	9,669			
Portugal	105,625	3,781,210		3,781,210
United States	9,556,244	1,726,708	127,393	1,854,101
	\$28,909,727	\$21,944,369	\$496,898	\$22,441,267

Total Trade \$51,350,994

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Aerated Waters ..	U. Kingdom		\$ 1,119		\$ 1,134	\$	40 p.c.
	Canada		10,014		10,852		
	U. States		210		210		
			11,343		12,196	4,878.40	
Acids	U. Kingdom		2,112		1,961		35 p.c.
	Canada		2,115		2,115		
	U. States		2,725		2,567		
			6,952		6,643	2,325.05	
Ale, Beer, Porter, etc.		Gals.		Gals.			80 cts. per gal.
	U. Kingdom	2,400	6,500	2,916	8,262		
	Canada	600	1,700				
		3,000	8,200	2,916	8,262	2,332.80	
Anchovies, Sardines, etc.	U. Kingdom		1,055		332		35 p.c.
	Canada		205		205		
	U. States		130		130		
	France		132		132		
	Norway		944		944		
	Spain		20		20		
			2,486		1,763	617.05	
Animals: Oxen, Cows and Horses.		No.		No.			20 p.c.
	Canada	2,532	226,820	2,532	226,820		
	St. Pierre	3	95	3	95		
		2,535	226,915	2,535	226,915	45,383.00	
Animals: Sheep, Calves, Pigs.	Canada	No. 1,258	10,690	No. 1,258	10,690	1,258.00	\$1 each
Animals: Lambs & Pigs		No.		No.			50c. each
	Canada	840	5,773	840	5,773		
	B. W. Indies.....	6	24	6	24		
		846	5,797	846	5,797	423.00	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Apples—Green	Canada	Brls. 21,453	110,800	Brls. 21,453	110,800		50c. per brl.
	U. States	1,846	17,211	1,846	17,211		
	St. Pierre	27	158	27	158		
		23,326	128,169	23,326	128,269	11,663.00	
Apples—Dried	Canada	Lbs. 34,118	5,914	Lbs. 34,118	5,194		2c. per lb.
	U. States	43,100	5,235	43,100	5,235		
		77,218	11,149	77,218	11,149	1,544.36	
Asbestos	U. Kingdom		2,537		2,537		35 p.c.
	Canada		1,640		1,640		
	U. States		444		444		
			4,621		4,621	1,617.35	
Baths	U. Kingdom		2,181		2,181		40 p.c.
	Canada		8,257		8,257		
	U. States		14,756		14,756		
			25,194		25,194	10,077.60	
Beans	U. Kingdom	lbs. 178,361	8,836	lbs. 178,361	8,836		½c. per lb.
	Canada	646,853	39,969	646,853	39,969		
	U. States	782,402	30,241	782,402	30,241		
	Spain	100	8	100	8		
		1,607,716	79,054	1,607,716	79,054	8,038.58	
Belting	U. Kingdom		11,470		11,470		10 p.c.
	Canada		9,422		9,422		
	U. States		28,776		28,776		
			49,668		49,668	4,966.80	
Bicycles	U. Kingdom		773		773		40 p.c.
	Canada		907		907		
	U. States		1,239		1,239		
			2,919		2,919	1,167.60	

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Billiard Tables	U. Kingdom		353		353		40 p.c.
	Canada		642		642		
	U. States		111		111		
			1,106		1,106	442.40	
Biscuits: Soda, Butter, Pilot, etc.		Lbs.		Lbs.			2c. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	1,564	520	1,564	520		
	Canada	12,793	3,130	12,793	3,130		
	U. States	129	24	129	24		
		14,486	3,674	14,486	3,674	289.72	
Biscuits: Fancy & Bread	U. Kingdom		7,876		7,876		40 p.c.
	Canada		17,573		17,573		
	U. States		637		637		
			26,086		26,086	10,434.40	
Biscuits—Ship	Canada	cwt.	38	38	385	3.80	10c. per cwt.
Blocks & Sheaves	Canada		859		859		40 p.c.
	U. States		2,967		2,967		
			3,826		3,826	1,530.40	
Blocks & Sheaves of Galv. Iron	U. Kingdom		34		34		30 p.c.
	Canada		376		376		
	U. States		2,157		2,157		
			2,567		2,567	770.10	
Brick: Stock or com- mon		No.		No.			\$2.50 M. & 30 p.c.
	United Kingdom	20,000	647	20,000	647		
	Canada	78,313	1,374	78,313	1,374		
	St. Pierre	1,550	9	1,550	9		
		99,863	2,030	99,863	2,030	858.65	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Brick—Facing and Fire	U. Kingdom		14,675		4,675		20 p.c.
	Canada		4,696		4,696		
	U. States		2,128		2,128		
			11,499		11,499	2,299.80	
Brin	U. Kingdom		8,509		8,509	850.90	10 p.c.
Brooms & Whisks	U. Kingdom		25		25		50 p.c.
	Canada		4,405		4,405		
	U. States		177		177		
	Italy		18		18		
	St. Pierre		3		3		
				4,628		4,628		2,314.00
Broom handles	U. Kingdom		8		8		20 p.c.
	Canada		755		755		
	U. States		188		188		
				951		951		190.20
Brushes	U. Kingdom		1,968		1,153		40 p.c.
	Canada		15,803		15,803		
	U. States		4,832		4,832		
	St. Pierre		8		8		
				22,611		21,796		8,718.40
Butter		lbs.		lbs.			3½c. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	6,944	3,981	6,944	3,981		
	Canada	487,848	266,353	487,848	266,353		
	U. States	25,585	11,071	25,585	11,071		
	St. Pierre	30	15	30	15		
		520,407	281,420	520,407	281,420	18,214.24	
Butterine and Oleo		lbs.		lbs.			3½c. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	15,918	4,363	15,918	4,363		
	Canada	188	53	188	53		
		16,106	4,416	16,106	4,416	563.71	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLE	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Cabbage		lbs.		lbs.			
	Canada	80,125	6,867	80,125	6,867		½c. per
	U. States	164,045	7,489	164,045	7,489		lb.
	St. Pierre	8	1	8	1		
		244,178	14,357	244,178	14,357	1,220.89	
Cabbage		lbs.		lbs.			
	Canada	391,069	16,225	391,069	16,225		1c. per
	U. States	224,060	6,836	224,060	6,836		lb.
	St. Pierre	505	14	505	14		
		615,634	23,075	615,634	23,075	6,156.34	
Cabinetware	U. Kingdom		1,866		1,866		40 p.c.
	Canada		59,870		59,969		
	U. States		30,982		30,958		
	B. W. Indies		51		51		
	Japan		1,474				
	Portugal		128		128		
	Spain		209		209		
	St. Pierre		253		253		
			94,833		93,434	37,373.60	
Cake		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	432	127	432	127		7c. per
	Canada	71,615	27,594	71,615	27,594		lb.
	U. States	1,681	643	1,681	643		
		73,728	28,364	73,728	28,364	5,160.96	
Candles		lbs.		lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	5,035	1,132	10,885	2,511		3c. per
	Canada	36,066	3,876	36,066	3,876		lb.
	U. States	655	123	655	123		
		41,756	5,131	47,606	6,510	1,428.18	
Canoes, Boats, etc.	U. Kingdom		1,511		1,511		35 p.c.
	Canada		4,677		4,677		
	U. States		1,545		1,545		
	St. Pierre		50		50		
			7,783		7,783	2,724.05	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY			
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate		
Cans	Canada		10,611		10,611	4,244.40	40 p.c.		
Canvas: Sail and Tarpaulin	U. Kingdom		3,159		3,159		5 p.c.		
	Canada		12,325		12,325				
	U. States		31,070		30,020				
	St. Pierre		10		10				
			46,564		45,514	2,275.70			
Canvas	U. Kingdom		3,509		3,832		35 p.c.		
	Canada		108		108				
	U. States		2,854		2,586				
			6,471		6,526	2,284.10			
Carriages		No.		No.					
	Canada	26	709	26	709		\$10 each & 40 p.c.		
	U. States	79	2,145	79	2,145				
	St. Pierre	1	25	1	25				
	106	2,879	106	2,879	2,211.60				
Carriages	Canada	No.	6	432	No.	6	432	292.80	\$20 each & 40 p.c.
Carriages		No.		No.					
	U. Kingdom	1	195	1	195		\$30 each & 40 p.c.		
	Canada	3	434	3	434				
	U. States	1	162	1	162				
	5	791	5	791	466.40				
Carriage Bodies etc.			110		110		50 p.c.		
	Canada		40		40				
	St. Pierre		150		150	75.00			
Carriages: Wheelbarrows,	Canada		135		135		75 p.c.		
	U. States		651		651				
			786		786	589.50			

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Carriage Wheels	Canada		3,115		3,115		35 p.c.
	U. States		141		141		
	St. Pierre		30		30		
			3,286		3,286	1,150.10	
Carriage Rubber Tires	Canada		1,567		1,567		20 p.c.
	U. States		2,448		2,448		
			4,015		4,015	803.00	
Carriage Spokes	Canada		5,109		5,109		30 p.c.
	U. States		670		670		
			5,779		5,779	1,733.70	
Carriage Spokes	Canada		656		656		50 p.c.
	U. States		165		165		
			821		821	410.50	
Carriages, Whitewood, etc.	Canada	Feet 10,360	755	Feet 10,360	755	20.72	\$2 per M
Carriage Bows, Springs, Axles, Bolts, etc.	United Kingdom		423		423		10 p.c.
	Canada		3,478		3,478		
	U. States		2,603		2,603		
			6,504		6,504	1,951.20	
Casks, Empty: Second hand, 45 Gals. and under	St. Pierre	No. 141	152	No. 141	152	70.50	50c. each
Casks, Empty over 45 Gals.	Canada	No. 19	70	No. 19	70		\$1.50 each
	St. Pierre	5	25	5	25		
		24	95	24	95	36.00	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Casks: All others	Canada		9		9	5.40	60 p.c.
Casks Herring Brls.	Canada	No. 8	8	No. 8	8		25c. each
	U. States	316	316	316	316		
		324	324	324	324	81.00	
Cast Iron Pipe	U. Kingdom		2,031		2,031		35 p.c.
	Canada		2,930		2,930		
	U. States		23,683		23,683		
			28,644		28,644	10,025.40	
Cement	Canada		57,546		57,546		25 p.c.
	U. States		2,041		2,041		
			59,587		59,587	14,896.75	
Cheese	U. Kingdom	lbs. 1,368	680	lbs. 1,368	680		3½c. per lb.
	Canada	508,865	135,071	526,436	139,313		
	U. States	2,729	895	2,729	895		
	St. Pierre	35	12	35	12		
		512,997	136,658	530,568	140,900	18,569.88	
Chewing Gum	Canada		7,457		7,457		40 p.c.
	U. States		2,780		2,780		
			10,237		10,237	4,094.80	
Chicory: Roasted	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 1,120	228	Lbs. 1,120	228		3c. per lb.
	Canada	359	144	359	144		
	U. States	700	110	700	110		
		2,179	482	2,179	482	65.37	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
China and Earthenware	U. Kingdom		67,779		67,779		40 p.c.
	Canada		2,043		2,043		
	U. States		4,539		4,539		
	France		290		290		
	France		8,414		8,414		
	Japan		21		21		
	Portugal		32		32		
	Spain						
			83,118		83,118	33,247.20	
Cider	Canada	Gals. 2,562	1,153	Gals. 2,562	1,153	512.40	20c. per gal.
Clocks, Watches, etc.	U. Kingdom		1,305		1,305		35 p.c.
	Canada		1,847		1,847		
	U. States		24,719		23,144		
				27,871		26,296		9,203.60
Coal	U. Kingdom	Tons		Tons			70c. per ton
	Canada	460	3,220	460	3,220		
	U. States	80,047	617,184	80,047	617,184		
		1,243	10,565	1,243	10,565		
			81,750	630,969	81,750	630,969		57,225.00
Coal	U. Kingdom	Tons		Tons			50c. per ton
	Canada	8,324	85,042	8,324	85,042		
	U. States	179,000	1,136,186	179,000	1,136,186		
		4,164	43,145	4,164	43,145		
		191,488	1,264,373	191,488	1,264,373	95,744.00	
Coal	Canada	Tons		Tons			\$1 per ton
	U. States	3,417	85,000	3,417	85,000		
		9,781	142,589	9,781	142,589		
		13,198	227,589	13,198	227,589	13,198.00	
Codfish	U. States	1	15	1	15	1.50	\$1.50 per qtl.

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Coffee, Green		lbs.		lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	4,680	1,376	4,680	1,376		5c. per
	Canada	24	14	24	14		lb.
	U. States	4,058	720	4,058	720		
	Brazil	6,331	900	6,331	900		
		15,093	3,010	15,093	3,010	754.65	
Coffee, Roasted		lbs.		lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	468	203	468	203		7c. per
	Canada	5,442	2,470	5,572	2,515		lb.
	U. States	18,238	6,435	18,438	6,495		
	Brazil	50	15	50	15		
	Spain	30	8	30	8		
		24,208	9,131	24,558	9,236	1,719.06	
Coffee, Extract	U. Kingdom		815		815		30 p.c.
	Canada		782		782		
	U. States		173		173		
			1,770		1,770	531.00	
Combs	U. Kingdom		2,418		2,294		40 p.c.
	Canada		536		536		
	U. States		3,109		3,109		
	Japan				973		
			6,063		6,912	2,764.80	
Confectioners' Ornaments	United Kingdom		352		352		30 p.c.
	U. States		39		39		
			391		391	117.30	
Confectionery		lbs.		lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	67,440	36,782	68,226	37,358		\$6.50 per
	Canada	371,815	153,693	371,790	153,698		100 lbs.
	U. States	142,998	47,837	142,998	47,837		
		582,253	238,312	583,014	238,893	37,895.91	

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Confectionery	U. Kingdom		628		628		40 p.c.
	Canada		632		632		
	U. States		41		51		
			1,301		1,301	520.40	
Cordage		Lbs.		Lbs.			1½c. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	31,124	6,262	31,124	6,262		
	Canada	14,541	4,012	14,541	4,012		
	U. States	76,202	16,946	76,202	16,946		
		121,867	27,220	121,867	27,220	1,828.00	
Clothes Lines,	U. Kingdom		267		267		40 p.c.
	Canada		319		319		
	U. States		117		117		
			703		703	281.20	
Corks, and Corkwood	U. Kingdom		1,198		1,198		10 p.c.
	Canada		2,203		2,203		
	U. States		5,207		5,207		
	Portugal		1,749		1,749		
			10,357		10,357	1,035.70	
Cotton Fabrics	U. Kingdom		114,346		112,307		35 p.c.
	Canada		8,860		8,860		
	U. States		186,389		179,681		
	Portugal.....		3		3		
	St. Pierre		18		18		
	Belgium		897		897		
			310,513		301,766	105,618.10	
Diving Apparatus	U. Kingdom		117		117		10 p.c.
	U. States		50		50		
			167		167	16.70	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Dry Goods	U. Kingdom		226,527		218,252		35 p.c.
	Canada		232,101		230,709		
	U. States		223,083		233,682		
	St. Pierre		70		70		
	Spain		7		7		
	Japan		1,768		1,768		
			683,556		684,488	239,570.80	
Dories and Dory Oars	Canada		3,662		3,662		20 p.c.
	U. States		3,782		3,782		
	St. Pierre		75		75		
			7,519		7,519	1,503.80	
Drain Pipes and Chimney Tops etc.	U. Kingdom		4,544		4,544		30 p.c.
	Canada		3,577		3,577		
	U. States		2,203		2,203		
	Spain		19		19		
			10,343		10,343	3,102.90	
Eggs	Canada	Doz. 130,688	75,882	Doz. 130,688	75,882		5c. per doz.
	U. States	2,103	1,353	2,103	1,353		
			132,791	77,235	132,791	77,235		6,639.55
Explosives Gunpowder, etc.	U. Kingdom		64		64		35 p.c.
	Canada		2,367		2,367		
	U. States		29		29		
			2,460		2,460	861.00	
Fancy Wares	U. Kingdom		17,126		16,982		40 p.c.
	Canada		8,461		8,461		
	U. States		40,963		39,994		
	France		167		167		
	Japan		4,678		3,346		
	Portugal		1		1		
	St. Pierre		8		9		
			71,404		68,959	27,583.60	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Feathers		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	45	15	45	15	.....	7c. per
	U. States	34,984	2,689	34,984	2,689	.....	lb.
	Portugal	899	63	899	63	.....
	St. Pierre	100	11	100	11	.....
		36,028	2,778	36,028	2,778	2,521.96	
Findings for Boots & Shoes	U. Kingdom		1,424		1,424	.....	25 p.c.
	Canada		1,659		1,659	.....
	U. States		9,827		9,827	.....
				12,910		12,910	3,227.50
Fireworks	U. States		211		211	84.40	40 p.c.
Flagstones & Building Stones undressed	Canada		252		252	.....	30 p.c.
	U. States		13,575		13,575	.....
				13,827		13,827	4,148.10
Flannels, Serges, etc.	U. Kingdom		46,507		42,233	.....	35 p.c.
	Canada		3,990		4,308	.....
	U. States		30,803		33,302	.....
				81,300		79,843	27,945.05
Flour		Brls.		Brls.			
	Canada	296,082	3,969,998	296,082	3,969,998	.....	25c. per
	U. States	7,467	82,222	7,467	82,222	.....	brl.
	St. Pierre	126	1,758	126	1,758	.....
		303,675	4,053,978	303,675	4,053,978	75,918.75	
Forgings	U. States		178		178	53.40	30 p.c.
Forgings, over 5 cwt.	U. States		7,000		7,000	700.00	10 p.c.

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Freestone	U. Kingdom		2,939		2,939		50 p.c.
	Canada		16,261		16,261		
	U. States		809		809		
			20,009		20,009	10,004.50	
Fruit: Oranges, Lemons, Grapes	U. Kingdom		22,591		22,591		15 p.c.
	Canada		54,665		54,665		
	U. States		68,117		68,117		
	B. W. Indies		947		947		
	Spain		1,377		1,377		
	St. Pierre		4		4		
			147,701		147,701	22,155.15	
Fruit: Dried Currants, Raisins, &c.		lbs.		lbs.			3c. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	44,311	6,667	44,311	6,667		
	Canada	38,784	6,143	76,624	12,192		
	U. States	304,388	53,626	319,156	56,115		
	Spain	83,124	19,983	83,124	19,983		
		470,607	86,419	523,215	94,957	15,696.45	
Fruit: Preserved	U. Kingdom		493		493		35 p.c.
	Canada		9,183		8,749		
	U. States		83,725		80,693		
	Strs. Settlements		3,887		3,887		
				97,288		93,822		32,837.70
Furs— Gloves, Mitts, Jackets, etc.	U. Kingdom		3,842		3,842		45 p.c.
	Canada		33,521		33,521		
	U. States		1,393		1,258		
			38,756		38,621	17,379.45	
Glassware— Common, Colourless, Window.	U. Kingdom		5,419		5,419		30 p.c.
	Canada		12,807		12,807		
	U. States		13,306		13,306		
	Belgium		8,756		8,756		
	Portugal		23		23		
				40,311		40,311		12,093.30

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Glassware— Empty Bottles for Mfg. use	Canada		3,763		3,989		30 p.c.
	U. States		3,337		3,337		
	Belgium		589				
			7,689		7,326	2,197.80	
Glassware: Plate Glass, Silvered Glass, etc.	U. Kingdom		7,367		7,172		40 p.c.
	Canada		11,065		11,065		
	U. States		31,572		31,572		
	Belgium		1,528		1,528		
			51,532		51,337	20,534.80	
Gold Leaf and Liquid Paint	U. Kingdom		124		124		35 p.c.
	Canada		218		218		
	U. States		1,157		1,157		
			1,499		1,499	524.65	
Grindstones Scythe and Sharpening Stones	U. Kingdom		2,657		2,657		30 p.c.
	Canada		856		856		
	U. States		2,509		2,509		
			6,022		6,022	1,806.60	
Groceries, Buck- wheat, etc.		lbs.		lbs.			1c. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	2,688	288	2,688	288		
	Canada	21,673	1,557	21,673	1,557		
	U. States	20,345	1,324	20,345	1,324		
		44,706	3,169	44,706	3,169	447.06	
Groceries— Cocoa and Chocolate		Lbs.		Lbs.			2c. per lb. & 30 p.c.
	U. Kingdom	48,783	16,894	47,343	16,176		
	Canada	8,626	3,644	8,626	3,644		
	U. States	6,847	2,180	6,847	2,180		
	Holland	1,544	623	1,544	623		
		65,800	23,341	64,360	22,623	8,074.10	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Groceries: Lime Juice, Fruit Syrups, Spices, Pickles, Baking Pow- ders, etc.	U. Kingdom		43,500		41,730	35 p.c.	
	Canada		151,812		152,817		
	U. States		111,022		111,525		
	B. W. Indies		235		269		
	Belgium		818		818		
	China		5		5		
	Spain		46		46		
	St. Pierre		4		4		
			307,442		307,214	107,524.90	
Groceries: Condensed Milk		Lbs.		Lbs.		2c. per lb.	
	U. Kingdom	2,342	1,592	2,342	1,592		
	Canada	337,673	57,040	422,389	67,107		
	U. States	715,442	88,064	571,705	73,642		
	Holland	1,125	175	1,125	175		
		1,056,582	146,871	997,561	142,516	19,951.22	
Hair Cloth, Mattresses, etc	U. Kingdom		1,663		1,663	30 p.c.	
	Canada		4,937		4,937		
	U. States		5,876		5,588		
			12,476		12,188		3,656.40
Hats and Caps	U. Kingdom		38,398		37,965	40 p.c.	
	Canada		50,174		48,358		
	U. States		66,294		66,667		
	Italy		476		476		
	Portugal		3		3		
	St. Pierre		1		1		
			155,346		153,470	61,388.00	
Hardware: Adzes Axes, Hatchets, Saws, Edge Tools, etc.	U. Kingdom		24,248		24,248	25 p.c.	
	Canada		63,256		63,256		
	U. States		44,158		43,980		
	France		195		195		
	Sweden		265		265		
			132,122		131,944	32,986.00	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Hardware: Knives, Cutlery, Skates, Safes, Cash Registers, Guns, Rifles, etc	U. Kingdom		48,532		48,118		35 p.c.
	Canada		153,078		152,957		
	U. States		235,905		235,668		
	St. Pierre		86		86		
				437,601		436,829		152,890.15
Hardware: Anchors, Chains Tin, Fish hooks etc.	U. Kingdom		90,936		79,375		10 p.c.
	Canada		37,278		37,278		
	U. States		33,693		33,693		
	Norway		15,138		15,138		
	St. Pierre		273		273		
			177,318		165,757	16,575.70	
Hardware: Fencing of Iron or Steel	Canada		201		201	80.40	40 p.c.
Hardware: Boiler Tinsmith and Coopers' Rivets	U. Kingdom		4,084		4,084		20 p.c.
	Canada		5,010		5,010		
	U. States		1,425		1,425		
				10,519		10,519		2,103.80
Harness: Saddlery of all description	U. Kingdom		190		190		40 p.c.
	Canada		13,544		13,544		
	U. States		2,656		2,104		
	St. Pierre		2		2		
			16,392		15,840	6,336.00	
Harness Findings	United Kingdom		1,211		1,379		25 p.c.
	Canada		1,153		1,097		
	U. States		912		912		
				3,276		3,388	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
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ARTICLE	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Hay		Tons		Tons			
	Canada	10,328	373,666	10,328	373,666		\$3 per ton
	U. States	25	920	25	920		
	St. Pierre	4	195	4	195		
	10,357	374,781	10,357	374,781	31,071.00		
Hoop Iron	U. Kingdom		472		472		5 p.c.
	Canada		256		256		
	U. States		1,869		1,869		
			1,141		1,141	93.45	
Hops	U. Kingdom		26		26		10 p.c.
	Canada		4,123		4,123		
	U. States		1,644		1,644		
			5,793		5,793	579.30	
Indian or Corn-meal. Bolted or granulated		Brls.		Brls.			20c. per brl.
	Canada	12,980	77,922	12,980	77,932		
	U. States	4,390	25,530	4,390	25,530		
	St. Pierre	8	51	8	51		
		17,378	103,503	17,378	103,503	3,475.60	
Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes	U. Kingdom		6,891		6,891		40 p.c.
	Canada		220,222		222,610		
	U. States		176,715		171,751		
	St. Pierre		320		320		
			404,148		401,572	150,628.80	
Iron: In bars and Sheets	U. Kingdom		27,610		27,610		10 p.c.
	Canada		44,382		44,382		
	U. States		11,748		11,748		
			83,740		83,740	8,374.00	
Iron and Steel Railway Bars, and Fittings	U. Kingdom		10		10		30 p.c.
	Canada		9,815		9,815		
	U. States		27,914		27,914		
			37,739		37,739	11,321.70	

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Iron and Steel Bridges, columns, Girders, etc.	U. Kingdom		2,871		2,871		20 p.c.
	Canada		9,605		9,605		
	U. States		6,416		6,416		
				18,892		18,892	3,778.40
Iron—Tubing, Wrought or Steel	U. Kingdom		705		705		10 p.c.
	Canada		8,395		8,395		
	U. States		4,395		4,395		
				13,495		13,495	1,349.50
Jams, Jellies and Preserves		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	14,893	4,520	14,893	4,520		6c. per lb. & 35 p.c.
	Canada	8,083	14,866	81,428	14,119		
	U. States	24,037	6,016	24,037	6,016		
	B. W. Indies	54	21	54	21		
		123,067	25,423	120,412	24,676	15,861.32	
Jewellery, Silverware, etc.	U. Kingdom		7,634		7,624		40 p.c.
	Canada		14,737		14,737		
	U. States		15,874		15,874		
	Austria.....		230		230		
				38,475		38,465	15,386.00
Knife Brick, Polish of all kinds, Washing Soda, etc.	U. Kingdom		6,454		6,076		35 p.c.
	Canada		10,958		10,958		
	U. States		10,466		11,939		
				27,878		28,973	10,140.55
Lard—Lard Compound & Cottole	Canada		3,596		3,596		30 p.c.
	U. States		5,572		5,572		
				9,168		9,168	2,750.40
Leather—Sole	United Kingdom		4,613		4,613		20 p.c.
	Canada		1,825		1,689		
	U. States		96,407		122,341		
				102,845		128,643	25,728.60

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Leather—rough	Canada		7		7		20 p.c.
	U. States		882		882		
			889		889	177.80	
Leather—Grain	Canada		927		927		30 p.c.
	U. States		164		164		
			1,091		1,091	327.80	
Leather—Upper Japanned, Patent, etc.	United Kingdom...				14,764		20 p.c.
	Canada		18		18		
	U. States		46,252		59,206		
			46,270		73,988	14,797.60	
Leather: Harness and Morocco	United Kingdom...		4		4		25 p.c.
	Canada		5,724		5,724		
	U. States		993		993		
			6,721		6,721	1,680.25	
Leather Board & Leatheroid	Canada		702		702		30 p.c.
	U. States		1,863		1,863		
			2,565		2,565	769.50	
Leatherware: Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Leggings etc.	United Kingdom...		20,501		22,205		40 p.c.
	Canada		62,960		71,359		
	U. States		203,738		202,437		
	St. Pierre		45		45		
	Spain		8		8		
				287,252		296,054		118,421.60
Lime		Bush.		Bush.			15c. per bush.
	United Kingdom...	15	25	15	25		
	Canada	1,841	1,702	1,841	1,702		
	U. States	3	3	3	3		
		1,859	1,730	1,859	1,730	278.85	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Lime Juice	Canada	Gals. 10	16	Gals. 10	16	6.00	60c. per gal.
Locomotives and parts	U. Kingdom		2,333		2,333		30 p.c.
	Canada		231,683		231,683		
	U. States		334,030		334,030		
			568,046		568,046	170,413.80	
Automobiles, Motor Cycles and parts	U. Kingdom		4,524		4,525		45 p.c.
	Canada		19,468		15,668		
	U. States		136,223		133,228		
			160,215		153,421	69,039.45	
Lumber for Dories	Canada	Feet 27,153	1,909	Feet 27,153	1,909		\$1 per M
	St. Pierre	1,000	80	1,000	80		
		28,153	1,989	28,153	1,989	28.15	
Lumber: Rough	Canada	Feet 2,742,970	132,044	Feet 2,742,970	132,044		\$4 per M
	U. States	9,857	1,035	9,857	1,035		
	St. Pierre	80	5	80	5		
		2,752,907	133,084	2,752,907	133,084	11,011.62	
Lumber: dressed	U. Kingdom	Feet 494,266	26,379	Feet 494,266	26,379		\$5 per M
	Canada	361,668	19,123	361,668	19,123		
	U. States	2,940	543	2,940	543		
	St. Pierre	500	20	500	20		
		859,374	46,065	859,374	46,065	4,296.88	
Lumber: Oak, Pitch Pine, Elm, Beech, etc.	Canada	Feet 64,543	8,075	Feet 64,543	8,075		\$1 per M
	U. States	15,610	1,941	15,610	1,941		
	St. Pierre	1,380	47	1,380	47		
		81,533	10,063	81,533	10,063	81.53	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Laths and Shingles		M.		M.			
	Canada	817	5,704	817	5,740		60c. per
	U. States	60	200	60	200		M.
	St. Pierre	5	29	5	29		
		882	5,933	882	5,933	529.20	
Machines and Machinery, Radi- ators, Electric Material, etc.	U. Kingdom		20,062		20,062		35 p.c.
	Canada		47,784		47,381		
	U. States		113,486		113,486		
				181,332		180,929	63,325.15
Machines and Machinery, Type- writers, Sewing & Knitting Ma- chines	U. Kingdom		122,565		122,658		25 p.c.
	Canada		134,620		132,504		
	U. States		291,213		219,532		
	B. W. Indies		103		103		
	Denmark		73		73		
	France		18		18		
	Holland		1,012		1,012		
	Sweden		987		987		
	St. Pierre		63		63		
			550,654		548,950	137,237.50	
Machinery: Wool Cards, Spinning Wheels, Steel propellers, etc.	U. Kingdom		4,259		4,259		10 p.c.
	Canada		4,793		4,793		
	U. States		16,226		16,226		
	Norway		485		485		
	Sweden		119		119		
	St. Pierre		70		70		
			25,952		25,952	2,595.20	
Malt	U. Kingdom		165		165		10 p.c.
	Canada		3,308		3,308		
	U. States		151		151		
			3,624		3,624	362.40	
Moss and Porterine	U. Kingdom		62		62		30 p.c.
	U. States		166		166		
				228		228	68.40

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Marine Com- passes, Patent Logs, etc.	United Kingdom		2,312		2,312		20 p.c.
	Canada		15		15		
	U. States		853		853		
	France		346		346		
	St. Pierre		7		7		
			3,533		3,533	706.60	
Telescopes, Barometers, Binoculars, &c.	U. Kingdom		709		709		35 p.c.
	Canada		140		140		
	U. States		239		239		
	France		139		139		
			1,227		1,227	429.45	
Marline for Lob- ster Pots	Canada		28		28		10 p.c.
	U. States		86		86		
			114		114	11.40	
Mast Pieces and Spars—dressed, over 60 feet	Canada		4,246		4,246		20 p.c.
	St. Pierre		250		250		
			4,496		4,496	899.20	
Mast pieces and Spars, dressed under 60 feet	Canada		25		25		30 p.c.
	St. Pierre		35		25		
				35		35	
			90		80	18.00	
Mast pieces un- dressed 60 ft. or over		Tons		Tons			
	Canada	13	955	13	955		\$1.20 per ton
	St. Pierre	4	450	4	450		
		17	1,405	17	1,405	20.40	
Mast pieces un- dressed, under 60 feet		Tons		Tons			
	Canada	151	3,821	151	3,821		\$2.40 per ton
	St. Pierre	4	160	4	160		
		155	3,981	155	3,981	372.00	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Matches	U. Kingdom		135		135	16,617.60	40 p.c.
	Canada		24,736		24,736		
	U. States		13,217		13,217		
	Sweden		3,456		3,456		
			41,544		41,544		
Meats: Canned, Corn Beef, Corn Beef Hash, Lun- cheon, etc.		Oz.		Oz.		9,429.00	¼c. per oz.
	U. Kingdom	1,924,620	27,459	1,987,924	29,268		
	Canada	121,660	2,236	123,370	2,263		
	U. States	1,593,056	24,529	1,660,306	24,745		
		3,639,336	54,224	3,771,600	56,276		
Meats: Preserved	U. Kingdom		280		280	6,510.35	35 p.c.
	Canada		531		531		
	U. States		17,790		17,790		
			18,601		18,601		
Meats: Fresh		Lbs.		Lbs.		33,330.58	2c. per lb.
	Canada	1,637,638	275,900	1,637,638	275,900		
	U. States	28,886	6,389	28,886	6,389		
	St. Pierre	5	1	5	1		
		1,666,529	282,290	1,666,529	282,290		
Meats: Poultry & Game		Lbs.		Lbs.		3,386.10	3c. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	88	26	88	26		
	Canada	111,014	50,197	111,014	50,197		
	U. States	1,768	928	1,768	928		
		112,870	51,151	112,870	51,151		
Meats: Sausages		Lbs.		Lbs.		669.00	5c. per lb.
	Canada	12,988	2,942	12,988	2,942		
	U. States	392	91	392	91		
		13,380	3,033	13,380	3,033		
Meats: Bolognas		Lbs.		Lbs.		565.86	1c. per lb.
	Canada	15,803	3,384	15,803	3,384		
	U. States	40,783	7,551	40,783	7,551		
		56,586	10,935	56,586	10,935		

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Meats, Bacon, Hams, Tongues & Beef, Smoke Cured		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	45	25	45	25		3c. per
	Canada	22,828	11,654	22,828	11,654		lb. & 10
	U. States	74,886	29,597	74,886	29,597	29,597	p.c.
		97,759	41,276	97,759	41,276	7,060.37	
Meats: Hams and Tongues, dry, salted or pickled		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	11,984	3,940	11,984	3,940		2c. per
	U. States	548,858	157,923	548,858	157,923		lb.
		560,842	161,863	560,842	161,863	11,216.84	
Meats: Dry Salted		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	13,908	5,294	13,908	5,294		1c. per
	U. States	48,846	13,244	48,846	13,244		lb.
		62,754	18,538	62,754	18,538	627.54	
Meats: Pigs Feet, preserved in vinegar	Canada		106		106	37.10	35 p.c.
Meats: Beef, salted in barrels		Brls.		Brls.			
	Canada	1,836	44,417	1,836	44,417		\$1 per
	U. States	27,136	632,959	27,136	632,959		brl.
	St. Pierre	2	56	2	56		
	28,974	677,432	28,974	677,432	28,974.00		
Meats: Pigs heads, Hocks, Feet and Ribs		Brls.		Brls.			
	U. Kingdom	100	3,400	100	3,400		\$1 per
	Canada	287	9,259	287	9,259		brl.
	U. States	3,522	116,140	3,522	116,140		
	3,909	128,799	3,909	128,799	3,909.00		
Meats: Pigs Jowls and Tongues	Canada	122	4,384	122	4,384		\$1.50 per
	U. States	321	11,935	321	11,935		brl.
		443	16,319	443	16,319	664.50	
Meats: Pork, Mess, Family and Rump		Brls.		Brls.			
	Canada	1,217	46,287	1,217	46,287		\$1.50 per
	U. States	17,375	534,913	17,375	534,913		brl.
	18,592	581,200	18,592	581,200	27,888.00		

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Meats: Pork, Belly, Back and Family Mess	Canada	Brls. 1	50	Brls. 1	50		\$2 per brl.
	U. States	175	8,983	175	8,983		
		176	9,033	176	9,033	352.00	
Medicine	United Kingdom...		39,321		37,717		30 p.c.
	Canada		115,017		113,195		
	U. States		53,293		54,054		
			207,631		204,966	61,489.80	
Surgical and Dental Instru- ments	United Kingdom...		184		184		25 p.c.
	Canada		1,620		1,620		
	U. States		828		828		
			2,632		2,632	658.00	
Mosaic Flooring	United Kingdom...		382		382		40 p.c.
	Canada		10		10		
			392		392	156.80	
Motor Engines	Canada	No. 125	24,038	No. 54	12,122		25 p.c.
	U. States	103	17,701	28	5,551		
		228	41,739	82	17,763	4,440.75	
Motor Engines for Fishery	Canada	No. 88	15,647	No. 172	23,972		10 p.c.
	U. States	66	13,519	164	27,494		
	Norway	3	1,404	3	1,404		
	St. Pierre	1	150	1	150		
		158	30,720	340	53,020	5,302.00	
Nails: Cut, Pressed & Wire	United Kingdom...	Lbs. 3,987	587	Lbs. 3,987	587		1c. per lb.
	Canada	347,934	22,561	347,934	22,561		
	U. States	6,147	1,278	6,147	1,278		
		358,068	24,426	358,068	24,426	3,580.68	

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Nails, Shoe Tacks Brads, Sprigs & Shoe Nails	U. Kingdom	3,542	1,144	3,542	1,144	151.02	½c. per lb.
	Canada	13,537	2,893	13,537	2,893		
	U. States	13,125	2,728	13,125	2,728		
		30,204	6,765	30,204	6,765		
Nails: Wrought, Handmade and Horse Shoe		Lbs.		Lbs.		1,242.15	3-8c. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	19,427	3,023	19,427	3,023		
	Canada	204,083	15,127	204,083	15,127		
	U. States	101,979	6,939	101,979	6,939		
	Sweden	5,750	622	5,750	622		
	331,239	25,711	331,239	25,711			
Nets: Netting, Traps, etc., for Fishery	U. Kingdom		7,633		7,633	2,728.60	20 p.c.
	Canada		1,327		1,327		
	U. States		4,683		4,683		
			13,643		13,643		
Nuts, almond, Walnut, Brazil, Peanuts, etc.		Lbs.		Lbs.		1,593.54	2c. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	21,565	4,024	21,565	4,024		
	Canada	3,232	671	3,232	671		
	U. States	54,780	6,407	54,780	6,407		
	Portugal	100	14	100	14		
	79,677	11,116	79,677	11,116			
Nuts—Shelled		Lbs.		Lbs.		418.32	4c. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	1,815	996	1,815	996		
	Canada	2,869	1,192	2,869	1,192		
	U. States	5,224	1,494	5,224	1,494		
	Spain	550	111	550	111		
	10,458	3,793	10,458	3,793			
Nuts: Cocoanuts		No.		No.		56.43	\$1 per 100
	Canada	647	74	647	74		
	U. States	4,996	355	4,996	355		
	5,643	429	5,643	429			

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
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ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Nuts: Dessicated Cocoanuts		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	142	27	142	27	.....	3c. per
	Canada	130	36	130	36	.....	lb.
	U. States	8,835	1,158	8,335	1,023	.....
	Ceylon			4,290	1,403	.....
		9,107	1,221	12,897	2,489	386.91	
Oakum		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	44,688	6,388	44,688	6,388	.....	1c. per
	Canada	6,012	1,083	6,012	1,083	.....	lb.
	U. States	15,200	2,058	15,200	2,058	.....
		65,900	9,529	65,900	9,529	659.00	
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	United Kingdom	10,155	893	10,155	893	.....	20c. per
	Canada	656,138	37,592	656,138	37,592	.....	100 lbs.
	U. States	181,750	8,834	181,750	8,834	.....
		848,043	47,319	848,043	47,319	1,696.08	
Oats		Bush.		Bush.			
	Canada	612,853	633,790	612,853	633,790	.....	5c. per
	U. States	516	615	516	615	.....	bush.
	St. Pierre	13	12	13	12	.....
		613,382	634,417	613,382	634,417	30,669.10	
Oiled Clothes							
	U. Kingdom		4,372		7,181	.....	30 p.c.
	Canada		15,235		12,445	.....
	U. States		12,374		11,773	.....
	St. Pierre		24		24	.....
			32,005		31,423	9,426.90	
Oil—Kerosene		Gals.		Gals.			
	Canada	642,014	142,142	927,875	197,457	.....	5c. per
	U. States	281,689	72,628	203,155	50,091	.....	gal.
		923,703	214,770	1,131,030	247,548	56,551.50	
Oils: Gasoline, Naptha, Benzine, etc.		Gals.		Gals.			
	Canada	382,476	129,244	941,784	291,043	.....	6c. per
	U. States	371,416	141,490	232,702	89,887	.....	gal.
	St. Pierre	51	26	51	26	.....
		753,943	270,760	1,174,537	380,956	70,472.22	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
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ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Oils: Lubricating		Gals.		Gals.			
	U. Kingdom	919	1,424	919	1,424		8c. per
	Canada	118,997	89,750	118,997	89,750		gal.
	U. States	27,765	18,871	27,765	18,871		
	St. Pierre	5	6	5	6		
		147,686	110,051	147,686	110,051	11,814.88	
Oils: Lubricating in bottles	Canada		292		292		25 p.c.
	U. States		1,071		1,071		
			1,366		1,366	340.75	
Oils: Essentials, Axle Grease, &c.	U. Kingdom		506		506		25 p.c.
	Canada		7,273		7,273		
	U. States		2,491		2,491		
			10,270		10,270	2,567.50	
Oils, Linseed, Spirits of Turpen- tine, etc.	U. Kingdom		28,283		28,283		15 p.c.
	Canada		10,965		10,965		
	U. States		78,656		79,899		
			117,904		119,147	17,872.05	
Oysters	Canada		557		557		25 p.c.
	U. States		217		217		
			774		774	193.50	
Packages	U. Kingdom		8,034		8,826		30 p.c.
	Canada		19,399		20,054		
	U. States		6,815		6,667		
	B. W. Indies		540		652		
	Belgium		60		49		
	Italy		8		8		
	Japan		238		198		
	France		3		153		
	Switzerland		9		8		
	Portugal		2		133		
	Holland		1		57		
	Sweden		2		2		
	Spain					9	
	St. Pierre					5	
			35,111		36,821	11,046.30	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
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ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Paints	U. Kingdom		9,247		9,151		
	Canada		116,300		108,065		
	U. States		113,671		109,467		
	Norway		73		73		
	St. Pierre		26		26		
			239,317		226,782	68,034.60	
Paper Hangings and Borderings	U. Kingdom		4,284		4,284		35 p.c.
	Canada		31,279		27,718		
	U. States		2,578		2,578		
			38,141		34,580	12,103.00	
Peas—Round		Brls.		Brls.			
	U. Kingdom	11	146	11	146		50c. per brl.
	Canada	2,321	27,229	2,321	27,229		
	U. States	333	4,010	333	4,010		
		2,665	31,385	2,665	31,385	1,332.50	
Peas: Split, dried and green		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	473,276	37,804	473,276	37,804		½c. per lb.
	Canada	336,471	19,717	336,471	19,717		
	U. States	88,678	3,324	8,678	3,324		
		898,425	60,845	898,425	60,845	4,492.12	
Perfumery	United Kingdom		7,673		5,378		40 p.c.
	Canada		11,754		11,877		
	U. States		14,015		13,817		
	France		192		192		
	Portugal		2		2		
	St. Pierre		1		1		
				33,637		31,267	12,506.80
Pianofortes, Organs, Phonographs, etc.	U. Kingdom		12,388		12,388		40 p.c.
	Canada		9,979		11,049		
	U. States		21,062		22,835		
	France		143		143		
	Germany		486		486		
	Switzerland		2,092		2,092		
			46,150		48,993	19,597.20	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Picture Frames and photo frames	U. Kingdom		438		438		40 p.c.
	Canada		3,775		3,775		
	U. States		2,492		2,492		
	St. Pierre		8		8		
			6,713		6,713	2,685.20	
Plaster of Paris Gypsum, etc.	Canada		2,045		2,045		20 p.c.
	U. States		334		334		
			2,379		2,379	475.80	
Plaster Casts	Canada		386		386	115.80	30 p.c.
Potatoes		Bush.		Bush.			10c. per bush.
	Canada	106,502	99,297	106,502	99,297		
	U. States	704	1,427	704	1,427		
	St. Pierre	1,391	967	1,391	967		
		108,597	101,691	108,597	101,691	10,859.70	
Poultry—Alive	Canada		446		446		20 p.c.
	B. W. Indies		5		5		
			451		451	90.20	
Readymades, Collars, Cuffs, etc	U. Kingdom		168,102		167,489		45 p.c.
	Canada		134,556		134,019		
	U. States		232,845		235,594		
	Portugal.....		3		3		
	St. Pierre		5		5		
			535,511		537,110	241,699.50	
Rice		Lbs.		Lbs.			¼c. per lb.
	U. Kingdom	182	31	182	31		
	Canada	150,256	12,153	150,256	12,153		
	U. States	375,020	15,450	375,020	15,405		
		525,458	27,589	525,458	27,589	1,313.65	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Sails, Tents, etc.	Canada		2,409		2,409	981.60	40 p.c.
	U. States		45		45		
			2,454		2,454		
Salt: Dairy and Table	U. Kingdom		2,029		3,173	715.40	10 p.c.
	Canada		3,645		3,874		
	U. States		1,430		107		
			7,104		7,154		
Saws for Mills	Canada		1,213		1,213	132.20	
	U. States		109		109		
			1,322		1,322		
Shoemaker's Ink Harness Dressing etc.	U. Kingdom		34		34	576.00	20 p.c.
	Canada		536		536		
	U. States		3,070		2,310		
			3,640		2,880		
Smallwares— Dressed feathers, Ribbons, Velvet, Lace, etc.	U. Kingdom		129,567		128,351	113,676.00	40 p.c.
	Canada		82,683		83,162		
	U. States		70,591		67,634		
	France		69		69		
	St. Pierre		1		1		
	Holland		137		137		
	Japan		3,561		2,229		
	Switzerland		7,568		2,598		
	Spain		9		9		
			294,186		284,186		
Smallwares— Sewing Cotton, Thread, Buttons, Shoe Laces, etc.	U. Kingdom		62,831		61,335	28,880.25	35 p.c.
	Canada		18,027		17,241		
	U. States		35,637		35,435		
	Belgium		1,510		1,510		
			118,005		115,521		

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY		
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate	
Soaps—Toilet	U. Kingdom		13,029		10,128		40 p.c.	
	Canada		4,088		4,519			
	U. States		19,607		19,709			
	France		20		20			
				36,744		34,376		13,750.40
Soap: Common and Laundry		Lbs.		Lbs.			2c. per lb.	
	U. Kingdom	508,516	87,755	569,830	100,300			
	Canada	84,230	13,289	84,230	13,289			
	U. States	294,650	36,816	298,650	36,961			
	St. Pierre	387	56	387	56			
		887,783	137,916	953,097	150,606	19,061.94		
Soap Powders	United Kingdom		2,634		1,945		40 p.c.	
	Canada		1,029		1,029			
	U. States		2,774		3,514			
	France		85		85			
				6,522		6,573		2,629.20
Soap Ingredients	U. States		431		431	107.75	25 p.c.	
Spirits: Alcohol Spirits of Wine, etc.		Gals.		Gals.			\$4.50 per gal.	
	U. Kingdom	123	324	58	112			
	Canada			3	4			
	U. States	109	203	51	75			
			232	527	112	191		504.00
Spirits: Cordials	France	Gals. 100	490	Gals. 58	277	208.80	\$3.60 per gal.	
Spirits—Methylated	U. Kingdom		1,597		887		50 p.c.	
	Canada		7,973		7,458			
	U. States		3,229		3,268			
				12,799		11,613		5,806.50
Spirits: Medicinal	U. Kingdom		376		588		30 p.c.	
	Canada		124		124			
	U. States		10		116			
				510		828		248.40

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Spirits: Brandy	France	Gals. 1,706	\$ 12,895	Gals. 1,272	\$ 9,348	\$ 5,724.00	\$4.50 per gal.
Spirits: Whiskey	U. Kingdom	Gals. 13,696	95,722	Gals. 9,648	65,170	.....	\$4.10 per gal.
	Canada	674	4,718	198	1,382	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....	.....	54	405	.....
		14,370	100,440	9,900	66,957	40,590.00	
Spirits: Gin	U. Kingdom	Gals. 200	1,000	Gals. 100	500	.....	\$3.60 per gal.
	Holland	400	1,990	553	2,346	.....
	Spain .....	.....	.....	7	35	.....
		600	2,900	660	2,881	2,376.00	
Spirits: Rum	B. W. Indies	Gals. 11,810	12,991	Gals. 11,732	12,905	39,888.80	\$3.40 per gal.
Stationery: Writing Paper, Wrapping, tarred and Toilet Paper	U. Kingdom .....	.....	22,487	.....	22,487	.....	35 p.c.
	Canada .....	.....	155,582	.....	155,899	.....
	U. States .....	.....	105,032	.....	103,858	.....
	France .....	.....	57	.....	57	.....
	St. Pierre .....	.....	16	.....	16	.....
		.....	283,174	.....	282,317	98,810.95	
Stationery: Copy Books, Slates, for School	U. Kingdom .....	.....	1,951	.....	1,951	.....	10 p.c.
	Canada .....	.....	1,321	.....	1,321	.....
	U. States .....	.....	3,676	.....	3,676	.....
		.....	6,948	.....	6,948	694.80	
Stationery: Printed Music	U. Kingdom .....	.....	1,696	.....	1,696	.....	10 p.c.
	Canada .....	.....	7,006	.....	7,006	.....
	U. States .....	.....	6,980	.....	6,980	.....
		.....	15,682	.....	15,682	1,568.20	
Stationery: Advertising and printed matter	U. Kingdom .....	.....	1,893	.....	1,892	.....	50 p.c.
	Canada .....	.....	31,061	.....	30,971	.....
	U. States .....	.....	16,048	.....	14,131	.....
		.....	49,002	.....	46,994	23,497.00	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Steel: Mild	U. Kingdom		6,000		6,000		10 p.c.
	Canada		33,054		33,054		
	U. States		16,864		16,864		
			55,918		55,918	5,591.80	
Steel: Blister & Chrome	U. Kingdom		424		424		30 p.c.
	Canada		714		714		
	U. States		492		492		
			1,630		1,630	489.00	
Steel Shafting, over 5 inches in diameter	U. Kingdom		479		479		10 p.c.
	Canada		814		814		
	U. States		5,060		5,060		
			6,353		6,353	635.30	
Steel Shafting, 5 inches or under in diameter	Canada		2,404		2,404		30 p.c.
	U. States		348		348		
			2,752		2,752	825.60	
Stoves		No.		No.			35 p.c.
	Canada	1,585	41,639	1,585	41,639		
	U. States	85	2,314	85	2,314		
	St. Pierre	1	5	1	5		
		1,671	43,958	1,671	43,958	15,385.30	
Straw		Tons		Tons			\$2 per ton
	Canada	52	1,149	52	1,149		
	U. States	2	87	2	87		
		54	1,236	54	1,236	108.00	
Sugar: Granulated White or Yellow		Lbs.		Lbs.			1½c. per lb.
	Canada	3,162,492	633,742	3,162,492	633,742		
	U. States	1,960,290	400,527	1,962,383	400,886		
	B. W. Indies.....	177,483	33,474	177,483	33,474		
	Brazil	130	13	130	13		
	St. Pierre	208	46	208	46		
		5,300,603	1,067,802	5,302,696	1,068,161	79,540.44	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Sugar: Granulated White or Yellow		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	418,993	34,750	418,993	34,750		4c. per
	U. States	2,070,793	157,147	2,070,793	157,147		lb.
	B. W. Indies	79,100	4,435	79,100	4,435		
	St. Pierre	365	38	365	38		
		2,569,251	196,370	2,569,251	196,370	102,770.04	
Sugar: Cut Loaf, Cube, etc.		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	19,116	2,184	19,116	2,184		3c. per
	U. States	12,023	841	12,023	841		lb.
			31,139	3,025	31,139	3,025	934.17
Sugar: Loaf, Cut Loaf, and Cube		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	16,775	1,563	16,775	1,563		5½c. per
	U. States	16,052	1,633	16,052	1,633		lb.
	St. Pierre	25	3	25	3		
		32,852	3,199	32,852	3,190	1,806.86	
Tar	U. Kingdom		377		377		15 p.c.
	Canada		17,804		17,804		
	U. States		13,263		13,263		
				31,444		31,444	4,716.60
Tea		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	136,698	56,198	136,698	56,198		5c. per
	Canada	153,142	57,751	153,142	57,751		lb.
	U. States	64,158	20,782	118,273	47,077		
	Ceylon	525,367	149,964	530,992	152,531		
	St. Pierre	40	18	40	18		
		879,405	284,713	939,145	313,575	46,957.25	
Timber		Tons		Tons			
	Canada	421	10,546	421	10,546		60c. per
	U. States	1,213	55,120	1,213	55,120		ton
		1,634	65,666	1,634	65,666	980.40	
Tinware: Agate, Granite, Steel, Holloware etc.	U. Kingdom		2,841		2,841		45 p.c.
	Canada		40,180		39,370		
	U. States		15,192		15,192		
	St. Pierre		4		4		
				58,217		57,407	25,833.15

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Tobacco: Manufactured		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	United Kingdom	4,402	6,869	5,052	7,618		40c. per
	Canada	9,287	9,419	9,287	9,419		lb.
	U. States	153,962	86,818	158,601	89,412		
	St. Pierre	1,484	839	1,484	839		
		169,135	103,945	174,424	107,288	69,769.60	
Tobacco, stems for snuff		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. States			2,000	100	10.00	50c. per 100 lbs.
Tobacco: Cigars		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	476	2,200	503	2,280		\$2 per
	Canada	1,182	4,516	1,182	4,517		lb. & 15
	U. States	773	2,257	841	2,438		p.c.
	B. W. Indies	4,052	17,504	4,052	17,504		
	India	371	399	371	399		
	Brazil	15	35	15	35		
	F. W. Indies	123	1,006	123	1,006		
	Holland	1,018	3,159	1,108	3,159		
		8,010	31,076	8,015	31,338	20,910.70	
Tobacco—Cigarettes		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	2,465	6,281	1,337	3,537		\$5 per
	Canada	71	265	71	265		lb.
	U. States	639	1,788	727	2,104		
	St. Pierre	33	103	33	103		
		3,208	8,437	2,168	6,009	10,840.00	
Snuff		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. States	70	52	94	68	47.00	50c. per lb.
Tobacco: Pipes							
	U. Kingdom		4,690		4,690		40 p.c.
	Canada		633		633		
	U. States		11,227		11,227		
	France		364		364		
			16,914		16,914	6,765.60	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Trunks and Valises, Carpet Bags, Purses, Satchels, &c.	United Kingdom.....		3,964		3,964	40 p.c.	
	Canada		3,833		3,851		
	U. States		8,870		8,747		
	Japan		200		69		
	Portugal		60		60		
	Spain		2		2		
			16,929		16,693		66,770.20
Tubes for Boilers	United Kingdom.....		9,906		9,906	10 p.c.	
	Canada		3,428		3,428		
	U. States		4,211		4,211		
			17,545		17,545		1,754.50
Tweeds, Cloths, Doeskins, etc.	United Kingdom.....		164,308		154,491	35 p.c.	
	Canada		16,716		16,716		
	U. States		23,626		23,682		
			204,650		194,889		68,211.15
Twines for Sail Making	United Kingdom.....		2,363		2,363	30 p.c.	
	Canada		5,328		5,402		
	U. States		4,097		4,097		
			11,788		11,862		3,558.60
Vegetables: Turnips, Beet, Parsnip, etc.	Canada	Bush. 31,690	21,140	Bush. 31,690	21,140	20c. per bush.	
	U. States	1,610	2,418	1,610	2,418		
	Portugal	82	24	82	24		
	St. Pierre	27	32	27	32		
		33,409	23,614	33,409	23,614		6,618.80
Vegetables: Onions, Squashes, Cucumbers, etc.	United Kingdom.....		19,282		19,282	30 p.c.	
	Canada		9,550		9,550		
	U. States		10,764		10,764		
	Portugal		808		808		
	Spain		520		320		
	St. Pierre		124		124		
			41,048		41,048		12,314.40

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
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ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Vinegar, in casks		Gals.		Gals.			
	U. Kingdom	150	109	150	109		
	Canada	223	88	223	88		
	U. States	350	199	350	199		
	St. Pierre	10	13	10	13		
		733	409	733	409	109.95	
Vinegar, in Bottles	U. Kingdom		725		729		
	Canada		1,139		1,139		
	U. States		650		602		
	Spain		286		286		
	St. Pierre		15		15		
			2,815		2,771	831.30	
Whips	U. Kingdom		312		312		
	Canada		192		192		
	U. States		53		53		
			557		557	222.80	
Wines Champagne	France	Gals.	320	Gals.	189	1,058.40	\$5.60 per gal.
Wines: Port and Madeira	U. Kingdom	Gals.	250	Gals.			
	Portugal		4,374		2,730	13,305	\$1.80 per gal.
			4,624	22,465	2,730	13,305	4,914.00
Wines: Sherry & Manzanilla	Spain	Gals.	150	Gals.	304	957	\$1 & 15½ p.c.
Wines: Claret	France	Gals.	100	Gals.	100	425	60c. per gal.
Window shades	U. Kingdom		3,803		3,803		
	Canada		992		992		
	U. States		5,172		5,172		
				9,967		9,967	3,986.80

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ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Women's Dress Goods, Coat Lin- ing, Winceys, etc.	U. Kingdom		74,971		74,084	35 p.c.	
	Canada		22,252		22,252		
	Belgium		2,605		2,605		
			104,975		100,708		35,247.80
Woodware: Pails, Washboards, Fishing Rods, &c.	U. Kingdom		1,485		1,485	40 p.c.	
	Canada		28,383		29,383		
	U. States		11,993		12,118		
	St. Pierre		15		15		
			41,876		42,001	16,800.40	
Woodware: Hoops for Masts, Excelsior for Mattresses, &c.	U. Kingdom		186		186	20 p.c.	
	Canada		1,258		1,258		
	U. States		3,553		3,553		
			4,997		4,997		999.40
Woodware: Wood Trunks	U. Kingdom		31		31	40 p.c.	
	Canada		705		705		
	U. States		525		525		
			1,261		1,261		504.40
Ticking for Mat- tresses	Canada		212		212	30 p.c.	
	U. States		893		893		
			1,105		1,105		331.50
Yarn	U. Kingdom		66,018		61,287	20 p.c.	
	Canada		5,271		5,271		
	U. States		476		1,370		
	St. Pierre		5		5		
			71,770		67,933	13,586.60	
Zinc	United Kingdom		153		153	35 p.c.	
	Canada		125		125		
	U. States		303		303		
			581		581		203.35

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
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ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Admiralty Charts	U. Kingdom		335		335	33.50	10 p.c.
Animals: Import- ed by Agricult- ural Societies	Canada		12		12	1.20	10 p.c.
Boiler Plates	Canada		503		503		10 p.c.
	U. States		721		721		
			1,224		1,224	122.40	
Boards and Plank	U. Kingdom		572		572	57.20	10 p.c.
Indian Corn		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	233,003	7,787	233,003	7,787		10c. per
	U. States	274,900	8,942	274,900	8,942		100 lbs.
	Brazil	34,558	1,221	34,588	1,221		
	St. Pierre	100	3	100	3		
		542,591	17,953	542,591	17,953	542.59	
Machinery for Mining Purposes	U. Kingdom		50,206		50,206		10 p.c.
	Canada		225,018		225,018		
	U. States		124,039		124,039		
			399,263		399,263	39,926.30	
Material for Sheathing Vessels	U. Kingdom		698		698		10 p.c.
	B. W. Indies		49		49		
			747		747	74.70	
Molasses		Gals.		Gals.			
	Canada	96,888	93,914	96,888	93,914		5c. per
	B. W. Indies	672,773	706,637	672,773	706,637		gal.
	U. States	8,299	5,335	8,299	5,335		
	St. Pierre	40	54	40	54		
		778,000	805,940	778,000	805,940	38,900.00	

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the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Oil Cake, Meal, and Cattle Feeds		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	146,600	10,934	146,600	10,934		10c. per
	Canada	5,509,691	152,040	5,509,691	152,040		100 lbs.
	U. States	1,557,750	44,242	1,557,750	44,242		
		7,214,041	207,216	7,214,041	207,216	7,214.41	
Paper: Known as Solling Paper, etc	U. Kingdom		199		199		10 p.c.
	Canada		7,034		7,034		
	U. States		7,781		7,781		
				15,014		15,014	1,501.40
Shooks, Tins, &c. for manufacture of Tobacco	U. Kingdom		3,408		3,408		10 p.c.
	Canada		10,395		10,395		
	U. States		4,808		4,808		
				18,611		18,611	1,861.10
Stereotypes, Electrotypes, etc.	United Kingdom...		19		19		10 p.c.
	Canada		1,918		1,918		
	U. States		667		667		
				2,604		2,604	260.40
Unenumerated Articles	United Kingdom...		8,556		8,556		10 p.c.
	Canada		31,074		31,074		
	U. States		17,376		17,376		
	Holland		26		26		
	St. Pierre		4		4		
				57,036		57,036	22,814.40

Total Value of Dutiable Articles..... \$24,807,857 \$24,921,373

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
EXCISE: Butterine			Lbs. 4,624,242			92,484.84	2c. lb.
EXCISE: Cigarettes			64,565			209,836.25	\$3.25 lb.
EXCISE: Tobacco			592,576			201,475.84	34c. lb.

Interest on Bonds.....	\$ 10,637.41
Surtax on Revenue, 10 p.c. and 25 p.c.....	572,044.82
Sales Tax	35,814.50
Total Revenue	5,488,044.71

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Apparel of Brit- ish subjects dying abroad	U. Kingdom		84		84		Free
	Canada		336		336		
	U. States		2		2		
			422		422		
Animals for im- provement of Stock	United Kingdom		50		50		Free
	Canada		3,757		3,757		
	U. States		208		208		
			4,015		4,015		
Agricultural Im- plements	U. Kingdom		4,487		4,487		Free
	Canada		10,648		10,648		
	U. States		5,288		5,288		
	France		47		47		
	St. Pierre		8		8		
		20,478		20,478			
Aeroplanes	U. Kingdom		37,113		37,113		Free
	Canada		8,493		8,493		
	U. States		120		120		
			45,726		45,726		
Articles for use of the Governor	U. Kingdom		1,727		2,082		Free
	Canada		218		264		
	U. States		83		194		
	France		36		36		
	Portugal		60		60		
		2,124		2,636			
Articles for use of the Army and Navy	U. Kingdom		10,348		12,516		Free
	Canada		3,137		3,137		
	U. States		2,836		6,229		
	B. W. Indies		3,225		75		
			19,546		21,957		

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Articles for use of the Government	U. Kingdom		123,104		123,104		Free
	Canada		96,596		96,596		
	U. States		81,294		81,294		
			300,994		300,994		
Articles for use of Municipal Council	U. Kingdom		4,171		4,171		Free
	Canada		15,888		15,888		
	U. States		25,546		25,546		
			45,605		45,605		
Articles for use Foreign Consuls	Canada		135		135		Free
	U. States		6		6		
			141		141		
Articles for Religious purposes	U. Kingdom		22,320		22,320		Free
	Canada		52,410		52,753		
	U. States		25,006		25,006		
	Belgium		296		296		
	France		17		17		
	Spain		900		900		
	St. Pierre		231		231		
			101,180		101,523		
All Construction Material and Machinery for pulp Mills, etc.	U. Kingdom		37,394		37,394		Free
	Canada		90,038		90,038		
	U. States		61,873		61,873		
			189,305		189,305		
Artificial Limbs and Eyes	U. Kingdom		175		175		Free
	Canada		1,037		1,037		
	U. States		5,327		5,327		
			6,539		6,539		

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Bags, Barrels, etc of Nfld. Produce, returned	U. Kingdom		60		60		Free
	Canada		564		564		
	U. States		3,815		3,815		
	St. Pierre		416		416		
			4,855		4,855		
Books	U. Kingdom		30,605		30,605		Free
	Canada		23,176		23,176		
	U. States		8,435		8,435		
			62,216		62,216		
Bark, Cutch,	U. Kingdom		10,357		10,357		Free
	Canada		2,600		2,600		
	U. States		1,521		1,521		
			14,478		14,478		
Blocks, Straps, Galvanized	Canada		77		77		Free
	U. States		299		299		
			376		376		
Clothing for Charitable pur- poses	U. Kingdom		1,225		1,225		Free
	Canada		7,937		7,937		
	U. States		7,310		7,310		
			16,472		16,472		
Cotton Seed Oil for preservation of Fish	U. States		144		144		Free
Coal for Domes- tic purposes in Outports		Tons		Tons			Free
	Canada	35,335	270,653	35,335	270,653		
	U. States	2,322	57,646	2,322	57,646		
	St. Pierre	1	17	1	17		
		37,658	328,316	37,658	328,316		

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Copper Bitumen for manufacture of copper paint	Canada		1,500		1,500		Free
	U. States		6,025		6,025		
			7,525		7,525		
Corn for manufacture of brooms	Canada		328		328		Free
	U. States		4,590		4,590		
			4,918		4,918		
Cotton Yarn, Raw Cotton, etc.	U. Kingdom		10,758		10,758		Free
	Canada		4,786		4,786		
	U. States		235,480		235,480		
			251,024		251,024		
Crude petroleum	Canada		1,106		1,106		Free
	U. States		13,637		13,637		
			14,743		14,743		
Oil—Kerosene in wood packages		Gals.		Gals.			Free
	Canada	72,811	19,403	72,811	19,403		
	U. States	240,923	79,917	240,923	79,917		
		313,734	99,320	313,734	99,320		
Dominion Bldg. Corp. Association	United Kingdom		12		12		Free
	Canada		3,355		3,355		
	U. States		75		75		
			3,442		3,442		
Equipments for Brigades and Salvation Army	U. Kingdom		5,826		5,826		Free
	Canada		2,042		2,042		
	U. States		1,120		1,120		
			8,988		8,988		
Fish: British caught and cured	U. Kingdom		25		25		Free
	Canada		2,361		2,361		
	St. Pierre		1,531		1,531		
			3,917		3,917		

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
		Lbs.		Lbs.			
Fruit: Dried pro- duct of Greece	U. Kingdom	601	134	601	134	Free	
	Canada	900	252	900	252		
	U. States	34,487	5,124	34,487	5,124		
	Greece	106,120	22,106	106,120	22,106		
		142,108	27,616	142,108	27,616		
Globes, etc., for Schools	U. Kingdom		559		559	Free	
	Canada		25,678		25,678		
	U. States		4,786		4,786		
			31,023		31,023		
Hemp Yarn, Coir Yarn, Sisal	U. Kingdom		127,995		127,995	Free	
	U. States		22,302		22,302		
			150,297		150,297		
Hides: Raw	Canada		374		374	Free	
	U. States		100		100		
	St. Pierre		30		30		
			504		504		
Imperial Mfg. Co.	U. Kingdom		154		154	Free	
	Canada		580		580		
	U. States		515		515		
			1,249		1,249		
Lines & Twines	U. Kingdom		5,241		5,241	Free	
	Canada		2,466		2,466		
	U. States		52,801		52,801		
	St. Pierre		10		10		
			60,518		60,518		
Machinery for Local Industries	U. Kingdom		2,695		2,695	Free	
	Canada		2,056		2,056		
	U. States		6,228		6,228		
	France		54		54		
			11,033		11,033		

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Machinery for mining purposes	Canada		1,915		1,915		Free
Manures	U. Kingdom		4,449		4,449		Free
	Canada		3,649		3,649		
	U. States		4,794		4,794		
			12,892		12,892		
Motor Engines for Missionaries	Canada	No. 1	114	No. 1	114		Free
Material for Anglo-Am. Tel. Co.	United Kingdom		20,699		20,699		Free
	Canada		1,001		1,001		
	U. States		4,884		4,884		
			26,584		26,584		
Material for Avation Telephone Co.	U. Kingdom		94		94		Free
	Canada		37,835		37,835		
	U. States		71,623		71,623		
			109,552		109,552		
Material for Cold Storage Plants	U. Kingdom		607		607		Free
	Canada		18,065		18,065		
	U. States		18,641		18,641		
			37,313		37,313		
Material for Branch railways	United Kingdom		8,819		8,819		Free
	Canada		25,423		25,423		
	U. States		19,999		19,999		
			54,241		54,241		
Material for Imperial Lumber Co	Canada		149		149		Free
	U. States		219		219		
			368		368		

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Material for La- brador Product Ltd.	U. States		6,204		6,204		Free
Material for the St. Lawrence Timber Co.	Canada		478		478		Free
	U. States		10		10		
			488		488		
Material for Ter- ra Nova Sulphite Co.	U. Kingdom		4,299		4,299		Free
	Canada		63,454		63,454		
	U. States		86,046		86,046		
			153,799		153,799		
Material for Nfld. Knitting Mills	United Kingdom		12,846		12,846		Free
	Canada		2,689		2,689		
	U. States		19,756		19,756		
			35,291		35,291		
Material for Pub- lic Service Elec. Co.	Canada		487		487		Free
	U. States		4,040		4,040		
			4,527		4,527		
Printing paper, etc. for printers	U. Kingdom		884		884		Free
	Canada		11,029		11,029		
	U. States		40,340		40,340		
			52,253		52,253		
Material for Unit- ed Towns Elec Co	Canada		2,974		2,974		Free
	U. States		2,594		2,594		
			5,568		5,568		
Material for Riv- erside Woollen Mills	U. Kingdom		3,420		3,420		Free
	Canada		3,572		3,572		
	U. States		2,991		2,991		
			9,983		9,983		

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Material for Union Elec. Light & Power Co.	Canada		5,154		5,154		
	U. States		5,972		5,972		
			11,126		11,126		
Material for Western Union Tel. Co.	U. Kingdom		1,322		1,322		
	Canada		8		8		
	U. States		15,113		15,113		
			16,443		16,443		
Material for manufacture of Wire Nails	U. Kingdom		6,284		6,284		Free
	Canada		82,704		82,704		
			88,988		88,988		
Parchment, Wax Paper, etc. for Fish & Lobsters	Canada		3,232		3,232		Free
	U. States		777		777		
			4,009		4,009		
Pig-Iron	United Kingdom		18,723		18,723		Free
	Canada		17,716		17,716		
			36,439		36,439		
Plants, Trees, Seeds, etc.	U. Kingdom		4,273		4,273		Free
	Canada		9,899		9,899		
	U. States		6,053		6,053		
	France		25		25		
	Holland		2,270		2,270		
			22,520		22,520		
Salt—in bulk		Tons		Tons			
	U. Kingdom	1,877	23,604	1,877	23,604		Free
	Canada	967	14,261	967	14,261		
	U. States	612	9,542	612	9,542		
	B. W. Indies	2,959	14,118	2,959	14,118		
	F. W. Indies	140	1,233	140	1,233		
	France	310	830	310	830		
	St. Pierre	120	2,680	120	2,680		
	Germany	2,176	8,704	2,176	8,704		
	Italy	615	2,147	615	2,147		
	Portugal	15,185	81,291	15,185	81,291		
	Spain	12,837	53,304	12,837	53,304		
			37,798	211,714	37,798	211,714	

*General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
the 30th June, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quan- tities	Value	Quan- tities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Scientific Instruments	U. Kingdom		2,364		2,364		Free
	Canada		328		328		
	U. States		1,637		1,637		
			4,329		4,329		
Settlers Effects	U. Kingdom		16,326		16,326		Free
	Canada		38,801		38,801		
	U. States		7,975		7,975		
	St. Pierre		250		250		
			63,352		63,352		
Sand and Clay & China Clay	U. Kingdom		52,018		52,018		Free
	Canada		219		219		
	U. States		1,677		1,677		
			53,914		53,914		
Ships for Trade and Fishery		No.		No.			Free
	Canada	4	105,800	4	105,800		
	U. States	1	5,938	1	5,938		
	St. Pierre	1	250	1	250		
		6	111,988	6	111,988		
Sausage Casings	Canada		3,849		3,849		Free
	U. States		5,653		5,653		
			9,502		9,502		
Sulphur for manf. of Paper	U. States	Tons 3,531	90,048	Tons 3,531	90,048		Free
Supplies for Deep Sea and Moravian Missions	U. Kingdom		3,213		3,213		Free
	Canada		8,252		8,252		
	U. States		43,175		43,175		
			54,640		54,640		
Unmanufactured Wool	Canada		3,424		3,424		Free
	St. Pierre		70		70		
			3,494		3,494		

General Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended the 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries Whence Imported	IMPORTED		HOME CONSUMPTION		DUTY	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value	Gross Amount Received in Currency	Rate
Wire for Boots & Shoes	Canada		541		541		Free
	U. States		172		172		
			713		713		
Butterine Manf.—Oils	Canada		4,819		4,819		Free
	U. States		359,687		359,687		
			364,506		364,506		
Butterine manufacture Lard	Canada		5,364		5,364		Free
	U. States		235,580		235,580		
			240,944		240,944		
Butterine manufacture, sundries	United Kingdom...		3,548		3,548		Free
	Canada		508		508		
	U. States		4,738		4,738		
			8,794		8,794		
Tobacco manufacture—Leaf	U. States	795,231	333,183	795,231	333,183		Free
Tobacco manufacture, sundries	U. Kingdom		267		267		Free
	Canada		213		213		
	U. States		20,603		20,603		
			21,083		21,083		

Total Value of Free Articles..... \$8,101,870

Total Value of the Imports into the Dominion of Newfoundland from each Country for the Year ended June 30th, 1921.

COUNTRIES	Dutiable Articles	Free Articles	Total
United Kingdom	\$2,605,627	\$624,678	\$3,230,305
Canada	13,709,648	1,131,913	14,841,561
B. W. Indies	777,016	17,343	794,359
Ceylon	149,964		149,964
India	399		399
Straits Settlements	3,887		3,887
Austria	230		230
Belgium	16,763	296	17,059
China	5		5
Brazil	2,184		2,184
Denmark	73		73
France	18,415	1,009	19,424
St. Pierre	7,713	3,962	11,675
Foreign W. Indies	1,006	1,233	2,239
Germany	486	8,704	9,190
Holland	7,033	2,270	9,303
Italy	502	2,147	2,646
Greece		22,106	22,106
Japan	20,333		20,333
Norway	18,044		18,044
Portugal	24,274	81,351	105,625
Spain	23,545	54,204	77,749
Sweden	5,451		5,451
Switzerland	9,669		9,669
United States	7,405,590	2,150,654	9,556,244
	\$24,807,857	\$4,101,870	\$28,909,727

*General Exports from the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
June 30th, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Antlers		No.		No.			
	United Kingdom...	14	.....	14	1,275	.....	1,275
	Canada	3	.....	3	19	.....	19
	U. States	36	.....	36	494	.....	494
		53	.....	53	1,788	.....	1,788
Aeroplanes	U. Kingdom	No.	1	No.	10,000		10,000
Beef			Brls.	Brls.			
	Canada		43	43	1,020		1,020
	U. States		10	10	250		250
			53	53	1,270		1,270
Berries			Brls.	Brls.			
	United Kingdom...	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
	Canada	225	.....	225	2,099	.....	2,099
	U. States	2,923	.....	2,923	27,962	.....	27,962
		3,149	.....	3,149	30,066	.....	30,066
Berries, Canned			Cases	Cases			
	United Kingdom...	1	.....	1	10	.....	10
	Canada	8	.....	8	132	.....	132
	U. States	1	.....	1	15	.....	15
		10	.....	10	157	.....	157
Biscuits			Lbs.	Lbs.			
	United Kingdom	350	.....	350	38	.....	38
	Canada	19,297	.....	19,297	1,775	.....	1,775
	U. States	9,333	.....	9,333	754	.....	754
		28,980	.....	28,980	2,567	.....	2,567
Boats			No.	No.			
	Canada	32	.....	32	12,445	.....	12,445
	U. States	1	.....	1	75	.....	75
		33	.....	33	12,520	.....	12,520

*General Exports from the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
June 30th, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Books	U. Kingdom					1,005	1,005
	Canada					2,868	2,868
	U. States					548	548
	St. Pierre					18	18
						4,439	4,439
Butter		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	3,196		3,196	1,603		1,603
	U. States	22		22	13		13
	St. Pierre	7,926		7,926	3,586		3,586
		11,144		11,144	5,202		5,202
Caplin—dried		Brls.		Brls.			
	U. Kingdom	136		136	1,451		1,451
	Canada	197		197	1,226		1,226
	U. States	5		5	22		22
	St. Pierre	32		32	111		111
	Greece	6		6	30		30
	Spain	97		97	693		693
	473		473	3,533		3,533	
Caplin—Fresh		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	80		80	4		4
	Canada	10		10	1		1
	U. States	200		200	14		14
		290		290	19		19
Caplin Smoked	U. Kingdom				8		8
	Canada				27		27
	U. States				1		1
	B. W. Indies				3		3
					39		39
Casks—empty			No.	No.			
	Canada		934	934	2,278		2,278
	U. States		5,877	5,877	9,973		9,973
	B. W. Indies		25	25	25		25
			6,836	6,836	12,276		12,276

General Exports from the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
June 30th, 1921.

ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Cod Roes		Brls.		Brls.	\$	\$	\$
	Canada	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
	U. States	130	.....	130	2,015	.....	2,015
	France	45	.....	45	720	.....	720
	St. Pierre	667	.....	667	8,242	.....	8,242
		843	.....	843	10,982	.....	10,982
Coin	Canada .....		.....			32	32
	U. States .....		.....			1,859	1,859
			.....			1,891	1,891
Cordage		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	1,095	.....	1,095	41	.....	41
	U. States	5,007	.....	5,007	502	.....	502
		6,102	.....	6,102	543	.....	543
Dogs		No.		No.			
	Canada	3	.....	3	55	.....	55
	U. States	9	.....	9	205	.....	205
		12	.....	12	260	.....	260
Dry Goods	U. Kingdom .....		.....			100,757	100,757
	Canada .....		.....			16,121	16,121
	U. States .....		.....			9,560	9,560
	St. Pierre .....		.....			605	605
						127,043	127,043
Eels, pickled	U. States	Brls.	125	Brls.	125	1,320	1,320
Eels, Fresh	U. States	Lbs.	7,855	Lbs.	7,855	628	628
Feathers		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	United Kingdom...	100	.....	100	20	.....	20
	Canada	297	.....	297	36	.....	36
		397	.....	397	56	.....	56
Fish—Meal	Canada	Sacks	2	Sacks	2	8	8

*General Exports from the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
June 30th, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Codfish Smoked	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 5,628	.....	Lbs. 5,628	642	.....	642
	Canada	514	.....	514	59	.....	59
		6,142	.....	6,142	701	.....	701
Codfish, boneless	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 24,688	.....	Lbs. 24,688	3,726	.....	3,726
	U. States	122	.....	122	24	.....	24
		24,810	.....	24,810	3,750	.....	3,750
Codfish, canned	U. Kingdom	Cases 311	.....	Cases 311	2,702	.....	2,702
	Canada	44	.....	44	797	.....	797
	Argentine Rep.....	1	.....	1	30	.....	30
	Spain	5	.....	5	75	.....	75
	U. States	4	.....	4	33	.....	33
		365	.....	365	3,637	.....	3,637
Codfish—Fresh	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 14,384	.....	Lbs. 14,384	719	.....	719
	Canada	30,996	.....	30,996	800	.....	800
	U. States	399	.....	399	40	.....	40
		45,779	.....	45,779	1,559	.....	1,559
Codfish, Pickled	U. Kingdom	Qtls. 6,168	.....	Qtls. 6,168	41,371	.....	41,371
	Canada	6,888	.....	6,888	34,141	.....	34,141
	U. States	17,029	.....	17,029	81,888	.....	81,888
	Belgium	200	.....	200	1,800	.....	1,800
	Holland	160	.....	160	1,297	.....	1,297
		30,445	30,445	160,497	160,497

*General Exports from the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
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ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Fish, Dried Cod		Qtls.		Qtls.			
	U. Kingdom	55,850	.....	55,850	546,274	.....	546,274
	Canada	56,622	.....	56,622	499,457	.....	499,457
	B. W. Indies.....	124,760	.....	124,760	1,036,731	.....	1,036,731
	Malta	150	.....	150	1,500	.....	1,500
	Brazil	190,521	.....	190,521	2,263,423	.....	2,263,423
	Columbia	32	.....	32	495	.....	495
	Costa Rica	98	.....	98	1,165	.....	1,165
	F. W. Indies	25,460	.....	25,460	233,302	.....	233,302
	Greece	89,019	.....	89,019	802,985	.....	802,985
	Italy	111,919	.....	111,919	1,042,651	.....	1,042,651
	Panama	32	.....	32	510	.....	510
	Peru	5	.....	5	56	.....	56
	Portugal	378,097	.....	378,097	3,748,169	.....	3,748,169
	Spain	310,158	.....	310,158	2,936,877	.....	2,936,877
U. States	21,069	.....	21,069	221,359	.....	221,359	
		1,363,792	.....	1,363,792	13,334,954	.....	13,334,954
Flour			Brls.	Brls.			
	U. Kingdom		4	4	60	.....	60
	Canada		250	250	3,853	.....	3,853
			254	254	3,913	.....	3,913
Furs	U. Kingdom				90,904	.....	90,904
	Canada				11,725	.....	90,904
	U. States				79,034	.....	79,034
					181,663	.....	181,663
Game	U. Kingdom				43	.....	43
	U. States				28	.....	28
					71	.....	71
Groceries	United Kingdom...				75	.....	75
	Canada				1,715	.....	1,715
	U. States				454	.....	454
	St. Pierre				73	.....	73
					2,317	.....	2,317

*General Exports from the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
June 30th, 1921.*

ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Haddock, Salted		Qtls.		Qtls.			
	U. Kingdom	200	.....	200	2,222	.....	2,222
	Canada	320	.....	320	2,118	.....	2,118
	B. W. Indies	2,359	.....	2,359	15,247	.....	15,247
	U. States	42	.....	42	330	.....	330
	F. W. Indies	1,098	.....	1,098	8,029	.....	8,029
	Italy	698	.....	698	4,602	.....	4,602
	Portugal	4,166	.....	4,166	27,825	.....	27,825
	Spain	2,033	.....	2,033	17,270	.....	17,270
		10,916	.....	10,916	77,643	.....	77,643
Haddock, fresh		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	2,300	.....	2,300	115	.....	115
Halibut, Fresh		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	102,322	.....	102,322	14,304	.....	14,304
	Canada	186,923	.....	186,923	21,870	.....	21,870
	U. States	19,591	.....	19,591	1,577	.....	1,577
		308,836	.....	308,836	38,751	.....	38,751
Halibut, Canned		Cases		Cases			
	U. States	10	.....	10	168	.....	168
	Canada	5	.....	5	75	.....	75
		15	.....	15	243	.....	243
Hardware							
	U. Kingdom .....		.....			2,025	2,025
	Canada .....		.....			7,934	7,934
	U. States .....		.....			6,057	6,057
	Norway .....		.....			300	300
	St. Pierre .....		.....			3,710	3,710
			.....			20,026	20,026
Hides							
	Canada .....		.....			621	621
	U. States .....		.....			17,820	17,820
			.....			18,441	18,441
Herring in Bulk		Brls.		Brls.			
	Canada	2,767	.....	2,767	10,214	.....	10,214
	U. States	6,633	.....	6,633	22,582	.....	22,582
			9,400	9,400	32,796

*General Exports from the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
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ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Herring, Frozen		Brls.		Brls.			
	Canada	2,090		2,090	8,086		8,036
	U. States	10,366		10,366	37,830		37,830
		12,456		12,456	45,916		45,916
Herring, pickled		Brls.		Brls.			
	U. Kingdom	1,641		1,641	13,096		13,096
	Canada	30,415		30,415	176,136		176,186
	B. W. Indies	9,228		9,228	59,738		59,733
	U. States	36,400		36,400	392,090		392,090
	F. W. Indies	548		548	4,338		4,338
		78,232		78,232	645,398		645,398
Herring, smoked	U. Kingdom				210		210
	Canada				507		507
	U. States				278		278
	B. W. Indies				50		50
	F. W. Indies				220		220
	Spain				5		5
					1,270		1,270
Horses		No.		No.			
	Canada	123		123	13,110		13,110
Household effects	United Kingdom					7,300	7,800
	Canada					41,068	41,068
	B. W. Indies					5,000	5,000
	U. States					17,379	17,379
	South Africa					60	60
	St. Pierre					368	368
					71,175	71,175	
Iron—old	Canada				5,486		850,506
	U. States				50		50
					5,536		850,556
Jewellery	U. Kingdom				350		350
	Canada				16,945		16,945
	U. States				395		395
					17,690		17,690

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ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Junk	Canada					8,289	8,289
	St. Pierre					12	12
						8,301	8,301
Laths & Shingles	Canada	547		547	2,735		2,735
	St. Pierre	85		85	341		341
		632		632	3,076		3,000
Leather	U. States					1,085	1,085
Leatherware	U. Kingdom					120	120
	Canada				165	1,374	1,539
					165	4,997	5,162
Limestone		Tons		Tons			
	Canada	93,400		93,400	46,700		46,700
	U. States	1		1	5		5
		93,401		93,401	46,705		46,705
Lines & twines	Canada				386	399	785
	U. States					2,063	2,063
						2,462	2,488
Ling		Qtls.		Qtls.			
	Canada	756		756	4,536		4,536
	B. W. Indies	133		133	932		932
	F. W. Indies	21		21	148		148
	Portugal	738		738	5,216		5,216
	Spain	144		144	1,316		1,316
		1,792		1,792	12,148		12,148
Lobsters—		Cases		Cases			
	U. Kingdom	5,077		5,077	119,615		119,615
	Canada	5,565		5,565	136,209		136,209
	B. W. Indies	6		6	120		120
	U. States	1,124		1,124	31,494		31,494
	Brazil	2		2	50		50
	Denmark	30		30	1,080		1,080
	Greece	110		110	3,410		3,410
	St. Pierre	530		530	12,826		12,826
Spain	6		6	150		150	
		12,450		12,450	304,954		304,954

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ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Lobsters, Fresh		No.		No.			
	U. Kingdom	195		195	59		59
	Canada	827		827	124		124
	U. States	178		178	32		32
		1,200		1,200	215		215
Lumber		Feet					
	U. Kingdom	1,000,054		1,000,054	43,541		43,541
	B. W. Indies	25,000		25,000	1,500		1,500
	U. States	532,754		532,754	22,241		22,241
	St. Pierre	123,000		123,000	3,553		3,553
		1,680,808		1,680,808	70,835		70,835
Machinery	U. Kingdom					1,869	1,869
	Canada					14,119	14,119
	B. W. Indies					200	200
	U. States					11,311	11,311
						27,499	27,499
Medicine	Canada					1,668	1,668
	U. States					96	96
						1,764	1,764
Metal—old	United Kingdom					200	200
	Canada					4,971	4,971
	U. States					250	250
						5,421	5,421
Mineral—Iron		Tons		Tons			
	U. Kingdom	27,150		27,150	73,725		78,725
	Canada	460,644		460,644	506,708		506,708
	Holland	26,409		26,409	41,143		41,143
		514,203		514,203	621,576		621,576
Mineral, Manganese		Tons		Tons			
	U. States	378		378	3,780		3,780

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ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Mineral, Copper	Canada	Tons 3		Tons 3	392		392
Mineral— Samples	U. Kingdom				28		28
	U. States				49		49
					77		77
Miscellaneous Articles	U. Kingdom				8,332		8,332
	Canada				27,958		27,958
	U. States				26,948		26,948
	B. W. Indies				692		692
	F. W. Indies				7		7
	Italy				5		5
	St. Pierre				3,828		3,828
					67,770		67,770
Motor Cars	U. Kingdom		No. 14	No. 14		31,060	31,060
	Canada		1	1		3,800	3,800
			15	15		34,860	34,860
Motor Engines	Canada		No. 12	No. 12		2,527	2,527
	U. States		1	1		368	368
	St. Pierre		1	1		400	400
			14	14		3,295	3,295
Molasses	Canada	Gals. 2,914		Gals. 2,914		2,888	2,888
Moving Picture Films	Canada					5,615	5,615
	U. States					23,560	23,560
						29,175	29,175
Musical Instru- ments	United Kingdom					181	181
	Canada					750	750
	U. States					750	750
						570	570
					1,501	1,501	

*General Exports from the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
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ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Oil—Cod		Tuns		Tuns			
	U. Kingdom	285		285	53,362		53,362
	Canada	237		237	45,592		45,592
	B. W. Indies	3		3	889		889
	U. States	2,411		2,411	374,521		374,521
		2,936		2,936	474,364		474,364
Oil, Refined Cod		Gals.		Gals.			
	U. Kingdom	6,156		6,156	7,311		7,311
	Canada	10,755		10,755	21,499		21,499
	U. States	28,795		28,795	51,046		51,046
	Greece	125		125	63		63
	Italy	125		125	63		63
		45,956		45,956	79,982		79,982
Oil—Seal		Tuns		Tuns			
	U. Kingdom	503		503	125,070		125,070
	Canada	146		146	33,500		33,500
	U. States	838		838	89,852		89,852
		1,487		1,487	248,422		248,422
Oil—Whale		Tuns		Tuns			
	United Kingdom...	1		1	107		107
	Canada	33		33	5,745		5,745
		34		34	5,852		5,852
Oils—Oleo	U. States				80		80
Oils—Gasolene	Canada		Gals.	Gals.		1,230	1,230
			1,591	1,591			
Paper		Tons		Tons			
	U. Kingdom	61,449		61,449	4,585,857		4,585,557
	Canada	29		29	4,756		4,756
	U. States	833		833	55,969		55,969
			62,311		62,311	4,646,582		4,046,582
Pulp		Tons		Tons			
	United Kingdom..	24,521		24,521	211,856		211,856
	U. States	2,317		2,317	34,153		34,153
		26,838		26,838	246,009		246,009

*General Exports from the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
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ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Pit Props	U. Kingdom	Cords 210		Cords 210	3,570		3,570
Pollock	Canada	Qtls. 15		Qtls. 15	90		90
Poultry	Canada				37		37
	St. Pierre				36		36
					73		73
Pork	Canada		Brls. 14	Brls. 14		480	480
	U. States		88	88		3,414	3,414
			102	102		3,894	3,894
Sacks	Canada					20,854	20,854
	U. States					80	80
						20,934	20,934
Salt	Canada		Tons 284	Tons 284		5,062	5,062
Sheep	St. Pierre	No. 20		No. 20	192		192
Salmon, Fresh	U. Kingdom	Lbs. 409,910		Lbs. 409,710	69,930		69,930
	Canada	177,724		177,724	21,115		21,115
	U. States	9,086		9,086	919		919
		596,520		596,520	91,964		91,964
Salmon, Pickled	United Kingdom...	Tcs. 356		Tcs. 356	10,525		10,525
	Canada	1,333		1,333	33,745		33,745
	B. W. Indies	329		329	8,737		8,737
	Malta	50		50	2,160		2,160
	U. States	717		717	20,361		20,361
	Colombia	6		6	250		250
	France	17		17	510		510
	Greece	279		279	8,370		8,370
	Holland	25		25	790		790
	Panama	1		1	55		55
		3,113		3,113	85,503		85,503

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ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Salmon—		Cases		Cases	\$	\$	\$
	U. Kingdom	201	118	319	3,239	1,947	5,186
	Canada	863		863	12,203		12,203
	B. W. Indies	11		11	115		115
	U. States	45	640	685	725	2,560	3,285
	Spain	6		6	100		100
	St. Pierre	16		16	182		182
		1,142	758	1,900	16,564	4,507	21,071
Salmon, Smoked	Canada				67		67
	U. States				8		8
					75		75
Seals, Dressed		No.		No.			
	U. Kingdom	2		2	22		22
	Canada	1		1	10		10
	U. States	7		7	85		85
		10		10	117		117
Seal Skins		No.		No.			
	U. Kingdom	47,412		47,412	67,974		67,974
	Canada	57		57	128		128
	U. States	52,649		52,649	79,833		79,833
		100,118		100,118	147,935		147,935
Smelts, Fresh		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	3,194		3,194	311		311
	U. States	168,193		168,193	17,090		17,090
		171,387		171,387	17,401		17,401
Sounds, Tongues Pickled		Brls.		Brls.			
	U. Kingdom	5		5	100		100
	Canada	130		130	1,432		1,432
	U. States	136		136	1,336		1,336
		271		271	2,868		2,868
Sounds and Tongues, canned		Cases		Cases			
	Canada	14		14	141		141
	U. States	8		8	104		104
	B. W. Indies	1		1	15		15
	Brazil	1		1	18		18
		24		24	278		278

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ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Squids, Dried		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	Canada	66,740		66,740	8,788		8,788
	B. W. Indies.....	1,900		1,900	170		170
	U. States	20,528		20,528	2,144		2,144
		89,168		89,168	11,102		11,102
Stationery	United Kingdom...					74	74
	Canada					1,022	1,022
	U. States					5,933	5,933
	St. Pierre					310	310
					7,339		7,339
Stearine		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	United Kingdom...	134,245		134,245	6,565		6,565
	Canada	8,763		8,763	423		423
	U. States	16,500		16,500	840		840
		159,508		159,508	7,828		7,828
Steel Barrels and Gas Tubes	United Kingdom					75	75
	Canada					22,613	22,613
	U. States					27,606	27,606
						50,294		50,294
Tobacco	U. States		Lbs. 299	Lbs. 299		527	527
Trout, Pickled		Brls.		Brls.			
	U. Kingdom	1		1	15		15
	Canada	194		194	1,247		3,247
	B. W. Indies	148		148	1,453		1,453
	U. States	600		600	7,035		7,035
		943		943	11,750		11,750
Trout, Smoked		Lbs.		Lbs.			
	U. Kingdom	7,700		7,700	770		770
	Canada	28		28	2		2
		7,728		7,728	772		772

*General Exports from the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended
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ARTICLES	Countries to which Exported	QUANTITIES			VALUE IN CURRENCY		
		Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign, & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total	Produce & Manufactures of the Colony	British, Foreign & other Colonial Produce & Manufactures	Total
Turbot, Fresh	United Kingdom...	Lbs. 672	.....	Lbs. 672	47	.....	47
Turbot, Salted	Canada	Brls. 5,128	.....	Brls. 5,128	54,537	.....	54,537
	St. Pierre	2	.....	2	16	.....	16
		5,130	.....	5,130	54,553	.....	54,553
Vegetables	Canada				153	.....	153
	U. States				6	.....	6
	St. Pierre				15	.....	15
					174	.....	174
Whale Bone	U. Kingdom				400	.....	400
	U. States				40	.....	40
					440	.....	440
Wine—Port	U. Kingdom		Gals. 1,481	Gals. 1,481	6,755	.....	6,755
	Canada		247	247	1,056	.....	1,056
	B. W. Indies		50	50	219	.....	219
			1,778	1,778	8,030	.....	8,030
Wood & Veneer	U. Kingdom				201	.....	201
	Canada				8,850	.....	8,850
	U. States				5,657	.....	5,657
	F. W. Indies				332	.....	332
	St. Pierre				2,113	.....	2,113
					17,153	.....	17,153

Total Exports \$21,944,369 \$496,898 \$22,441,267

Exports from the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1921, may be classified as follows:—

Products of the Fisheries	\$15,943,490
Products of Agriculture	32,306
Products of the Forest	306,520
Products of the Mine	672,530
Manufactures (local)	4,927,335
Game	1,859
Wines	8,030
Coin	1,891
Old Metal	10,957
Junk	12,905
Miscellaneous	523,444
	\$22,441,267

A Comparative Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Years ended 30th June, 1920 and 30th June, 1921, showing Increase and Decrease for the Year ended June 30th, 1920.

ARTICLES	1919-20	1920-21	Increase	Decrease
Ale, Porter, Cider	6,699 Gals.	5,562 gals.	.....	1,137 gals.
Animals: Horses	740 No.	844 No.	104 No.	.....
Oxen and Cows	2,493 No.	1,691 No.	.....	802 No.
Sheep, Pigs, Calves	1,192 No.	1,258 No.	66 No.	.....
Pigs and Lambs	954 No.	846 No.	.....	108 No.
Apples, green	34,651 Brls.	23,326 brls.	.....	11,325 brls.
Apples, dried	232,626 lbs.	77,218 lbs.	.....	155,408 lbs.
Artificial Limbs & Eyes	\$31,606.00	\$6,539.00	.....	\$25,067.00
Beans	1,012,704 lbs.	1,607,716 lbs.	595,012 lbs.	.....
Biscuits, Soda & Pilot..	12,297 lbs.	14,486 lbs.	2,189 lbs.	.....
Butter and Oleo	578,282 lbs.	536,513 lbs.	.....	41,769 lbs.
Buckwheat	42,085 lbs.	44,706 lbs.	2,621 lbs.	.....
Bacon, Ham, Sausages..	950,832 lbs.	791,321 lbs.	.....	159,511 lbs.
Beef in Barrels	37,579 brls.	28,974 brls.	.....	8,605 brls.
Brick	167,100 No.	99,863 No.	.....	67,237 No.
Bait	\$100.00	.....	.....	\$100.00
Cake	71,410 lbs.	73,728 lbs.	2,318 lbs.	.....
Candles	37,468 lbs.	41,756 lbs.	4,288 lbs.	.....
Cheese	670,455 lbs.	512,997 lbs.	.....	157,458 lbs.
Coal	309,019 tons	32,494 tons	15,075 tons	.....
Chicory	1,520 lbs.	2,179 lbs.	659 lbs.	.....
Coffee, green	5,825 lbs.	15,092 lbs.	9,267 lbs.	.....
Coffee roasted & ground	42,185 lbs.	24,208 lbs.	.....	17,977 lbs.
Confectionery	1,110,595 lbs.	582,253 lbs.	.....	528,342 lbs.
Cocoa, Chocolate	69,327 lbs.	65,800 lbs.	.....	3,527 lbs.
Cordage	523,125 lbs.	121,867 lbs.	.....	401,268 lbs.
Cigars	9,130 lbs.	8,010 lbs.	.....	1,120 lbs.
Cigarettes	3,714 lbs.	3,208 lbs.	.....	506 lbs.
Cotton Yarn, Hemp	\$348,381.00	\$401,321.00	\$52,940.00	.....
Cotton Seed — Oleo Oil	\$681,624.00	\$364,650.00	.....	\$316,974.00
Canned Meats	671,186 lbs.	227,458 lbs.	.....	443,728 lbs.
Deep Sea Mission	\$39,292.00	\$54,640.00	\$15,348.00	.....
Eggs	125,397 doz.	132,791 doz.	7,394 doz.	.....
Feathers	47,795 lbs.	36,028 lbs.	.....	11,767 lbs.
Fish	\$24,131.00	\$3,917.00	.....	\$20,214.00
Fruit, dried	1,788,986 lbs.	470,607 lbs.	.....	1,318,379 lbs.
Fresh Meat & Poultry..	2,453,042 lbs.	1,779,399 lbs.	.....	673,643 lbs.
Flour	443,854 brls.	303,675 brls.	.....	140,179 brls.
Hay	7,821 tons	10,357 tons	2,536 tons	.....
Hides	\$12,514.00	\$504.00	.....	\$12,110.00
Herring Barrels	4,494 No.	324 No.	.....	4,170 No.
Indian Meal	11,503 brls.	17,378 brls.	5,875 brls.	.....
Jams, Jellies, Preserves	259,542 lbs.	123,067 lbs.	.....	136,475 lbs.
Lumber, dressed	1,393 M.	859 M.	.....	534 M.
Lumber, rough	2,860 M.	2,753 M.	.....	107 M.
Lumber, Hardwood	637 M.	110 M.	.....	527 M.
Lime—Bushels	3,495 bush	1,859 bush	.....	1,636 bush.
Lines and Twines	\$281,354.00	\$60,518.00	.....	\$220,836.00
Lard for Butterine Mfg.	\$421,885.00	240,944.00	.....	\$180,941.00

A Comparative Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Years ended 30th June, 1920, and 30th June, 1921, showing Increase and Decrease for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	1919-20	1920-21	Increase	Decrease
All construction material & machinery for pulp & paper mills	\$123,404.00	\$189,305.00	\$65,901.00	.....
Milk	1,793,013 lbs.	1,056,582 lbs.	.....	736,431 lbs.
Material for tobacco mf.	\$17,808.00	\$21,083.00	\$3,275.00	.....
Material for Butterine Mfg.	\$7,609.00	\$8,794.00	\$1,185.00	.....
Molasses	1,056,165 gals.	778,000 gals.	.....	278,165 gals.
Motors	3,384 No.	387 No.	.....	2,997 No.
Nails	771,994 lbs.	719,511 lbs.	.....	52,483 lbs.
Nuts, dessicated	47,106 No.	9,107 No.	.....	37,999 No.
Oils, Kerosene	2,020,726 gals.	1,237,437 gals.	.....	783,289 gals.
Oils, lubricating	136,073 gals.	147,686 gals.	11,613 gals	.....
Oils, Gasolene	1,234,804 gals.	753,943 gals.	.....	480,861 gals.
Oakum	89,639 lbs.	65,900 lbs.	.....	23,739 lbs.
Oats	561,009 bush	613,382 bush	52,373 bush.	.....
Oatmeal & Rolled Oats	4,440 brls.	4,711 brls.	271 brls.	.....
Pork in barrels	28,034 brls.	19,211 brls.	.....	8,823 brls.
Pigs Heads	3,433 brls.	3,909 brls.	476 brls.	.....
Peas, round	1,820 brls.	2,665 brls.	845 brls.	.....
Peas, Split and dried....	1,035,009 lbs.	898,425 lbs.	.....	136,584 lbs.
Rice	236,109 lbs.	525,458 lbs.	289,349 lbs.	.....
Shingles and Laths	3,625 M.	882 M.	.....	2,743 M.
Straw	122 tons	54 tons	.....	68 tons
Spirits—Alcohol	7 gals.	232 gals.	225 gals.	.....
Cordials	40 gals.	100 gals.	60 gals.	.....
Brandy	2,560 gals.	1,706 gals.	.....	854 gals.
Whiskey	4,678 gals.	14,370 gals.	9,692 gals.	.....
Gin	150 gals.	600 gals.	450 gals.	.....
Rum	6,390 gals.	11,810 gals.	5,420 gals.	.....
Stoves	3,051 No.	1,671 No.	.....	1,380 No.
Sugar	13,974,982 lbs.	7,933,845 lbs.	.....	6,041,137 lbs.
Salt for Fishery	66,541 tons	37,798 tons	.....	28,743 tons
Soap, Common laundry	1,545,194 lbs.	887,783 lbs.	.....	657,411 lbs.
Tea	1,440,671 lbs.	879,405 lbs.	.....	561,266 lbs.
Timber	947 tons	1,634 tons	687 tons	.....
Tobacco, manufactured	199,758 lbs.	169,135 lbs.	.....	30,623 lbs.
Tobacco, leaf and stem	780,402 lbs.	795,231 lbs.	14,829 lbs.	.....
Vegetables: Cabbage ...	655,679 lbs.	859,812 lbs.	204,133 lbs.	.....
Turnips	41,454 bush	33,409 bush.	.....	8,045 bush.
Potatoes	154,741 bush	108,597 bush.	.....	46,144 bush.
Vinegar	1,801 gals.	733 gals.	.....	1,068 gals.
Wines: Champagne	60 gals.	320 gals.	260 gals.	.....
Port and Madeira ...	8,886 gals.	4,624 gals.	.....	4,262 gals.
Sherry	123 gals	150 gals.	27 gals.	.....
Claret	40 gals.	100 gals.	60 gals.	.....
Wool: unmanufactured	\$12,763.00	\$3,494.00	.....	\$9,269.00

A Comparative Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Years ended 30th June, 1920, and 30th June, 1921, showing Increase and Decrease for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

ARTICLES	1919-1920	1920-1921	Increase	Decrease
Material for Branch Railway.....	68,550.00	54,241.00		14,309.00
“ Wire Nails	90,156.00	88,988.00		1,168.00
“ Anglo Telegraph Co.	10,537.00	26,584.00	16,047.00	
“ Riverside Woollen Mills.....	29,632.00	9,983.00		19,649.00
“ Western Union Tele- graph Co.	15,450.00	16,443.00	993.00	
“ Union Electric Light and Power Company	13,088.00	11,126.00		1,962.00
“ Cold Storage Plant	18,144.00	37,313.00	19,169.00	
“ Knitting Mills	44,244.00	35,291.00		8,953.00
“ St. Lawrence Timber & Pulp Company	9,224.00	488.00		8,953.00
“ United Towns Electrical Company	19,687.00	5,568.00		14,119.00
“ Public Service Electric Light Co.	15,784.00	4,527.00		11,257.00
Imperial Manufacturing Co.	472.00	1,249.00	777.00	
Avalon Telephone Company	8,325.00	109,552.00	101,227.00	
Imperial Lumber Company	2,391.00	368.00		2,023.00
Terra Nova Sulphite Co.	3,771.00	153,799.00	150,028.00	
Sulphur	tons 2,880	tons 3,531	tons 651	
Merchandise:				
Paying 75 per cent.....	700.00	786.00	86.00	
“ 60 per cent.....	102.00	9.00		93.00
“ 50 per cent.....	82,557.00	87,409.00	4,852.00	
“ 45 per cent.....	1,704,165.00	792,699.00		911,466.00
“ 40 per cent.....	3,328,969.00	1,937,803.00		1,391,166.00
“ 35 per cent.....	5,578,276.00	2,870,438.00		2,707,838.00
“ 30 per cent.....	1,245,787.00	1,302,787.00	1,302,852.00	57,065.00
“ 25 per cent.....	962,774.00	898,745.00		64,019.00
“ 20 per cent.....	819,380.00	308,314.00		511,066.00
“ 15 per cent.....	529,770.00	297,049.00		232,721.00
“ 10 per cent.....	1,318,018.00	934,991.00		383,027.00
“ 5 per cent.....	130,195.00	48,433.00		81,762.00

*A Comparative Statement of Revenue received at each Outport for the
Years 1919-1920 and 1920-1921.*

PORTS	Year ending June 30, 1920	Year ending June 30, 1921
Aguathuna	\$9,609.06	\$5,791.79
Argentia	53.51	9.82
Avondale .....	.....	1,082.44
Badger Brook	21,455.39	27,863.54
Bay Bulls	520.87	63.13
Bay L'Argent	290.80	6.58
Bay Roberts	5,024.43	6,936.19
Belleoram	13,261.87	4,428.21
Bell Island	121,866.63	103,059.01
Bishop's Falls	12,318.14	45,479.64
Blanc Sablon	74.31	2,092.32
Bonavista	28,983.73	15,065.91
Bonne Bay	32,141.31	13,291.31
Botwood	22,693.59	84,781.70
Brigus	4,323.02	2,138.48
Britannia	138.50	37.23
Burgeo	17,802.69	5,853.80
Burin	62,413.05	28,443.17
Cape Broyle	851.89	1,044.06
Carbonear	59,066.46	40,589.54
Cartwright	8,047.87	5,403.14
Catalina	5,042.61	1,987.70
Change Islands	710.50	2,535.25
Channel	9,978.35	7,169.44
Clareville	11,440.40	7,821.91
Codroy	2,351.97	729.55
Conche Hr.	3,030.68	1,502.02
Curling	47,688.00	32,739.76
Exploits	3,611.79	1,188.26
Ferryland	298.10	159.43
Flower's Cove	774.57	983.23
Fogo	11,067.62	6,484.43
Fortune	24,909.31	13,083.71
Freshwater	1,901.30	1,005.10
Gambo	1,395.32	.....
Garnish	240.36	283.77
Gaultois	5,828.59	2,287.53
Glenwood	211.85	.....
Glovertown .....	.....	7,838.05
Grand Bank	98,861.47	41,584.85
Grand Falls	219,834.66	308,661.94
Greenspond	1,942.27	264.67
Hant's Harbor	1,158.72	428.29
Harbor Breton	5,928.08	2,142.04
Harbor Buffett	12,356.82	2,379.10
Harbor Grace	47,852.75	30,140.54
Harbor Main	327.86	415.95
Heart's Content	5,991.88	10,052.41
Hermitage	3,403.39	1,812.27
Herring Neck	765.31	387.73

*A Comparative Statement of Revenue received at each Outport for the
Years 1919-1920 and 1920-1921.*

PORTS	Year ending June 30, 1920	Year ending June 30, 1921
Holyrood	\$307.39	\$310.21
Humbermouth	6,223.91	5,199.76
King's Cove	1,702.24	212.48
Labrador	476.88	3.80
Lamaline	1,048.03	1,241.97
La Poile	764.17	194.73
Lark Harbor	50.49	.....
La Scie	937.82	472.60
Lawn	124.59	472.60
Lewisporte	10,351.69	9,413.23
Little Bay Islands	7,346.54	1,407.53
Little River	4,331.13	2,411.81
Lomond	1,173.16	6,842.02
Marystown	31,725.02	6,988.32
Millertown	36,598.93	31,369.21
Moreton's Harbor	598.01	.....
Nipper's Harbor	3,400.30	1,099.56
Norris Arm	1,995.25	2,926.80
Oderin	190.61	289.62
Old Perlican	722.77	377.08
Pilley's Island	119.83	164.36
Placentia	10,423.74	5,247.78
Port aux Basques	21,025.92	16,403.78
Port au Port	12,630.27	7,952.43
Port Blandford	2,618.76	873.79
Port Rexton	266.83	71.57
Port Saunders	464.78	190.19
Port Union	76,126.82	50,021.51
Presque	114.24	187.53
Pushthrough	4,699.93	2,525.65
Ramea	2,698.85	2,469.50
Rencontre	158.78	633.73
Renews	68.28	8.34
Rigolette	2,446.98	4,292.71
Robinson's Head	605.50	361.37
Rose Blanche	22,461.17	3,153.26
Salmonier	36.46	4.29
Salvage	29.92	9.09
Sandy Point... ..	4,513.94	4,281.57
Sound Island	237.11	607.25
Spaniard's Bay	718.43	193.74
Spencer's Cove	83.58	21.95
Springdale .....	.....	35.63
Stone's Cove	708.88	250.26
Straits of Belle Isle .....	.....	71.55
St. Anthony	244.09	1,496.31
St. George's	6,274.20	6,138.04
St. Jacques	5,274.20	3,218.07
St. Lawrence	1,315.83	601.86
St. Mary's	201.33	13.01
Tilt Cove	470.73	64.29

*A Comparative Statement of Revenue received at each Outport for the
Years 1919-1920 and 1920-1921.*

PORTS	Year ending June 30, 1920	Year ending June 30, 1921
Trepassey	\$126.53	\$58.83
Trinity	3,257.53	2,349.22
Twillingate	15,198.28	4,753.12
Western Bay	187.98	995.52
Whitbourne	729.33	245.91
Wood's Island	5,410.30	767.50
	\$1,261,943.78	\$1,072,064.38

A Comparative Statement of Light Dues showing Collections at each Outport for the Years 1919-20 and 1920-21.

PORTS	Year ending June 30, 1920	Year ending June 30, 1921
Argentia	\$7.14	\$1,032.00
Bay L'Argent	8.58	10.72
Bay Bulls	72.80	85.50
Bay Roberts	91.20	45.64
Belleoram	386.21	455.94
Bell Island	2,457.00	1,437.42
Blanc Sablon	265.68	180.06
Bonavista		53.76
Bonne Bay	277.50	41.52
Botwood	1,748.58	4,964.55
Brigus	19.92	17.52
Burgeo	718.80	199.98
Burin	2,431.74	1,671.78
Cape Broyle	54.12	84.18
Carbonear	395.28	258.18
Catalina	50.52	132.72
Change Islands	195.48	64.20
Channel	362.58	342.78
Clarenville	202.50	199.98
Codroy	75.60	
Curling	140.82	105.60
Ferryland	103.80	
Flower's Cove	27.84	
Fogo	50.88	86.64
Fortune	236.10	311.14
Garnish	16.80	
Gaultois	84.80	109.11
Glovertown		35.28
Grand Bank	831.12	701.82
Greenspond	18.48	
Harbor Breton	193.39	312.53
Harbor Buffett	88.79	
Harbor Grace	327.12	206.28
Harbor Main	13.92	
Heart's Content	244.50	779.64
Hermitage	4.74	40.44
Holyrood	58.32	
Humbermouth		181.38
Labrador		224.16
Lamaline	116.58	145.80
La Poile	65.76	
Lark Harbor	46.80	
Lawn	41.76	17.22
Lewisporte		188.46
Little Bay Islands	63.24	
Lomond		174.48
Marystown	558.60	286.74
Nipper's Harbor	42.43	
Oderin	7.02	6.58
Pilley's Island		3.48
Placentia	72.48	37.20

*A Comparative Statement of Light Dues showing Collections at each Out-
port for the Years 1919-20 and 1920-21.*

PORTS	Year ending June 30, 1920	Year ending June 30, 1921
Port aux Basques	\$358.08	\$331.68
Port au Port	8.88	2.76
Port Blandford	240.00	.....
Port Saunders .....	.....	20.40
Port Union	135.46	599.43
Pushthrough	26.54	44.70
Ramea	66.01	107.04
Rencontre	1.92	1.92
Renews .....	.....	23.76
Rose Blanche	182.96	138.24
Salmonier	26.82	9.06
Sandy Point	23.04	47.04
Sound Island	3.24	2.88
Spencer Cove .....	.....	2.88
Stone's Cove	18.00	16.14
Straits Belle Isle	2.22	.....
St. Anthony .....	.....	134.52
St. George's	2.88	4.32
St. Jacques	157.38	186.36
St. Lawrence	229.86	298.02
St. Mary's	58.62	36.61
Trepassey	212.16	396.24
Trinity	93.60	.....
Twillingate	144.00	158.64
Wood's Island	399.74	101.00
	\$15,675.73	\$16,836.29

Return Showing Number of Parcel Post Parcels, Declared Value and Duties Collected on same from the United Kingdom, United States and Dominion of Canada, also Duties collected on Appraised Value on Sundries by Registered Letters and Irregular Packages by Ordinary Mail from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.

From	No. of Parcels	Declared Value	Duties Collected
United Kingdom	7,961	\$93,957.11	\$40,865.88
United States	14,835	61,744.23	26,017.66
Dominion of Canada	29,972	146,432.53	65,755.03
Total Parcel Post	52,768	\$302,133.87	\$132,638.57
Registered Letter and ordinary Mail	5,850		12,786.13
	58,618		\$145,424.70

Total amount collected 1919-20.....	\$164,861.93
Total amount collected 1920-21.....	145,424.70
Decrease 1920-21	<u>\$ 19,437.23</u>

Return Showing Number of Vessels Fitted out in Newfoundland in the Year 1921 for Bank Fishery.

Port Cleared from	No.	Tonnage	Crews	Qtls. Dry Fish
Ramea	3	156	36	890
Stone's Cove	3	240	63	9,100
St. Jacques	1	79	23	4,200
Salmonier	4	136	29	2,050
Marystown	8	273	64	3,970
Harbor Breton	3	272	68	10,430
Burin	2	185	42	7,340
Grand Bank	12	1,090	255	37,400
Belleoram	4	357	94	15,411
Bay L'Argent	1	86	23	3,670 $\frac{1}{8}$
	41	2,874	697	94,461 $\frac{1}{8}$

Average catch per Vessel.....	2,304 Qtls.
Average catch per man.....	135 "
1920	95,484 Qtls.
1921	94,461 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
	<u>1,022$\frac{7}{8}$ Qtls. Decrease</u>

No. 1—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels entered at the Ports

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	5	944	35	1	292	11	6	1236	46			
Dom. of Canada.....	541	49836	2995	107	11619	1939	648	61455	4934	7	1205	177
United States	35	5172	217				35	5172	217	8	1791	54
St. Pierre	160	4709	762	237	10282	1227	397	14991	1989			
Portugal	76	10880	458	10	1298	60	86	12178	518	5	602	64
British W. Indies ..	28	5248	192	2	1187	20	30	6435	212	2	206	14
Brazil				18	4459	143	18	4459	143			
Spain	55	9462	363	1	196	7	56	9658	370	5	725	37
Italy	2	249	12	1	140	6	3	389	18			
Iceland												
Denmark												
France				1	311	8	1	311	8			
Azores	1	97	6				1	97	6			
Faroe Islands												
Belgium				1	388	8	1	388	8			
Norway	1	407	8				1	407	8			
Morocco												
Cape Verde Islands				1	245	7	1	245	7			
Total	904	87004	5048	380	30417	3436	1284	117421	8484	27	4529	346

in the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

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	189	10	2	189	10	5	944	35	3	481	21	8	1425	56
1	99	7	8	1304	184	548	51041	3172	108	11718	1946	656	62759	5118
.....	.....	.....	8	1891	54	43	6963	2711	.....	.....	.....	43	6963	271
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	4709	762	237	10282	1227	397	14991	1989
1	117	5	6	719	69	81	11482	522	11	1415	65	92	12897	587
.....	.....	.....	2	206	14	30	5454	206	2	1187	20	32	6641	226
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	4459	143	18	4459	143
3	380	19	8	1105	56	60	10187	400	4	576	26	64	10763	426
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	249	12	1	140	6	3	389	18
11	2045	70	11	2045	70	.....	.....	.....	11	2045	70	11	2045	70
1	113	5	1	113	5	.....	.....	.....	1	113	5	1	113	5
1	111	5	1	111	5	.....	.....	.....	2	422	13	2	422	13
2	127	10	2	127	10	1	97	6	2	127	10	3	224	16
3	222	14	3	222	14	.....	.....	.....	3	222	14	3	222	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	388	8	1	388	8
1	109	5	1	109	5	1	407	8	1	109	5	2	516	13
5	551	29	5	551	29	.....	.....	.....	5	551	29	5	551	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	245	7	1	245	7
31	4063	179	58	8592	525	931	91533	5394	411	34480	3615	1342	126013	9009

No. 2—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels cleared at Ports

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	4	979	29	.....	.....	.....	4	979	29	1	954	14
Dom. of Canada.....	122	9778	732	345	31731	790	467	41509	2522	3	424	79
United States	19	3030	131	5	507	29	24	3537	160	2	154	30
Spain	79	11932	499	.....	.....	.....	79	11932	499	22	2343	127
Portugal	76	9467	455	.....	.....	.....	76	9467	455	5	427	26
British W. Indies ..	41	5425	266	.....	.....	.....	41	5425	266	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	37	8521	276	.....	.....	.....	37	8521	276	.....	.....	.....
French W. Indies ..	7	900	46	.....	.....	.....	7	900	46	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre	61	1744	237	231	6555	94	292	8299	1178	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	2	376	13	.....	.....	.....	2	376	13	.....	.....	.....
Total	448	52152	2684	581	38793	2760	1029	90945	5444	33	4302	276

in the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

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	954	14	5	1933	43	.....	.....	.....	5	1933	43
5	1507	35	8	1931	114	125	10202	811	350	33238	1825	475	43440	2636
.....	2	.....	2	154	30	21	3184	161	5	507	29	26	3691	190
.....	.....	.....	22	2343	127	101	14275	526	.....	.....	.....	101	14275	626
2	211	10	7	638	36	81	9894	481	2	211	10	83	10105	491
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	5425	266	.....	.....	.....	41	5425	266
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	8521	276	.....	.....	.....	37	8521	276
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	900	46	.....	.....	.....	7	900	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	1744	237	231	6555	941	292	8299	1178
1	984	16	1	984	16	.....	.....	.....	1	984	16	1	984	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	376	13	.....	.....	.....	2	376	13
8	2702	61	41	7004	337	481	56454	2960	589	41495	2821	1070	97949	5781

No. 3—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steam Vessels entered 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	32	85760	1785	2	4400	75	34	90160	1860	7	14022	256
Dom. of Canada.....	517	394159	15228	57	132304	2304	574	526463	17532	27	47269	93
United States	4	8420	126	3	6289	403	7	14709	529	27	54570	989
Portugal												
Spain	1	3321	44				1	3321	44	2	6073	86
St. Pierre	5	590	51	7	520	66	12	1110	117	1	99	35
France				2	4169	89	2	4169	89	2	1639	52
Germany										2	2931	59
Denmark												
Sweden										1	2112	43
Norway										2	4181	68
Total	559	492250	17234	71	147682	2937	630	639932	20171	71	133076	2519

the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

FOREIGN						BRITISH								
In Ballast			Total			With Cargoes			In Ballast			Total		
No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew
9	18135	298	16	32337	554	39	99962	2041	11	22535	373	50	122497	2414
4	4095	156	31	51364	1087	544	441428	16159	61	136399	2460	605	577827	18619
2	3761	68	29	58331	1057	31	62990	1115	5	10050	471	36	73040	1586
1	1727	31	1	1727	31	.....	.....	.....	1	1727	31	1	1727	31
.....	.....	.....	2	6073	86	3	9394	130	.....	.....	.....	3	9394	130
3	48	18	4	147	53	6	689	86	10	568	84	16	1257	170
1	2613	39	3	4252	91	2	1639	52	3	6782	128	5	8421	180
1	2264	33	3	5195	92	2	2931	59	1	2264	33	3	5195	92
1	2391	38	1	2391	39	.....	.....	.....	1	2391	39	1	2391	39
1	1558	59	2	3670	102	1	2112	43	1	1558	59	2	3670	102
2	2838	59	4	7019	127	2	4181	68	2	2838	59	4	7019	127
5	16800	197	5	16800	197	.....	.....	.....	5	16800	197	5	16800	197
30	56230	997	101	189306	3516	630	625326	19753	101	203912	3934	731	829238	23687

No. 4—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steam Vessels cleared at Ports in the

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	36	92636	1925	2	8702	98	38	101338	2023	12	26905	425
Dom. of Canada.....	388	388726	13087	97	82227	2419	485	470953	15506	22	53461	994
United States	8	8542	263	2	6949	90	10	15491	353	10	18415	331
Spain										4	3233	83
St. Pierre	1	64	8				1	64	8			
France										2	2305	76
Holland	1	2818	34				1	2818	34	5	20035	198
Denmark										2	4291	77
Germany										2	5264	77
Norway										1	2174	35
Iceland				1	5989	365	1	5989	365			
Greece										2	1343	40
Total	434	492786	15317	102	103867	2972	536	596653	18289	62	137426	2336

Dominion of Newfoundland from each Country, Year ended 30th June, 1921.

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
.....	.....	.....	12	26905	425	48	119541	2350	2	8702	98	50	128243	2448
26	38459	820	48	91920	1814	410	442187	14081	123	120686	3239	533	362873	1732
22	39578	787	32	57993	1118	18	26957	594	24	46527	877	42	73484	1471
.....	.....	.....	4	3233	83	4	3233	83	.....	.....	.....	4	3233	83
5	80	31	5	80	31	1	64	8	5	80	31	6	144	39
.....	.....	.....	2	2305	76	2	2305	76	.....	.....	.....	2	2305	76
.....	.....	.....	5	20035	198	6	22853	232	.....	.....	.....	6	22583	232
.....	.....	.....	2	4291	77	2	4291	77	.....	.....	.....	2	4291	77
.....	.....	.....	2	5264	77	2	5264	77	.....	.....	.....	2	5264	77
2	3857	58	3	6031	93	1	2174	35	2	3857	58	3	6031	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5989	365	1	5989	365
.....	.....	.....	2	1343	40	2	1343	40	.....	.....	.....	2	1343	40
55	81974	1696	117	219400	4032	496	630212	17653	157	185841	4668	653	816053	22312

No. 5—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in Dominion of Newfoundland, Year ended 30th June, 1921.

Nationality of Vessels	ENTERED								
	With Cargoes			In Ballast			Total		
	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew
United Kingdom	5	944	35	1	292	11	6	1236	46
British Possessions	899	86060	5013	379	30125	3425	1278	116185	8438
American	11	2091	90	1	99	7	12	2190	97
French	5	914	113	.....	.....	.....	5	914	118
Portugese	2	517	88	.....	.....	.....	2	517	88
Spanish	2	451	22	1	214	9	3	665	31
Danish	7	556	33	28	2768	147	35	3324	180
Norwegian .....	.....	.....	.....	1	982	16	1	982	16
Total	931	91533	5394	411	34480	3615	1342	126013	9009

No. 6—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in Dominion of Newfoundland, Year ended 30th June, 1921

Nationality of Vessels	CLEARED								
	With Cargoes			In Ballast			Total		
	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew
United Kingdom	3	356	18	.....	.....	.....	3	356	18
British Possessions	445	51796	2666	581	38793	2760	1026	90589	5426
American	2	154	30	3	1348	26	5	1502	56
Spanish	3	665	31	.....	.....	.....	3	665	31
Norwegian .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1063	20	2	1063	20
Danish	23	2010	2	2	291	15	26	2301	311
French	3	311	42	.....	.....	.....	3	311	42
Portugese	1	208	43	.....	.....	.....	1	208	43
Finland	1	954	14	.....	.....	.....	1	954	14
Total	481	56454	2960	589	41495	2821	1070	97949	5781

No. 7—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steam Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in Dominion of Newfoundland, Year ended 30th June, 1921.

Nationality of Vessels	ENTERED								
	With Cargoes			In Ballast			Total		
	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew
United Kingdom	97	232537	5100	27	71224	1181	124	303761	6281
British Possessions	462	259713	12134	44	76458	1756	506	336171	13890
American	43	90337	1609	4	7184	141	47	97521	1750
Danish				1	2157	31	1	2175	31
Norwegian	23	39582	682	16	37824	542	39	77406	1224
French	4	1805	193	5	2280	123	9	4085	316
Belgian	1	1352	35				1	1352	35
Swedish				2	3285	90	2	3285	90
Dutch				2	3500	70	2	3500	70
Total	630	625326	19753	101	203912	3934	731	829238	23687

No. 8—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steam Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in the Dominion of Newfoundland, Year ended 30th June, 1921.

Nationality of Vessels	CLEARED								
	With Cargoes			In Ballast			Total		
	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew
United Kingdom	117	282271	5950	6	23732	356	123	306003	6306
British Possessions	317	210515	9367	96	80135	2616	413	290650	11983
United States	18	48390	730	31	54032	1097	49	102422	1829
Norwegian	37	80347	1271	12	19929	354	49	100276	1625
Swedish				2	3285	60	2	3285	60
Danish	1	748	21				1	748	21
French	4	2809	243	8	1228	125	12	4037	368
Holland	1	3780	36	2	3500	60	3	7280	96
Belgium	1	1352	35				1	1352	35
Total	496	630212	17653	157	185841	4668	653	816053	22321

No. 9—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels entered at each Port

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
Aguathuna	1	49	5				1	49	5			
Argentia	5	241	24	1	25	4	6	266	28			
Bay Bulls	5	789	45	1	15	3	6	804	48			
Bay Roberts	8	787	45				8	787	45			
Bell Island	1	60	6				1	60	6			
Belleoram	26	2728	199	21	1570	198	47	4298	397			
Bonne Bay	11	944	56				11	944	56			
Bonavista	4	404	22	1	128	6	5	532	28			
Botwood	2	880	22				2	880	22			
Brigus	5	355	25				5	355	25			
Burgeo	13	912	81	3	470	15	16	1382	96			
Burin	64	5787	333	70	6595	1124	134	12382	1457			
Cape Broyle	2	189	11	3	135	12	5	324	23			
Carbonear	25	3083	147	5	626	48	30	3709	195			
Catalina	5	523	30	1	162	6	6	685	36			
Change Islands	2	174	10	10				2	174	10		
Channel	50	3340	215	2	147	11	52	3487	226	2	164	11
Conception Hr.	1	83	6				1	83	6			
Codroy	5	192	18				5	192	18			
Curling	17	1599	97				17	1599	97			
Ferryland	2	197	12				2	197	12			
Fogo	5	421	27				5	421	27	5	453	26
Fortune	20	1415	95	10	625	43	30	2040	138			
Garnish	3	97	14				3	97	14			
Gaultois	16	1120	81	8	457	44	24	1577	125			
Grand Bank	62	6664	373	35	3275	369	97	9939	742			
Harbor Breton	17	1358	161	33	293	50	50	3250	454			
Harbor Buffett	3	250	15	8	225	29	11	475	44			
Hr. Grace	13	1389	76				13	1389	76			
Heart's Content	7	756	38				7	756	38			
Hermitage	8	541	41				8	541	41			
Herring Neck	1	99	6				1	99	6			
Holyrood	1	92	6	5	594	107	6	686	113	1	88	8
Lamaline	92	1565	312	34	420	101	126	1985	413			
La Poile	3	280	13				3	280	13			
Lawn	18	529	77	30	688	148	48	1217	225			
Lomond	1	74	5	1	954	14	2	1028	19			
Marystown	13	947	65	12	1137	80	25	2084	145			
Placentia	5	547	26	2	35	8	7	582	34			
Port aux Basques	4	290	17				4	290	17	1	102	7
Port au Port	1	49	5	1	62	6	2	111	11			
Port Union	3	460	20				3	460	20			
Pushthrough	9	407	40	21	720	101	30	1127	141			
Ramea	7	467	36	8	512	37	15	979	73			
Rencontre	17	662	106	2	124	10	19	786	116			
Rose Blanche	47	1197	172	6	291	28	53	1488	200	3	295	18
Sandy Point	6	553	40	1	100	5	7	653	45			
Spaniard's Bay	3	310	18				3	310	18			

in the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

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	49	5				1	49	5
						5	241	24	1	25	4	6	266	8
						5	789	45	1	15	3	6	804	48
						8	787	45				8	787	45
						1	60	6				1	60	6
						26	2728	199	21	1570	198	47	4298	397
						11	944	56				11	944	56
						4	404	22	1	128	6	5	532	28
						2	880	22				2	880	22
						5	355	25				5	355	25
						13	912	81	3	470	15	16	1382	96
						64	5787	333	70	6595	1124	134	12382	1457
						2	189	11	3	135	12	5	324	23
						25	3083	147	5	626	48	30	3709	195
1	77	5	1	77	5	5	523	30	2	239	11	7	762	41
						2	174	10				2	174	10
			2	164	11	52	3504	226	2	147	11	54	3651	237
						1	83	6				1	83	6
						5	192	18				5	192	18
						17	1599	97				17	1599	97
						2	197	12				2	197	12
			5	453	26	10	874	53				10	874	53
						20	1415	95	10	625	43	30	2040	138
						3	97	14				3	97	14
						16	1120	81	8	457	44	24	1577	125
						62	6664	373	35	3275	369	97	9939	752
						17	1358	161	33	1892	293	50	3250	454
						3	250	15	8	225	29	11	475	44
						13	1389	76				13	1389	76
						7	756	38				7	756	38
						8	541	41				8	541	41
						1	99	6				1	99	6
			1	88	8	2	180	14	5	594	107	7	774	121
						92	1565	312	34	420	101	126	1985	413
						3	280	13				3	280	13
						18	529	77	30	688	148	48	1217	225
						1	74	5	1	954	14	2	1028	19
						13	947	65	12	1137	80	25	2084	141
						5	547	26	2	35	8	7	582	34
						1	49	5	1	6	6	2	392	24
						1	49		1	62	6	2	111	11
1	66	5	1	66	5	3	460	20	1	66	5	4	526	25
						9	407	40	21	720	101	30	1127	141
						7	467	36	8	512	37	15	979	73
						17	662	106	2	124	10	19	786	116
			3	29	18	505	1492	190	6	291	28	56	1783	218
						6	553	40	1	100	5	7	653	45
						3	310	18				3	310	18

No. 9—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels entered at Ports 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
St. Anthony	3	343	17	.....	.....	.....	3	343	17	1	621	10
St. Jacques	14	900	70	13	525	102	27	1425	172	.....	.....	.....
St. John's	230	37654	1568	25	6265	198	255	43919	1766	14	2806	266
St. Lawrence	8	776	38	12	1318	2	20	2094	261	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's	1	154	7	.....	.....	.....	1	154	7	.....	.....	.....
Stone's Cove	1	99	6	5	325	63	6	424	69	.....	.....	.....
Trepassey	1	48	4	.....	.....	.....	1	48	4	.....	.....	.....
Trinity	3	276	17	.....	.....	.....	3	276	17	.....	.....	.....
Twillingate	4	899	27	.....	.....	.....	4	899	27	.....	.....	.....
Total	904	87004	5048	380	30417	3436	1284	117421	8484	27	4529	346

the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

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	621	10	4	964	27	.....	.....	.....	4	964	27
.....	14	900	70	13	525	102	27	1425	172
29	3920	169	43	6726	435	244	40460	1834	54	10185	367	298	50645	2201
.....	8	776	38	12	1318	223	20	2094	261
.....	1	154	7	.....	.....	.....	1	154	7
.....	1	99	6	5	325	63	6	424	69
.....	1	48	4	.....	.....	.....	1	48	4
.....	3	276	17	.....	.....	.....	3	276	17
.....	4	899	27	.....	.....	.....	4	899	27
31	4063	179	58	8592	525	931	91533	5394	411	34480	3615	1342	126013	9009

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
Argentia	1	28	5	5	230	22	6	258	27			
Bay Roberts	2	299	14	4	412	23	6	711	37			
Bell Island	1	99	6	1	60	6	2	159	12			
Belleoram	14	1946	91	12	1094	116	26	3040	207			
Bonne Bay	6	503	32	4	237	21	10	840	53			
Bonavista	1	162	6	2	191	11	3	353	17			
Botwood	1	440	11	1	440	11	2	880	22			
Brigus				5	355	25	5	355	25			
Burgeo	9	1166	49	10	946	48	19	2112	97			
Burin	23	2419	133	51	3458	238	74	5877	371			
Carbonear	5	684	30	14	1451	69	19	2135	99	5	484	26
Catalina	6	663	36	3	354	17	9	1017	53	1	77	5
Channel	17	1116	77	31	1865	134	48	2981	211			
Change Islands	6	876	34				6	876	34	1	100	5
Cape Broyle	5	185	17	1	45	4	6	230	21			
Curling	6	622	35	1	114	4	7	736	39			
Exploits	1	260	8				1	260	8			
Fogo	6	641	36				6	641	36	9	754	40
Fortune	12	974	60	31	2224	151	43	3198	211			
Garnish	3	117	16				3	117	16			
Gaultois	12	1044	64	4	164	18	16	1206	82			
Grand Bank	16	2167	95	52	4845	344	68	7012	439			
Harbor Breton	7	225	24	31	1064	153	38	2289	177			
Harbor Buffett	5	641	31	13	771	60	18	1412	91			
Harbor Grace	2	207	12	13	1667	78	15	1874	90			
Heart's Content	1	58	5				1	58	5			
Hermitage	1	149	6	3	132	14	4	281	20			
Herring Neck				1	99	6	1	99	6	1	99	
Holyrood				1	92	6	1	92	6			
Labrador E. C.	16	2385	105				16	2385	105	3	295	
Lamaline	15	865	72	128	999	356	243	1864	428			
Lawn	5	82	21	9	58	25	14	140	46			
Lewisporte	1	96	5				1	96	5	1	90	7
Lomond	5	503	18				3	503	18	1	954	14
Marystown	16	1893	88	23	1116	11	39	3009	199			
Placentia	1	99	6	3	184	14	4	283	20			
Port au Port	1	49	5	1	46	4	2	95	9			
Port aux Basques ..	1	9	3				1	9	3			
Port Union	11	1836	69	1	100	6	12	1936	75	1	66	5
Pushthrough	27	9711	99	3	20	25	30	1175	124			
Ramea	5	514	27	18	1289	78	23	1803	105			
Rencontre	2	20	8	5	238	22	7	258	30	1	64	4
Rose Blanche	20	867	84	19	741	75	39	1608	159			
Sandy Point	6	729	34	3	242	28	9	971	62			
St. Anthony	7	985	43	2	186	13	9	1171	56			
St. Jacques	5	450	29	10	618	50	15	1068	79			
St. John's	127	20785	972	53	5808	326	180	29293	1298	9	1319	144
St. Lawrence	1			1	75	5	1	75	5			

the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

FOREIGN						BRITISH								
In Ballast			Total			With Cargoes			In Ballast			Total		
No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew
						1	28	5	5	230	22	6	258	27
						2	299	14	4	412	23	6	711	37
						1	99	6	1	60	6	2	159	12
						14	1946	91	12	1094	116	26	3040	207
						6	503	32	4	337	21	10	840	53
						1	162	6	2	191	11	3	355	17
						1	440	11	1	440	11	2	880	22
									5	355	25	5	355	25
						9	1166	49	10	946	48	19	2112	97
						23	2419	133	51	1358	238	74	5877	371
			5	484	26	10	116	56	14	1451	69	24	2619	125
			1	77	5	7	740	41	3	354	17	10	1094	58
						17	1116	77	31	1865	134	48	2981	211
			1	100	5	7	976	39				7	976	39
						5	185	17	1	45	4	6	230	21
						6	622	35	1	114	4	7	736	39
						1	260	8				1	260	8
1	80	5	10	834	51	15	1395	82	1	80	5	16	1475	87
						12	974	60	31	2224	151	43	3198	211
						3	117	16				3	117	16
						12	1044	64	4	162	18	16	1206	82
						16	2167	95	52	4845	344	68	7012	439
						7	225	24	31	2064	153	38	2289	177
						5	641	31	13	771	60	18	1412	91
						2	207	12	13	1667	78	15	1874	90
					1	58	5					1	58	5
						1	149	6	3	132	14	4	281	20
			1	99	4	1	99	4	1	99	6	2	198	10
									1	92	6	1	92	6
			3	295	16	19	2680	121				19	2680	121
		15				15	865	72	128	999	356	143	1864	428
						5	82	21	9	58	25	14	140	46
			1	90	7	2	186	12				2	186	12
			1	954	14	4	1457	32				4	1457	32
						16	1893	88	23	1116	111	39	3009	199
						1	99	6	3	184	14	4	283	20
						1	49	5	1	46	4	2	95	9
						1	9	3				1	9	3
			1	66	5	12	1902	74	1	100	6	13	2002	80
						27	971	99	3	204	25	30	1175	124
						5	514	27	18	1289	78	23	1803	105
			1	64	4	3	84	12	5	238	22	8	322	34
						20	867	84	19	741	75	39	1608	159
						6	729	34	3	242	28	9	971	62
1	621	10	1	621	10	7	985	43	3	807	23	10	1792	68
						5	450	29	10	618	50	15	1068	76
6	2001	46	15	3320	190	136	22104	1116	59	10509	372	195	32613	1489
									1	75	5	1	75	5

No. 10—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Sailing Vessels cleared at Ports 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
St. Mary's				1	40	3	1	40	3			
Spaniard's Bay				4	409	24	4	409	24			
Stone's Cove	3	240	21				3	240	21			
Trinity	1	92	6	3	332	16	4	424	22			
Twillingate	6	991	36				6	991	36			
Total	448	52152	2684	581	38793	2760	1029	90945	5444	33	4302	276

the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

FOREIGN						BRITISH								
In Ballast			Total			With Cargoes			In Ballast			Total		
No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew	No.	Tons	Crew
.....	1	40	3	1	40	3
.....	4	409	24	4	409	24
.....	3	240	21	.....	.....	.....	3	240	21
.....	1	92	6	3	332	16	4	424	22
.....	6	991	36	.....	.....	.....	6	991	36
8	2702	61	41	7004	337	481	56454	2900	589	41495	2881	1070	97949	5781

No. 11—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steam Vessels entered at Ports 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
Aguathuna	3	1431	61	12	29403	499	15	30834	560			
Bell Island	34	67798	1216	36	92783	1546	70	160581	2762	7	20488	270
Belleoram	6	1089	69				6	1089	69			
Bonne Bay	15	927	231				15	927	231			
Botwood	26	70574	1088				26	70574	1088	18	28022	595
Burgeo	2	258	30	1	79	8	3	337	38			
Burin	5	1853	57	1	200	13	6	2053	70			
Channel	21	5633	481	1	599	34	22	6232	515			
Clarenville	6	8051	160				6	8051	160			
Codroy	11	583	176				11	583	176			
Curling	15	1269	250				15	1269	250			
Fortune	1	47	6	2	253	17	3	300	23			
Gaultois	1	205	13				1	205	13			
Grand Bank												
Harbor Breton	1	205	12				1	205	12			
Harbor Grace										1	99	35
Heart's Content	5	7271	143	2	5596	90	7	12867	233			
Hermitage	1	205	13				1	205	13			
Lamaline	1	47	6				1	47	6			
Lawn				2	215	29	2	215	29			
Lewisporte	3	4432	87				3	4432	87			
Lomond	14	1162	227				14	1162	227			
La Poile	1	100	7				1	100	7			
Marystown	2	410	24				2	410	24			
Placentia				1	35	7	1	35	7			
Port aux Basques ..	141	72658	4860				141	72658	4860			
Port au Port	3	159	49				3	159	49			
Port Union											1929	37
Pushthrough	2	355	33				2	355	33			
Rose Blanche	7	657	71	1	291	11	8	948	82			
Sandy Point	12	636	197				12	636	197			
St. Jacques	3	458	30				3	458	30			
St. John's	216	243664	7621	11	18212	679	227	261876	8300	43	81010	1542
St. Lawrence				1	16	4	1	16	4			
St. Mary's										1	1528	40
Trepassey	1	113	16				1	113	16			
Total	559	492250	17234	71	147682	2927	630	639932	20171	71	133076	2519

the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

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
.....	3	1431	61	12	29403	499	15	30834	560
9	26673	323	16	47161	593	41	88286	1486	45	119456	1869	86	207742	3355
.....	6	1089	69	.....	.....	.....	6	1089	69
.....	15	927	231	.....	.....	.....	15	927	231
.....	18	28022	595	44	98596	1683	.....	.....	.....	44	98596	1683
.....	2	258	30	1	79	8	3	337	38
1	16	6	1	16	6	5	1853	57	2	216	19	7	2069	76
.....	21	5633	481	1	599	34	22	6232	515
.....	6	8051	160	.....	.....	.....	6	8051	160
.....	11	583	176	.....	.....	.....	11	583	176
.....	15	1269	250	.....	.....	.....	15	1269	250
1	16	6	1	16	6	1	47	6	3	269	23	4	316	29
.....	1	205	13	.....	.....	.....	1	205	13
.....	1	205	12	.....	.....	.....	1	205	12
.....	1	99	35	1	99	35	.....	.....	.....	1	99	35
.....	5	7271	143	2	5596	90	7	12867	233
.....	1	205	13	.....	.....	.....	1	205	13
1	16	6	1	16	6	1	47	6	1	16	6	2	63	12
.....	2	215	29	2	215	29
.....	3	4432	87	.....	.....	.....	3	4432	87
.....	14	1162	227	.....	.....	.....	14	1162	227
.....	1	100	7	.....	.....	.....	1	100	7
.....	2	410	24	.....	.....	.....	2	410	24
.....	1	35	7	1	35	7
.....	141	72658	4860	.....	.....	.....	141	72658	4860
.....	3	159	49	.....	.....	.....	3	159	49
.....	1	1929	37	1	1929	37	.....	.....	.....	1	1929	37
.....	2	355	33	.....	.....	.....	2	355	33
.....	7	657	71	1	291	11	8	948	82
.....	12	636	197	.....	.....	.....	12	636	197
.....	3	458	30	.....	.....	.....	3	458	30
18	29509	656	61	110519	2198	259	324674	9163	29	47721	1335	288	372395	1049
.....	1	16	4	1	16	4
.....	1	1528	40	1	1528	40	.....	.....	.....	1	1528	40
.....	1	113	16	.....	.....	.....	1	113	16
30	56230	997	101	189306	3516	630	625326	19753	101	203912	3934	731	829328	2368

No. 12—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steam 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
Aguathuna				3	1977	78	3	1977	78	11	28611	478
Belleoram	1	64	8				1	64	8			
Bell Island	71	168182	2854	7	6047	146	78	17229	3000	15	44548	857
Bonne Bay	4	344	53				4	344	53			
Burin				3	300	26	3	300	26			
Burgeo				3	881	44	3	881	44			
Botwood	18	44242	777	5	14939	195	23	591181	972	3	6743	98
Clarenville				5	5549	123	5	5549	123			
Channel	2	258	29	2	1198	68	4	1456	97			
Curling	7	1026	140	9	4485	266	16	5511	406			
Exploits												
Fortune	8	851	66	1	47	6	9	898	72			
Grand Bank												
Gaultois				1	150	21	1	150	21			
Heart's Content	8	5596	90	4	4669	104	6	10265	194			
Lamaline	1	47	6	1	48	6	2	95	12			
Labrador, E.C.										2	1343	40
La Poile				1	60	14	1	60	14			
Lewisporte				5	8006	152	5	8006	152			
Marystown				1	205	12	1	205	12			
Port aux Basques ..	140	73682	4888	1	420	30	141	74102	4918			
Port Union												
Rose Blanche	2	100	10	2	410	22	4	510	32			
Sandy Point	12	636	197				12	636	197			
St. John's	164	197532	6177	48	54476	1659	212	252008	7836	31	56181	1163
St. Lawrence												
Trepassey	1	113	6				1	113	6			
Trinity	1	113	6				1	113	6			
Total	434	492786	15317	102	103876	2972	536	596653	18289	62	137426	2336

the Dominion of Newfoundland for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.

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
			11	28611	478	11	28611	478	3	1977	78	14	30588	556
						1	64	8				1	64	8
			15	44548	557	86	212730	3411	7	6047	146	93	218777	3557
1	16	6	1	16	6	4	344	53	1	16	6	5	360	59
									3	300	26	3	300	26
									3	881	44	3	881	44
16	25347	556	19	32090	654	21	50985	875	21	40286	751	42	91271	1626
									5	5549	123	5	5541	123
						2	258	29	2	1198	68	4	1456	97
						7	1026	140	9	4485	266	16	5511	406
1	16	6	1	16	6	8	851	66	2	63	12	10	914	78
3	48	21	3	48	21				3	48	21	3	48	21
									1	150	21	1	150	21
						2	5596	90	4	4669	104	6	10265	149
1	16	6	1	16	6	1	47	6	2	64	12	3	111	18
			2	1343	40	2	1343	40				2	1343	40
									1	60	14	1	60	14
						5	8006	152	5	8006	152			
									1	205	12	1	205	12
						140	73682	4888	1	420	30	141	74102	4918
1	1929	37	1	1929	37				1	1929	37	1	1929	37
31						2	100	10	2	410	22	4	510	32
						12	636	197				12	636	197
	54586	1060	62	110767	2223	195	253713	7340	79	109062	2719	274	362775	1005
1	16	4	1	16	4				1	16	4	1	16	4
						1	113	6				1	113	6
						1	113	6				1	113	6
55	819174	1696	117	219400	4032	496	630212	17653	157	185841	4668	653	806053	2232

Abstract for the Year ended 31st December, 1921.

	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels	
	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage
Remaining on the Register at the end of last year	3362	152166	137	22018
Added:				
Vessels registered for the first time (exclusive of vessels purchased from Foreigners)—				
(a) New Vessels, built at Ports in the United Kingdom			1	439
(b) New Vessels, built at Ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, or British Possessions Newfoundland	12	682	4	212
(c) New Vessels, built at Ports in British Possessions			1	28
Vessels purchased from foreigners	4	337	4	3569
Restored to Registry	3	316		
Vessels transferred from—				
(a) Ports in the United Kingdom	2	222	1	1336
(b) Ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, or British Possessions	25	2978	4	101
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i>	3	104		
Other vessels registered anew in consequence of alteration of tonnage and means of propulsion			2	141
* Tonnage added in consequence of re-measurement or alteration (without re-registry)				227
Total added	49	4639	17	6053
Deducted:				
Vessels wrecked or otherwise lost	47	5186	4	1677
Vessels broken up, decayed or become permanently unfit for use afloat	4	158		
Vessels, converted into hulks, storeships, etc. (not navigable)				
Vessels, used as lightships, for inland navigation, or for other navigable purposes				
Vessels sold to Foreigners	2	214	1	1267
Vessels transferred to—				
(a) Ports in the United Kingdom			1	1682
(b) Ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands or British Possessions	1	36	1	84
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i>	3	9		
Other Vessels, registry closed in consequence of alteration of tonnage and means of propulsion	2	114		
* Tonnage deducted in consequence of re-measurement or alterations (without re-registry)		14		
Total deducted	59	5851	7	4710
Balance remaining on the Register on 31st Dec. 1921	3352	150954	147	23361

Report of R. C. Morgan, Esq., on Rail- way Operation in Newfoundland, 1922

Report of R. C. Morgan, Esq., on Railway Operation in Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld.

January 20th, 1922.

H. D. Reid, Esq.,

President Reid Newfoundland Company, Ltd.

City.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching hereto a report on certain railway questions. The statistics on which conclusions are based on those available from your records; and while they have not been verified, and accounts have not been kept in quite the same form as those of Canadian and American railways, the figures are sufficiently complete to justify deductions therefrom, even if there may be certain erroneous charges to railway operating accounts: the inferences are so obvious that minor discrepancies do not affect the ultimate results. I feel safe in assuming, therefore, that: The railway has been a losing venture from its inception; because

Traffic was too light.

Train load was too low on account heavy grades, light engines, light rail and bridges.

Rates were too low.

Branch lines were built without any hope of remunerative traffic.

Agencies were maintained when not warranted by business conditions.

Labor and material costs increased tremendously, whereas freight rates have remained nearly stationary.

It, therefore, seems apparent that the existing contract for railway operation must be modified, and in the accompanying report I have included recommendations to try and meet a very difficult problem.

Yours very truly,

R. C. MORGAN.

GENERAL:

The original contract for the operation of the Reid Newfoundland Railway was undertaken at rates then existing on Canadian railways—the fact that it was impossible to expect that operating cost could be kept as low as those of Canadian roads seems not to have been understood or appreciated at the time contract was entered into. Owing to the light construction of the line; the light rail, bridges, and the heavy grades obtaining over the entire line, it has never been possible to get an average train load much over one-tenth of that obtaining on Canadian lines, and as the cost of running a train per mile does not greatly vary on different railways, the result is that the cost of moving a ton of freight one mile is several times higher per ton on the Reid Newfoundland Railway than that in effect on Canadian lines. The earnings per train mile depend on the number of tons handled per train mile multiplied by the rate per ton; hence a combination of small train tonnage and low ton mile rates inevitably spells increasing deficits.

There were other considerations involved when contract was made, but apparently the concessions given by the Newfoundland Government have not met the expectations of the parties to the original contract.

While the Reid Newfoundland Railway are still operating under a freight tariff, which was fixed twenty-three years ago, all Canadian and American roads have secured advances in rates from time to time, and now collect freight rates much in excess of those charged by the Reid Newfoundland Railway. These advances have been made necessary by advancing prices of material and rates of labor: a condition which has equally affected the Reid Newfoundland Railway, and which has directly resulted in increasing deficits, particularly during the past few years. The trend of prices now being downward some relief may be expected, but there is no hope that earnings will be sufficient to meet operating expenses; but freight rates should certainly be increased, so that the traffic will carry a fair share of the expense of the service

A serious mistake was made in failing to fully realize the railway situation in the early years of the war; this would have been the proper time to increase freight rates, when the Colony was prosperous and when competition from vessels was at a minimum. The effect of this mistake cannot now be changed, but freight rates must be advanced if the users of the railway are to bear their proper share towards maintaining railway facilities.

The basis of payment by the Postal Department, for carrying mail, was also fixed about twenty-three years ago, and remains at original level, while the Canadian Railways secured an increase in their rates in 1919 of 116%. A very substantial increase in mail subsidy should be granted; this is not only necessary to reduce the annual loss, but is demanded by the cost of the service rendered.

The expectation of the parties to the original contract, as to amount of traffic, has not been realized; and the Reid Newfoundland Railway has always been, and for a long time will be, a line of extremely light traffic, requiring the mainaining of large mileage of track for the handling of small tonnage of freight and a limited number of passengers. These conditions are the result of small population; but still more to the character of the country and the nature of the colony's chief industry; viz., fishing. A very great proportion of the traffic of the small population can be better handled by water than by rail, and at much less expense. These conditions are not likely to change in the near future.

The earnings of the railway have never been sufficient to pay the cost of operation and provide sufficient money for maintenance of track, buildings and equipment, and continued operation has only been possible by paying for wages and material used in the operation of trains, maintenance of station service and management costs, using balance, if any, for maintaining the property. Costs kept mounting up, particularly after the outbreak of the War: freight rates and mail earnings failed to advance correspondingly: deficits increased, the physical condition of the property and equipment deteriorated, until a point was reached where large expenditures were compulsory, if the railway was to continue in operation: to meet the situation increased expenditures were incurred in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921; these coupled with increases granted labor, to meet increased living costs, tremendously increased the yearly deficits. These increased expenditures were unavoidable, and merely represented, in large measure, deferred maintenance properly belonging to a prior period.

A marked improvement in the physical condition of the roadway and equipment has resulted from such expenditures; but continued appropriations are necessary to maintain the present condition of the property and equipment, which is not yet up to a reasonable standard.

It will soon be necessary to face the question of rail renewal. Much of the original light rail has been worn out in service; stock of rail for renewal is nearly exhausted and when purchase of new rail becomes imperative, the question of the substitution of a heavier section must be considered; this also, necessarily, involves the question of heavier bridges, better ballast and heavier power. The main object of heavier rail is to permit heavier trains to be run, thereby increasing train load, for purpose of decreasing train mileage and reducing operating costs; this is only possible by increasing weight of engines, and heavier bridges are necessary to safely carry the increased engine and train load.

A great burden has been thrown on the Company through the construction of branch lines; none of which have justified their construction. Their operation has greatly added to cost of maintenance and operation: they have not added greatly to earning capacity of the line: are still in direct competition for traffic which can be handled by water and at most points compete with subsidized steamers.

**SUMMARY OF MAIN REASONS FOR LOSSES IN OPERATION OF
REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY**

Insufficient Traffic:

Nearly 1,000 miles railway to serve a population of 250,000, a large proportion of whom live beyond its reach—the balance living at points directly accessible to water transportation.

Too Low Freight Rates:

Inadequate Subsidy for Handling Mail:

Excessive Grades: Resulting in—

Low train tonnage.

Low train earnings.

High cost per ton.

Unproductive Branch Lines.

Agencies Maintained Where Traffic does not Justify.

Increased Cost Operation Due Advances in Labor and Material.

To Show the Inadequacy of Traffic the Following Comparison is Made:

1919

	Passengers carried one mile per mile of road.	Passenger earnings per mile of road.	Tons freight one mile per mile of road.	Freight earnings per mile of road.	Total earn- ings per mile of road.
R. N. Co.					
904 miles	20,850	\$ 737.85	27,006	\$ 681.68	\$ 1,542.70
C. P. Ry.					
14,300 miles	132,000	4,844.78	1,207,269	11,072.83	15,917.61
D. & R. G.					
2,600 miles	90,808	2,662.50	699,816	9,230.00	11,892.50
B. & A.					
632 miles	39,611	1,509.30	373,016	6,429.00	9,938.30
EL--P. & S. W.					
1,028 miles	67,207	2,137.00	770,855	9,711.20	11,848.20
West Maryland					
711 miles	84,680	1,515.00	2,373,555	17,200.00	18,715.00

Canadian Pacific earns nearly seven times as much per mile of road from passenger business, sixteen times as much from freight business, and combined ten times as much per mile as the R. N. Co.

The main industry of the colony being fishing, and practically the entire population living on tide-water, there is very little traffic which could

not move by water, and a great proportion does so move. There are, so far, no producing mines to furnish a large and continuous tonnage for the railway, and the existing pulp and paper plants are so located that they have direct access to ocean transportation. All large centres of population are located on excellent natural harbors, and as water transportation is admittedly cheaper than rail transportation, it is not to be anticipated that rail traffic will greatly increase, unless new industries develop in the interior, where they will be obliged to depend on using the rail facilities now provided.

I feel that a large volume of traffic should be secured by a more aggressive policy of soliciting freight traffic, particularly high grade traffic, carrying remunerative rates. Attention of shippers and the public should be forcibly called to the fact that the success and prosperity of the railway depend on their support, and any traffic which can be moved by the railway should be diverted to the rail line, and by this means reduce the deficits now resulting and which the public must pay in the form of increased taxation.

The volume of traffic is adversely affected by unnecessary and unfair steamer competition, fostered by Government subsidies, and this question should be thoroughly investigated and some agreement reached, so as to avoid unnecessary service, either by rail or steamers, and to stop present practice of running subsidized steamers in competition with what practically amounts to a subsidized railway, covering territory where traffic is not sufficient to support one agency only. The railway, in the one case, and steamers in the other, should be allowed to serve the territory which they can best serve, and each abandon to the other the traffic which the other is best fitted to care for.

I believe the following revised arrangement of steamer routes would be desirable:

Lewisporte to be the distributing point for passengers and freight for all points between Fogo and Labrador. The *Prospero* and also the regular Labrador boat could make *Lewisporte* the terminus. This would mean all freight to be sent by rail from St. John's to *Lewisporte*. *Port Union* or *Port Blandford* to be the distributing point for Bonavista Bay and points on Strait Shore to Fogo. Discontinue present service of S. S. *Susu* running from St. John's. If train service discontinued on Trepassey branch, S. S. *Portia* or smaller steamer to operate between St. John's and Placentia, calling at ports now served by train. Discontinue the present service (S. S. *Portia*) St. John's to South Coast points and let *Glencoe* do the work.

A revision of passenger and freight rates should be made in conjunction with Government operated boats, so that uniform rates be established and increased rates secured to provide for reduction in operating losses now resulting.

TOO LOW FREIGHT RATES

This Company has been operating under inadequate rates since its inception. The basis of freight rates was adopted from a comparison with Canadian railway rates in force in the year 1898, the original rates were unfair at that time owing to the light traffic then available; the excessive grades of the line resulting in small train load and per consequence, high operating costs; at least two to three times higher per ton mile than the Canadian lines, where traffic was denser and grades lighter.

As a matter of fact, even the low rates authorized by the 1898 contract were not actually made effective until the year 1918; from 1898 to 1918 a basis of rates averaging 11% lower than Canadian rates were charged. After the War effect became acute the maximum rates allowed by contract were inaugurated with a corresponding increase in freight revenue, but in no way commensurate with the rapid increase in operating costs, due to necessary increases in labor rates and unavoidable increase in prices of material.

This Company was bound by contract, based on labor and material costs of the year 1898, and by freight rates not remunerative when contract was made, and which subsequently became so low in relation to labor and material costs as to cover less than Cost of Conducting Transportation expenses, leaving no margin to apply against cost of maintaining road and buildings, docks, and nothing for maintaining locomotives and cars, and nothing for expense of administration.

While there was a great increase in operating costs between the years 1898 and 1904, owing to lack of statistics, the following comparison with 1915 is made the effect of war conditions having already become effective:

From 1915 to 1921 the following increases are shown:

Cost of coal per train mile increased	289%
Cost of wages Conductors, Trainmen, Engineers, Firemen increased	200%
Total expenses per train mile increased	227%
Transportation cost per train mile increased	170%

During the same period the earnings per train mile increased only 102%

While this Company is still operating under a basis of freight rates established twenty-three years ago, Canadian railways have, from time to time, been granted increases in rates until at the present time the Canadian National Railways are charging local mileage rates which average 48% in excess of those being charged by the Reid Newfoundland Railway, and it is within the knowledge of everyone that the Canadian National Railways are

not earning sufficient to pay their operating costs, but are in fact showing heavy deficits annually.

A careful estimate, based on figures during several different months of the year, indicate that if the Reid Newfoundland Railway were authorized to collect on the Canadian National basis of rates it would result in an increase in our freight revenue of approximately 60% or on the business of the year 1920--1921, about \$400,000.00, assuming that the present volume of business be secured, to which end the co-operation of the Government is necessary to reduce wasteful and unnecessary steamer competition, to which attention has been called under the heading of Inadequate Traffic.

INSUFFICIENT MAIL EARNINGS.

The Reid Newfoundland Company have been operating a mail service under what practically amounts to a fixed subsidy—amounting approximately to \$42,000.00 per annum, between the years 1904 and 1912, in which year this subsidy was raised slightly, or to \$46,000.00; the year 1913 to \$48,000.00; 1914 to approximately \$51,000.00, and in 1916 to approximately \$59,000.00; in 1917 this was further increased to \$61,251.49, where it has stood up to the present time. The increases shown above were undoubtedly due to the opening of the branch lines. This mail subsidy is too low and should be increased.

The Canadian and American roads, for a long time, recognized that the Governments were not paying an adequate amount for the transportation of mails and after very extensive investigation of the subject from every angle the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, on August 29th, 1919, granted an increase in the mail compensation averaging approximately 116%, or more than double the rates previously in effect. Investigation by the Railway Commissioners demonstrated that the contention of the railroads was correct that mail was being handled for less than cost and recognized this fact by the granting of the increase noted above; but which the railways still maintain does not pay for the cost of the service.

In view of the above facts it is only fair to assume that the Newfoundland Government should be willing to very greatly increase the present rate of compensation for the carrying of its mails by the railway. And as it has been demonstrated in this report, under appropriate headings, the cost of operation of the Reid Newfoundland Railway is several times higher than Canadian and American railways, it is only reasonable to ask that a higher rate of compensation be allowed for the handling of mail.

TOO LOW TRAIN TONNAGE

The Reid Newfoundland Railway labors under the great disadvantage of being unable to handle their freight in heavy train loads.

Efficient handling of freight consists, in short, of getting a heavy carload, and a heavy train load, or in moving the greatest possible number of tons of freight with the fewest number of train miles. Train mileage cost does not vary greatly on different railways. Five men are required to run each freight train, whether of ten cars or fifty cars; fuel consumption is not materially greater in the one case than the other, this is shown by following comparison with roads of heavy and roads of light traffic, some short, others of great mileage—Reid Newfoundland figures for year 1920-1921, others for year 1919, being latest published by Poor's Manual.

Reid Nfld. Railway ..	1920--21	Mileage	927 miles	\$3.06 per train mile
Canadian Pacific Ry ..	1919	"	14300 "	3.90 " " "
Denver & Rio Grande .	1919	"	2600 "	4.14 " " "
Bangor & Aroostock ..	1919	"	632 "	3.58 " " "
El Paso & S. Western.	1919	"	1028 "	3.08 " " "

The above indicates that the Reid Newfoundland Railway operated a train one mile, during 1920--21, at a lower cost per mile than any of the above roads, notwithstanding that cost of fuel is much higher in Newfoundland than is paid by any of the other lines for which figures are shown, and fuel is much the largest item of expense in running trains.

While the cost per train mile does compare unfavorably with other lines, when account is taken of the number of tons handled per mile run, the comparison is most unfavorable and is shown below:

Tons Handled per Train Mile Run

R. N. Co.	C. P. R.	D. & R. G.	Bangor & A.	El P. & S. W.
41	408	516	304	390

The result of light tonnage per train is indicated as follows:

Earnings per Train Mile Run

R. N. Co.	C. P. R.	D. & R. G.	Bangor & A.	El P. & S. W.
\$1.46	\$4.64	\$5.32	\$3.80	\$4.40

By deducting from the earnings per mile run the cost per train mile shows the following results:

R. N. Co.	Loss	\$1.60 per train mile
C. P. R.	Profit	.74 " " "
D. & R. G.	Profit	1.18 " " "
B. & A.	Profit	.22 " " "
El P. & S. W.	Profit	1.32 " " "

Carrying the analysis still further shows following approximate cost for carrying one ton of freight one mile:

R. N. Co.	C. P. R.	D. & R. G.	Bangor & A.	El P. & S. W.
7.5c.	.78c.	.78c.	.94c.	.70c.

This shows that while it cost the Reid Newfoundland Railway seven and one-half cents to move a ton of freight one mile, all the other roads shown carried a ton one mile at a cost below one cent per ton per mile. The revenue per ton per mile received by the Reid Newfoundland Railway has been as follows:

1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
1.35c.	1.16c.	1.76c.	2.10c.	2.44c.	3.02c.	2.55c.

From which will be noted that the earnings per ton per mile now cover only about one-third of the cost of operation.

The reason for light train loads are:

- Heavy grades.
- Light rail.
- Light bridges.
- Light locomotives.
- Small cars.

The Reid Newfoundland Railway has a larger amount of heavy grades than most railways on the North American Continent, and while no high elevations are crossed on the Island, the line is a succession of gradients, largely $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. A computation of the total amount of elevation in feet overcome by a train making a trip from St. John's to Port aux Basques shows the total to be 8,000 feet, a greater climb than is necessary on any transcontinental railway in crossing the Rocky mountains. This handicap in the matter of grades cannot be overcome owing to the physical character of the Island, making it necessary to touch at water level points and to cross high ridges of land between such tide water points.

The railway is laid with light rail and equipped with light bridges, which preclude the use of anything but light locomotives, the capacity of the cars are low to conform with the narrow gauge of the track and the light nature of the railway generally.

UNREMUNERATIVE BRANCHES

One of the most oppressive burdens which has been borne by the railway has been the operation of unremunerative branches. These branches appear to have been constructed without any reliable estimates as to their traffic possibilities, or if estimated a gross error was made in assuming that they would produce sufficient revenue to make them self supporting. Such branches do, in a certain measure, provide business for the main line, but unfortunately the rates have been so low that the additional business produced by the branch lines has been handled at a loss: in general it is a fact that the more low grade freight business the railway handles the greater the loss involved; this is shown by an examination of the statistics of earnings and expenses during a series of years, and is likely to continue

portion to the earnings from traffic handled, and is really money thrown away, justified only in the event that human life was involved.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE ROAD AND STRUCTURES

Owing to abnormal conditions which have prevailed during the war period, resulting in tremendous increase in costs of material, coal, etc., and the necessity of increasing wages to meet the advances in cost of living, it has been impossible to provide the necessary money to keep up necessary maintenance standards, with the result that such expenditures were, of necessity, postponed.

Expenditure for Maintenance of Road and Structures has averaged as follows, per mile of line:

1904	\$184.00
1905	215.00
1906	200.00
1907	222.00
1908	225.00
1909	215.00
1910	230.00
1911	205.00
1912	230.00
1913	205.00
1914	206.00
1915	207.00
1916	225.00
1917	261.00
1918	294.00
1919	415.00
1920	575.00
1921	900.00

It will be noted that these expenditures were maintained at a low level up to 1918, or until the War had been under way over three years; the result was that the road had reached a condition where large expenditures were necessary if trains should continue operating. The expenditures since 1918 have resulted in a great improvement in the physical condition of the property, but must continue in the future if the ground gained is not to be lost. We are also under the necessity of considering the question of rail renewal. The line is laid with light rail, some of which has been over twenty years in service, and is badly worn and must be renewed within a short time. As there has been no charge made against operating expenses for deterioration of rail, when renewals are made, new money must be provided for this purpose.

For purposes of comparison the following figures are shown: the figures show the gross amount per mile spent by various railways for upkeep of the road and structures, including bridges, for the year indicated:

Railway	Average for 18 years	\$	per mile
Reid Nfld. Railway	Year 1919	426.00	" "
	" 1921	900.00	" "
Canadian Pacific Railway	" 1919	2021.00	" "
Denver & Rio Grande Ry.	" 1919	1868.00	" "
El Paso & S. W. Railway	" 1919	2228.00	" "
Bangor & Aristook Railway	" 1919	1862.00	" "
Spokane International Railway	" 1919	1763.00	" "
Quebec Central Railway	" 1919	1521.00	" "
	" 1920	1842.06	" "
Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.	" 1919	1040.92	" "
	" 1920	1742.00	" "
Dominion Atlantic Railway	" 1919	1443.62	" "
	" 1920	1638.49	" "
Kettle Valley Railway	" 1919	1275.57	" "
	" 1920	1345.90	" "

The figures require very little comment, and show that the advancing costs of operation, with the failure of earnings to keep pace, forced the Reid management to defer maintenance expenses, in an endeavor to carry on the operation of the property; a point was finally reached where maintenance could no longer be put off, if trains were to continue to run, and during the past two years the maintenance costs have increased greatly, and must continue much above the level of the expenditures for the past seven years.

MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

Expenditures for Maintenance of Locomotives and Cars have averaged, as follows, per mile of line:

1904	\$ 95.00
1905	77.00
1906	81.00
1907	94.00
1908	101.00
1909	92.00
1910	90.00
1911	87.00
1912	91.00
1913	121.00
1914	163.00
1915	133.00
1916	171.00

1917	191.00
1918	267.00
1919	344.00
1920	530.00
1921	690.00

Expenditures for upkeep of equipment were at a very low rate up to year 1918, or for three years after war was in progress, with its unfavorable effect on prices of material and rates for labor.

After the outbreak of the war a large additional traffic was diverted to the railway owing to the withdrawal of vessels from commercial lines of traffic. This resulted in extra service being demanded from our locomotives and cars, with the result that they were worn out in service, and following the year 1918 it was necessary to practically rebuild every locomotive and car; the effect of such conditions being reflected in the cost in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. The condition of our locomotives and cars is now much higher than in 1918, and nearly up to the standard of other lines. Expenditure for Maintenance of Equipment in future can be expected to fall to a certain extent, depending on prices of material and rates of labor. It is very desirable that our equipment should be maintained up to its present standard, or better, as operating costs cannot be kept down with engines and cars in poor condition. Any postponement of necessary repairs means greater final expenditure and a present loss in operation. One of the axioms of successful operation of a railway is: that it is only safe to defer maintenance of road, buildings, or equipment, to meet a temporary emergency, and with the full knowledge that such deferred expenditure will later on demand a much larger final outlay.

**AGENCIES MAINTAINED WHICH ARE NOT JUSTIFIED BY
AMOUNT BUSINESS TRANSACTED—YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30th, 1921.**

A large number of agencies are maintained where the amount of business does not warrant. Permission should be given to close all such non-paying stations where they are not required for purpose of providing means of telegraphic communication with trains; or the Government should pay cost of maintenance of same where such cost exceeds 10% of the receipts.

To maintain all the present agencies would involve an appropriation by the Government of approximately \$40,000.00.

The average percentage of operating stations, as compared with total expenses in 1920-21: 10.7%

The average percentage of operating stations, as compared with station receipts in 1920-21: 19.0%

On either basis of computation the above stations should be closed; if maintained it would only be account public necessity, for which Government should be expected to pay the difference between actual cost and 20% total receipts for above stations. This would amount to annual payment of:

By Government	\$32,791.00
By Company	19,695.00
	<hr/>
	\$52,286.00

Or close the stations at a saving of .. \$52,286.00

On basis of Company paying 10.7% Government,

Balance account would stand	\$41,749.39 Government
	10,536.61 Company
	<hr/>
	\$52,286.00
	<hr/>

In event of any of these stations being closed there should be no decrease of revenue, as shipments of freight will move as now, the only difference being that freight charges must be prepaid, and passenger fares will be paid to train conductors instead of to Agents as at present.

INCREASED COST OF OPERATION

(Due to increases in material prices and labor rates)

The following statement shows very forcibly the trend of prices and the influence of the war on operating expenses; with rates for carrying freight and mail practically unchanged, it was inevitable that operating deficits mounted at an alarming rate.

STATEMENT OF COST OF WAGES AND MATERIAL

Year	Wages	Material	Total
1904	\$ 327,067	\$ 195,533	\$ 522,600
1905	315,006	208,955	523,961
1906	338,152	218,408	556,590
1907	378,177	224,504	602,681
1908	345,123	275,179	620,302
1909	356,922	244,392	601,314
1910	412,422	196,423	608,845
1911	464,759	183,348	648,102
1912	556,867	198,646	755,513
1913	591,161	270,459	861,620
1914	597,299	375,473	972,772
1915	507,444	371,181	878,625
1916	593,561	386,224	977,785
1917	737,295	495,681	1,232,976
1918	928,648	656,021	1,584,669
1919	1,249,932	903,597	2,153,529
1920	1,324,392	1,443,498	2,767,890
1921	1,769,196	1,420,620	3,189,816
Increase 1921 over 1915	248 p.c.	283 p.c.	263 p.c.

PRICES INCREASE

Increase in cost of operation, due to increases in prices of material and supplies, is forcibly shown by the following comparisons. While the peak of prices has apparently been reached, the downward trend has not so far afforded much relief.

Comparative Prices Per Unit of Commodities During 1915 and 1921

Commodity	Unit	1915	1921	p.c. In.
Coal (to distribution points)	Ton	\$4.35	\$ 14.00	221.1%
Lubricating Oil	Gal.	.60	1.30	116.6%
Oils (Loco.)	Gal.	.56	.99½	77.6%
Loco. Tires	100 lbs.	5.04	12.58	149.6%
Couplers	Each	8.25	23.87	188.0%
Brake Shoes	100 lbs.	3.25	11.70	229.1%
Boiler Plate	100 lbs.	2.50	6.00	140.0%
Flat Iron	100 lbs.	3.00	7.75	158.3%
Bar Steel and Iron	100 lbs.	3.00	7.75	158.3%
Car Wheels	Each	10.41	28.72	175.8%
Axles	1 lb.	.04	.07	75.0%
Lumber (Hard Pine)	1000 ft.	46.00	132.00	186.9%
Lumber (Soft Pine)	1000 ft.	30.00	70.00	133.3%
Lumber (Juniper)	1000 ft.	24.00	65.00	170.8%
Lumber (Spruce)	1000 ft.	23.00	58.00	152.1%

Price of Coal at North Sydney:

1915	\$2.50
1916	2.75
1917	3.50
1918	4.50
1919	5.00
1920	6.55
1921	7.11
Increase since 1915	184.4%

Difference in prices at distribution points covers duty, ocean freight, insurance and handling costs.

Comparison showing increases in labor rates during period from 1915 to 1921.

The advancing cost of living during the war period forced advances in wages to meet same. Increases were granted by Reid Newfoundland Railway at later dates than those effective on Canadian and American roads, but finally became unavoidable:

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Rate 1915</i>	<i>Rate 1921</i>	<i>p.c. Increase</i>
Express Conductor	\$80.00 per mo.	\$160.00 per mo.	100.0%
Freight Conductor	65.00 " "	125.00 " "	92.0%
Brakeman	45.00 " "	90.00 " "	100.0%
Loco. Engineers	2.55 " day	5.65 " day	121.0%
Loco. Firemen	1.65 " "	3.65 " "	121.0%
Skilled Mechanics .. ..	.28 " hour	.60 " hour	114.0% To April
		.50 " "	78.0% Since
Non-skilled Mechanics .	.14 " "	.30 " "	113.0% To April
		.25 " "	78.0% Since
Agents	60.00 per mo.	120.00 per mo.	100.0%
Operators	30.00 " "	60.00 " "	100.0%
Roadmasters	65.00 " "	140.00 " "	115.0%
Section Foremen	1.65 " day	2.70 " day	63.0%
Section Laborers	1.25 " "	2.25 " "	71.0%

CONCLUSIONS

Traffic has always been, and for a long time will be, too light to support the railway as a commercial venture.

Freight Rates were too low when contract was made; should have been increased largely during war period; should be increased now to as great an extent as possible, taking into consideration the fact that water competition will always be the determining factor in fixing rates.

Mail Subsidy is too low and should be increased to at least \$250,000.00.

Line was constructed with excessive grades, largely $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, with result that only small train tonnage can be secured, and account low freight rates the result is small train earnings and excessive cost per ton mile. The only relief possible at present is the use of two engines on freight trains. If traffic should increase greatly in future, heavier rail could be laid, heavier engines be purchased and the average train load increased. The heavier engines would necessitate heavier bridges; this would require a large investment of new money; the traffic now in sight does not warrant the additional investment.

Branch lines were constructed without warrant, through failure to properly forecast their earning possibilities; unless maintained as public charges, should be closed down.

Agencies are maintained where traffic does not justify; many should be closed and others maintained, only if expense is assumed by Government.

Increases in labor and material costs have been so great that it is impossible to expect that any private individual or firm can operate under 1898 agreement.

Government must expect to be called upon to provide for annual deficits.

Government should acquire title to all steamers and railway equipment not now owned by it.

Railways and steamers should be operated by private management, and maintained by Government, with proper division of surplus of earnings, after paying cost of conducting transportation and General Expenses.

Railway and steamship service should be co-ordinated to avoid duplication of service, variation in rates, and unnecessary bonusing of steamer lines.

A more efficient method of traffic-solicitation should be inaugurated.

Full publicity of all railway and steamer earnings and expenses should be given. The taxpayers are entitled to this information, and this course will remove misconception and suspicion.

Ownership of all steamers and rail equipment should be consolidated; it is unfair that rail equipment belonging to lessee should be used without remuneration and without provision for depreciation.

Railway accounting should be handled by separate accounting staff, entirely distinct from any affiliation with other Companies; same accounting staff could handle steamer accounts, if steamers and railway operated jointly; not otherwise.

Store Department should be provided separate from any outside affiliation.

**SUGGESTIONS REGARDING POSSIBLE INCREASE IN REVENUE
AND SAVING EXPENDITURE**

Increase of Revenue

Secure approval of Government to an increase in freight rates, to a maximum at least as high as now authorized by Canadian Government; allowing Management of the Railway discretion to meet traffic requirements, competition, etc., within the limits of maximum authorized.

Co-operate with Government to reduce unnecessary steamer competition, thus diverting to railway such traffic as naturally belongs to it.

Inaugurate a more active and persistent campaign of traffic solicitation.

Appoint a Travelling Freight and Passenger Agent to regularly call on all patrons of the railway.

Secure the co-operation of the business men by continually impressing them with the fact that they are bearing present losses by railway, due to insufficient traffic.

Greater use of local press for putting our position before the public.

Government should grant increased mail compensation.

Promote tourist traffic through proper publicity in part, but principally by providing suitable hotel accommodations, especially in St. John's, with auxiliary hotels at various fishing and hunting localities.

REDUCTION IN EXPENSES

Owing to very severe weather conditions obtaining in Newfoundland during months of January, February, and March; and to further fact that the business of the Island is very dull during these months, both in passenger and freight traffic, no attempt to operate the Trepassey, Bay de Verde, and Bonavista Branches, should be made during these months, and no attempt should be made to operate between Millertown Junction and

Humbermouth, except that mixed train service should be operated once weekly in each direction, between Millertown Junction and Port aux Basques; all traffic, both passenger and freight, to be handled direct from North Sydney to St. John's, or Argentia, except such as is destined to points West of Grand of Grands Falls.

Keep locomotive mileage and train mileage down to lowest possible minimum. Insist that all cars be fully loaded, and that no freight train be run without full tonnage.

Discontinue present method of making up trains on car basis; substitute tonnage basis.

Make actual test to determine how much tonnage each engine can handle over ruling grades between each terminal, and insist on full tonnage trains only being run.

Make test of practicability of operating freight trains by two engines instead of one: this being only method of securing fair tonnage per train apart from securing full car load and maximum train load. Every train mile saved means an actual saving of approximately \$1.25 per mile for actual train operation.

Institute proper records of coal consumption, showing miles run to ton of coal, by individual engines, to determine which engineer and firemen are wasteful, and to determine efficiency of each locomotive and class.

Institute proper reports to indicate oil consumption, covering valve oil and engine oil, and cost lubrication of cars.

Make an allowance per 100 miles run and see that engineers come within allowance.

Appoint a competent instructor to educate our engineers and firemen in the proper methods of firing and the use of oil.

Appoint a man to act in the capacity of fuel inspector, charged with the duty of securing economy in handling and the stopping of the wasteful use of coal, and to instal proper method of accounting.

See that locomotives are not kept under steam when it would save coal to pull fire and re-light same when required.

Provide locomotive cranes for coal handling at more important coaling points.

See that number of coal men are not in excess of number necessary.

Close agency stations where traffic is insufficient to justify keeping agents or operators. Keep closely in touch with traffic at larger stations and see that staff is reduced to meet falling business.

See that train crews are reduced when traffic declines.

Require a monthly estimate in advance to cover pay rolls; compare estimate with actual expenditures for same month previous year,—have estimates approved by proper authority and insist that estimates be not exceeded. As soon as the month's rolls are received, have auditor submit a comparison of actual results with estimate and responsible officer required to explain variations.

As soon as month's accounts are complete, have auditor provide following statements for guidance of Management:

Actual statement of pay-roll figures by departments.

Total locomotive mileage.

Train mileage (Passenger, Freight, Mixed and Work).

Total cost per train mile run for Conducting Transportation.

Total cost per train mile run for Maintenance Road and Structures.

Total cost per train mile run for Maintenance of Equipment.

Total cost per train mile run for Total all expenses.

Tons handled one mile.

Tons handled per train mile, taking all freight trains and one half of mixed mileage.

Cost per ton per mile for Conducting Transportation.

Cost per ton per mile for Maintenance Road and Structures.

Cost per ton per mile for Maintenance of Equipment.

Cost per ton per mile for Total all expenses.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR YEAR 1922-23

As the experience of about twenty years' operation of the railway has demonstrated that the contract made in 1898 cannot be carried through its fifty-year term, as no private company could possibly absorb the losses involved; the facts should be faced and the old contract should be abrogated on terms fair to all concerned. All claims should be waived in settlement to be made. The ownership of all physical property should be vested in the Government who now own nearly all the right-of-way track, structures, and certain of its rolling stock. As the steamers now owned by the Reid Company are a necessary adjunct to the Colony's transportation system, these should be acquired by the Government, so that they may be managed in complete harmony with its rail system, and rates and routes adjusted so as to best serve the interest of the Colony. The present division of ownership is

confusing, uneconomical and unsatisfactory, tending to creation of conflicting claims, which will undoubtedly lead to costly litigation in the future. With the ownership of the steamers and railway consolidated in the Government of the Colony, they would be free to operate, or lease same to any contractor as would best serve the interest of the people; duplication of service should be eliminated; conflicting rates harmonized; competition of outside steamers met, to the end that traffic on which the people of the Island pay the freight charges shall be carried by the Government boats and railway, so that the money will go to the citizens of the Colony instead of being paid to outsiders and spent in Canada or elsewhere.

While it will soon be necessary to face the question of large expenditures for improvements, particularly the re-laying of the line with heavier rail, it does not appear that this is the proper time to undertake such expenditures in a large way; interest rates are receding; material and labor rates are on the downward course, making it reasonable to expect that such improvements can be done more cheaply if postponed for a while.

The operation of the railway is in course of re-adjustment and has not yet reached a settled basis; the trend of traffic following war conditions cannot be foretold with certainty, hence it appears wise to carry the railway along for a year or two with only moderate expenditure on Capital Account, taking care only of such items of improvement as are imperative.

I would recommend, therefore, that the sum of \$300,000.00 be provided for the year 1922-23, for the following purposes:

Recovering rail from Fortune Bay Branch and replacing worn rail on main line from such recovered rail.

Re-location of line in vicinity of Kelligrews and Holyrood to protect from storm damage.

Re-build various structures urgently needed.

Provide 100 additional box cars.

The carrying out of the programme, as outlined, viz.:

Purchase of equipment, steamers, etc.

Abrogation of 1898 contract.

Re-adjustment of subsidies, mail, branch lines, stations, etc.

Lease of line of steamers.

This will constitute as large a plan as can be reasonably expected to be taken care of at one session of Parliament, leaving the question of further financing to a later session, when Parliament will be in possession of the results of operating under the new plan; then being able to determine the

trend of prices, interest, and to judge of the necessities of the Colony in way of transportation facilities.

It is to be expected that the finances of the Colony will be in an improved condition and that trade conditions will have become normal.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR FURTHER OPERATION

The operation of the Reid Newfoundland Railway Company for the last eighteen years has demonstrated that at no time during this period has the road earned sufficient money to pay the expenses of conducting transportation and general expenses, with a sufficient surplus of earnings to provide for the maintaining of the road and its equipment. It has only been possible to continue operation by permitting the physical condition of the property to deteriorate, and by contributions on the part of the Lessee.

It does not appear as if the conditions will be materially changed in the next few years, and it is quite evident that if the road is to be maintained at all, it can only be done by considering it to be a public utility, necessary for the accommodation of the public, practically the same as the Post Office Department, as it appears hopeless to expect that it can be run as a commercial venture, paying its own way.

I would, therefore, recommend that it be so considered, and that the Government assume the obligation of maintaining the roadway, buildings and structures, bridges, etc., also the maintaining of its equipment, locomotives, cars, etc., separating the operation of the Company into two distinct classes.

First—Operation.

Second—Maintenance.

Operation Account to take care of all expenditures coming under the head of conducting transportation and include expenses of maintaining all agents and station service, advertising, conductors and trainmen, loss and damage, stationery supplies, train supplies and expenses, telegraph expenses, personal injury, wrecking, expense of outside agents, superintendence, switchmen, flagmen, watchmen, engineers, firemen and wipers, fuel for locomotives, oil and waste for locomotives, also all expenses of operating dining and sleeping cars, and all general expenses of every kind incurred in the management of the railway.

In Maintenance Account would be included the cost of maintaining the road bed, track, bridges, buildings, docks and all other property, including cost of snow-fighting.

Under the head of Maintenance and Equipment, the cost of maintaining the Company's Car and Locomotive Shops, where its engines and

cars are kept in repair, but not including Round House expenses at various points.

In other words, make a distinct separation between the two accounts of Operation and Maintenance, the Lessee to collect all earnings of every description and to pay all expenses of operation,—the Government to maintain the property and to determine to what standard the property and its equipment should be maintained.

It appears to be the general belief that Government operation has not been successful, so far as economical operation is concerned, and the above plan is suggested for the purpose of trying to secure the benefits of private operation, and also at the same time to formulate a plan which will result in the property being consistently maintained. I recommend that an agreement be entered into with some responsible Contractor, possibly the present Management, for the operation of the railway, on the basis that the Contractor will operate the road, receive the earnings from traffic and pay all operating expenses as specified above under the head of Conducting Transportation, Dining and Sleeping Car Service, and General Expenses. The earnings from the property ought to be, with economical operation, sufficient to meet these charges. If a surplus should result from the operation some agreed proportion of the balance should be paid to the Contractor as his remuneration, and the agreed difference or balance should go to the Government as an offset against advances paid for the maintenance of property and equipment.

This plan would create an incentive on the part of the Lessee to secure traffic, as he would have an interest in such increased revenue, and would also have an interest in any economies which could be effected in the transportation costs. It would provide a plan whereby operations could continue from year to year, with the Contractor receiving his proportion of the increased revenue, and an interest in the savings which might be effected in the cost of operation.

It is not possible at this time to very accurately forecast the conditions which may exist for the next fiscal year ending June 30th, 1923. We are able to forecast fairly accurately what the cost of operation may be, but the question of earnings is purely conjectural; there is no doubt that operating expenses can be considerably reduced. If business conditions are at all normal, it seems not unreasonable to expect a deficit of approximately \$1,000,000.00 for the next fiscal year following the present one. I would suggest that as much as possible of this sum be provided in the following manner:

Permit an increase in the present freight rates to a standard equal to that now applying on Canadian lines; our present rates being about 52% of the rates now in effect on such lines. Establish these rates as maximum rates, allowing the Contractor or Lessee to establish such rates under the

maximum as will secure the largest volume of traffic. It is possible, I think, to secure in this manner, at least \$200,000.00. This increase in rates should certainly be made, so that traffic borne by the railroad will carry its equitable cost of the road's operations, over that now paid.

Next, there should be a subsidy granted for the operation of unremunerative branch lines. An estimate made as closely as possible would indicate the following losses:

Trepassey Branch	\$113,000.00
Bonavista Branch	74,000.00
Bay de Verde Branch	54,000.00
Heart's Content Branch	37,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$278,000.00
	<hr/>

which losses should be covered by a subsidy in same manner, either a direct payment on account of each branch to cover the estimated loss, or a subsidy of a \$2.00 per mile for each train mile run on each branch, preferably the latter plan.

Assuming that the Government could authorize payment on the above basis, the result would work out approximately as follows:

Approximate loss by continued operation as at present, under existing freight and mail rates: \$1,000,000.00, to be provided for as follows:

By increase in freight rates for which the public would be expected to pay, and which would not be an obligation on the Government: \$200,000.00
 Increased mail subsidy: \$190,000.00; Subsidy for branch line losses: \$278,000.00; a total of: \$668,000.00. The balance of the actual loss would have to be covered by direct payment, as in the year 1921-22, such direct payment to provide money for maintaining road, buildings and equipment.

In the event that a more vigorous campaign for the securing of traffic should result in increased earnings, or if the Government could be induced to co-operate in adjusting steamer service so as to reduce competition for the purpose of increasing the traffic of the railway, or secure more remunerative rates on such traffic, or if the Contractor should be able to make large savings in transportation costs, the advantages derived from such action should accrue to the benefit of the Government, as well as to the Lessee, in the proportion which may be agreed upon for the division of surplus, after paying the regular transportation and management expenses.

All expenditures on Capital Account to be made only by written authority of proper Government official.

All expenditures to be subject to audit by Auditor General.

Approximate result of proposed plan of leaving railway on basis Lessee retaining all earnings (with subsidies as at present established) paying expenses of Conducting Transportation, Dining and Sleeping Car Expenses, and General Expenses, retaining 25% of surplus, if any, turning to Government balance to apply against advances for maintaining road and equipment.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>	<i>Earnings</i>	<i>Deficits</i>	<i>Government Payments</i>	<i>Lessee's Compensation</i>
1905	\$ 523,961.56	\$ 414,476.28	\$ 109,485.28	\$ 129,390.76	\$19,905.48
1906	556,590.75	444,773.76	111,816.99	129,358.42	17,541.43
1907	602,681.29	448,147.24	154,534.05	167,122.83	12,588.78
1908	620,302.93	468,180.25	152,122.68	166,917.65	14,794.97
1909	601,314.01	530,665.96	70,648.05	102,823.07	32,175.02
1910	608,845.32	589,682.91	19,162.41	66,355.25	47,192.84
1911	648,102.89	614,272.68	33,830.21	78,658.73	44,828.52
1912	755,513.55	622,076.11	133,437.44	167,416.83	33,979.39
1913	861,620.09	725,519.59	136,100.50	172,937.76	36,837.26
1914	972,772.95	766,581.71	206,191.24	240,088.97	33,897.73
1915	878,628.02	677,965.90	200,662.12	229,441.94	28,779.82
1916	977,785.55	810,670.65	167,114.90	217,429.62	50,314.72
1917	1,232,976.58	1,091,887.39	141,089.19	185,363.91	44,274.72
1918	1,584,669.10	1,238,229.23	346,439.87	389,732.68	43,292.81
1919	2,153,539.86	1,465,176.23	688,363.63	692,103.69	3,740.06
1920	2,767,890.65	1,432,783.10	1,335,107.55	1,335,107.55	Nothing.
1921	3,226,551.67	1,545,290.44	1,681,261.23	1,681,261.23	Nothing
4 mos.					
1921	913,116.80	577,130.24	335,986.56	357,910.75	21,924.19
					Result 4 months: July-Oct., 1921

The feasibility of this plan is contingent on securing increased rates on freight traffic.

**REID NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY—RESULT OF EIGHTEEN
YEARS OPERATION**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Earnings</i>	<i>Loss</i>	<i>p.c. of earnings to expenses</i>
1904	\$ 522,600.19	\$ 430,964.00	\$ 91,636.19	82%
1905	523,961.56	414,476.25	109,485.31	79%
1906	556,590.75	444,773.76	111,816.99	80%
1907	602,681.29	448,147.24	154,534.05	75%
1908	620,302.93	468,180.25	152,122.68	75%
1909	601,314.01	530,665.96	70,648.05	88%
1910	608,845.32	589,682.91	19,162.41	97%
1911	648,102.89	614,272.68	33,830.21	95%
1912	755,513.55	622,076.11	133,437.44	82%
1913	861,620.09	725,519.59	136,100.50	84%
1914	972,772.95	766,581.71	206,191.24	79%
1915	878,628.02	677,965.90	200,662.12	77%
1916	977,785.55	810,670.65	167,114.90	81%
1917	1,232,976.58	1,091,887.39	141,089.19	88%
1918	1,584,669.10	1,238,229.23	346,439.87	80%
1919	2,153,539.86	1,465,176.23	688,363.63	68%
1920	2,767,890.65	1,432,783.10	1,335,107.55	52%
1921	3,226,551.67	1,545,290.44	1,681,261.23	45%
Total	\$20,096,346.96	\$14,317,343.40	\$5,779,003.56	70%

Railway Agreement, May 23rd, 1922.

Agreement

Made this Twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini, One Thousand and Nine Hundred and Twenty-two, BETWEEN the Government of Newfoundland (hereinafter called the Government) of the one part, AND the Reid Newfoundland Company, Limited, (hereinafter called the Company) of the other part.

WHEREAS Section 4 of the Schedule to the Act 12, George V., Chapter 16, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Temporary Operation of the Newfoundland Railway" provided as follows:

"The Government shall pay the actual loss of operating the railway during the term of this agreement, provided that should such loss exceed the sum of one and one-half million dollars such excess shall be borne by the Company."

AND WHEREAS it appeared from information furnished the Auditor General by the Company that the actual loss of operating the railway from the first day of July, 1921, up to and including the 31st day of March, 1922, did not exceed the sum of \$786,000.00, and from information furnished the Government by the Auditor General and Government Engineer it appeared that the actual loss of operating the Railway to March 31st, 1922, was the sum of \$738,957.66;

AND WHEREAS the actual loss of operating the Railway for the period from the first day of July, 1921, to the 30th day of June, 1922, both inclusive, is estimated by the Company at the sum of \$1,385,000.00, and by the Auditor General and Government Engineer the said losses for the said period is estimated at the sum of \$1,123,957.66.

AND WHEREAS the payments made by the Government to the Company on account of said actual loss of operating the railway for the said period from the first day of July, 1921, to the 30th day

of June, 1922, both inclusive, were up to the 13th day of April, 1922, the total sum of \$1,250,000.00;

AND WHEREAS the Auditor General wrote the Prime Minister under date April 13th, 1922, as follows:

Auditor General's Office,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

April 13th, 1922.

Sir,

I am informed by my Accountant in charge of the Railway Accounts that there is absolutely no likelihood of a deficit on this year's operation expenses of the Railway which will exceed the sum of \$1,200,000.00.

Up to the present date the sum of \$1,250,000.00 has been paid to the Reid Newfoundland Company, thus overdrawing the expected maximum of expenditure by \$50,000.00.

Under these circumstances I shall be unable to sign any more cheques against the provision made in the Loan Bills for this purpose.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. C. BERTEAU,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

The Honourable,
The Prime Minister.

AND WHEREAS on consideration of the said letter from the Auditor General the Government decided that no immediate further payments be made to the Company under Section 4 of the Schedule to the said Act;

AND WHEREAS the Company admitted that the total amounts received by them on account of actual loss of operating the railway were in excess of the total operating loss actually incurred, but represented to the Government that the railway required to be financed as

a going concern and called upon the Government to do the necessary financing, pointing out that the Company would find themselves compelled because of lack of funds to suspend operating the railroad before the 30th day of June, 1922, unless Government financing was forthcoming, irrespective of the actual loss of operating;

AND WHEREAS the Government received a letter from the Company of date May 3rd, 1922, demanding financial assistance over and above the payment of actual losses incurred and to be incurred, which letter was submitted by the Government to the Auditor General and Government Engineer and replied to by the Government under date May 10th, 1922, as follows:

Department of the Colonial Secretary,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

May 10th, 1922.

Sir,

Your communication of May 3rd has been submitted to the Auditor General and Government Engineer and considered by Committee of Council.

From the information furnished by your Accounting Department it appears that the operating loss to March 31st, 1922, does not exceed \$786,000.00, and from that furnished by the Auditor General and Government Engineer it appears that the net operating loss as at the 31st day of March, 1922, was \$738,957.66. The loss which they estimate for the months of April, May and June, is the sum of \$385,000.00, making a total loss according to their return, actual to the 31st day of March and estimated from the 31st day of March to the 30th day of June, 1922, of \$1,123,957.66.

You have already been paid on account of actual losses incurred and to be incurred during the twelve-month period the sum of \$1,250,000.00, which payment is substantially in excess of the total estimated loss for the period of twelve months and very largely in excess of the loss sustained for the period which has already expired.

In these circumstances Committee of Council concurs in the opinion of the Auditor General and Government Engineer, namely, that no further cash payment be made to you on account of operating losses until you satisfy the Auditor General and Gov-

ernment Engineer that actual losses sustained have exceeded the sum of \$1,250,000.00 already paid.

Yours very truly,

R. A. SQUIRES,
Colonial Secretary.

H. D. Reid, Esq.,
President Reid Newfoundland Co., Ltd.,
City.

* * * * *

To which the Company replied under date May 11th, 1922, as follows:

Reid Newfoundland Co., Ltd.,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
May 11th, 1922.

Hon. Sir Richard A. Squires, K.C.M.G.,
Prime Minister,
St. John's.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, conveying the reply of the Government to the questions raised in my letter to you of the third instant.

As foreshadowed in that letter, the railway will be without funds to meet its April payroll on Monday next, and consequently we are unable to undertake any further obligations on this account.

Unless a mutually satisfactory proposal for an immediate and final settlement of all differences between us can be evolved, the only course open to us appears to be to have recourse to our full legal rights under the Railway Contracts, involving arbitration under Section 101 of the Contract of 1898.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. D. REID,
President.

To which the Government replied under date May 12th, 1922, as follows:

Department of the Colonial Secretary,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
May 12th, 1922.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date conveying the reply of the Reid Newfoundland Company to my communication of the tenth instant.

I have submitted your letter to the consideration of Committee of Council.

I desire to make it clear to you that there is no intention on the part of the Government to revert from the position stated to you in my letter of the tenth.

The position as I understand it from the information and advice given by the Auditor General and Government Engineer, is that you have already been paid more than actual losses payable under the 1921 Railway Act.

Am I to understand from your letter of yesterday's date that unless the Government immediately provides you with funds to finance your operations, including your April payroll, that you propose to immediately cease railroad operations?

Kindly let me hear from you definitely on that point so that there may be no possible misunderstanding as to your meaning and intention under your letter of May 11th.

Yours very truly,

R. A. SQUIRES,
Colonial Secretary.

H. D. Reid, Esq.,
President Reid Newfoundland Co., Ltd.,
City.

To which the Company replied under date May 12th, 1922, as follows:

Reid Newfoundland Co., Ltd.,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
May 12th, 1922.

Hon. Sir R. A. Squires, K. C., K.C.M.G.,
Prime Minister,
St. John's.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of even date, I have the honour to state that owing to the gravity of the issues involved, this Company does not feel that in justice to itself it can make any commitment which may govern its future conduct in case the position laid down in your communication of the 10th instant, is adhered to by the Government.

We desire, however, to again make it quite clear that no funds are available to meet our April payroll on Monday next, and unless the funds are provided by the Government we will simply have to inform our employees that we are unable to pay them owing to monies due us by the Government not having been received. Should this very undesirable situation arise, our intention is to commence proceedings to enforce our legal rights under the various contracts.

We have no desire, however, to adopt such drastic measures, and are still open to consider any reasonable proposal for a settlement of all disputes.

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

H. D. REID,
President.

* * * * *

And on the 15th day of May, 1922, the Company communicated with the Government, as follows:

Reid Newfoundland Co., Ltd.,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 May 15th, 1922.

The Honourable,
 The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

The Government not having complied with the requests contained in my letter to the Prime Minister of the 3rd inst., I now have the honour to attach for the information of the Government, a copy of the notice issued to-day to all our railway employees, in accordance with my letter to the Prime Minister of 12th instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. D. REID,
 President.

* * * * *

Reid Newfoundland Co., Ltd.,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 May 15th, 1922.

To all Railway Employees:

We regret to inform you that the Government, having failed to pay us the instalments due under the operating contracts, we have no money on hand to pay your wages for April due to-day. We are taking proceedings to recover the amount due us and you can be assured that we will protect your interests to the fullest possible extent and that you will be paid immediately sufficient money is received by us.

H. D. REID,
 President.

* * * * *

And on the 16th day of May, 1922, the Company communicated with the Government as follows:

Reid Newfoundland Co., Ltd.,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
May 16th, 1922.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,
I have the honour to acquaint the Government that since my letter to you of yesterday's date the majority of our engineers have not reported for duty, that hardly any trains are running to-day, and that a complete tie up of the railway appears inevitable. We are thus, through no fault of our own, but by reason of the breach by the Government of its contracts with us, prevented from operating the railway, and, as intimated in previous letters to the Prime Minister, propose to call for an arbitration under Clause 101 of the 1898 contract of all matters in dispute between us and the Government arising out of all the contracts. Formal notice of claim will be served on the Government within the next few days.

In the meantime, and before resorting to this final and irrevocable step, we are still open to discuss a compromise which will put an end to all claims and disputes on either side.

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

H. D. REID,
President.

* * * * *

AND WHEREAS on Monday, the 15th day of May instant the Prime Minister in anticipation of a probable cessation of railway operation moved the House of Assembly into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution, the further consideration of which was after some debate deferred:

“WHEREAS from correspondence tabled in this House
“it appears that a serious interruption in railroad transportation
“throughout the country is imminent;

“AND WHEREAS it is in the public interests essential that
“at this season of the year there should be no interruption in
“railroad services, which are necessary to the general trade of
“the country;

“BE IT RESOLVED that this House is of opinion that in
“the event of any immediate interruption in railroad services, His
“Excellency the Governor-in-Council should take over and op-
“erate the railway system of the country, with all its appurten-
“ances, pending further proposals to this House; and should take
“such steps as it may consider necessary for the maintenance
“of railroad operations essential in the public interests.”

AND WHEREAS the operation of the Newfoundland railway and its branches was on the fifteenth day of May instant partially suspended, on the sixteenth day of May instant almost entirely suspended, and at this date entirely suspended;

AND WHEREAS the continued total cessation of railway operations would be a matter of great public inconvenience and injury and it is desirable in the public interests that railway operations be resumed;

AND WHEREAS the Government and Company have agreed for the temporary operation of the railway and its branches;

AND WHEREAS the Company has considerable moneys due it on operating account by its agents in Newfoundland and abroad and has also considerable moneys due it by the general public for passenger, freight and other transportation services rendered;

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the Government and the Company as follows:

1. The Government agrees to arrange with the Bank of Montreal, the bankers for the Company, a special credit of such sum as is necessary to meet the regular payroll cheques of the employees for the month of April, 1922,

- due on the 15th day of May instant, said special credit not to exceed the total sum of \$74,500.
2. The Company agrees to assign to the Government by way of security for the amount of the said special credit its book debts on railway operating account as on the date hereof and those which may become due as a result of the operation of the railway under these presents and to pay to the said special credit account at the Bank of Montreal promptly after receipt such moneys as the Company shall receive from day to day on such railway operating account until the full amount of the liability of the Company and/or the Government to the Bank of Montreal and all the Bank's interest and charges thereon arising out of the credit mentioned in this and the immediately preceding clause shall have been paid, and without regard to any outstanding disputes or claims connected with or arising out of any other dealings between the parties. It is understood and agreed that should the said special credit account not be fully paid by the Company on or before the last day of June, 1922, by the deposits on account of said railway operating account as aforesaid the Company shall pay into such account a sum sufficient to fully satisfy the same.
 3. Section 5 of the Schedule to the Act 12, George V., Chapter 16, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Temporary Operation of the Newfoundland Railway" is hereby incorporated into and shall form part of this agreement.
 4. The Company shall operate the Railway and its branches from the date hereof and continue such operation up to midnight of Monday the twelfth day of June, 1922, as if no interruption had taken place and as far as possible shall continue to operate such trains and steamers as may be necessary to bring to their or its destination such passengers and freight as shall have been accepted by the Company for transportation prior to midnight of the said twelfth day of June, 1922, either in Newfoundland or between Newfoundland and North Sydney.

5. This agreement and all acts done in pursuance hereof is and shall be without prejudice to the rights of either party hereto or any other disputes or claims which have arisen or shall arise out of any other dealings between the parties and the respective positions in relation thereto shall remain and be the same as if this agreement had never been made or anything done hereunder.

Signed on behalf of the parties hereto:

For the Government by

Witness:

Arthur Mews.

R. A. SQUIRES,

Colonial Secretary.

For the Company by

Witness:

Chas. O'Neill Conroy.

H. D. REID,

President.

W. A. REID,

Secretary.

RAILWAY AGREEMENT

Agreement

The following is a copy of the agreement made between the Government of India and the Railway Company on the 15th June 1922.

Railway Agreement, June 15th, 1922.

Agreement

Made this Fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two BETWEEN the Government of Newfoundland, hereinafter called "The Government" of the one part AND Reid Newfoundland Company, Limited, hereinafter called "The Company" of the other part.

WHEREAS under the Act 11, Geo. V., Cap. 16, the Government entered into an agreement with the Company under which the Government agreed to pay the actual loss of operating the railway between the first day of July 1921 and the 30th day of June 1922 provided that should such loss exceed the sum of \$1,500,000 such excess should be borne by the Company which agreement is hereinafter called the 1921 agreement.

AND WHEREAS railway operation was suspended in certain days in May prior to the 23rd day thereof.

AND WHEREAS an agreement was entered into between the parties hereto on the 23rd day of May last past for the temporary operation of the railway without prejudice until the 12th day of June last past.

AND WHEREAS the parties hereto have agreed upon terms for the operation of the railway and the operation of the steamships and the Newfoundland Express Company for a period as hereinafter set forth.

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH as follows:

1. The Government shall provide the funds necessary to meet the regular pay roll cheques of the Company's employees for the months of May and June, 1922, and in addition thereto a sum not to exceed the amount of \$70,000.00 to assist the Company to meet present liabilities to parties other than the Bank of Montreal on account of railway, steamship and express business.
2. The sum to be provided under paragraph 1 hereof shall be deposited in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the account hitherto known as Reid Newfoundland Company, Limited, Account No. 1, and all cheques to meet the purposes for which the said sums are provided shall be drawn against the said account.
3. The Company assigns to the Government by way of security for the sums to be provided under paragraph 1 hereof and also as security for the amount if any by which the sums hitherto paid by the Government to the Company under the 1921 Agreement shall be found to exceed the actual loss of operating under the said 1911 Agreement, all its book debts and accounts receivable on railway and steamship services and all its bank balances, book debts and accounts receivable on express Company service due at the date of this Agreement and all bank balances, book debts and accounts receivable on all the said services which may become due to the Company between the date of this Agreement and the 30th day of June, 1921, including in each case amounts due and accruing from the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments in connection with any of the said services. The said amounts shall be deposited in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the aforesaid Reid Newfoundland Company Limited Account No. 1 promptly after receipt. The Government shall be entitled to receive on demand all sums placed to the credit of the said Account No. 1 until the aggregate thereof is equal to the amount provided under paragraph 1 hereof and the surplus shall remain in the said Account until the balance, if any, due to the Govern-

ment under paragraph 4 of the 1921 Agreement shall have been finally adjusted and settled, which balance the Government shall then be entitled to receive.

4. New accounts for the operation of the railway, steamships and the express company shall be opened forthwith both in the Company's books and at the Bank of Montreal.
5. There shall be placed to the credit of the said accounts all amounts earned by the railway and steamships and the express company from July 1st next to November 15th next, both inclusive, provided however that the profits earned between July 1st and November 15th, 1922, by the said steamships and express company shall in the first instance be applied towards meeting the loss on the said steamships incurred between July 1st, 1921, and June 14th, 1922, both inclusive, and the surplus if any shall go to the credit of the said accounts.
6. (a) The Government shall provide all funds necessary to operate the said railway, steamships and express company from the date of these presents until the 15th of November, 1922, inclusive.

(b) The Government shall keep in force during the said period the fire and marine insurance at present maintained by the Company and shall not be answerable for insurable losses suffered during the said period not covered by such insurance beyond such damage or loss as is properly chargeable to ordinary maintenance.
7. The amount of inventories of coal and other supplies on hand on railway and steamship account, including work in progress in the various operating Departments, shall be valued as at June 30th, 1922, and credited to the accounts under the 1921 Agreement and debited to the new accounts provided for under paragraph 4 hereof.
8. The Company shall place at the disposal of the management hereinafter provided for the benefit of all contracts already entered into by for the supply of railway ties and

railway timber, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the Government.

9. The Government shall be entitled to receive on demand all sums placed to the credit of the new accounts provided for under paragraph 4 hereof and all monies which shall have been earned during the period of operation contemplated by this Agreement for the said services as and when collected.
10. The Government shall pay all debts which shall have been contracted during the said period in connection with the said services and not discharged on or before the 15th day of November, 1922.
11. During the said period the railway and its branches, the steamships under subsidy from the Government and the Newfoundland Express Company shall be operated under the management of Richard C. Morgan and Robert G. Reid.
12. For the purpose of such operation the said Richard C. Morgan shall have the title and all the powers of General Manager but no change in operating policy shall be made without the joint consent of the said Richard C. Morgan and the said Robert G. Reid.
13. No change shall be made by the Company by way of rent, hire or otherwise for the said railway or steamships or express company's property in respect of the said period nor for depreciation.
14. The Company shall procure for the management during the said period, the right to use, free of charge, such terminal and other facilities as are not the property of the Company but which have been ordinary used by the Company in the operation of the said railway steamships and express Company.
15. No salary or fee shall be paid to any Director of the Company (including the said Robert G. Reid) for services in connection with the operation of the railway, steamships

or express company during the said period without the approval of the Government.

16. The period of operation contemplated by this Agreement shall be from the 15th day of June to the 12th day of November, both inclusive, and operation shall continue hereunder to such an extent as may be necessary to bring to their or its destination such passengers and freight as shall have been accepted for transportation prior to midnight of the said 15th day of November either in Newfoundland or in North Sydney.

17. This Agreement and all acts done or omitted to be done in pursuance hereof is and shall be without prejudice to the rights of either party hereto or to any other disputes or claims which have arisen or shall arise out of any other dealings between the parties and their respective positions in relation thereto shall remain and be the same and if this Agreement had never been made or anything done or omitted to be done hereunder.

Signed on behalf of the parties hereto:

For the Government by

Witness:

For the Company by:

H. D. REID,

President.

W. A. REID,

Secretary.

Witness:

Chas. O'Neill Conroy.

REPORT

Hospitals for the Insane, Methods of Treatment and Administration

Report on Hospitals for Insane, 1922.

REPORT

ON

Hospitals for the Insane, Methods of Treatment and of Administration.

1.—Hospitals for the Insane should be regarded as being on the same plane as other hospitals, and no longer as mere custodial institutions.

The Hospital for the Insane in St. John's at present is organized without regard to the demands of modern science. It has neither the staff nor the equipment to make it anything more than a custodial institution. While the St. John's General Hospital, for example, with 120 patients, has a medical superintendent, a house surgeon and three other attending surgeons and physicians, the St. John's Hospital for the Insane, with more than three times as many inmates, has only one physician. His duties are practically all administrative. In view of the fact that the diseases treated at the St. John's Asylum require exceedingly skilled and close attention, this lack of staff is very wrong. Therefore, in placing the local Hospital for the Insane on the same plane as other hospitals in the matter of equipment and staff, I consider the following to be essential:—

- (a) Adequate Laboratory accommodation with facilities for complete and thorough clinical investigation should be provided at the St. John's Asylum as soon as possible.
- (b) Provision for proper professional care of the patients, both medical and nursing, should be made.
- (c) Internes should be provided as in other hospitals.

2.—Diagnosis of all supposed cases of insanity should be made by competent psychiatrists. Admissions ordered by general practitioners throughout the country should be approved by a board of examiners in St. John's before patients are taken into the institution for treatment.

The practice of sending insane patients to institutions or departments of institutions unfit for their care cannot be too strongly deprecated. Segregation and suitable allocation from the beginning are essential.

3.—On arrival at St. John's there should be a specialized segregation of patients with a view to appropriate occupational treatment.

4.—To provide facilities for the suggested changes, re-arrangements of the present space at the Asylum should be undertaken. These should be:—

- (a) Re-arrangement of the present building to provide additional wards, recreation rooms, sun rooms, and laboratory facilities, having in view the removal of dining quarters to a separate building or a more comfortable portion of the institution.
- (b) The provision of a separate reception ward.
- (c) The provision of centralized and adequate dining and kitchen accommodation.
- (d) Adequate quarters for the staff.
- (e) Occupational buildings and equipment.
- (f) Special accommodation for tuberculosis patients.

The matter of diversified occupation, both from a curative and economic standpoint, cannot be too strongly drawn to your attention. Mixed farming provides suitable occupation for females as well as male patients.

5.—Convalescent patients should be accommodated apart from the unimproved patients and for them there should be a gradual return to normal life.

History shows a great number of recurrences are due to too abrupt return to unsuitable surroundings, together with the total withdrawal of the supporting agencies to which the patients have grown accustomed.

Having outlined a plan for the care and treatment of the insane on modern, humane, and scientific lines, based on the opinions of leading experts on the subject, your commissioner feels that the outlay required will be justified on economic grounds, apart altogether from the duty which the state owes to its less fortunate citizens.

IDIOTS AND LOW GRADE IMBECILES.

1.—Humane custodial care. The treatment of the insane is an entirely different proposition from the care of idiots and imbeciles and the two present entirely different problems.

The one is a case of scientific treatment, the other simply a case of humane care. From the very nature of their unfortunate condition and their inability to complain, the supervision of the care of idiots and imbeciles should be continuing and thorough.

2.—They should be cared for in a separate institution or in a completely isolated wing or section of an institution.

CARE OF DEFECTIVES.

1.—Female Defectives.

- (a) These types, viz., female high grade imbeciles and morons could be effectively dealt with as one class and in carefully segregated quarters.
- (b) Having provided for segregation we at once open the door for the intelligent use of the capabilities of these women.

In the past idiots, insane, defectives, and delinquents of both sexes have been indiscriminately herded together, thus making any sort of organized work of training impossible, and retarding rather than developing their capabilities by intelligent direction and occupation. The defective is a person who has definite powers of work and reason and these powers can be directed and developed so that they attain some measure of self-support. This idea has been given great attention in the United States, and the economic possibilities of this class demonstrated in a practical way in many institutions, notably at Fairbault, Minnesota, and Waverly, Mass. The methods in vogue in these institutions should be closely studied and followed with whatever variation is required to meet the local conditions.

I feel confident that the installation of such a system of training and education will more than justify itself economically and effect a great improvement in the mental capacity of this class, and the present aimless harbouring and indiscriminate association of members of this class in the St. John's Institution, to the detriment of both the Institution and the Defectives, would be done away with. This condition is one of the most serious deficiencies at present existing, and negatives the achievement of any result worth working for.

2.—Male Defectives.

In the past male defectives have been quartered in the institution. Defectives and idiots have been placed with the insane. The treatment has been haphazard and unworthy of the times, and no progress has been made in bettering these unfortunates by helping them to help themselves. Public money has been wasted, and there is no doubt that, apart from the improvement in the care of these people, money considerations alone will justify a change in policy. No more profitable investment could be made by the Government than by putting these people under controlled and intelligent management. It is in the interests of the defectives as well as of society. Crime is reduced and the proportion of the defectives in the community gradually

diminishes. Uncontrolled, the birth rate among defectives is fearfully high, and the influence of heredity is strong. The criminal class is largely recruited from this source.

The care of the defective class is a complicated problem with subjects of widely varied mentality and must be handled in a broad and comprehensive way.

Having already recommended that the female defective be segregated it is equally necessary to control the male defectives in separate quarters suitable to the age and degree of defectiveness of the patients. The experience of the Institution for Defectives at Fairbault, Minn., shows that it is possible to care properly for all classes of defectives from the administration centre, provided adequate and careful segregation is maintained.

I would, therefore, recommend:—

1.—That a portion of the present institution should be set aside for the care of juvenile male defectives properly classified.

2.—A colony of adult male defectives should be established at a safe distance from the main building, but controlled from it, with suitable outlets for industrial energies and pursuits. Experience abroad shows that such a colony could be maintained at a surprisingly low cost.

3.—Activity should be provided for all these classes. The children should be taught up to the limit of their mental capacity. While mostly incapable of originating or planning work, many of this class acquire a high degree of manual dexterity. Facilities should, therefore, be provided for their training along certain suitable lines of modern industry. The adult defectives in addition to being capable of participation in industrial pursuits would also be fitted for agricultural and farming work in the colony. The importance of keeping these people regularly employed cannot be too strongly impressed upon you.

In the foregoing I have endeavoured to outline a program for the adequate housing, classification, segregation, education and employment of the insane, idiot, imbecile, and mentally defective.

I must further point out that no matter how thoroughly this is done nor how careful the installation of a proper system may be, the most important requirement follows after, and that is the employment of capable and efficient people for the conduct of the work in these various institutions. Personnel is the most important factor. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the requirements of character and training of those in charge of the people of these classes. Not only must those in charge be capable, but their assistants must understand the dignity and importance of their work. To insure con-

tinuity of efficient services, competent training, special education and suitable remuneration with proper living quarters should be provided for those to whom the State commits the destinies of its most unfortunate and afflicted citizens.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The medical staff of a hospital for the insane should be of ample size, preferably of young and enthusiastic psychiatrists who are well paid and who owe their appointments to merit rather than political pressure brought to bear in their favor. Under ideal conditions they would win their positions through competitive examination and would receive promotion as a result of achievement both in scientific and administrative attainment. The staff should include a pathologist, who should also be fully qualified in sexology and bacteriology and imbued with the necessity of research in these fields as well as the field of metabolism. Every case admitted should be the subject of elaborate study and discussion at staff meetings held at least twice a week, and the histories taken should be recorded by staff stenographers. Bedside records are of the greatest importance and the physicians who should spend the greater part of their time in the wards should not be called on to do much detail in the way of clerical work. The stenographers should do all of this from dictation. The presence of the physicians in the wards is for the protection of the patients and the dissipation of the "herd idea" in treating the insane.

Local physicians following specialities should be asked for consultation from time to time, and physicians sending patients to the Hospital should be invited to be present when the cases they have sent to the hospital are being discussed.

The Staff at the St. John's Asylum for the Insane consists of one medical officer. It is difficult to understand how one man, no matter how well qualified, could be expected to attempt, much less succeed to carry on the work of an institution as large as that at St. John's with almost four hundred patients. It is unfair to the patients and more than unfair to the medical superintendent—that is, if the Asylum is to rise to a higher level than that of a glorified poorhouse.

The present superintendent is a man of many parts and high abilities but cannot do the impossible, and the wonder is that serious complications have not arisen, as no human being is capable of carrying on twenty-four hours work a day and that is necessary on his part to give even cursory care to the patients under his control. As expert psychiatrists view similar situations, it is undoubtedly wrong to allow such an inadequate staff to attempt to do work that will tax the efforts of three permanent officials at the very least.

At the St. John's Asylum for the Insane there should be, in addition to the superintendent, at least two house surgeons, if the institution is to function as a hospital and is to attempt a cure of unfortunates who enter there as patients. Many of the insane are curable through surgical operations, so there should be a visiting staff attached to the institution, comprising a surgical specialist and gynecologist. Dental treatment frequently relieves troubles that are the basis cause of mental abnormality; so does eye treatment and skilled medical care. Besides a permanent medical staff of three men, therefore, the St. John's Asylum for the Insane should have at its disposal the services of a visiting staff of a surgeon, a physician, a gynecologist, a dentist and an eye specialist.

It should be noted that my computation of an effective medical staff is based on recommendations made by American and Canadian specialists to this field. They claim that in insane asylums there should be at least one interne or house surgeon to every one hundred patients. The St. John's Asylum houses almost four hundred patients and, on the basis given above, should have four house surgeons in addition to the medical superintendent, or a retained permanent staff of five medical men in all. I have recommended a staff of three men in all. My recommendations as to a visiting staff, too, call for appointments much less than the number usually attached to similar institutions abroad and really represent an absolute minimum of medical and surgical assistance.

THE NURSING STAFF.

The nursing staff should be made up of qualified nurses of good education who thoroughly understand the fact that custodial care alone is not the ideal to be worked for in a hospital for the insane. These nurses should be comfortably housed in a nurses' home apart from the hospital. At best the care of the insane is a trying vocation and full of petty irritations and annoyances not met with in general nursing. In view of this, mental nurses should be treated with the greatest consideration and made to realize the dignity of their profession. Female nurses should be introduced in the wards for males as they have a most humanizing influence on all but a few of the troublesome types of insanity and their usefulness is everywhere acknowledged. This nursing situation should receive immediate attention as it involves one of the most important reforms to be made.

The Canadian committee on mental hygiene, reporting on the conditions in hospitals for the insane in British Columbia, argues strongly for the employment of female nurses even in male wards of such institutions when it says:—"The male wards should, in our opinion, be placed under the control of women nurses. In no profession has woman shown her genius more than in that of nursing, and while few would argue that in the men's wards a certain proportion of male nurses should not be found, on the

whole, the more important part of the care of the insane hospital population should be left to women. They do the work with intelligence and have a humanizing influence that is of especial value in the care of the insane. In other words, the hospitalization of institutions for the insane should mean exactly what it says, and experience has proved that the woman nurse is admirable in such hospitals."

The Superintendent of Nurses of a hospital for the insane should be a woman of superior type who has had, if possible, the advantage of a training in a general hospital in addition to special training in a psychiatric institution. Such a woman invariably has the highest ideals and is invaluable from the teaching standpoint. She is able to keep the hospital point of view constantly before the nurses in training and imbues them with the idea of cure rather than custodial care being the "ultima thule" in all cases of insanity.

Male nurses should also be educated, and in developing this whole nursing scheme the physicians attached to the hospital should deliver the greater part of the lectures and do their best to develop an enthusiasm for a profession which has been sadly neglected. Great care, too, should be exercised in outlining a course of instruction, and emphasis laid on the fact that practical nurses for the care of the insane are being developed rather than nurses to attempt general nursing. Too often these courses have been described as producing nurses qualified to do general nursing; this is a great mistake, although it must be admitted that nurses who have had a training in mental nursing supplemented by training in general hospitals make the most efficient of all nurses. The reason is not far to seek. In nursing the insane, machine methods which are the bane of so many general hospitals, are impossible, and the nurse in training is forced to study the individual rather than the patient. In other words she has to give a great deal of attention to the psychology of the person placed under her care.

Of course it is impossible to outline in a report such as this the thousand and one details which occur as necessary in making reforms, but these will suggest themselves to a Commission which should be appointed to work out these details. The present Board of Lunacy Commissioners, in collaboration with the Superintendent of the Institution at St. John's, should be able to do this work efficiently and expeditiously. What I am attempting to do is to point out some of the most important problems with which that Commission will have to deal. One of the first of these is in connection with the convalescing patients in the Hospital for the Insane. It is a pity that ample recreation and employment grounds had not been arranged for when the hospital was designed; however, it is too late to make a change in that particular, and it is encouraging to hear of the model farm project to be undertaken by the Government at the advice of Dr. A. Campbell, Minister of Agriculture and Mines. This will provide an avenue of

employment for a large percentage of the patients, who are certain to improve greatly under what will really constitute a beneficial course of treatment.

Now in regard to the Hospital for the Insane it seems to us that a Home for Convalescents is a necessity and would save the government money, as it would prove no mean factor in preventing relapses which are so common among those recovering from mental attacks. This applies especially to those who are too suddenly plunged into conditions at home where they are exposed once more to strains which played a role in the development of their disease. The whole question of the after-care of the insane is discussed in another section of this report. It is probably one of the liveliest issues we have to face, and the fact that it has generally been so much neglected is no reason why its great importance should not be recognised. This is a progressive age and the earlier we undertake the problems that are so obviously awaiting us the earlier will real progress be made. The care and treatment of the insane have so long been relegated to the pigeon-hole labelled "neglect" that it is difficult to make them a live issue now.

It is absolutely impossible for me to lay too much stress on this question of efficient nursing of the insane or the mentally deficient. Muscular Christianity has outlived its day of usefulness and its supposed general effectiveness in the handling of these unfortunates. Sanity has overtaken the methods of treatment of the insane at last. Just as a particular type of character and a particular course of training is regarded as essential to the trained nurse of the General Hospital, so are these considerations to be taken into account in the choosing of a nurse, male or female, for service in a hospital for the insane. Such attendants must be carefully chosen and very carefully trained before they can be regarded as capable of undertaking their work. Men and women of the highest character are absolutely necessary as nurses for this type of work.

And it is equally as essential to treat these nurses well, once they are secured. The question of the housing of male and female attendants and of diversions wherewith they may occupy themselves when they are off duty, should be taken up at once in connection with the St. John's institution. It is preposterous to think that these who are caring for the insane should not be free from the worries and the annoyances incidental to their work for some period of the twenty-four hours. When they are required to sleep in rooms connected with the wards, it is easy to see that conditions are far from ideal. One of the first additions made to the existing institution should be in the form of homes for nurses. It is a great pity that that policy was not carried out when the recent additions were made. Room would thus have been provided for new wards and the work of caring for the insane would have been made more attractive and more effective. Something

approaching an ideal condition for attendants would have been achieved at much less cost than was the case.

Another imperative necessity—I speak now from the standpoint of making the asylum effective as a curative institution—is the creation of schools for nurses, so organised that they will attract the best type of young women to this field of endeavour. The general experience has been that where this is done the result is to establish institutions for the care of the insane on a new basis. The public appreciates such an advance and the friends of the patients admitted to hospitals for the insane realise that intelligent and skilled treatment is to take the place of mere custodial care. It has become the habit to regard all mental maladies as incurable and to relegate the patients suffering from those disease to the human scrapheap. This may sound like a strong statement, and yet the institution at present in existence at St. John's cannot by any stretch of the imagination be, so far, placed in any other class.

And while the nurses employed in hospitals for the insane should be carefully chosen, well-trained and properly treated, there should also be enough of them to give all the patients due care without overtaxing the attendants mentally and physically.

At the Selkirk, Manitoba, Hospital for the Insane, which is of the same capacity as the St. John's institution, I found that sixty attendants were caring for the four hundred patients. This works out at an average of about one attendant to each seven patients. At the Mimico Hospital for the Insane, Ontario, there are 660 patients and 60 attendants; or eleven patients, on an average, are cared for by each attendant.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the affairs of an institution of over four hundred people of normal mentality is more than sufficient of a task for a single superintendent. How far from possible, then, is it for one man to perform these multitudinous duties in respect to an institution the inmates of which are of subnormal mentality and who need all and more than all the supervision of those who are children in body as well as in mind?

I respectfully submit that, to govern such an institution with all the care that is necessary, to administer its affairs properly and to ensure due economy and efficiency in its operation, one man, at least, must be continually on the job, watching, directing and planning. Under him should be a small but efficient office staff, keeping a record of the expenditures and the activities of the hospital staff, compiling records of the patients, their work, their standing, their mental and physical health and other intimate affairs bearing on their condition at different periods of their lives.

Of the utmost value are hospital histories or records of the condition of the various patients. This is most certainly one of the most important phases of institutional work. The case record of any patient should consist of a logically arranged account of the condition of the patient, the treatment given and the results thereof, as noted from time to time. The elicitation of these facts brings the physician into close contact with the problem before him—it not only serves as a resume of the case that can be studied carefully at the time, but it forms a permanent record which may be of further use in a variety of ways.

It will prove of inestimable value in event of medico-legal dispute—it will contain much valuable information should the patient return to the hospital, and, lastly, it is a valuable document from a strictly scientific standpoint. The accumulation of complete case reports forms a veritable mine of information from which, by careful review and tabulation, conclusions of enormous value to medicine and to the public may be formed. No hospital is doing its duty nor striving honestly to achieve the aims of its existence that does not insist upon the full and accurate recording of the illness, mental or physical or both, treated within its walls. In the opinion of your Commissioner, the complete case record of patients should consist of:—

- (1) Business data—his ability or otherwise to meet any or all of the expenses of his treatment while in the institution;
- (2) Complete clinical history and notes—what is his family history; what was the time and nature of the onset of his trouble; his condition at time of admission, with a diagnosis of his trouble;
- (3) Reports of special examinations of the patient made from time to time;
- (4) A description of the course of treatment given and of the results thereof;
- (5) Record of condition and of time of discharge;
- (6) Post-mortem report, if death occurs in the institution.

It will be readily recognized that, to carry out even the above recommendations properly will entail considerable work on a staff employee. Not only must such records be kept consistently, they must also be filed as to be readily accessible at any time. This requires a proper system of filing and cross-indexing in various ways, so that cases may be reviewed from any one of a number of different standpoints.

Records kept by the administrative staff should include the following:—

(1) Movements of Patients in the Hospital for the Insane for the year ending December 31, 19 , showing:—

(a) Capacity of hospital;

(b) Number of patients in residence, December 31, 19 . (Previous year);

(c) Admissions during the year;

(d) Total number under treatment during the year;

(e) Discharges during the year as

Recovered,

Improved,

Unimproved,

Not insane;

(f) Total number discharged during the year:

(g) Died;

(h) Deported;

(i) Eloped;

(j) Transferred;

(k) Total remaining in hospital, December 31, 19 . (Current year covered by report);

(l) Number of applications on fyle;

(m) Daily average population;

(n) Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during the year.

(2) Social state and religion of patients admitted during year, showing:—

Social State:

Single,

Married,
Widowed,
Divorced,
Separated,
Unascertained.

Religion:

Church of England,
Roman Catholic,
Methodists,
Presbyterians,
Congregationalists,
Other denominations,
Unascertained.

(3) Nativity of patients admitted during the year:

(4) Occupation of patients admitted during the year, classed as

Professional,
Commercial,
Agricultural,
Mechanics,
Domestics,
Fishermen and Mariners,
Laborers,
No occupation,
Unascertained.

(5) Showing the assigned causes of insanity in patients admitted during the year and classified as:—

(a) Moral:

Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)

Mental strain, worry and overwork (other than above).

Religious excitement.

Love affairs, including seduction.

Fright and nervous shock.

(b) Physical:

Alcoholism

Sexual excess

Venereal diseases

Masturbation

Insolation

Accident or injury

Pregnancy

Parturition and puerperium

Lactation

Climacteric period

Fevers

Privation and overwork

Epilepsy

Other convulsive diseases

Diseases of brain and skull

Senility

Exophthalmic goitre

Epidemic influenza

Abuse of drugs

Loss of special sense

Uraemia

Other auto-intoxication

Other bodily diseases

(c) Hereditary :

Congenital defect

Unascertained

Not insane

(6) Showing tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year on:—

Paternal side

Maternal side

Paternal and maternal sides

Collateral branches of family

No hereditary tendency

Unascertained

Not insane

(7) Showing the causes of deaths of patients who died during the year:—

(a) Specific infectious diseases:

Typhoid fever

Influenza

Cerebro-spinal meningitis

Diphtheria

Erysipelas

Septicaemia

Dysentery

Syphilis

Tuberculosis

Toxaemia

Jaundice

(b) Constitutional diseases:

Rheumatism

Arthritis deformans

Diabetes mellitus

(c) Diseases of the digestive system:

Mouth, salivary glands

Pharynx

Tonsils

Oesophagus

Enteritis

Stomach

(d) Diseases of the intestines:

Diseases of the liver

Diseases of the pancreas

Diseases of the peritoneum

Intestinal obstruction

(e) Diseases of the respiratory system:

Diseases of the nose and larynx

Diseases of the bronchi

Diseases of the lungs

Diseases of the pleura

(f) Diseases of the circulatory system:

Diseases of the pericardium

Diseases of the heart

Arterio-sclerosis

Aneurism

(g) Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:

Anemia

Pernicious anemia

Leucemia

Exophthalmic goitre

(h) Diseases of the genito-urinary system:

(i) Diseases of the nervous system:

Diseases of the nerves

Diseases of the spinal cord

Diseases of the meninges

Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)

Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria)

Epilepsy

(j) Mental diseases:

Exhaustion of acute mental disease

Exhaustion of chronic mental disease

General paresis

(k) Intoxications:

Alcoholism

Morphinism

Metallic poisoning

Heat stroke

(l) Debility of old age

(m) Accident

(n) Suicide

(o) Surgical diseases

(p) Gynecological diseases

(q) Malignant new growths or cancer

(r) Pellagra

(s) Unknown

(8) Showing form of mental disease of patients admitted, discharged and died during the year:

Mental disease

Infection Psychoses:

(a) Fever delirium

(b) Infection delirium

(c) Post Infection Psychoses

Exhaustion Psychoses:

(a) Collapsed delirium

(b) Acute confusional psychoses

(c) Neurasthenia

(d) Psychasthenia

Intoxication Psychoses :

- (a) Acute intoxication
- (b) Chronic intoxication
 - (a) Alcoholism
 - (b) Delirium tremens
 - (c) Korsakow's psychoses
 - (d) Acute alcoholic hallucinosis
 - (e) Alcoholic hallucinatory dementia
 - (f) Alcoholic paranoia
 - (g) Alcoholic paresis
 - (h) Morphinism
 - (i) Cocainism
 - (j) Pelagra

Phyroigenous Psychoses :

- (a) Myxoedematous psychoses
- (b) Cretinism
- (c) Hyparthyrogenous
- (d) Exophthalmic goitre

Dementia Praecox :

- (a) Hebaphrenic
- (b) Catatonic
- (c) Paranoid

General Paresis :

Organic Dementias: Traumatic:

- (a) Cerebral sclerosis
- (b) Huntingdon's chorea
- (c) Multiple sclerosis
- (d) Cerebral syphilis
- (e) Tabetic psychoses
- (f) Arterio-sclerotic psychoses
- (g) Cerebral tumor, abscess, hemorrhage
- (h) Traumatic dementia
- (i) Sunstroke

Involution Psychoses:

- (a) Melancholia
- (b) Pre-senile delusional psychoses
- (c) Senile dementia
- (d) Presbyphrenia

Manic Depressive Psychoses:

- (a) Manic states
- (b) Depressed states
- (c) Mixed states

Paranoia:

Psychoses from Constitutional Neuroses:

- (a) Epileptic psychoses
- (b) Hysterical psychoses

(c) Sexualis psychopathica

(d) Post apoplectic

States of Deficient Mental Development :

(a) Imbecility

(b) Idiocy

(c) Hypochondriac

Not Diagnosed :

Not Insane.

(9) Showing Summary of Discharges During the Year :

Discharged	Recovered	Males..	Females..	Totals
"	Improved	"	"	"
"	Unimproved	"	"	"
"	Not Insane	"	"	"
"	Eloped	"	"	"
Total No. of Discharges		_____	_____	_____

The forms suggested are those in common use in hospitals for the insane in Canada and the United States. They are essential to the compilation and preservation of records of the various patients treated in such institutions. In addition there should be complete records of the material affairs of the institution. Such records, of income and expenditure should, of course, be drawn up by accountants. The systems of accounting in vogue in Canada and the United States are very detailed, but after all detailed check of every expenditure and fullest statement of income tend to have a very beneficial effect on the management of an institution. But, with such statements of hospital records income and expenditure to be kept consistently and persistently, it is very obvious that some sort of office staff will have to be provided at the local hospital for the insane.

THE MATTER OF TREATMENT.

Here we enter on new ground as far as the St. John's Asylum for the Insane is concerned. Under the regime that has obtained so far, very little in the way of treatment has been attempted. Certainly, there has been no con-

sistently determined attempt made to effect cures of the patients admitted to the institution. Evidently, no such effort was expected of the superintendent. He was charged with the sole care of over three hundred patients and could, therefore, not give them personal attention. He was not provided with the equipment essential to proper and effective treatment and was, therefore, practically forced to confine his attention to custodial and ameliorative duties.

To undertake treatment of the patients in the institution, it is necessary to staff it properly and adequately.

It is necessary, also, to install proper apparatus.

In such institutions abroad, there is to be found such apparatus as electric and hydrotherapeutical apparatus, most essential and most beneficial in the treatment of certain types of cases.

A well stocked and well equipped dispensary is very necessary.

An operating room should be provided, with modern apparatus, to make possible surgical operations which, in a considerable percentage of cases, will lead to improvement in the condition of cases, if not to their complete cure. Assuredly the results in prospect from such a course more than justify whatever expenditure is necessary. With electric and continuous baths in operation on the medical side and with the services of competent surgeons available in connection with the St. John's institution, materially beneficial results are bound to be secured here, even as abroad, to the great good of the patients and of the country generally.

Occupational therapy plays a prominent part in the treatment of patients in properly conducted hospitals for the insane. Where patients are kept busy at occupations in which they can be induced to take an interest, they are prevented from brooding over real or fancied troubles and are at least checked in mental deterioration. Moreover, where such occupational therapy is properly conducted patients can be transformed from destructional to constructional tendencies, a change that takes them from confirmed insanity to the highway of improvement and, in many cases, eventually to complete cure.

In Canada occupational therapy takes the form of working on farms in the summer and of workshop pursuits during the winter. The female patients are kept busy knitting or sewing. Great patience and great tact are necessary to induce some patients to take up any pursuit, but the end aimed at can be achieved in practically all cases and without anything like compulsion being used.

Whatever patients are occupied, whether in workshops or in sewing rooms, they should be in bright, airy and attractive quarters. Anything that savors of discomfort, crowding or ugliness should be altered. In most institutions abroad, especially in those which are of modern construction and equipment, spacious and comfortable balconies are much in evidence and are used by the patients both in summer and in winter.

The tendency nowadays is to make hospitals for the insane as homelike as possible in their arrangements and their decorations and to so house and treat patients as to induce them in every way possible to forget themselves in their surroundings.

I have already referred to the necessity for dental and eye treatment of patients.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

For the St. John's Asylum for the Insane, I beg to make the following recommendations:

- (1) An Administrative Staff to consist of the superintendent, an accountant and a stenographer;
- (2) Medical Staff, consisting of the superintendent, at least one interne, a visiting staff consisting of a physician, a surgeon, a gynecologist, a dentist and an eye specialist;
- (3) Laboratory equipment for pathological and blood counting work a fully equipped operating room, a well stocked dispensary, a moderately priced X-ray equipment, and facilities for electric and continuous baths;
- (4) Provision for the proper accommodation of the staff, preferably in a separate building, adequate kitchen accommodation and facilities for feeding the patients in the wards and in commodious dining rooms, with provision also for recreation for both attendants and patients;
- (5) Occupational treatment of patients on a farm in the proper season and in workshops and other quarters during the winter. To do this will entail amplification of the space and equipment already available for this purpose;
- (6) The immediate provision of fire escape facilities at the institution. Those at present in existence are both inadequate and unsuitable. They are situated at the east and west ends of the building and are so constructed that under certain circumstances their

use even by sane people would be extremely difficult and hazardous. To take recalcitrant, helpless or worse than helpless patients down these dizzy iron ladders would be virtually impossible. Fire escape provision now in existence is of no use to the patients should the blaze occur in such position as to cut off inmates of the centre portion from either or both of the wings. The construction of additional fire escapes and the improvement of those now in existence would be a comparatively easy and inexpensive undertaking. At any rate, your Commissioner strongly urges on the executive government immediate attention to this matter.

- (7) As things now are at the institution violent patients have to be confined in quarters that are the reverse of beneficial to people in their condition. In most modern institutions the detention quarters for patients of this class are built in the form of cages, walled with well-protected glass and projecting from the main building in such a fashion that the inmates are in light, airy and cheerful circumstances at all times, conditions that make for the improvement of the mental health to no small degree. Something of the sort is very necessary at the St. John's Asylum for the Insane.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. MOSDELL, M. B.

January 3, 1921.

Annual Report of the Registrar General

**Annual Report of the Registrar General
of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for
Year ended Dec. 31st, 1921.**

1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

1921 1920 1919 1918 1917 1916 1915 1914 1913 1912 1911 1910 1909 1908 1907 1906 1905 1904 1903 1902 1901

Annual Report of the Registrar General

Registrar General's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,

May 4, 1922.

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ended December 31, 1921.

The total Registrations for the year were 12, 291, viz.: Births, 7,272; Marriages, 1,522; Deaths, 3,497.

Compared with 1920 there is a decrease of 527 Births.

Compared with 1920 there is a decrease of 316 Marriages.

The number of Deaths registered for the Dominion were 3,497. This number is less by 762 than for the previous year. The rate per 1,000 of the population is 13.29 and is the lowest on record. The number of Deaths in the City were 595. This number is less by 102 than for the previous year. The rate per 1,000 of the population is 16.06 and is also a record.

The number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the Dominion were 389. This number is less by 110 than for the previous year. The rate per 1,000 of the population is 1.47. Both the number of Deaths and ratio are the lowest in the history of the Dominion and speaks volumes for the good work being done in combatting the disease.

The number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the rates per 1,000 of the population for the past nine years are as follows:

ST. JOHN'S DISTRICTS, EAST AND WEST

Years	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Total Deaths	94	107	97	115	105	131	79	89	58
Rates per 1,000 Population	2.00	2.28	2.04	2.40	2.17	2.70	1.60	1.78	1.11

ST. JOHN'S CITY

Years	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Total Deaths	83	101	58	64	42
Rates per 1,000 Population	2.44	2.96	1.67	1.81	1.13

SUBURB AND RURAL PORTION OF DISTRICTS

Years	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Total Deaths	22	30	21	25	16
Rates per 1,000 Population	1.54	2.07	1.43	1.69	1.05

THE DOMINION

Years	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Total Deaths	720	628	564	618	660	746	538	499	389
Rates per 1000 Population	2.91	2.49	2.20	2.41	2.56	2.87	2.03	1.89	1.47

The following tables show the Infantile Mortality (i.e., deaths of children under one year of age) for the past eight years:

ST. JOHN'S DISTRICTS, EAST AND WEST

Years	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Total Deaths	268	242	262	247	187	220	262	209
Rates per 1000 Births	168.68	163.07	184.25	165.88	135.80	131.89	155.39	123.37

ST. JOHN'S CITY

Years	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Total Deaths	186	137	141	180	160
Rates per 1000 Births	177.99	152.05	114.07	146.34	131.57

SUBURB AND RURAL PORTIONS OF DISTRICTS

Years	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Total Deaths	61	50	79	82	49
Rates per 1000 Births	137.38	105.04	182.87	179.82	102.51

THE DOMINION

Years	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1919	1921
Total Deaths	944	942	944	937	841	846	1004	771
Rates per 1000 Births	124.27	122.40	139.00	137.03	114.32	116.20	128.73	106.02

The Death Rates for the Electoral Districts of St. John's for nine years, divided into the City proper and Suburbs, with extern Settlements, are here given:

	Population Estimated.	Death Rate per 1,000.								
		1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Districts	52,219	22.23	19.81	17.99	26.76	22.34	23.19	18.43	18.33	16.20
City	37,040	24.24	21.58	21.04	31.01	25.13	25.73	18.21	19.81	16.06
Suburbs, etc.	15,179	17.22	15.43	10.51	16.49	15.68	17.22	18.96	15.84	16.53

THE DOMINION RATES PER 1,000 FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

Years	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Births	31.10	29.90	30.42	30.39	26.71	26.85	28.77	27.51	29.57	27.65
Marriages	7.54	7.55	6.38	6.14	6.47	6.94	7.19	8.25	6.97	5.78
Deaths	16.79	17.83	15.66	14.33	18.29	17.77	19.98	16.31	16.15	13.29

DEATH RATE BY DISTRICTS

Districts.	Popu- lation.	Rates per 1,000.									
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
St. John's E. & W.....	52,219	19.76	22.23	19.81	17.99	26.76	22.34	23.19	18.43	18.33	16.20
Harbor Main	9,261	15.09	15.52	15.01	14.88	12.77	11.50	15.62	13.62	16.89	14.60
Port de Grave	6,544	17.32	24.62	16.74	22.47	18.46	24.48	20.89	20.18	15.60	15.58
Hr. Grace	11,458	21.21	18.87	20.37	15.34	20.63	21.05	20.62	22.30	20.04	15.44
Carbonear	4,831	21.05	12.71	18.77	17.40	20.33	16.23	21.70	13.68	15.64	16.76
Bay de Verde	10,662	13.07	16.94	17.24	15.68	15.20	17.64	22.60	17.05	17.83	14.53
Trinity	23,422	18.91	18.41	16.43	14.45	16.52	19.87	20.92	15.32	15.83	12.33
Bonavista	24,754	18.52	16.55	16.16	14.98	19.30	17.69	20.13	12.84	17.07	11.43
Fogo	9,134	16.23	19.49	16.47	11.26	14.05	18.04	16.71	14.16	19.98	15.43
Twillingate	26,318	14.32	19.03	11.93	12.46	16.25	17.22	20.25	14.93	18.10	11.55
St. Barbe	12,170	12.49	22.61	15.55	15.26	16.31	13.64	21.84	13.45	15.55	13.14
St. George	13,557	10.87	10.28	10.54	10.37	12.22	12.39	19.64	10.62	10.03	9.14
Burgeo & La Poile	8,650	11.16	15.65	15.65	15.39	26.05	15.39	17.06	17.96	15.27	13.41
Fortune Bay	11,292	13.92	17.32	13.31	14.91	21.82	15.21	24.42	16.31	18.52	12.22
Burin	12,560	17.56	15.58	12.74	10.58	17.21	21.52	23.07	13.94	17.56	11.86
Placentia & St. Mary's	16,472	17.76	13.54	14.59	11.42	16.15	15.90	23.54	14.53	13.35	12.02
Ferryland	6,013	14.33	16.22	16.39	15.01	14.33	20.19	18.29	12.77	13.11	7.48
Labrador	3,621	23.55	21.52	14.59	24.05	21.52	34.44	17.22	133.19	26.08	14.36

**COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE PAST
TWELVE YEARS**

Causes	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Measles	5	82	38	1	6	3	448	100	108	40	6	0
Whooping Cough	95	66	81	97	30	12	101	119	94	43	34	130
Diphtheria and Croup	41	34	49	47	53	59	75	46	40	43	82	69
Influenza	25	56	36	69	15	32	67	41	743	639	128	44
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	692	694	714	720	628	564	618	660	746	538	499	389
Cancer	114	137	118	111	112	142	118	143	134	153	139	150
Paralysis, Apoplexy Fits	53	144	155	155	168	118	142	112	144	146	138	139
Bronchitis	84	119	121	148	121	110	81	137	116	136	101	69
Pneumonia	170	149	186	236	147	122	144	203	336	211	212	153
Infantile Convulsions	233	244	259	290	259	232	216	241	211	184	205	212
Congenital Debility	335	388	510	609	456	431	413	352	398	325	338	268
Old Age	334	376	436	443	388	376	408	415	438	464	519	445

Population of Newfoundland, December 31, 1921.....	259,317
Population of Labrador, December 31, 1921.....	3,621
Total	262,938

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. MARTIN,
Registrar General.

Hon. Sir R. A. Squires, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.,
Colonial Secretary.

TABLE I.—Denominational 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 E. & W...	257	198	455	294	110	76	186	441	435	876	333	242	245	487	157	148	305	182
Hr. Main	56	46	102	31	28	26	54	91	86	177	61	41	41	82	3	1	4	6
Port de Grave	24	38	62	19	29	25	54	30	37	67	34	12	13	25	25	14	39	11
Harbor Grace	123	99	222	68	70	55	125	24	35	59	7	9	11	20	20	21	41	19
Carbonear	17	11	28	15	6	4	10	20	18	38	18	7	10	17	37	36	73	67
Bay de Verde	6	15	21	3	5	10	15	36	33	69	10	12	13	25	103	83	186	41
Trinity	160	136	296	108	86	72	158	23	10	33	4	3	7	10	125	116	241	102
Bonavista	81	102	183	91	48	43	91	50	36	86	28	33	32	65	120	110	230	115
Fogo	40	36	76	43	31	27	58	23	15	38	20	16	9	25	51	43	94	40
Twillingate	70	54	124	53	28	26	54	74	72	146	49	11	16	27	196	175	371	169
St. Barbe	100	87	187	60	47	36	83	43	47	90	32	21	12	33	53	42	95	46
St. George	45	48	93	36	15	21	36	124	105	229	103	32	37	69	10	7	17	8
Burgeo & La Poile	85	103	188	85	54	40	94	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	12	27	8	
Fortune Bay	147	120	267	113	51	51	102	44	48	92	39	15	12	27	9	4	13	2
Burin	36	35	71	36	12	10	22	84	63	147	32	22	28	50	50	53	103	61
Pla. & St. Mary's..	18	34	52	16	11	21	32	139	122	261	62	58	85	143	9	12	21	5
Ferryland	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	34	79	8	25	20	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labrador	23	14	37	21	11	10	21	0	1	1	4	.....	.....	4	3	7	10	
Totals	1289	1180	2469	1092	642	553	1195	1291	1197	2488	845	559	591	1150	987	880	1867	892

and Deaths for the Year ended December 31st, 1921.

	Methodist.			Presbyterian.				Congregational.				Salvation Army.				Other Denominations.																
	Deaths.			Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.														
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Persons Married.	Male	Female	Total	Persons Married.	Male	Female	Total	Persons Married.	Male	Female	Total	Persons Married.	Male	Female	Total										
77	62	139	14	11	25	18	6	8	14	3	1	4	3	1	1	2	6	10	16	11	8	8	16	7	6	13	7	1	1	2		
.....		
14	9	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	12	25	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	
24	26	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	54	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	59	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	17	40	16	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	50	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	30	71	24	7	10	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	28	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15	5	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	88	190	4	4	8	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	61	128	52	16	13	29	.....	2	2	5	.....	2	2	.....
20	19	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	10	16	1	3	4	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	9	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	3	7	6	13	4	2	0	2
37	32	69	8	7	15	15	5	3	8
10	10	20	1	1	2	3	1	2	3
.....
2	4	6	20	28	48	35	11	14	25
518	473	991	20	18	38	26	9	11	20	8	7	15	9	1	5	6	175	155	330	133	50	51	101	27	38	65	47	13	21	34	.....

The Births, Marriages and Deaths under "Other Denominations," Labrador, were reported by the Moravian Missionaries.

TABLE II.—Registration Returns of Births, Marriages

DISTRICTS.	Births.			Persons Married.	Deaths.			Deaths Arranged								
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth 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.	50 years to 60 years.
St. John's E. & W.....	885	809	1694	848	445	401	846	265	57	23	16	24	52	46	42	57
Harbor Main	150	134	284	98	69	67	136	26	8	5	2	5	9	2	9	7
Port de Grave	80	92	172	64	55	48	103	33	4	1	2	2	4	2	5	7
Harbor Grace	171	157	328	100	95	82	177	40	10	3	5	10	9	6	3	6
Carbonear	76	66	142	100	39	42	81	10	3	.....	2	1	5	10	2	5
Bay de Verde	145	131	276	54	78	77	155	41	17	9	8	4	8	10	9	8
Trinity	331	279	610	230	149	140	289	69	28	11	8	16	30	14	15	17
Bonavista	292	278	570	258	148	135	283	60	15	10	13	20	37	16	17	13
Fogo	120	103	223	108	74	67	141	44	19	2	2	5	12	10	2	10
Twillingate	411	368	779	330	158	146	304	87	36	17	10	14	28	20	10	8
St. Barbe	205	182	387	138	89	71	160	43	16	7	5	7	19	11	11	5
St. George	180	164	344	152	53	71	124	22	9	6	4	7	16	7	6	6
Burgeo and La Poile	101	116	217	94	65	51	116	29	15	5	1	6	8	7	6	8
Fortune Bay	212	184	396	162	70	68	138	33	17	3	3	6	19	6	5	10
Burin	178	158	336	146	76	73	149	37	12	6	8	6	16	3	7	7
Pla. & St. Mary's.....	167	170	337	84	80	118	198	35	13	6	8	13	27	22	8	8
Ferryland	46	38	84	8	25	20	45	8	3	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	3
Labrador	47	46	93	70	24	28	52	11	2	4	1	5	9	3	5	1
Totals	3797	3475	7272	3044	1792	1705	3497	893	284	118	98	152	312	196	162	186

and Deaths, for the Year ended December 31st, 1921.

As Regards Age.							Births.		
60 years to 70 years.	70 years to 80 years.	80 years to 90 years.	90 years to 100 years.	100 Upward.	Not Given.	Total.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Triplets.
75	118	59	11	.....	1	846	40	19	
17	22	19	5	.....	.....	136	3	7	
12	20	5	4	1	1	103	6	4	
26	32	23	4	.....	.....	177	5	8	
16	12	12	2	.....	1	81	3	.....
10	18	10	3	.....	.....	155	5	5	
37	29	12	3	.....	.....	289	18	8	1
28	36	17	1	.....	.....	283	8	5	
11	13	10	.....	.....	1	141	3	3	
24	26	18	5	.....	1	304	13	14	
13	17	4	2	.....	.....	160	12	5	
12	12	12	5	.....	.....	124	12	2	
8	11	9	2	1	.....	116	4	2	
9	16	10	1	.....	.....	138	1	12	
13	18	12	1	.....	3	149	3	6	
25	13	15	3	.....	2	198	4	6	
11	5	8	1	.....	.....	45	.....	1	
6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	52	8	.....
353	421	257	53	2	10	3497	148	107	1

TABLE III.—Totals and Rates

	Male	Female	Total	
Births	3797	3475	7272	Per 1,000 of 262,938 Population..... 27.65
Marriages .....	.....	.....	1522	Per 1,000 of 262,938 Population..... 5.78
Deaths	1792	1705	3497	Per 1,000 of 262,938 Population..... 13.29

TABLE IV.—Total Deaths by Individual Diseases by Districts
Year ended December 31st, 1921.

Causes of Death.	Districts.														Totals.	Grand Totals.				
	St. John's, E. & W.	Harbour Main.	Port-de-Grave.	Harbour Grace.	Carbonear.	Bay-de-Verde.	Trinity.	Bonavista.	Fogo.	Twillingate.	St. Barbe.	St. George's.	Burgeo & La Poile.	Fortune Bay.			Burin.	Plac. & St. Mary's.	Ferryland	Labrador.
I. GENERAL DISEASES																				
A.—Epidemic Diseases																				
Typhoid Fever	5				1	7	5	1	7		1			1	2	1			31	
Scarlet Fever											1								1	
Whooping Cough	22	4	1	3	1	2	20	8	21	21	13		8	3	3				130	
Diphtheria and Croup	12	5	1	1		2	5	6	3	11	10	4	3	3	3				69	
Influenza	3	3	1		1	1	5	12	2	2	5		1	2	3	3			44	
Dysentery		1										2			4				8	
Erysipelas														1					1	
B.—Other Gen. Diseases																				284
Septicaemia	4							1	4					1					10	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	58	14	7	20	11	21	42	40	18	30	14	13	12	20	24	33	2	10	389	
Tuberculosis of larynx			1					1			1				1				4	
Tuberculosis meningitis	8			1	2	1	2		1	1	1				1	1			19	
Abdominal tuberculosis..	2			1			1	2	1		1		1		1	2			12	
Tuberculosis abscess.....		1												1		1			3	
Tuberculosis of other organs	6	2		4	2	2	5	5	2	3	4	3	3	3		6	1		51	
General tuberculosis.....	9	3	2	3		2	5	8	2	7	6	4	5	5	4	9	1		75	
Venereal diseases	5																	2	7	
Cancer of mouth	3	2						1											6	
Cancer of stomach and liver	23	6		5		2	6	2	2	4	1		4	1	1	3	2		62	
Cancer of intestines	7	1				1	1			1		1		1					13	
Cancer of genital organs	4				2							1		1					8	
Cancer of breast	2														1				3	
Cancer of skin	1							1								1			3	
Cancer of other unspecified organs	10		2	3	2	2	3	3	3	7	7	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	55	
Tumors	4	1			1			1	2	2	1		1	1					14	
Rheumatism	1	1	1				1	1								1			6	
Diabetes	2									1									3	
Aneamia, Leukaemia	9			2		1			1	2	4	2		1		1		1	24	
Alcoholism										1				1					2	
II.—Nervous System																				
Encephalitis														1					1	
Meningitis	22	2	4	9	2	5	6	11	1	6	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	85	
Other diseases of spinal cord	1						1				1	1			1				5	
Apoplexy	10	1	1	3				7				2	1						25	

TABLE IV.—Total Deaths by Individual Diseases by Districts
Year ended December 31st, 1921.

Causes of Death.	Districts.															Grand Totals.				
	St. John's, E. & W.	Harbour Main.	Port-de-Grave.	Harbour Grace.	Carbonear.	Bay-de-Verde.	Trinity.	Bonavista.	Fogo.	Twillingate.	St. Barbe.	St. George's.	Burgeo and La Poile.	Fortune Bay.	Burin.		Plac. & St. Mary's.	Ferryland.	Labrador.	Totals.
Softening of brain	7				1	1	1	3							1	1				15
Paralysis	13	5	6	7	3	11	12	11	6	9	5	4	6	3	3	6		4		114
General paralysis of in- sane	5						2							1						8
Other forms of mental disease	6									1							1			8
Other diseases of brain..	6			4			4	1	1				1	1		2				20
Epilepsy	4					1		1		2				1	1					10
Convulsions	44	11	12	10	4	9	19	14	9	23	5	10	2	11	11	14	4			212
Tetanus	1								1											2
Other diseases of ner- vous system	2															1				3
III.—Circulatory System																				
Pericarditis																1				1
Endocarditis	11		2	1			1	1		4									1	21
Heart disease	53	1	6	9	7	5	9	6	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	2	1			114
Angina pectoris								1					1							2
Disease of arteries	19			2			2	2							1					26
Diseases of lymphatics..	1									2										3
IV.—Respiratory System																				
Diseases of larynx								1					1							2
Acute bronchitis	10	2	1	1		1	6	3	2	6	1		1	1	2				1	38
Chronic bronchitis	11	1		2			2	2	2	7	1	1	1		1					31
Broncho-pneumonia	19	1		1		2	4	1	1		1		2	1		2			1	36
Pneumonia	17	2	3	5	7	20	6	5	4	14	8	9	2	2	5	6		2		117
Pleurisy	1				3	1	3					2			1	1				12
Congestion of lungs					1		1													2
Asthma and emphysema	2		2	1			1							1		1				8
Hemorrhage of lungs...						1	3	1			1	1		3		1		2		13
V.—Digestive System																				
Diseases of mouth	1									1										2
Tonsillitis	1		1						1	2	1									6
Other pharynx diseases..							1			2										3
Ulcer of stomach		2			1					1										4
Gastritis	4	2		1			1	1		1	1	2		1						14
Other diseases of the stomach		1																		1
Diarrhoea and enteritis (under two years)	28	1		5		1	1	7		7			1	8	1	1	1			62

**TABLE IV.—Total Deaths by Individual Diseases by Districts
Year ended December 31st, 1921.**

Causes of Death.	Districts.																	Grand Totals.	
	St. John's, E. & W.	Harbour Main.	Port-de-Grave.	Harbour Grace.	Carbonear.	Bay-de-Verde.	Trinity	Bonavista	Fogo.	Twillingate.	St. Barbe	St. George's.	Burgeo & LaPoile.	Fortune Bay.	Burin.	Plac. & St. Mary's.	Ferryland.		Labrador.	Totals.
XI.—Early Infancy																			
Premature Birth	31		2	5		6	9	4	1	8	1	4	2		1	1			75
Congenital Debility	51	7	14	15	1	9	21	18	19	16	17	9	15	15	12	16	5	8	268
XII.—Old Age																			
Old Age	108	38	20	25	16	15	21	26	13	23	17	24	14	21	21	22	13	8	445
XIII. Violence and other External Causes																			
Suicides	3					1								1					5
Burns and scalds	2			1	1	1	1		1	3		1		3	1		1	2	18
Drowning	3	1	1	1			2	13	4	8	1		10	1	2	10			57
Other accidental poisonings								1											1
Other accidental traumas	12	1		1	1	1	2			1	3	2	1		1	2		2	30
XIV. Ill-defined diseases																			
Dropsy	2			1			1	4	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	2			21
Heart failure	21	3	2	5	2	6	11	4	5	8	3	4	1		1	7	5		88
Other ill-defined causes	5					1			3	6					3				18
Unknown causes		4	1			2	4	7	1	7	6	3		2	3	7		1	48
XV.—Still Births																			
Still Births	56	1	3	6		8	8	5	1	10	3		1	4	5	8		2	121
Totals	846	136	103	177	81	155	289	283	141	304	160	124	116	138	149	198	45	52	3497

Report of the Department of Militia

31st March 1922.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—

I have the honour to forward, for transmission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Militia Act, 1917, the following report of the Department of Militia, covering the period from the 1st of April, 1921, to the 31st of March, 1922, the financial statement being from the 1st of July, 1920, to the 30th of June, 1921 (the fiscal year).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. RENDELL,

Lieut.-Col.

Chief Staff Officer.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.

The work of this Department has progressed steadily during the last twelve months, and the final stages have been reached. In a few months it is thought that the Department will be closed. It will be necessary, for some time to come, to have the personal records and the financial records easily accessible, and it would appear to be advisable to retain the services of one, at least, of the present staff who would be conversant with the work of the Department.

During the past year the British War Medals, Victory Medals, and Memorial Plaques have arrived and been distributed to those entitled to receive them. The King's Certificates on Discharge have also been issued. The temporary wooden crosses now marking soldiers' graves in France and Belgium will not be available for shipment to this country for some months yet. It has been decided that instead of sending out the metal plates now attached to these crosses, the crosses themselves (with the metal plates attached) will be sent out for distribution to the next of kin. The permanent headstones for the graves of sailors and soldiers buried in this country have been ordered and are expected to arrive this spring. They will be despatched to their respective destinations, and erected at the expense of the Government.

The Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries reports steady progress in his Department, and by degrees the graves of Newfoundland sailors and soldiers are having their permanent headstones erected. His report is attached hereto, marked Appendix A.

A summary of the present Strength and Disposition of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment is attached, marked Appendix B. This shows a reduction of about 50 p.c. of the strength at the time the last report was submitted. This reduction of personnel is an indication of the progress made in finalizing the work of the Department.

The work of the Vocational Officer has been finished, and for some months past he has been seconded for duty with the Department of Public

Works, in connection with the unemployment question. The apprentices who were entitled to further assistance at the time of the last report, have been paid off with a lump sum, and arrangements have been made whereby the Pay Office has taken over the settlement of the accounts of those taking University Courses.

The work of the Military Hospitals Commission was passed over early in the year to the Board of Pension Commissioners, and the Department of Public Works. Complete inventories were passed for all stores and equipment of Sudbury Hospital to the Department of Public Works, and the management of the hospital passed to the Board of Pension Commissioners, as well as the care of men in other hospitals. As the Department was relieved of this duty, it was possible to demobilize the personnel of the Medical Department and of the Quartermaster's Department.

In the Pay Office the work has resolved itself into cleaning up old accounts, and adjusting records and files. Practically all current accounts have been finalized, but there remain yet quite a number of Royal Naval Reservists and men of the Regiment whose addresses cannot be ascertained, and whose accounts must, perforce, remain open for the present. The staff of this office has been reduced from 4 (of twelve months ago) to 1. Final settlement has been made of the claims against the Imperial Government in connection with the Newfoundland Forestry Corps. The claims of the Canadian Government in connection with the transportation of troops have also been finally settled. The financial statement of the Department, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1921, is attached, marked Appendix C.

The outstanding work is as follows:—Distribution to next-of-kin of temporary wooden crosses from graves in France and Belgium; Despatch and erection of permanent headstones for graves of sailors and soldiers buried in this country; Distribution to next-of-kin of photographs of graves, as they come to hand; Distribution of photographs of graves when permanent headstones have been erected; Completion of Cemetery Register; Completion of arrangements in connection with Battle Exploits Memorials—acquiring land, erecting memorials, future care of sites, etc.; Completion of Medal Ledger; Completion of Record Ledgers; Completion of Officers Record of Services; Revision and adjustment of individual files and general correspondence; Unclaimed balances of Naval Augmentation Pay, of Naval War Service Gratuity; Estates not yet administered; Tracing large number of outstanding cheques; Tracing owners of War Medals, Discharge Badges, King's Certificates on Discharge, and Class II. War Badges; Closing individual accounts of Naval Reservists, and soldiers; Adjustment of Bank Accounts in connection with the last named; Filing of old correspondence (from different committees of Patriotic Association).

(Appendix A.)

WAR MEMORIAL FUND OFFICE G. W. V. A. BUILDING, WATER STREET, CITY.

March 28th., 1922.

Chief Staff Officer,
Dept. of Militia,
St. John's, N. F.

Sir,—

I beg to report that the work being done by the Department of Graves Registration & Enquiries is progressing favourably. The preliminary work of finding and identifying deceased members of the Regiment is now practically completed. The result has not been as satisfactory as one would wish owing to the fact that (1) the material of which the identity discs were made was not enduring; (2) our men were as a rule careless about their discs; (3) burial parties removed discs off the bodies before burial, so that identification was lost if the ground was fought over again. We have, however, been able to identify most of the graves that had been registered.

EAST.

During the spring of last year I visited the graves of our men in Switzerland, Italy, Malta, Egypt and Gallipoli, all of which are being kept in splendid condition. In Gallipoli we were able to identify all the graves of those of our men who were killed there. The I. W. G. C. has issued contracts for the construction of all cemeteries on the peninsula so that the work of replacing the crosses by headstones should be completed during the year.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

I have not as yet been able to look after our graves in Lithuania Poland, or the interior of Germany, but the policy of the Commission has not as yet been decided and the bodies may yet be concentrated at some point inside the Bridge-head. It is, however, my intention to see to those graves this summer and send photographs to the relatives. In France, Belgium and the U. K. we have entered on the second stage of the work, that is, the replacement of the wooden crosses by headstones. This work being of a permanent nature, requires exact information and checking, and great difficulty is experienced in getting particulars from the next-of-kin, over one hundred have not answered repeated requests.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Practically all the graves shewing the wooden crosses have been photographed, and the photographs delivered to relatives. When the head-

stones have been erected, they will be photographed again. The Imperial Government have stopped all photography of Imperial graves, while the Canadian Government are paying eight shillings per grave. Our photographic work costs only the material used.

DECORATION DAY.

On July 1st last year, as on previous years, we decorated every known Newfoundland grave in the U. K., France and Belgium, with a wreath. These wreaths being of cycas leaves last practically all the year, and serve as a guide to our graves. Wreaths were also laid on the Cenotaph, London, on that day, and on November 11th.

U. K.

In the U. K. in the four cemeteries, where a number of our men were buried. we have made large plots enclosed by concrete or stone walls, and in the centre of each plot we have erected a large Celtic cross of Cornish granite.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

During my present visit, arrangements will be made concerning the erection of headstones over soldiers' and sailors' graves in this country and the care of soldiers' plots.

CEMETERY REGISTERS.

The Cemetery Register when completed by the Imperial War Graves Commission will occupy 35 feet of shelving, each cemetery being the subject of one volume. In order to make a complete set, containing the record of all Newfoundlanders, some two hundred volumes would be necessary. I am, therefore, compiling a Newfoundland Roll of Honour containing the full particulars of all those who gave their lives in the Navy, the Regiment, the Air Force, or the Mercantile Marine.

It was at first my intention to compile a list of those Newfoundlanders who lost their lives in other units, but it would involve searching Canadian and Imperial records. At present I have no authority to do so, and it has been so difficult to get particulars from the relatives of those who lost their lives in the R. N. R. and Regiment, we fear an appeal to the next-of-kin would yield poor results.

MEMORIALS.

Gallipoli—I am awaiting the decision of the Imperial Government as to their intention concerning the erection of a Memorial at Gallipoli. In my opinion a Monument at Suvla is out of the question. There should, however, be something to mark the fact that our country took part in the campaign.

Belgium—The Belgian Government has decided to give thirty Memorial sites free of charge to the British Empire. We have claimed one in the vicinity of Keiberg, but no allotment has as yet been made.

FRANCE.

Land Purchase—Memorial sites at Geudecourt, Marcoing, and Cambrai have been purchased, and the deeds are in my possession. The Memorial Park at Beaumont Hamel has also been purchased with the exception of three lots, the transfer of which may be completed before my return.

The five bronze caribous have all been cast, and will be erected, in all probability, this year, and unveiled by men who took a leading part in the world war.

The Tablet for Amiens Cathedral is now being engraved, and will be placed in position alongside the Memorials from the other Dominions, as soon as completed. The tablets for the cathedrals at Cambrai, Arras, and Ypres will be started as soon as the respective cathedrals are ready to receive them. I am also placing flags in the Memorial chapels of the above cathedrals.

BEAUMONT HAMEL MEMORIAL PARK.

Out of the money allocated for the purchase of Beaumont Hamel Memorial Park, I have purchased the other sites, and also hope to fence the properties. I recommend that this Park should be planted with trees and shrubs brought from this country. For this purpose, it is necessary to experiment. If the idea is adopted, I shall have some plants sent over next October. I shall also enlist the services of Mr. Cochius, the landscape architect who planned Bowring Park, and who is at present residing in Brussels.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) T. NANGLE, C. F.,

D. G. R. E.,

Newfoundland Contingent.

Appendix B.

STRENGTH AND DISPOSITION OF OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS OF THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

	Officers	Other Ranks	All Ranks
Administrative Staff	1	..	1
Pay Office	1	..	1
Record Office	1	2	3
Vocational Office	1	..	1
Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries	1	2	3
	—	—	—
	5	4	9

L. M. HIGGINS, Major
 Personnel

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE

1920

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Regimental Pay and Allotments	\$ 8037 45	\$ 7812 66	\$ 8179 14	\$ 7026 22	\$ 5320 45
Separation Allowance	3252 33	2198 82	5738 87	1144 34	3740 56
War Service Gratuity	4113 31	2877 91	2954 32	3301 49	358 25
Equipment	100 00	1278 50	395 00	194 00	681 50
Transportation	440 10	99 60	1665 60	616 64	5682 62
Board and Messing	16 50	115 20	8 90		12 35
Printing and Stationery	949 70		263 23	65 86	172 01
Advertising	64 67	51 00	92 75	166 75	
Fuel and Light	27 21		27 54		23 03
Washing and Cleaning	8 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	7 00
Telegrams and Telephones			50 64	9 89	6 48
Office Equipment		662 33			
Office Salaries	380 66	390 66	338 42	341 16	351 50
Estates of Deceased Soldiers	288 17	148 04	643 17	65	37 42
Incidentals	891 67	870 08	266 07	1439 92	475 68
Rent and Insurance	105 00	105 00	247 66	131 18	313 35
Military Hospitals	10551 17	8504 90	10266 97	11054 53	10562 96
Graves Registration	8880 00	4085 00	7 50		
London	99 43				10 48
Civil Re-establishment	19459 27	15443 51	8009 71	9010 84	7230 86
Home Defence					
Naval Augmentation of Pay	1452 74	844 77	976 36	8805 01	637 44
Separation Allowance	4596 69	2291 24	6915 01	2453 46	7189 02
War Service Gratuity	6565 40	4826 05	1903 72	2063 83	1334 83
Civilian Clothing Allowance....	183 38	143 92	255 61	1455 28	99 46
Forestry Co's Allotments					
Separation Allowance					
War Service Gratuity					
TOTAL	\$70462 85	\$52753 19	\$49172 19	\$49285 05	\$44147 25
Less repayments not included above....			24511 88		36 00
Net Total			\$24660 31		\$44111 25
Repayments in excess of expenditure..					

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1920-1921. (Appendix C)

1921

Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Totals
\$ 2024 13	\$ 4077 21	\$ 3335 71	\$ 3418 59	\$ 4305 30	\$ 4042 43	\$ 3438 35	\$ 79417 64
1822 34	385 00	1941 65	695 08	520 00	908 45	485 66	22833 10
560 00	143 75		267 90	391 40	111 15		15079 48
384 00	18 50	18 50		48 00	217 04		3335 04
27 22	22550 39	166 50	7 10	16448 24	70 80	446 75	48221 56
31 75	44 62				5 00		234 32
87 00	33 40	28 90	68 40	29 00	123 75	190 76	1985 01
59 00	46 50	136 80	42 50	49 75	48 62	17 25	775 59
53 50	79 35	64 29	37 33				312 25
6 80		4 00	10 00	5 00	53 00	4 00	109 80
125 53	28 07	19 12	78 65	15 28	13 37	18 11	365 14
25 80							688 13
301 50	251 50	251 50	251 50	251 50	251 50	251 50	3512 90
	183 38	61 50	205 11	292 17	94 50	124 80	2078 90
689 80	539 74	592 45	523 81	852 09	1132 74	453 53	8716 67
120 00	134 12		360 00	44 12	210 00	105 00	1875 43
10651 42	10681 38	2155 75	5956 26	4215 78	4589 16	2558 32	91748 60
		6711 82		15000 00	9733 33	12892 50	57310 15
	83 54		45 86			183 10	422 41
10240 18	5382 31	3287 21	3311 31	2402 84	2535 21	1961 27	88274 52
56 20			1500 00				1556 20
1693 46	497 98	310 11	1072 75	298 43	1 00	968 38	17558 43
1842 67	630 00	381 36		1546 55	949 24	1651 30	30446 54
2802 74	1374 76		893 40	1851 74	1808 27	420 00	25904 75
12 77	91 69		144 69	69 46	47 23	141 69	2642 18
			7 20				7 20
			75 00				75 00
			59 60				59 60
52077 90	47257 19	19467 17	19029 94	48636 66	26945 79	26312 27	505546 55
20875 26	13095 65	70 00	1396 63	1569 77	79919 90	803 40	142278 49
31202 64	34161 54	19397 17	17632 41	47066 89	52974 11	25508 87	363268 06

J. M. HOWLEY, Major,
Paymaster.

Budget Speech, 1922.

Budget Speech, 1922.

(The Hon. Harry J. Brownrigg, Minister of Finance, being absent the Budget Speech was delivered by the Hon. Sir Richard A. Squires, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.B., Prime Minister.)

April 5th, 1922.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. Speaker, a year ago the responsibility devolved upon me of presenting the Annual Budget as the Hon. H. J. Brownrigg, the Minister of Finance and Customs, was suffering from a severe illness which made attention by him to the work of his Department quite impossible. We are all glad to know that Mr. Brownrigg is now on the road to permanent recovery. During recent months he has found it possible to give some attention to the work in his Department, and he is now in New York personally supervising certain matters appertaining to the finances of the Colony. It was my hope that the responsibilities incidental to the presentation to the Legislature of the financial affairs of the Colony should not again rest upon me, but under the circumstances that could not be avoided, and I consequently for the second time submit the Budget to the Legislature.

A year ago, in the Budget Speech for the fiscal year 1921-1922, I submitted estimates both as to revenue and expenditure which the opponents of my Administration ridiculed as utterly absurd and entirely impossible of realization. It is now, however, a matter of satisfaction to find that the figures then submitted, though at that time they were for the most part estimates, have proved not only to be fully justified but quite conservative; as a matter of fact, the present financial condition of the Colony is substantially better than that anticipated in my Budget Speech last year.

In reference to my observations on that occasion, it will be noted that I then estimated that the total revenue from all sources for the then current fiscal year expiring on the 30th day of June, 1921, would be \$8,244,104.18. I pointed out that on current revenue account, together with estimated balance to the credit of Surplus Trust Account as at the 30th day of June, 1921, there would be sufficient funds for the liquidation of the Colony's obligations as at the 30th day of June, 1921, leaving an estimated credit balance in Surplus Trust Account of \$73,469.32. It will be a matter of great gratification to the Legislature, as it is to myself personally, to note that that estimated balance as at the 30th day of June, 1921, has been exceeded. The Auditor General's

report states that the actual balance as at the 30th day of June, 1921, was \$158,034.73, which is more than double that estimated a year ago.

As already stated, the revenue estimated for the fiscal year 1920-21 was the sum of \$8,244,104.18. This was substantially exceeded, the exact figures for the year being \$8,438,039.85, or \$193,935.67 more than estimated.

The gross expenditure for that fiscal year was estimated at \$11,171,821.07. The actual expenditure was \$10,951,488.90, or \$220,332.17 less than the estimated expenditure.

With respect to the Surplus Trust Account, which account held the surpluses of revenue during the prosperous War period, my estimate was that these surpluses would amount to a total of \$3,100,186.21. As a matter of fact, when the account was closed the Auditor General reported the exact amount to the credit of that account as at the 30th day of June, 1921, to be the sum of \$2,671,483.78, namely, \$428,702.42 less than that estimated. A summary of last year's finances is as follows:

Actual revenue for the fiscal year	\$ 8,438,039.85
Actual Credits from Surplus revenues during War Period	2,671,483.78
	<hr/>
Total fund available in Cash to meet Current expenditure	\$11,109,523.63
	<hr/>
Actual expenditure	\$ 10,951,488.90
Credit balance as at the 30th day of June, 1921	158,034.73
	<hr/>
	\$ 11,109,523.63
	<hr/>

My estimate of revenue for the current fiscal year 1921-22, as set forth in last year's Budget Speech was the total sum of \$8,404,500.00. Of course it is impossible to give exact figures for the present fiscal year, as the year does not expire until the 30th day of June next, but exact figures are available as at the end of February last and approximate figures up to the end of March, leaving the three months of April, May and June to be estimated. After a careful examination of these figures, in the same conservative manner as the figures were considered and presented a year ago, I estimate that the revenue for the current fiscal year, expiring on the 30th day of June, 1922, will be the total sum of \$8,903,803.00, made up as follows:

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT:

St. John's Duties	\$5,400,000.00	
Outport Duties	700,000.00	
St. John's Light Duties	18,000.00	
Outport Light Duties	16,000.00	
Ore Royalties	35,000.00	
Ore Royalties, Arrears	60,000.00	
Export Duties, St. John's and Out- ports	500,000.00	
Bank Fishermen's Insurance	500.00	
Fines and Forfeitures	1,500.00	
Harbor Dues	1,251.00	
Lloyds' Dues	210.00	
Hospital Dues	167.00	
Warehouse Rent	2,600.00	
Forms Sold	1,200.00	
Head Tax	2,000.00	
Water Rates for St. John's	5,000.00	
Water Rates for Harbor Grace	350.00	
Water Rates for Carbonear	480.00	
Water Rates, Placentia	130.00	
Channel Harbor Dues	85.00	
Miscellaneous Customs Revenue	34,386.00	
Quarantine Dues	3,960.00	
Customs Bonds arrears estimated as collectable during year	75,000.00	
		\$6,857,819.00
POSTAL REVENUE		240,000.00
TELEGRAPH REVENUE		130,000.00
CROWN LANDS REVENUE		75,000.00
INLAND REVENUE STAMPS		50,000.00
GROSS RECEIPTS CONTROLLERS' DEPART- MENT		480,000.00
FINES AND FORFEITURES		5,200.00
BROOM DEPARTMENT, PENITENTIARY		5,000.00
FEEES PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		25,000.00
BUSINESS PROFITS TAX ARREARS		110,000.00
MANUFACTURERS SALES TAX		50,000.00
INCOME TAX		180,000.00
TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S TAX		52,000.00
PROBATE DUTIES		80,000.00
EXPRESS COMPANIES TAX		2,000.00
BANK TAXES		123,000.00
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL INTEREST		76,000.00
CARBONEAR WATER CO. INTEREST		890.00
INSURANCE ASSESTMENTS		1,344.00

INSURANCE LICENSES	550.00
COMMERCIAL CABLE CO. RE CABLE	60,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS—GENERAL REVENUE	150,000.00
CIVIL SERVICE REDUCTION	150,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,903,803.00
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It will be remembered that the revenue which a year ago I estimated as probable to the 30th day of June, 1922, was \$8,404,500.00. Thus the revenue which is now practically assured is \$499,303.00 more than that estimated as probable a year ago.

The amount of money voted by the Legislature at its last session, under the head of General Estimates (not including any anticipated amount for Supplemental Supply) was the total sum of \$8,522,569.55. This entire amount will not be fully expended as voted. It is estimated that there will be dropped balances on various votes to a very large amount. As against this under-expenditure in some of the Departments there has in other Government Departments been an over-expenditure, the result covering the entire Government service on current account, including all expenditures both regular and supplemental being as follows:

Interest on Public Debt	\$2,527,715.00
Colonial Secretary's Department	82,000.00
Finance Department	263,290.00
Education Department	800,000.00
Contingencies, Account of	200,000.00
Customs	490,000.00
Agriculture and Mines Department	100,000.00
Marine and Fisheries Department	293,590.00
Public Charities	410,490.00
Public Works Department	1,010,019.00
Posts and Telegraphs Department	1,330,021.00
Justice Department	285,700.00
Assessor of Taxes	16,667.00
Naval and Military Pensions	540,000.00
Controller Department	380,000.00
Old Age Pensions, Account of	90,000.00
Shipping Department	60,000.00
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	\$8,879,492.00
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The net result of the accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30th next are as follows:

Estimated Total Revenue\$8,903,803.00
Estimated Total Expenditure 8,879,492.00
	<hr/>
Estimated Surplus\$ 24,311.00
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Just as my statement of the financial affairs as at the 30th day of June, 1921, was the subject of ridicule by my honorable friends opposite as impossible of achievement, so the Estimates which I gave a year ago of our probable financial position on the 30th day of June, 1922, were criticized as being quite absurd. It must consequently be a great source of gratification to the Legislature and to the country, a gratification in which I am quite sure my critics of last year will participate, to find that the financial state of the Colony on current account is not only as good as it was estimated to be, but, as a matter of fact, substantially better. I estimated last year that we would, on the 30th day of June, 1922, have a surplus of \$96,704.85, which, together with the then estimated credit balance of \$73,469.32 in Surplus Trust Account, would be the only moneys available to meet such votes as this session of the Legislature might authorize under the head of Supplemental Supply for the current fiscal year. These amounts will be largely exceeded in fact. In the case of the Surplus Trust balance it is more than doubled, and in the case of current revenue there is, with Supplemental Supply fully provided for, an estimated surplus of \$24,311.00. On the 30th day of June next the Surplus Trust account is estimated to stand as follows:

Credit balance as at June 30th, 1921 . . . . .	..\$ 158,034.73
Estimated Surplus, 1921-22 . . . . .	.. 24,311.00
	<hr/>
Total Credit as at June 30, 1922 . . . . .	..\$ 182,345.73

I feel that no one can appreciate better than the Leader of the Opposition, who for so many years occupied the position of Minister of Finance and Customs of this Colony, how difficult it is to reduce expenditure and inaugurate retrenchment in the public services of the Colony. The Government has, however, during the past year bent its energies in this direction, with the result that an expenditure of \$10,951,488.90 for the fiscal year 1920-21 has been reduced to an expenditure of \$8,879,492.00 for the current year. In other words, the public service of the Colony has been maintained with some curtailment, but without curtailment so severe as to affect the business of the Colony, for the sum of \$2,071,956.90 less than the previous year. In this connection it must be remembered that during the current fiscal year there has been the added expenditure of \$422,500.00 as interest on last year's loan, and approximately \$100,000.00 on account of War Pensions which were not liabilities on the previous year's accounts. The public services of the Colony have consequently been maintained for an expenditure of \$2,614,456.90 less than for the fiscal year 1920-21.

I feel quite sure that a careful examination of these figures will satisfy my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition, whose success and ability as a Finance Minister of this Colony for many years I do not propose to dispute, that the caustic observations which he made on the Budget of last year were entirely without foundation in fact. It is a very simple matter to criticise and destroy in the course of debate figures which are based upon estimated probabilities for the year to come but on the other hand, it is a satisfaction when that year has passed to be able to submit a statement of actual receipts and expenditure which entirely justifies, and, in fact, surpasses the estimated figures which were the subject of such adverse comment. The estimates for the coming year I have caused to be prepared in the same careful and conservative manner as were the estimates submitted last year, and if in a year's time the Minister of Finance and Customs with the actual facts before him can show that the estimates that I now propose to submit for the next fiscal year are then as fully vindicated as have been the estimates which I submitted for the years 1921-22, it will be to him, to the country and to myself personally a matter of great gratification.

I estimate the total revenue from all sources for the fiscal year 1922-23 to be the sum of \$8,953,000.00 made up as follows:

Customs Department, including sales tax collected through Customs	\$6,900,000.00
Postal and Telegraph Department	390,000.00
Postal increase, including stamp issue.. . . .	50,000.00
Crown Lands	80,000.00
Fines and Forfeitures	5,000.00
Inland Revenue Stamps	50,000.00
Municipal Council interest	76,000.00
Broom Department, Penitentiary	10,000.00
Fees Institutions, including Gen. Hospital ..	40,000.00
Bank Taxes	125,000.00
Cable Taxes	52,000.00
Estate Duties	90,000.00
Gross Receipts Controller's Department . . .	480,000.00
Income Tax	180,000.00
Arrears collectable under Business Excess Profits and Income Tax	150,000.00
Sales Tax collected through Assessor's Department	50,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue—General	150,000.00
Civil Service Reduction	75,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,953,000.00

If the Legislature decides to maintain the public service of the Colony to the extent for which provision is made in the estimates already tabled there will be an expenditure of \$8,844,461.18, giving an estimated surplus on current account as at the 30th day of June, 1923, of \$108,535.82.

During the next fiscal year there will be of course a number of Departments which in the conduct of their business will show substantial credit balances on various votes. There will also be Departments which will find themselves face to face with unforeseen circumstances which will cause an over-expenditure. I can assure the House, however, that just as during the past year the Government has by its conservative and business-like methods reduced the expenditure on current account from the sum of \$10,951,488.90 in 1920-21 to \$8,522,569.55 in 1921-22, so the concerted efforts of all Departmental heads, with the co-operation of the representatives of the various constituencies, both Government and Opposition, will make possible during the coming year a further substantial reduction in the cost of the public service below the figures named in the Estimates, and further substantially reduce the amount necessary for Supplemental Supply. To secure such additional reductions in the public service necessitates not only the co-operation of Ministers of the Crown, but it needs also the sympathy and active co-operation of the representatives of constituencies affected by the reduction. I realize the conflict of interest which arises under such circumstances. The representative in close touch and association with his constituents is called upon to urge the various Departmental heads to consider the maintenance of, and, in many cases, the extension of public services in his district, and, unfortunately, to that pressure of his constituents the representative frequently bows. I would point out to each member of this House of Representatives that he owes a duty not only to the constituents of his own electoral district, not only to the residents of any particular locality desiring the continuance of a public service or much needed public improvements or extension of public services, but he also owes to the whole Colony the duty and responsibility of assisting the Government, and particularly the various Departmental heads responsible in individual cases, to postpone public improvements, to curtail public services and reduce expenditure with a view not only to meeting liabilities from year to year, but with a view also to such a substantial reduction in the cost of the public service that a proportionate reduction in taxation may also be made possible. The burden falls not merely upon the Government as a body of men responsible for the conduct of the different services, but more than on the Government and the Ministers the responsibility falls upon the representatives of individual constituencies, whether members of the Government Party or not, to co-operate with the Government and responsible Ministers of the Crown. Without that co-operation comparatively little can be accomplished.

I have caused to be prepared a comparative Statement of the savings deposits in Newfoundland showing the amount of deposits as at the 31st day of December of each year for the past ten years. I would point out that the total savings deposits for the year 1912 was the sum of \$8,049,556.95. The

deposits increased gradually during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, until in the year 1915 they amounted to the total of \$9,714,820.95. War years were prosperous and during 1916, 1917, 1918, to the 31st of December, 1919, the deposits grew to a total of \$21,019,375.67. During the year 1920 withdrawals were greater than deposits by the sum of \$406,979.12. The amount of money on deposit in the several savings banks as at the 31st of December, 1921, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, was the sum of \$20,136,958.87. In studying these returns it will be interesting to note that savings deposits were increased in both the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The amount of savings deposits as at the 31st of December, 1921, was in excess of the yearly average for the decade from 1912 to 1921, both inclusive, by the sum of \$6,034,505.13. These savings on a per capita basis as at the 31st day of December last was \$84.37. While the amount of savings deposits is not by any means an infallible index of prosperity, yet it is very encouraging to note that, in spite of the depression through which Newfoundland has passed during the year 1921, the people of this country found it necessary to lessen their total savings deposits by the sum of \$406,979.12 only. I have heard some talk concerning the necessity of getting back to our financial status as at the pre-war year of 1914. In the matter of savings bank deposits I trust that will never occur. On 31st December, 1914, the saving deposits of the country amounted to \$8,871,718.43, or \$37.17 per capita. On the 31st of December, 1921, they amounted to \$20,136,958.87, or \$84.37 per capita.

It is interesting to note the effect upon the Income Tax of the discontinuance of the Business Excess Profits Tax. During the years 1917 to 1920, there was collected under the head of Business Excess Profits Tax the total sum of \$3,005,300.37, as follows:

1917	\$ 640,450.93
1918	976,366.48
1919	621,766.32
1920	766,716.64
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	\$3,005,300.37
	<hr/>

During the same period of time the Income Tax amounted to the total of \$300,789.05, as follows:

1917	\$ 49,881.60
1918	64,536.73
1919	98,698.34
1920	87,672.38
	<hr/>
	\$300,789.05
	<hr/>

The Assessor of Taxes reports that the estimated collection for the fiscal year 1921-22, the Business Excess Profits Tax Act not being in operation, is the sum of \$182,050.00, which is an increase in income tax collection for the fiscal year 1921-22 over and above the average for the previous four years, of \$106,853.00. The average annual Business Excess Profits Tax collection for the four years during which the tax was in operation was the sum of \$751,325.00. The net result of the discontinuance of the Business Excess Profits Tax is an annual reduction of \$644,000 in taxation imposed directly on the business community. There are substantial arrears outstanding in connection with the Business Profits Tax. I regret to say that some merchants have refused to pay this Tax on the ground that there was some technical defect in the manner in which the Legislature kept this taxation in effect from year to year. I have also been informed that, as a result of this refusal to pay by certain business men, other business men who have paid are considering making a demand upon the Government for the refund of certain amounts paid by them. A Bill has already been submitted to the Legislature dealing with this matter so that there can be no discrimination between those who during the War made large profits and paid their taxation gladly and those others who during the War likewise made large profits but have up to the present succeeded in evading payment of the amounts due by them. Resolutions have also been submitted to the House in reference to some necessary changes in the Income Tax Law. In the matter of the collection of the Income Tax the Assessor has been faced with many difficulties and is seeking legislation to make it possible for him to enforce the law more effectively. I have been informed that an agitation is being developed in some quarters against income taxation. I can appreciate the fact that Newfoundland is not used to the direct form of taxation. In the past the taxation which has devolved upon our business people has been such as they could readily transfer to the consumer by increasing the price of their merchandise. Direct taxation, however, is not so easily transferable, and is also an assessment the payment of which is directly and personally felt. Direct taxation in a community such as this has, however, certain advantageous features in that the person paying that taxation is more likely to take a personal interest in the administration of affairs and the expenditure of public funds and to co-operate with the Government of the day to secure the most efficient administration possible.

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has called the attention of the Government to the fact that the recognized rate of foreign postage throughout the British Empire is four cents. This rate has recently been adopted by the Dominion of Canada. He has also pointed out the fact that Newfoundland is unique in that it provides free postage for newspapers. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has consequently recommended that our foreign letter rate be raised from three cents as at present to four cents, and also that a postage charge of one-half cent per pound on newspapers be levied. The four-cent postal rate does not affect local letters; it applies to foreign letters only. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has also called attention to the fact that there is a loss in income and also a considerable

amount of trouble involved in the practice of putting postage stamps to the value of five cents on each local postal telegraph message. He has consequently recommended that the postal telegraph rate in the case of local telegraph messages be twenty-five cents for the first ten words as at present, but that this amount be paid in cash and not as at present, twenty cents in cash and five cents in postage stamps. Such legislation as may be necessary to put into effect these changes recommended by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs will be submitted in due course.

The Minister of Finance and Customs, who is expected to return from New York within two weeks, has undertaken the chairmanship of a Commission for the Customs tariff. The Commission, which will consist of a total of nine members inclusive of both the Chairman and Secretary, will be a body of citizens prominently identified with the trade of the country and as fully representative of the various business interests as possible, having regard to the limited membership of the Commission. The Government desires to have the Commission sufficiently large to be reasonably representative, but, on the other hand, not so large as to be unwieldy in its operations. The whole question of tariff revision and adjustment will be submitted to them for consideration and their recommendations will be laid before the Legislature at its next Session. No general tariff reorganization is contemplated pending the report of the Commission. In fact, substantial reductions can be made only in so far as the Legislature authorizes corresponding reductions in the public services of the Colony.

Newfoundland has passed through many periods of depression, some much more severe than that of the past and present year. The Colony has always rapidly recovered from these periods and has risen to a greater height of prosperity and success than existed prior to the depression. I have no reason to believe that the generation of to-day has less buoyancy, less industry, less integrity and less enterprise than those who have preceded us. I am firmly convinced that the sons of to-day are not inferior in the essential qualities of manhood to their sires of yesterday; and I feel satisfied that our people will rally from the depression and consequent despondency of the present to a sounder and more successful development than the past has recorded.

For the information of the House, I submit a comparative table shewing quantities and values of agricultural products for the years 1901, 1911, and 1921. The development during this period of twenty years has been substantial. The total values for the years stated are as follows:

1901	\$ 5,830,925.55
1911	7,137,238.25
1921	14,252,090.37

The following is a statement of the public debt of the Colony:

Gross Public debt on July 1, 1920	\$43,033,035.60
To which was added under the Loan Act, 12, Geo. V., Cap. 2, raised in 1921	6,000,000.00
And under the Conversion Act	32.00
And Band under 5th Ed. VII., Cap. I, amounting to ..	1,000.00

Making the gross Funded Public Debt as at June 30, 1921, the sum of	\$49,034,067.60
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To obtain the net funded debt of the Colony, it is necessary to make the following deductions:

Due by the St. John's Municipal Council, (old debt)	\$1,429,631.22
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For the redemption of the Municipal Council's floating debt to the Royal Bank of Canada (Loan 1921)	464,828.00
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Making a total indebtedness of the Municipal Council to the Government, of..	\$1,894,459.22
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Script of the Harbor Grace Water Company held by the Government, amounting to	13,700.00
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Amount paid off by the operation of the Sinking Fund established under 56 Vic., Cap. 13	993,485.10
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Imperial Treasury Bonds and Cash held in reduction of the 1895 debt by Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.	202,197.00
	<u>\$ 3,103,841.32</u>

Leaving the net funded debt as on the 30th June, 1921, at the sum of	\$45,930,226.28
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Add the Loan authorized at this session 1922	6,000,000.00
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Making the net funded debt as at the 30th June, 1922	\$51,930,226.28
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In explanation of the item referring to the investment by Glyn, Mills, Currie & Company in Imperial Treasury Bonds and the cash held by them, I would point out that our London Agents have for some time past been unable to purchase in the London market a sufficient quantity of Newfoundland four per cent. bonds of the 1895 Loan for the investment of the whole of the funds available for the purchase of these bonds under the Sinking Fund provision. In accordance with the terms of their agreement with the Newfoundland Government they have consequently invested in Imperial Treasury Bonds a certain portion of the money which they hold to the credit of the Government on account of this Fund, holding a small credit balance in cash which is available for the purchase of any bonds which they may find it possible to secure from time to time.

I append herto for the information of the Committee the following comparative statements in tabular form :

- (a) Statement of revenue showing the various heads under which the revenue is secured, covering a period of ten years.
- (b) Life Insurance Statistics covering a period of ten years.
- (c) Savings' Bank Deposits covering a period of ten years.
- (d) Comparative return of Agricultural products as at 1901, 1911, and 1921.
- (e) Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports for a period of ten years.

Revenue for Ten Years—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Customs	\$3,142,491.29	\$3,283,304.89	\$3,083,313.46	\$2,744,567.85
Postal and Telegraph	200,071.78	203,986.78	215,124.95	228,504.85
Crown Lands	119,708.87	105,008.99	146,021.39	94,165.02
Fines and Forfeitures	6,940.03	5,695.99	5,221.18	3,915.39
Liquor Licenses	5,746.50	5,366.50	5,096.45	4,938.50
Inland Revenue Stamps	16,049.99	16,645.63	18,151.88	18,891.55
Interest Guaranteed Loans....	57,041.10	58,396.44	56,313.64	56,485.24
Brooms—Penitentiary	12,405.02	11,616.86	9,239.85	8,169.29
Fees—Institutions	3,473.88	3,965.03	4,459.29	3,563.45
Profit on Coin	29,249.99	84,560.00	.....	.....
Taxes and Assessments	51,586.29	55,728.62	38,651.32	38,468.85
Estate Duties ....	.....	.....	.....	9,843.16
Liquor Sales ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excess Profits ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Income Tax....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous—General	91,691.13	84,647.70	36,735.72	41,126.83
Miscellaneous—in aid of Revenue ....	.....	.....	.....	*698,150.92
	<u>\$3,736,455.87</u>	<u>\$3,918,950.43</u>	<u>\$3,618,329.13</u>	<u>\$3,950,790.25</u>

Comparative Statement.

1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
\$3,950,688.42	\$4,470,537.56	\$4,923,396.31	\$7,191,260.71	\$ 8,658,255.39	\$6,026,599.70
262,798.89	282,220.92	330,906.76	410,891.02	410,891.02	393,159.10
88,554.59	83,493.07	77,030.43	92,336.22	90,805.25	79,347.58
3,667.01	2,660.33	3,455.31	7,471.08	7,077.39	6,806.21
4,728.50	4,536.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,154.08	28,846.05	44,225.83	55,485.24	63,611.00	53,228.95
56,485.24	56,485.24	56,485.24	56,485.24	56,485.24	56,485.24
10,419.69	13,444.80	25,594.07	32,388.50	22,540.14	5,758.36
5,771.67	3,936.53	5,683.45	4,921.45	4,974.58	5,759.77
784.12	95,472.58	104,561.29	.....	35,563.23	3,396.26
40,237.55	40,677.16	130,865.70	55,566.92	56,854.97	251,056.71
106,864.42	17,349.78	88,255.04	55,501.82	103,896.41	45,252.46
.....	.....	6,462.02	138,779.77	193,091.15	346,208.15
.....	.....	640,450.93	976,366.48	621,766.32	766,716.64
.....	.....	49,881.60	64,536.73	98,698.34	87,672.38
47,117.48	106,987.14	52,828.69	393,851.53	165,979.00	310,592.35
.....
.....
\$4,600,271.66	\$5,206,647.53	\$6,540,082.67	\$9,535,725.16	\$10,597,561.51	\$8,438,039.86

*In 1914-15 \$500,000 was taken from Loan and \$198,150.92 from Reserve fund in aid of Revenue.

Comparative Statement of Savings' Deposits in Newfoundland, Showing

	1912	1913	1914	1915
Bank of Montreal	\$2,716,926.62	\$2,969,083.00	\$3,000,013.76	\$3,177,089.00
Canadian Bank of Commerce..	20,873.84	63,335.95	102,282.95	186,684.34
Royal Bank of Canada	678,155.08	990,187.40	922,028.79	997,228.45
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,535,297.26	1,965,145.00	2,363,659.98	2,941,873.00
Government Savings Bank	3,098,304.15	2,794,117.64	2,483,732.95	2,411,946.16
Totals	\$8,049,556.95	\$8,781,868.99	\$8,871,718.43	\$9,714,820.95

Total Deposits as at December 31st, 1921\$20,136,958.87

Average for the ten years 14,102,453.74

Savings' Deposits as at December 31st, 1921, exceeds ten year average by
the sum of\$ 6,034,505.13

Population of Newfoundland at last Census, 238,670.

Savings' Deposits for Newfoundland on a **per capita** basis\$84.37

Average Deposits for Newfoundland during the last ten years on a
per capita basis 59.08

Current year's deposits exceed average on a **per capita** basis by
the sum of\$25.29

Amount of Deposits as at the 31st of Dec. for Each of the Past Ten Years.

1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	
\$ 4,050,410.39	\$ 5,111,938.29	\$ 4,480,181.17	\$ 5,820,723.00	\$ 6,013,891.00	\$ 5,822,052.42
284,268.39	339,607.14	349,385.87	542,289.04	715,083.93	750,067.45
1,612,019.71	2,262,047.11	2,883,334.02	3,580,813.61	3,673,856.84	3,631,738.82
3,931,978.85	5,673,995.00	6,806,390.00	8,567,566.00	7,751,179.00	7,760,405.04
2,410,920.93	2,494,049.57	2,215,764.16	2,507,984.02	2,389,927.22	2,172,695.14
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$12,289,607.27	\$14,881,637.11	\$16,735,055.22	\$21,019,375.67	\$20,543,937.99	\$20,136,958.87

TEN YEARS' COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE

1910	\$ 5,686,577.02	\$ 224,354.51
1911	6,193,823.14	257,632.79
1912	7,004,962.38	292,349.43
1913	7,748,119.95	309,079.99
1914	8,340,139.06	328,561.30
1915	9,023,465.22	384,993.76
1916	10,264,908.16	440,419.40
1917	11,562,744.48	533,948.12
1918	14,252,386.96	679,882.51
1919	17,562,843.32	1,080,523.92

The amount of securities deposited by the various Life Insurance Companies with the Government for the special protection of Newfoundland Policy-holders is \$3,486,062.12.

The several Life Insurance Companies doing business in Newfoundland have not yet filed their returns for the years 1920 and 1921.

Fire Insurances Premiums Paid in the Municipality of St. John's for the Year 1907, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920.

1907	\$170,927.40
1914	238,334.95
1915	242,904.51
1916	258,826.90
1917	304,715.72
1918	361,671.97
1919	389,722.48
1920	457,767.00
1921	431,017.94

Return of Agricultural Products as Compiled from the Census Taken in 1901

Wheat and Barley, 824 bushels at 55c.	\$ 453.20
Oats, 10,773 bushels at 55c.	5,925.15
Hay, 53,867 tons at \$17.00	915,739.00
Potatoes, 541,590 brls. at \$1.40	758,226.00
Turnips, 65,527 brls. at \$1.30	85,185.00
Other Root Crops, 3,560 at \$1.30	4,628.00
Cabbages, heads, 12,933,792, at 5c.	646,689.60
Horses, 8,851 at \$70.00	619,570.00
Milch Cows, 14,160 at \$35.00	495,600.00
Other Horned Cattle, 15,599 at \$35.00	650,965.00
Sheep, 78,031 at \$5.00	390,155.00
Swine, 34,767 at \$10.00	346,760.00
Goats, 17,307 at \$5.00	86,535.00
Poultry, 206,969 at 30c.	62,090.70

Cattle Killed for Food, 7,415 at \$35.00	259,525.00
Sheep, killed for food, 23,590 at \$5.00	117,950.00
Pigs, killed for food, 17,656 at \$10.00	176,560.00
Butter made, 673,974 lbs. at 25c.	168,493.50
Wool, 199,377 lbs. at 20c.	39,875.40
	\$5,830,825.55

Return of Agricultural Products as Compiled from the Census taken in 1911

Oats, 10,752 bushels	\$ 7,410.00
Hay, 59,845 tons	972,977.00
Potatoes, 501,038 brls.	892,195.00
Turnips, 77,327 brls.	92,278.00
Other Root Crops, 3,514 brls.	9,662.00
Cabbages, 11,649,540 heads	371,414.00
Fruits, 31,153 gals.	12,042.00
Horses, 13,288 at \$70.00	930,160.00
Cows, 18,196 at \$35.00	636,860.00
Other horned cattle, 9,587 at \$35.00	335,545.00
Sheep, 75,439 at \$5.00	377,195.00
Swine, 19,319 at \$10.00	193,190.00
Goats, 14,652 at \$5.00	73,260.00
Poultry, 304,732 at 30½ cts. per lb.	91,419.60
Milk, produced, gallons, 3,363 gallons at 40c.	1,345,240.80
Wool, 199,638 lbs. at 20c.	39,927.60
Eggs, 1,013,149 doz. at 25c.	253,287.25
Cattle, killed for food, 8,445 at \$35.00	295,575.00
Sheep, killed for food, 25,008 at \$5.00	125,040.00
Swine, killed for food, 8,256 at \$10.00	82,560.00
	\$7,137,238.25

Return of Agricultural Products as Compiled from the Census taken in 1921

Oats, 8,883 at \$1.00	\$ 8,883.00
Hay, 50,411 tons at \$52.00	2,621,372.00
Potatoes, 536,089½ brls. at \$3.00	1,608,268.50
Turnips, 63,906¾ at \$3.00	191,720.25
Other Root Crops, 3,548,⅝ at \$4.50	15,968.82
Cabbages, 6,873,983 heads at 5 cents	343,699.15
Fruit, 31,304 gallons at \$1.00	31,304.00
Horses, 15,699 head at \$100.00	1,569,900.00
Cows, 18,029 head at \$80.00	1,442,320.00
Other Horned Cattle, 9,587 head at \$80.00	766,960.00
Goats, 14,235 head at \$10.00	142,350.00
Sheep, 86,063 head at \$15.00	1,290,945.00
Swine, 13,844 head at \$25.00	346,100.00

Poultry, 225,689 at \$1.20 per head	270,826.80
Milk, 3,049,556 gallons at 60c.	1,829,733.60
Wool, 215,079 lbs. at 15c.	32,261.85
Eggs, 794,504 doz. at 60c.	476,702.40
Cattle, killed for food, 7,663 head at \$80.00	613,040.00
Sheep, killed for food, 27,419 head at \$15.00	411,285.00
Pigs, killed for food, 9,538 head at \$25.00.. . . .	238,450.00
	\$14,252,090.37

TABLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total
1911-12	\$14,733,490	\$13,874,809	\$28,608,299
1912-13	16,012,365	14,672,889	30,655,254
1913-14	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1914-15	12,350,786	13,136,880	25,487,666
1915-16	16,427,336	18,969,493	35,396,829
1916-17	21,318,310	22,381,762	43,700,072
1917-18	26,892,946	30,153,517	57,046,463
1918-19	33,297,184	36,746,616	70,081,800
1919-20	40,533,388	34,865,438	75,398,826
1920-21	28,909,727	22,441,267	51,350,994

Exports of Dried Codfish.

Year	Qtls.	Value
1911-12	1,388,178	\$ 8,001,703
1912-13	1,408,582	7,987,389
1913-14	1,247,314	8,071,889
1914-15	1,094,242	7,332,287
1915-16	1,142,327	10,394,041
1916-17	1,568,020	12,876,847
1917-18	1,821,206	18,829,560
1918-19	1,681,770	24,316,830
1919-20	1,788,015	22,671,625
1920-21	1,363,792	13,334,956

Exports of Cod Oil.

Year	Tuns	Value
1911-12	2,578	\$ 286,523
1912-13	3,164	265,435
1913-14	4,118	386,825
1914-15	4,840	434,709
1915-16	5,130	682,334
1916-17	4,893	910,079
1917-18	7,350	1,768,724
1918-19	4,516	1,411,581
1919-20	4,979	1,435,872
1920-21	2,936	474,364

Exports of Cod Liver Oil.

Year	Gallons	Value
1911-12	51,227	\$ 42,300
1912-13	36,842	18,122
1913-14	26,218	17,010
1914-15	47,170	35,837
1915-16	142,637	254,562
1916-17	214,162	471,629
1917-18	321,969	674,093
1918-19	342,592	832,352
1919-20	291,351	726,852
1920-21	45,956	79,982

Exports of the Seal Fishery.

Year	No. o Skins	Value
1911-12	311,254	\$380,699
1912-13	212,285	321,551
1913-14	254,167	350,794
1914-15	255,761	376,343
1915-16	128,536	206,449
1916-17	250,225	433,791
1917-18	193,448	400,394
1918-19	146,728	398,575
1919-20	62,174	170,331
1920-21	100,118	147,935

Seal Oil.

Year	Tuns	Value
1911-12	2,778	\$296,519
1912-13	2,884	270,275
1913-14	4,178	409,060
1914-15	2,903	292,513
1915-16	2,715	403,640
1916-17	3,250	619,819
1917-18	910	195,052
1918-19	2,840	884,318
1919-20	1,003	262,353
1920-21	1,487	248,422

Lobster Fishery.

Year	Cases	Value
1911-12	28,924	\$507,132
1912-13	26,047	476,940
1913-14	16,074	347,941
1914-15	6,022	92,228
1915-16	10,491	148,303
1916-17	6,505	107,503
1917-18	8,279	170,737
1918-19	4,494	102,334
1919-20	9,079	325,769
1920-21	12,450	304,954

Salmon Fishery.

Year	Tierces Pickled	Value
1911-12	4,602	\$ 84,365
1912-13	4,866	91,720
1913-14	5,621	101,498
1914-15	4,514	74,910
1915-16	3,047	47,910
1916-17	2,445	41,287
1917-18	4,387	91,805
1918-19	4,111	112,442
1919-20	1,957	56,361
1920-21	3,113	85,503

Salmon Exported Fresh.

Year	Lbs.	Value.
1911-12	219,696	\$17,582
1912-13	298,145	25,207
1913-14	251,182	21,794
1914-15	197,446	16,918
1915-16	173,409	14,126
1916-17	144,068	11,783
1917-18	74,434	7,033
1918-19	134,729	15,537
1919-20	222,335	30,157
1920-21	596,520	91,964

Herring—Foreign and Bulk.

Year	Barrels	Value
1911-12	101,193	\$181,312
1912-13	61,480	103,719
1913-14	60,172	150,014
1914-15	59,596	136,731
1915-16	76,060	223,059

Herring—Foreign and Bulk.

Year	Barrels	Value
1916-17	33,444	129,721
1917-18	22,163	109,991
1918-19	23,870	156,507
1919-20	13,142	49,656
1920-21	21,856	78,712

Lumber.

Year	Feet	Value
1911-12	504,000	\$ 8,215
1912-13	413,000	6,306
1913-14	4,269,000	106,620
1914-15	66,000	1,166
1915-16	1,770,000	31,008
1916-17	7,620,000	147,495
1917-18	20,500	395
1918-19	487,563	24,564
1919-20	1,609,903	54,908
1920-21	1,680,808	70,835

Iron

Year	Tons	Value
1911-12	1,016,930	\$1,118,622
1912-13	1,243,200	1,367,520
1913-14	1,245,797	1,370,375
1914-15	511,990	563,189
1915-16	834,310	917,741
1916-17	902,380	992,618
1917-18	731,080	804,188
1918-19	709,338	780,271
1919-20	510,600	561,660
1920-21	514,203	621,576

Whale Oil.

Year	Tuns	Value
1911-12	1,578	\$162,142
1912-13	1,534	139,120
1913-14	966	89,402
1914-15	586	53,327
1915-16	526	57,669
1916-17	294	46,233
1917-18	80	16,851
1918-19	294	94,461
1919-20	154	31,504
1920-21	154	31,503

Whale Bone.

Year	Tons	Value
1911-12	490	\$11,055
1912-13	382	12,380
1913-14	399	9,990
1914-15	248	6,899
1915-16	14	1,836
1916-17	132	2,498
1917-18	....	.....
1918-19	....	.....
1919-20	....	.....
1920-21	....	440

Herring Pickled.

Year	Barrels	Value
1911-12	74,734	\$ 227,391
1912-13	73,854	219,060
1913-14	75,790	319,532
1914-15	87,540	414,278
1915-16	165,527	853,085
1916-17	156,299	993,741
1917-18	193,885	1,957,906
1918-19	188,499	2,379,027
1919-20	129,980	1,186,208
1920-21	78,232	645,398

Copper.

Year	Tons	Value
1911-12	32,557	\$200,595
1912-13	17,800	\$120,650
1913-14	13,797	66,707
1914-15	3,250	39,000
1915-16	9,405	111,440
1916-17	16,056	204,307
1917-18	5,087	58,768
1918-19	56	673
1919-20	....	.....
1920-21	56	392

Paper.

Year	Tons	Value
1911-12	26,821	\$1,201,656
1912-13	44,424	1,990,229
1913-14	40,077	1,795,488
1914-15	40,566	1,817,193
1915-16	62,527	2,801,769

<i>Paper.</i>		
Year	Tons	Value
1916-17	33,389	1,510,440
1917-18	34,060	2,302,243
1918-19	22,819	1,545,344
1919-20	80,717	4,725,660
1920-21	62,311	4,646,582

<i>Pulp.</i>		
Year	Tons	Value
1911-12	42,122	\$361,349
1912-13	51,487	436,352
1913-14	51,630	373,676
1914-15	48,642	386,878
1915-16	24,749	271,892
1916-17	30,019	637,765
1917-18	14,153	404,449
1918-19	7,151	475,178
1919-20	19,864	334,276
1920-21	26,838	246,009

Value of Exports for the Fiscal Year Ended 30th June, 1921, Classified Approximately as Follows:

Products of the Fisheries	\$15,943,490
Products of Agriculture	32,306
Products of the Forest	306,520
Products of the Mine	672,530
Manufactures (paper	4,646,582
Manufactures (boots, etc.)	34,744
Game	1,859
Wines	8,030
Old Metal	10,957
Junk	12,905
Miscellaneous	523,444
Specie	1,891

Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports with Various Countries of the World for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30th, 1922.

Countries	Imports	Exports
United Kingdom	\$ 3,230,305	\$6,275,098
Canada	14,841,561	1,976,032
British West Indies	794,359	1,131,836
Malta .. . . .	.....	3,660
India	399	.....
Straits Settlements	3,887	.....
Ceylon	149,964	.....
Argentine Republic .. . . .	.....	30
Belgium	17,059	1,800
Brazil	2,184	2,263,491
China	5	.....
Columbia .. . . .	.....	745
Costa Rica .. . . .	.....	1,165
Foreign W. Indies	2,239	246,376
France	19,424	1,230
Greece	22,106	814,858
Holland	9,303	43,203
Italy	2,649	1,047,321
Japan	20,333	.....
Africa South .. . . .	.....	60
Denmark	73	1,080
Peru .. . . .	.....	56
Germany	9,190	.....
Austria	230	.....
Norway	18,044	300
Panama .. . . .	.....	565
Portugal	105,625	3,781,210
Spain	77,749	2,956,486
St. Pierre	11,675	40,537
Switzerland	9,669	.....
United States	9,556,244	1,854,101
Sweden	5,451	.....

Comparative Statement of Approximate Value of Fishery Products as at December, 1920, and December, 1921.

Codfish (Large and Medium) per quintal	\$ 10.00	\$ 7.00
Codfish (Labrador) per quintal	8.00	4.50
Cod Oil, per tun	200.00	85.00
Cod Liver Oil, per gallon	1.00	.40
Herring (Scotch Pack) per brl.	17.00	12.00
Herring (Split) per brl.	4.00	5.00
Salmon, per tierce	20.00	22.00
Lobster, per case	20.00	20.00

*Comparative Approximate Statement of Bank Fishery for the Years
1920 and 1921.*

	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	No. of Men	No. Qtls.
1920	50	3,154	793	95,484
1921	41	2,874	697	94,461
1920 Average per vessel				1829
1920 Average per man..				120
1921 Average per vessel				2304
1921 Average per man..				135

Report of Agriculture and Mines for
Year ending June 30th, 1921.

Report of Agriculture and Mines for
Year ending June 30th, 1921.

To His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Harris, Knight Commander of the
Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and
its Dependencies.

**Report of Agriculture and Mines for
Year ending June 30th, 1921.**

Report of Agriculture and Mines for Year ending June 30th, 1921.

To His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Harris, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

May it Please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to submit for Your Excellency's information the Report of the Department of Agriculture and Mines for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1921.

During the year the following titles were issued:

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| (1) | 256 Grants of agricultural land, containing 3,682 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches, the fees paid on which amounted to.... | \$1,511.80 |
| (2) | 7 Licenses to Cut Timber over an area of 1,182 sq. miles, at an annual rental of | 2,364.00 |
| (3) | 148 Licenses to Search for Minerals, over an area of 257 sq. miles, the fees paid on which were | 5,140.00 |
| (4) | 15 Ninety-Nine Year Leases of Mining Locations, for an area of 32 sq. miles, the first year's rent on which amounted to | 1,280.00 |
| (5) | 2 Fee Simple Grants of Mining Locations, for an area of 6½ sq. miles | |

Four of the Licenses to Cut Timber, referring to an area of 1,034 sq. miles, were issued in exchange for Licenses already in existence. The three new Licenses issued for the year conveyed rights over an area of 148 sq. miles. The net annual increase in rentals is, therefore, only \$296.00.

REVENUE.

The Revenue received during the year under the undermentioned heads is as follows: The corresponding revenue for the year 1919-20 is given for comparison,—

	1919-20	1920-21
Mining Licenses and Leases	\$25,840.00	\$29,570.00
Licenses to Cut Timber, rents and royalties	63,318.09	48,610.88
Agricultural Grants and survey fees	1,647.15	1,166.70
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$90,805.24	\$79,347.58

This statement shows a decrease of \$11,457.66 for the past year which, in view of general financial conditions, was not unexpected.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS.

Owing to the fact that very large stocks of lumber manufacture during the previous year remained unsold, the operations for the season under review were very much restricted.

During last year only 225 mills of all kinds were operated as against 532 the previous year, the quantity of timber cut being less by 21,688, 540 ft. B. M., and in value by \$1,037,970.31.

5 mills operated by licenses of timber limits under the Crown Lands' Act	2,213,598	\$ 66,407.94
115 mills operated under License Section 1, Saw Mills' Act	1,606,605	48,107.95
105 mills operated under License Section 2, Saw Mills' Act	4,606,648	132,129.44
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,426,852	\$246,645.33

Statement of the result of lumbering operations for the year (No. 6) is being forwarded herewith.

The quantity of pulpwood cut during the year was somewhat in excess of the previous year; the quantity cut by or for the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company being 84,956 cords, and the Albert E. Reed Co., Ltd., 37,722; there were also cut under contract with the Government 28,849 cords—in all, 151,527 cords.

The Customs Returns for the year show the following forest products exported:

Paper	62,311 tons, valued at	\$4,646,582.00
Mechanical Pulp	26,838 tons, valued at	246,019.00
Laths and Shingles	632,000 tons, valued at	3,076.00
Manufactured Lumber	1,680,000 ft. B.M. valued at	70,835.00
Pit Props	210 cords, valued at	3,570.00
		<hr/>
		\$4,970,082.00
		<hr/>

Neither the Terra Nova Sulphite Company's mill at Terra Nova nor the St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp and Steamship Company's mill at Lomond were operated during the year.

FOREST PROTECTION.

The usual Fire Patrol was carried out during the year, the number of fires reported being very much lower than the previous year; the total number reported, as shown by the Reports of the Controlling Committee of the Fire Patrol, Grand Falls, (No. 7) and the Chief Woods Ranger (No. 8) being 1,040 as against 2,576 the previous year, a reduction of 1,536.

I am glad to be able to report that practically no fires of any serious extent occurred during the season; the only ones which covered any considerable area being one at Fischels, Bay St. George, which burnt over 1,280 acres, one at Black Head Bay, which covered an area of about 3,200 acres, and one at Terra Nova which burnt over an area of about 6,500 acres. This latter destroyed some logging camps. It is estimated that about twenty-five per cent of the area burnt over carried green timber of commercial value.

During the year experiments were made with the use of Velocipedes for patrolling sections of the railway. Three of these were imported and have proved quite satisfactory. It is intended to place several others in operation this year. It is hoped by this means either that the number of patrol men may be reduced or that, if the same number are employed, the sections will be patrolled in a more efficient manner.

A motor car driven by a petrol engine was also supplied for the use of the Chief Woods Ranger so as to enable him to move more rapidly over the various sections and thus have a better supervision and control of his patrol men.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Return of Crown Land Grants

Number.	Date of Issue	Name.	No. of Grant	Locality.
1	July 6	Charles S. Porter	15256	Cartwright
2	17	Anne Elixia Norman	15408	Marystown
3		Vincent Turpin	15409	Grand Falls Station
4		Ambrose Cumby	15407	Heart's Content
5		Wm. H. Efford and Alfred Snow	15406	North River
6		Benjamin Atkins	15411	North River
7		Thomas Sweetapple	15410	Alexander Bay
8		William Sweetapple	15405	Alexander Bay
9	21	Martin Gardner	12444	Grand Falls
10	Aug. 5	William Patey	14131	St. Anthony
1	14	William H. Taylor	15430	Main Gut
2	16	Avalon House	15416	Glovertown
3		Abel and Charles Feltham	15417	Troytown
4		William H. Noel	15425	Freshwater
5		John Driscoll, of John	15421	Tor's Cove
6		William Taverner	15424	Shoal Harbor
7		Society United Fishermen	15420	Heart's Delight
8		Jonathan Mercer	15422	Country Road
9	19	R. C. Episcopal Corporation	15427	St. John's
20	20	Daniel Burton	15419	Glovertown
1		Ronald Ralph	15423	Troytown
2		George Penney, Jr.	15413	Vitter's Cove
3		Thomas Noseworthy	15426	Ryan's Pond, near Brigus Jnc...
4		Aubrey Ralph	15414	Sandy Cove
5		Charles R. Comben	15418	Grand Bank
6		James Smyth	15415	Marystown
7	23	Albert Wiltshire	12153	Heart's Delight
8	26	Ellison Collishaw	15431	St. George's River
9	Oct. 1	James R. Hayse	15435	Main Gut
30	4	McDonald Tulk	15433	Main River
1		Stanley G. Tulk	15434	St. George's River
2	25	St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp & S.S. Co.	15436	Lomond
3	27	Thomas Woodfine	14876	Indian Meal Road
4	28	Dugald Munn	15438	Healey's Pond
5		Stephen House	15429	Jennies Cove
6		John C. Ball	15404	Lushes Bight
7		Edward Sharpe	15432	Crow Head
8		Stanley Atkins	15412	North River
9		Ellison Collishaw	15437	Main Gut
40	Nov. 3	John Clarke	15065	Miller's Path
1	23	James Bradley	15443	Terra Nova River
2		Horatio Feltham	15463	Troytown
3	25	Sydney Young	15457	Greenspond
4		Solomon Crewe	15439	Alexander Bay
5		Elias Sweetapple	15461	Alexander Bay
6		Arthur Bishop	15442	Glovertown
7		Edwin J. Brooking	15460	Glovertown
8		Joseph Squires	15466	Glovertown
9		Joseph Wyatt	15458	Troytown Road
50		John Lush	15447	Valleyfield
1		Robert, George and Solomon Butt ...	15456	Blackhead
2		Henry T. Meadus and S. G. Grimes ..	15459	Ocean Pond
3		Robert Jones, of John	15450	Trinity East
4		James and Thomas Dalton	15440	Elliston
5		Hubert Edwards	15467	Catalina
6		Joseph Buckler	15454	Seal Cove
7		Isaac James Seward	15465	New Perlican
8		Arthur Roberts	15452	Lushes Bight
9		John B. Martin	15453	Woodford's Arm Bight

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Issued During the Year 1920-1921.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.			Registry.		Amount
	A.	r.	p.				Vol.	Folio.	
Labrador			20	Dec.	22,	1919	91	121	1.30
Burin	7		17	July	5,	1920	93	114	3.40
Twillingate		2	28	July	5,	1920		115	1.30
Trinity	10	0	0	July	5,	1920		113	4.00
Port de Grave	17	0	0	July	5,	1920		112	6.10
Port de Grave	4	0	0	July	5,	1920		117	2.20
Bonavista	7	0	0	July	5,	1920		116	3.10
Bonavista	5	3	16	July	5,	1920		111	2.80
Twillingate	0	0	3	Dec.	10,	1910	81	26	106.00
St. Barbe	4	1	12	Jan.	27,	1916	86	118	2.50
St. George	85	0	0	Aug.	13,	1920	105	83	26.50
Bonavista	1	2	0	July	17,	1920	93	122	1.60
Bonavista	1	2	0	July	17,	1920		123	1.60
Bay de Verde	2	1	22	July	17,	1920		132	1.90
Ferryland	3	3	8	July	17,	1920		128	2.20
Trinity	9	0	4	July	17,	1920		131	4.00
Trinity	1	2	0	July	17,	1920		127	1.60
Harbor Grace	10	3	15	July	17,	1920		129	4.30
St. John's East	0	0	38	Aug.	13,	1920		125	1.30
Bonavista	6	2	20	July	17,	1920		125	3.10
Bonavista	4	0	0	July	17,	1920		130	2.20
Trinity	1	3	33	July	17,	1920		119	1.60
.....	19	3	28	July	17,	1920		133	7.00
Port de Grave	2	0	0	July	17,	1920		120	1.60
Burin	19	0	0	July	17,	1920		124	6.70
Burin	0	2	10	July	17,	1920		121	1.30
Trinity	0	3	36	June	17,	1909		136	1.30
St. George	10	0	0	Aug.	13,	1920		134	4.00
St. George	53	1	4	Sept.	30,	1920	105	84	17.20
St. George	13	0	0	Sept.	30,	1920	93	140	4.90
St. George	12	0	0	Sept.	30,	1920		141	4.60
St. Barbe	199	3	16	Oct.	22,	1920	105	85	61.00
St. John's East	24	3	25	Feb.	28,	1918	90	58	8.50
St. John's West	0	1	15	Oct.	26,	1920	93	142	1.30
Bonavista	5	2	0	Aug.	30,	1920		138	2.80
Twillingate	0	0	13	July	5,	1920		110	1.30
do	1	1	22	Aug.	30,	1920		137	1.60
Port de Grave	4	0	0	July	5,	1920		118	1.20
St. George	21	0	0	Oct.	25,	1920	105	86	7.30
St. John's West	14	0	0	April	17,	1920	90	180	5.50
Bonavista	8	2	27	Nov.	22,	1920	93	143	3.70
do	7	0	0	Nov.	22,	1920		144	3.10
do	0	0	16	Nov.	22,	1920	94	4	1.30
do	9	2	0	Nov.	22,	1920	93	148	4.00
do	12	1	15	Nov.	22,	1920		146	4.90
do	7	1	10	Nov.	22,	1920	94	10	3.40
do	8	1	0	Nov.	22,	1920	93	149	3.70
do	2	3	25	Nov.	22,	1920		145	1.90
do	20	0	0	Nov.	22,	1920		147	7.00
do	2	1	5	Nov.	22,	1920	94	10	1.90
Bay de Verde	2	0	0	Nov.	22,	1920		5	1.60
.....	0	0	18	Nov.	22,	1920		3	1.30
Trinity	8	0	16	Nov.	22,	1920		9	3.70
do	0	2	0	Nov.	22,	1920		12	1.30
do	1	0	37	Nov.	22,	1920		1	1.60
do	8	1	24	Nov.	22,	1920		6	3.70
do	0	2	0	Nov.	22,	1920		2	1.30
Twillingate	1	0	10	Nov.	22,	1920		10	1.60
do	18	2	19	Nov.	22,	1920		7	6.70

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Return of Crown Land Grants

Number.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant.	Locality
60		Thomas Ralph	15462	Troytown
1		Beniah Crewe	15464	Glovertown
2		John Sweetapple	15441	Alexander Bay
3		Stephen Sweetapple	15444	Alexander Bay
4		Edward Sweetapple	15445	Alexander Bay
5	Dec. 4	John and Norman Crewe	15451	Alexander Bay
6		Hannah Arnold	15455	Alexander Bay
7		William Arnold	15446	Alexander Bay
8		Malcolm Gullickson	15448	Alexander Bay
9		John Brooking	15449	Alexander Bay
70		Henry and Richard Thorne	15514	Beachy Cove
1		Henry M. Stewart	15473	Harry's Brook
2		George Gooby	15506	Hillview
3		Willis Wiseman	15487	Southern Harbor
4		Andrew L. Barrett	15500	Curling
5		Israel Summers	15485	Victoria
6		Sarah Patten	15472	Grand Bank
7		Bruce Wyatt	15475	Glovertown
8		Norman Crewe	15474	Glovertown
9		Herbert Taverner	15488	Alexander Bay
80		Charles Rodway	15513	Alexander Bay
81	7	Jonathan Clarke	15471	Black Brook
82	8	Fred Dixon	15512	South River
83		M. T. Flynn	15524	Marystown
84		Noah Gillard	15513	Englee
85		Kezekiah Martin	15517	Hickman's Harbor
86		George A. Pitts	15527	New Perlican
87		Solomon Martin	15516	Little Heart's Ease
88		William Ryan	15511	Pilley's Island
89		William Ryan	15523	Pilley's Island
90		Lemuel Burton	15520	Port Anson
91		John Minty	15528	Durrell's Arm
92		Alphonsus White	15526	Great Triton
93		C. and J. Langdon	15529	Bird Island Cove
94		William Brown	15519	Stock Cove
95		S. U. F.	15489	Greenspond
96		Rchard Briffett	15476	Clay Cove
97		Llewellyn Sparkes	15495	Saunder's Cove
98		Edgar House	15493	Glovertown
99		Charles Kean	15482	Troytown
100	9	Moses Ralph	15508	Troytown
101		John Mallowney	15522	Troytown
102		Samuel Smart	15525	Glovertown
103		John Harris, and others	15521	Glovertown
104		Harvey Mercer	15468	Lushes Bight
105		J. & W. Parsons	15481	Thimble Ticks
106		J. & W. Parsons	15478	Leading Ticks
107		E. Hunt	15483	Trinity
108		N. E. Martin	15477	Hillview
109		N. E. Martin	15479	Hillview
110		John M. Kelloway	15480	Salmon Cove
111	10	Thos. Smith, of John	15501	Dildo
112		Arthur Moore	15509	Dildo
113		Ruth House	15499	Terra Nova River
114		Francis Briffett	15504	Alexander Bay
115		Alfred H. Peyton	15507	Bootwood
116		Elijah Gillard, Jr.	15497	Gillard's Cove
117		Stanley Greenham	15505	Port Anson
118		James Wilcox	15502	Englee

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Issued During the Year 1920-1921.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount
	A,	r.	p.		Vol.	Folio	
Bonavista	4	2	0	Nov. 22, 1920	93	150	2.50
do	6	0	0	Nov. 22, 1920		151	2.80
do	12	3	0	Nov. 22, 1920		152	4.90
do	8	1	10	Nov. 22, 1920		153	3.70
do	5	0	0	Nov. 22, 1920		154	2.50
do	9	1	20	Nov. 22, 1920		159	4.00
do	3	3	0	Nov. 22, 1920		155	2.20
do	2	1	24	Nov. 22, 1920		156	1.90
do	5	2	32	Nov. 22, 1920		157	2.80
do	11	2	0	Nov. 22, 1920		158	4.60
St. John's East	36	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920	105	93	11.80
St. George	20	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920	94	15	7.00
Trinity	30	2	0	Nov. 29, 1920	105	91	10.30
Twillingate	0	0	36	Nov. 29, 1920	94	18	1.30
St. George	11	3	22	Nov. 29, 1920		16	3.60
Carbonear	4	2	22	Nov. 29, 1920		14	2.50
Burin	5	3	3	Nov. 29, 1920		17	2.80
Bonavista	22	2	0	Nov. 29, 1920	105	89	7.90
do	21	1	15	Nov. 29, 1920		87	7.60
do	24	2	0	Nov. 29, 1920		90	8.50
do	35	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920		92	11.50
Trinity	16	3	12	Nov. 29, 1920	94	16	6.10
Port de Grave	12	3	0	Nov. 29, 1920		25	4.90
Burin	20	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920	93	165	7.00
St. Barbe	4	1	24	Nov. 29, 1920		161	2.50
Trinity	0	1	31	Nov. 29, 1920		160	1.30
do	1	1	16	Nov. 29, 1920		167	1.60
do	8	2	7	Nov. 29, 1920	94	24	3.70
Twillingate	0	0	20	Nov. 29, 1920		19	1.30
do	1	1	19	Nov. 29, 1920	93	164	1.60
do	4	2	2	Nov. 29, 1920		163	2.50
do	3	3	9	Nov. 29, 1920		168	2.20
do	4	1	0	Nov. 29, 1920		166	2.50
do	8	2	14	Nov. 29, 1920		169	3.70
Bonavista	12	3	24	Nov. 29, 1920		162	4.90
do	0	0	23	Nov. 29, 1920		184	1.30
do	3	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920	94	23	1.90
do	7	2	15	Nov. 29, 1920		22	3.40
do	11	3	5	Nov. 29, 1920		21	4.60
do	6	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920		20	2.80
do	19	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920	93	197	6.70
do	3	2	0	Nov. 29, 1920		195	2.20
do	6	3	25	Nov. 29, 1920		194	3.10
do	20	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920		196	7.00
Twillingate	5	1	9	Nov. 29, 1920		193	3.10
do	5	1	4	Nov. 29, 1920		188	2.80
do	5	1	6	Nov. 29, 1920		191	2.80
Trinity	3	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920		187	2.20
do	7	0	5	Nov. 29, 1920		192	3.40
do	3	0	5	Nov. 29, 1920		190	2.20
Bay de Verde	6	3	0	Nov. 29, 1920		189	3.10
Trinity	6	2	0	Nov. 29, 1920		176	3.10
do	5	0	5	Nov. 29, 1920		172	2.50
Bonavista	6	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920		199	2.80
do	8	1	0	Nov. 29, 1920		198	3.70
Twillingate	10	3	13	Nov. 29, 1920		173	4.30
do	9	2	25	Nov. 29, 1920		177	4.00
do	4	2	34	Nov. 29, 1920		174	2.50
St. Barbe	3	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920		175	1.90

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Return of Crown Land Grants

Number.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant.	Locality.
119		John H. Bennett	15510	Bell Island
120		Richard Molloy	15470	Harbor Breton
121	11	Augustus Davis	15492	Colinet
122		John Tremlett	15494	Colinet
123		John Tremlett	15496	Colinet
124		Patrick Doyle	15484	Lance Cove Pond
125		Roland Barrett	15491	Blaketown
126		James Roberts	15498	Hare Bay
127		Eleazer Cheater	15503	Troytown
128		Joseph Morgan	15490	Lushes Bight
129		Joseph Morgan	15486	Lushes Bight
130	21	Michael F. Wadden	15543	Little Barachois Brook
131		Alexander Bourgois	15570	Stephenville
132		Cecil Legge	15565	Robinson's
133		Isaac Gillam	15551	Middle Barachois Brook
134		Thomas E. Gale	15574	Bet. Mid. Barachois & Rob. Riv.
135		Richard T. Cook	15563	Middle Barachois Brook
136		William Huelan	15533	Middle Barachois Brook
137		Robt. Meaney, and others	15469	Oxen Pond
138		Reuben and James Vardy	15541	Road to Hickman's Harbor
139		A. C. R. and H. Peddle	15541	Cataliña Road
140		Reuben and James Vardy	15537	Hickman's Harbor
141		Charles and Johanna Lopas	15548	Monroe
142		Reuben and James Vardy	15530	Hickman's Harbor
143		Reuben and James Vardy	15536	Hickman's Harbor
144		William Gough	15540	Elliston
145		Frank E. and George Ireland	15567	E. of Grand Falls Station
146		Ernest A. Ireland	15560	E. of Grand Falls Station
147		George R. Haggett	15554	E. of Grand Falls Station
148		Charles E. Greening	15562	Milner's Cove
149		Henry Dyke, of John	15547	N. W. Brook, Salvage Bay
150		Anne Eliza Norman	15544	Marystown
151		Charles Rideout	15538	Rose Blanche Brook
152		Willis Noel	15539	Freshwater
153		Arthur Parsons	15546	Lily Pond
154		John Harman	15552	Big Pond
155		Josiah Tucker	15532	Rainbow Gully
156	21	William Daniels	15534	N. of Thorburn Road
157		James Hanlon	15561	Portugal Cove
158		Percy Attwood	15542	Safe Harbor
159		Nfld. Conference of Meth. Church ...	15535	Troytown
160		Ralph F. W. Strong	15575	Brian's Hole, Charlottetown ...
161		Arthur Stewart	15566	N.W. of Grand Falls Station ...
162		Emma Haggett	15557	E. of Grand Falls Station
163		Selina Haggett	15555	E. of Grand Falls Station
164		Edward P. Haggett	15556	E. of Grand Falls Station
165		Erastus King	15559	N. of Grand Falls Station
166		Thomas Tremblett	15564	N.W. of Grand Falls Station
167		John Budgell	15569	Little Harbor
168		William Thos. Whalen	15545	Squid Hole, Little Heart's Ease
169		Benjamin Price	15578	House Cove
170		Greta Rodgers	15558	Pittman's Point
171		Hayward Burt	15549	Lady Cove
172		Rodman Belbin	15577	New Melbourne
173		Robert Hussey	15579	Ryall's Pond
174		Robert Murphy	15568	Dogberry Hill Road
175		Norman Butt	15553	Flat Bay Brook
176		Ambrose O'Reilly	15550	Sandy Point

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Issued During the Year 1920-1921.

District.	A.	Acea.		Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount
		r.	p.		Vol.	Folio	
St. John's East	15	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920		171	5.50
Fortune	0	1	33	Nov. 29, 1920		170	1.30
Pla. & St. Mary's	3	1	0	Nov. 29, 1920		181	2.20
do do	3	2	9	Nov. 29, 1920		180	2.20
do do	2	1	8	Nov. 29, 1920		179	1.90
Hr. Main	9	1	23	Nov. 29, 1920		186	4.00
Trinity	10	2	20	Nov. 29, 1920		182	4.30
Bonavista	4	2	6	Nov. 29, 1920		178	2.50
do	4	2	16	Nov. 29, 1920		200	2.50
Twillingate	2	1	0	Nov. 29, 1920		183	1.90
do	1	2	1	Nov. 29, 1920		185	1.60
St. Georges	27	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920	105	105	9.10
do	63	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		96	19.90
do	64	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		98	20.20
do	27	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		103	9.10
do	25	2	16	Dec. 13, 1920		110	8.80
do	34	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		99	11.20
do	50	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		107	16.00
St. John's East	63	0	0	Nov. 29, 1920		88	19.90
Trinity	22	3	24	Dec. 13, 1920		106	7.90
do	20	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920	94	27	7.00
do	3	2	18	Dec. 13, 1920		30	2.20
do	3	3	18	Dec. 13, 1920		36	2.20
do	18	2	10	Dec. 13, 1920		26	6.70
do	18	1	32	Dec. 13, 1920		29	6.70
do	0	0	34	Dec. 13, 1920		33	1.30
Twillingate	40	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920	105	97	13.00
do	40	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		101	13.00
do	20	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920	95	1	7.00
Bonavista	21	3	23	Dec. 13, 1920	105	100	7.60
do	10	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920	94	35	4.00
Burin	14	3	18	Dec. 13, 1920		34	5.50
Burego and La Poile	1	0	37	Dec. 13, 1920		31	1.60
Bay de Verde	3	0	28	Dec. 13, 1920		32	3.70
Carbonear	34	1	12	Dec. 13, 1920	105	104	11.50
Harbor Main	28	3	24	Dec. 13, 1920		102	9.70
St. John's West	28	3	11	Dec. 13, 1920		108	9.70
St. John's East	19	1	0	Dec. 13, 1920	94	28	7.00
St. John's East	0	0	10	Dec. 13, 1920		41	1.30
Bonavista	10	3	13	Dec. 13, 1920		45	4.30
do	1	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		46	1.00
do	320	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920	105	109	97.00
Twillingate	1	2	11	Dec. 13, 1920	95	7	1.60
do	20	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		4	7.00
do	20	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		2	7.00
do	20	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		3	7.00
do	11	2	30	Dec. 13, 1920		5	4.60
do	0	3	10	Dec. 13, 1920		6	1.30
do	3	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920	94	43	1.90
do	4	3	31	Dec. 13, 1920		44	2.50
Trinity	1	3	11	Dec. 13, 1920	95	9	1.60
do	12	0	4	Dec. 13, 1920	94	40	4.90
do	1	3	1	Dec. 13, 1920		37	1.60
do	1	0	10	Dec. 13, 1920	95	10	1.60
Harbor Main	13	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		8	4.90
St. John's West	10	1	0	Dec. 13, 1920	94	42	4.30
St. George	11	0	0	Dec. 13, 1920		39	4.30
do	0	2	0	Dec. 13, 1920		38	1.30

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Return of Mining Licenses

Number.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No. of Grant.	Locality.
177	Jany. 6	Caleb Tulk	15594	Shoal Harbor
178		Theophilus Squires	15586	St. Philips
179		Martha Hanlon	15582	Beachy Cove Road
180		Isaac Genge	15588	Flower's Cove
181		Henry Carnell, and others	15589	Flower's Cove
182		Jeremiah Gillingham	15584	Gorman's Cove
183		William O'Brien	15590	Topsail
184		Michael O'Brien	15591	Topsail
185		Robert Greening	15587	Port Blandford
186		Henry Arnold	15583	Troytown
187		Thomas Quirk	15585	Fortune Harbor
188		Joseph Jones	15581	Point of Bay
189		Roland Hull	15593	Springdale
190		Albert Hull	15592	Springdale
191	7	E. W. Roberts	15597	White Bay
192		E. W. Roberts	15998	White Bay
193	17	Geo. R. Jones	15573	Point of Bay
194		Jonah Soper	15576	House Cove
195		Thomas White	15572	Witchazel Road
196	29	E. W. Roberts	15600	Pilley's Island
197	Feb. 18	William H. Taylor	15623	Black Bank
198		Raymond White	15614	Black Bank
199	19	Reuben Butler	15596	Foxtrap
200		Frank White	15595	Bishop's Falls
201		Henry McWhirter	15604	Humbermouth
202	22	Heber Smith	15619	Dildo
203		Melina L. Williams	15624	Spaniard's Bay Road
204		Samuel S. Case	15612	Salmon Cove
205		Harriet Harvey	15622	Freshwater
206		Benjamin Francis	15621	Hermitage
207	March 1	Charles H. Toop	15610	St. Jones Within
208	4	William R. Goodyear	15605	Foster's Point
209		John Merritt	15617	Winterton
210		Joseph Bursey	15607	Clareville
211		Leonard M. Smith	15616	Dildo
212		Simeon Snelgrove	15615	New Melbourne
213		John C. Smith	15606	Dildo
214		James M. Andrews	15611	S. W. Arm, New Bay
215		Fred Arnold	15609	Troytown
216		Cecil Dewey	15618	Glovertown
217		William Diamond	15613	Glovertown
218		William Collier	15608	Codroy Island
219		William Smith	15603	Manuel's River
220		A. W., John and Hubert Moores	15602	Burnt Point
221	31	William J. Dowden	15625	Logy Bay Road
222	April 5	Edward Snow	15638	North River
223	8	Henry Langdon	15428	Bear Cove
224		Richard Squires	14849	St. Philip's
225	11	Solomon Squires	15633	Mitchell's Pond
226		Stanley and Wm. Courtney	15632	Garia Brook
227		Isaac Earle	15634	Shearston
228		Ludwig H. Wells	15635	Terra Nova River
229		Geo. Seabright, Sr.	15631	Peter's River
230		Matthew Burton	15628	Port Anson
231		Geo., Alfred and Ford Jewer	15626	Lewisporte
232		Richard Pelley	15637	Hant's Harbor
233		Daniel and Michael Shaw	15630	Little Heart's Ease
234		Israel Welsh	15629	Islington
235		Ephraim Warren	15627	Winterton

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Issued During the Year 1920-1921.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.	Registry.		Amount
	A.	r.	p.		Vol.	Folio	
Trinity	0	0	24	Dec. 18, 1920		60	1.30
St. John's West	12	2	14	Dec. 18, 1920		52	4.90
St. John's East	2	2	0	Dec. 18, 1920		48	1.90
St. Barbe	3	2	0	Dec. 18, 1920		54	2.20
do	4	1	0	Dec. 18, 1920		55	2.50
Fogo	8	3	8	Dec. 18, 1920		50	3.70
Harbor Main	6	2	0	Dec. 18, 1920		56	3.10
do	3	1	0	Dec. 18, 1920		57	2.20
Bonavista	20	0	0	Dec. 18, 1920		53	7.00
do	3	3	0	Dec. 18, 1920		49	2.20
Twillingate	1	2	0	Dec. 18, 1920		51	1.60
do	13	1	25	Dec. 18, 1920		47	5.20
do	11	2	32	Dec. 18, 1920		59	4.60
do	9	1	16	Dec. 18, 1920		58	4.00
St. Barbe	90	0	0	Jan. 4, 1921	105	112	28.00
St. Barbe	9	1	22	Jan. 4, 1921	94	61	4.00
Exploits	5	3	38	Dec. 15, 1920	95	12	2.80
Trinity	5	3	30	Dec. 15, 1920		11	2.80
St. John's East	3	3	0	Dec. 15, 1920		13	2.20
Twillingate	50	0	10	Jan. 26, 1921	105	114	16.30
St. George	106	2	0	Feb. 15, 1921		116	33.10
St. George	123	0	0	Feb. 15, 1921		117	37.90
Harbor Main	9	0	0	Dec. 18, 1920	94	65	3.70
Twillingate	0	1	8	Dec. 18, 1920		64	21.00
St. George	20	0	15	Feb. 15, 1921	105	118	7.30
Trinity	2	2	0	Feb. 15, 1921	94	71	1.90
do	10	1	38	Feb. 15, 1921		66	4.30
Bay de Verde	4	0	36	Feb. 15, 1921		70	2.50
Bay de Verde	0	0	17	Feb. 15, 1921		67	1.30
Fortune	2	0	7	Feb. 15, 1921		68	1.90
Trinity	1	3	17	Feb. 15, 1921		72	1.60
do	10	2	12	Feb. 15, 1921	95	14	5.20
do	2	1	16	Feb. 15, 1921	94	75	1.90
do	5	3	8	Feb. 15, 1921	95	19	2.80
do	2	1	22	Feb. 15, 1921	94	76	1.90
do	5	2	14	Feb. 15, 1921		74	2.80
do	2	2	22	Feb. 15, 1921	95	20	1.90
Twillingate	8	1	38	Feb. 15, 1921	94	73	3.70
Bonavista	3	1	20	Feb. 15, 1921	95	17	2.20
do	6	3	0	Feb. 15, 1921	94	78	3.10
do	12	0	0	Feb. 15, 1921		77	4.60
St. George	9	1	32	Feb. 15, 1921	95	18	4.00
Harbor Main	10	0	0	Feb. 15, 1921		15	4.00
Bay de Verde	3	0	0	Feb. 15, 1921		16	1.90
St. John's East	7	2	0	March 28, 1921		21	3.40
Port de Grave	16	2	0	April 4, 1921	94	80	6.10
Twillingate	9	3	12	Aug. 13, 1920	93	136	4.00
St. John's West	3	0	0	Dec. 10, 1917	89	156	1.90
St. John's West	13	0	8	April 4, 1921	94	84	5.20
Burgeo & La Poile	5	1	0	April 4, 1921		85	2.80
Hr. Grace	1	2	8	April 4, 1921		83	1.60
Bonavista	14	2	0	April 4, 1921		81	5.50
Twillingate	20	0	0	April 4, 1921		86	7.00
do	1	1	38	April 4, 1921		89	1.60
do	17	0	14	April 4, 1921	94	91	6.40
Trinity	4	0	16	April 4, 1921		82	2.50
do	5	2	8	April 4, 1921		87	2.50
do	9	2	0	April 4, 1921		88	4.00
do	1	3	37	April 4, 1921		90	1.60

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Return of Crown Land Grants

Number.	Date of Issue.	Name.	No of Grant.	Locality.
236		William Henry Ivany	15639	St. Jones, Within
237	May 16	H. E. C. and J. J. Abbott	15656	Bonavista
238		T. J. Foran	15659	Exploits
239	17	James Rendell	15649	Southern Hr., Little Bay Islds..
240		F. P. U. Ltd.	15643	Little Bay Islands
241		Salvation Army	15652	Southern Hr., Little Bay Islds..
242	19	Eli Bungay, and others	15657	Newtown
243		Llewellyn Lomond	15646	Cape Ray
244		W. H. Saunders	15645	La Scie
245		Patrick O'Brien	15658	Topsail
246		John F. Clarke	15650	Clarke's Path
247		Joshua Ivany	15651	St. Jones, Within
248		Reginald Piercey	15655	Winterton
249		Benjamin Tulk	15647	St. George's River
250		Ralph W. Tulk	15648	St. George's River
251	28	Diocesan Synod	15664	Islington
252		Henry Thos. Stone	15665	Snook's Brook
253		Frederick Tucker	15661	Dogberry Hill Road
254		Michael Wade	15663	Brigus Junction
255	June 11	Anglo Nfid. Dev. Co., Ltd.	15667	Millertown
256		Anglo Nfid. Dev. Co., Ltd.	15666	Cassandra

Department Agriculture and Mines,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
June 30th, 1921.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Issued During the Year 1920-1921.

District.	Area.			Date of Grant.			Registry.		Amount
	A.	r.	p.				Vol.	Folio.	
Trinity	1	0	10	April	4,	1921		92	1.60
Bonavista	1	1	20	May	9,	1921		100	1.60
Twillingate	12	2	8	May	9,	1921	95	24	4.90
do	2	1	14	May	4,	1921		26	1.90
do	0	1	17	May	4,	1921		23	1.30
Bonavista	1	0	22	May	4,	1921	94	98	1.00
Burgeo and La Poile	0	2	27	May	9,	1921		101	1.30
St. Barbe	12	0	0	May	4,	1921		94	4.60
Hr. Main	0	2	7	May	4,	1921		93	1.30
.....	34	0	0	May	9,	1921	105	121	11.20
St. John's West	7	2	0	May	4,	1921	94	96	3.40
Trinity	3	1	28	May	4,	1921		97	2.20
do	1	0	15	May	9,	1921		99	1.60
St. George's	28	2	0	May	4,	1921	105	124	9.70
do	28	0	0	May	4,	1921		123	9.40
Trinity	0	3	8	May	25,	1921	94	105	1.00
do	20	2	2	May	25,	1921	105	122	7.30
St. John's West	20	2	4	May	18,	1921	94	104	7.30
.....	1	0	0	May	25,	1921	94	106	1.30
Twillingate	95	2	27	May	30,	1921	105	126	29.80
do	160	0	0	May	30,	1921	105	125	49.00
	3682	3	14						\$1511.80

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Return of Licenses to Cut Timber

Date	Registry		Name.
	Vol.	Folio	
1920			
October 11	6	22	Samuel J. Foote
October 16	7	23	Michael A. Duffy
October 30		1	William Campbell
October 30		2	Harry J. Crowe
October 30		3	Harry J. Crowe
November 9		4	William Taaffe
1921			
June 30		5	Terra Nova Sulphite Co., Ltd.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Issued During the Year 1920 and 1921.

Residence	Locality	Area
		Sq.Miles
St. John's	Inland between Indian Bay and Pinchard's Island	100
do	S. W. of Highland River	63
do	Little Codroy River	50
Toronto	Both sides rivers and ponds leading from Burnt Pond to Crescent Lake	5
do	Inland from Badger Bay	23
St. John's	Hawke's Harbor	35
do	Vicinity Terra Nova River and Gander Lake	906
		<hr/>
		1182

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Return of Mining Licenses

Date	Registry		Name
	Vol.	Folio	
1920			
July 12	29	578	Minnie Furlong
July 9		579	G. Gordon Phillips
July 16		587	Chas. C. A. C. Bruce
July 19		591	Lorenzo Newhook
July 5		592	Chas. F. Taylor
July 2		606	George Nicholle
July 23		607	John H. G. Riley and Thos. S. Hobbs
July 9		609	Wm. Tucker and James Hynes
July 20		610	John Fenelon
July 21		612	Samuel J. Foote
July 29		613	Samuel J. Foote
August 5		614	John M. Forbes
August 5		615	John M. Forbes
August 5		616	John M. Forbes
July 27		617	Peter O'Reilly
August 2		618	William Rennult
August 2		619	William Rennult
August 2		620	David Johnston
July 21		621	John J. St. John and Wm. Campbell
July 24		622	Philip F. Moore
July 19		623	Charles F. Taylor and Wm. Wyatt
July 8		624	John T. Cheseman
August 7		627	Jas. P. Crotty and T. J. Aylward
August 7		628	John S. Morris
August 16		629	Wm. Campbell and Timothy M. Mitchell
August 16		630	Donald Morison
August 21		631	John M. Forbes
August 21		632	John M. Forbes
August 21		633	John M. Forbes
August 21		634	John M. Forbes
August 21		635	John M. Forbes
August 21		636	John M. Forbes
August 21		637	Bernard M. McGrath
August 27		638	R. D. Walsh, Patk. Burke, Jas. Norris and R. Young
August 30		639	Wm. J. Ellis and Samuel J. Foote
August 31		640	B. J. St. John
August 31		641	Michael L. Parrell
August 31		642	Ed. Doyle and Stanley White
Sept. 3		643	The Colonial Oil Shale and Chemical Co., Ltd.
Sept. 9		644	Wm. Campbell, Wm. Colford and J. J. St. John
August 9		645	Wm. Campbell, Wm. Colford and J. J. St. John
August 10		646	Francis C. Forsey
Sept. 9		647	Wm. Campbell, Wm. Colford and J. J. St. John
Sept. 11		648	Thos. J. Freeman
Sept. 11		649	Thos. J. Freeman
August 6		650	A. J. Hoffe and John King
August 16		651	Robert Freeman
August 19		652	Wm. J. Ellis
Sept. 6		653	John and Jesse Oake
Sept. 6		654	Michael P. Gibbs
Sept. 6		655	Michael P. Gibbs
Sept. 7		656	Wm. F. Canning
August 20		657	Wm. Campbell, J. J. St. John and Chas. J. Barnes
Sept. 2		658	Wm. A. B. Sclater
August 21		659	John M Forbes
August 30		660	Wm. J. Ellis
August 21		661	Jas. P. Crotty
October 9		662	Geo. E. Bearn

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Issued During the Year 1920 and 1921.

Residence	Fees	Locality	Re- marks
St. John's	20.00	Indian Bight, Little Bay, N.D.B.	
do	10.00	Avondale	
do	30.00	Red Cliff Pond, Twil. Dist.	
Jackson's Cove	10.00	Davies Pond, Twil. Dist.	
St. John's	10.00	Terra Nova River	
do	20.00	York Hr., Bay of Islands	
London, Eng., & Toronto	40.00	York Hr., Bay of Islands	
St. Phillip's & Portugagl Cove	90.00	Between Grand and Little Rivers	
St. John's	70.00	Grand River	
do	100.00	Bottom Brook	
do	120.00	Bottom Brook	
do	20.00	Horn Boy, Niger Sound, Labrador	
do	40.00	Salt Pond, St. Michael's Bay, Labrador..	
do	20.00	Peter's Riv. White Bear Arm, Labrador..	
Placentia	10.00	Ship Harbor, P.B.	
New York	20.00	Dog Rocks, Port au Port	
do	30.00	Smith Point, Smith Sound, T.B.....	
St. John's	20.00	Sops Arm, White Bay	
do	40.00	Inland Kelp Cove, Labrador	
do	20.00	Pacquet Harbor	
do	10.00	Holyrood Pond	
Burin	30.00	Whale's Back	
St. John's	20.00	Indian Bight, Little Bay, N.D.B.	
Portland, Maine	60.00	Flat Bay Brook	
St. John's	20.00	St. Jones Within, S.W. Arm, Random ...	
do	20.00	North Island, Twillingate	
do	10.00	Hooping Pole Cove Hd., St. Lewis Inlet	
do	10.00	Seal Is. Pt., N. of Henley Hr. Labrador..	
do	10.00	Smokey Hill Cove, White Bear Arm, La.	
do	10.00	Round Hr. Bottom, W.B. Arm, Labrador	
do	10.00	Sq. Hr. Is. Hill, W.B. Arm, Labrador ...	
do	10.00	Toms Hill, White Bear Arm, Labrador..	
do	20.00	Main Paradise River, Labrador	
do	20.00	Deer Pond, inland from Little Bay	
St. John's	20.00	Whales Back, inland from Little Bay ...	
Conception Hr.	20.00	Colliers, C.B.	
St. John's	30.00	Great Gull Lake	
do	10.00	Great Gull Lake	
do	20.00	Deer Lake	
do	10.00	N. of Seal Cove, B.D.V.	
do	10.00	Red Head Cove, B.D.V.	
New York	10.00	Red Rocks, Dist. St. George	
St. John's	10.00	Red Head Cove, B.D.V.	
do	10.00	Dick's Pinch, B.D.V.	
do	10.00	Inland from Red Head Cove	
Gander Bay	10.00	Harry's Brook, Gander Bay	
St. John's	20.00	Glide Brook, Deer Lake	
do	50.00	Upper Humber River	
do	30.00	Harry's Brook, Gander Bay	
do	100.00	Little Gut, Chapel Arm, T.B.	
do	100.00	Little Gut, Chapel Arm, T.B.	
do	30.00	Cavendish, T.B.	
do	20.00	Tilt Cove	
do	10.00	Ming's Bight	
do	40.00	S. W. Arm, Green Bay	
do	10.00	Great Gull Lake	
do	10.00	Allan's Cove, Facheux Bay	
London, England	300.00	Hawke Harbor, St. Barbe District	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Return of Mining Licenses

Date	Registry		Name.
	Vol.	Folio	
Sept. 27		663	John A. Barron
Sept. 29		664	J. J. St. John and Wm. Campbell
October 1		665	John A. Hiscock
Sept. 27		666	John V. Hearn
Sept. 27		667	Benjamin Bishop
Sept. 25		668	Thos. J. Freeman
Sept. 29		669	Philip L. Fahey
Sept. 30		670	Peter O'Reilly
Sept. 29		671	Robert Freeman
Sept. 20		672	Peter O'Reilly
October 1		673	Wm. Rennult
October 1		674	Wm. Rennult
Sept. 29		675	Robert Freeman
July 23		676	John H. G. Riley and Thos. S. Hobbs
Sept. 27	30	1	Joseph V. Bovia
October 7		2	Colonial Oil Shale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
October 7		3	Wm. Campbell, Wm. Colford and J. J. St. John
October 7		4	Wm. Campbell, J. J. St. John and C. J. Barnes
October 9		5	Robert B. Job
October 12		6	Wm. Campbell and M. L. Parrell
October 15		7	Wm. Campbell, J. J. St. John and C. Barnes
November 2		8	G. A., Rose C., and J. Stirling, and C. Manuel
October 20		9	J. Alex. Winter
October 22		10	J. Alex. Winter
October 22		11	J. Alex. Winter
October 23		12	J. H. G. Riley and Thos. Hobbs
November 1		13	Wm. H. and Ralph C. Pike
October 27		14	Colonial Oil Shale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
October 21		15	Donald Morison
October 22		16	J. Alex. Winter
October 19		17	Colonial Oil Shale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
November 8		18	Andrew A. Delgado
November 8		19	Robert B. Job
October 27		20	Wm. H. and John H. Taylor and John Baxter
October 21		21	Donald Morison
November 9		22	Wm. Rennult
Dec. 1		24	Mary J. Freeman
November 29		25	Robert B. Job
November 29		26	Robert B. Job
November 29		27	Robert B. Job
November 29		28	Colonial Oil Shale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
November 20		29	Colonial Oil Shale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
November 29		30	Colonial Oil Shale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
November 27		31	N. Davis and H. E. Quick
November 27		32	N. Davis and H. E. Quick
November 27		33	Colonial Oil Shale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
November 27		34	Colonial Oil Shale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
November 27		35	Colonial Oil Shale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
November 26		36	Harvey's Estates, Limited
November 11		37	Samuel J. Foote
November 29		38	Samuel Ruby
November 27		39	Colonial Oil Shale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
November 15		40	Peter O'Reilly
November 19		41	Joseph Salter
November 22		42	Chas. O'N. Conroy
November 22		43	Chas. O'N. Conroy
November 25		44	Colonial Oil Shale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
November 22		45	William C. Job
November 22		46	William C. Job

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Issued During the Year 1920 and 1921.

Residence	Fees	Locality	Re- marks
St. John's	10.00	Underwater West of Round Head Island	
do	10.00	Seal Cove, B.D.V.	
do	10.00	Caplin Cove, B.D.V.	
Brigus	20.00	Norman's Cove, T.B.	
do	20.00	Chapple Head, T.B.	
do	20.00	E. of Dick's Pinch, B.D.V.	
do	10.00	Dick's Pinch	
Placentia	10.00	Freshwater Point, Placentia	
St. John's	10.00	N.W. of Dick's Pinch	
Placentia	10.00	Carroll's Cove, Placentia	
New York	20.00	Little Bay, Twillingate Dist.	
do	20.00	Rabbitt's Arm, Twillingate Dist.	
St. John's	10.00	Low Point, B.D.V.	
London, England & Toronto.	40.00	York Harbor, Bay of Islands	
Gloucester, Moss.,	20.00	Senator Gardner's Island	
St. John's	10.00	North Brook, Deer Lake	
do	20.00	Inland from Seal Cove, B.D.V.	
do	20.00	Coachman's Cove	
do	10.00	Nepoktulagatuk Island	
do	10.00	Fleur de Lys	
do	50.00	Coachman's Cove	
Twillingate	10.00	Island Rock Cove	
St. John's	50.00	N. of St. Paul's Inlet	
do	10.00	Parson's Pond	
do	30.00	Parson's Pond	
London, England & Toronto.	10.00	S. of York Harbor	
Edmonton, Alberta	20.00	Northern Bay	
St. John's	100.00	Deer Lake	
do	20.00	S. side of Humber River	
do	20.00	N. of St. Paul's Inlet	
do	30.00	Deer Lake	
do	10.00	Davies Pond, inland Halls Bay	
do	100.00	Snow's Pond	
do	30.00	Rattling Brook	
do	20.00	N. side Humber River	
New York	20.00	Dog Rocks, Port au Port	
St. John's	10.00	Bumble Bee Bight, Pilley's Island	
do	20.00	Snow's Pond	
do	60.00	Snow's Pond	
do	20.00	Snow's Pond	
do	40.00	Upper Humber River	
do	50.00	Upper Humber River	
do	100.00	Upper Humber River	
Brigus & New York	20.00	Hickey's Pond	
do do	100.00	Hickey's Pond	
St. John's	40.00	Upper Humber River	
do	10.00	Adies Pond	
do	20.00	Adies Pond	
do	20.00	Great Gull Lake	
do	70.00	Isthmus Bay, Port au Port	
Goulds Road, St. John's West	10.00	Hopewell	
St. John's	70.00	Deer Lake	
Placentia	10.00	Silver Cliff	
Sydney, N.S.	10.00	Bonne Bay	
St. John's	40.00	Halls Bay	
do	30.00	Davies Pond	
do	40.00	Deer Lake	
do	10.00	Coney Arm	
do	10.00	Clay Cove	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Return of Mining Licenses

Date	Registry		Name
	Vol.	Folio	
November 26		47	Samuel H. Butt
December 21		48	Chas. O'N. Conroy
October 28		49	J. Sinclair Tait
December 13		50	Joseph Salter's Sons
December 13		51	Samuel J. Foote
December 13		52	Joseph Salter's Sons
December 13		53	Joseph Salter's Sons
December 21		54	Chas. O'N. Conroy
December 21		55	Chas. O'N. Conroy
December 10		56	Robert G. Rendell
December 21		57	Chas. O'N. Conroy
December 2		58	Chas. O'N. Conroy
December 21		59	Chas. O'N. Conroy
December 21		60	Chas. O'N. Conroy
December 2		61	John C. Phillips
December 21		62	John H. Taylor and Wm. Piercey
December 14		63	Hamlin B. Hatch
December 14		64	Hamlin B. Hatch
December 2		65	Robert B. Job
October 28		66	J. Sinclair Tait
October 28		67	J. Sinclair Tait
October 28		68	J. Sinclair Tait
December 20		69	Colonial Oil hale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
December 20		70	Colonial Oil hale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
December 20		71	Colonial Oil hale & Chemical Co., Ltd.
December 10		72	Robert G. Rendell
December 17		73	George Knowling, Jr.
November 2	30	74	Andrew Broaders, Michael Broaders and A. Lynch
October 2		75	Michael L. Parrell
October 2		76	Michael L. Parrell
October 2		77	Michael L. Parrell

Department Agriculture and Mines,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
June 30th, 1921.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Issued During the Year 1920 and 1921.

Residence	Fees	Locality	marks Re-
St. George's	10.00	Trainview Brook	
St. John's	300.00	S. W. Arm, Green Bay	
do	100.00	Flat Bay Brook	
North Sydney, N.S.	40.00	Hickey's Pond, P.B.	
St. John's	40.00	Deer Lake	
North Sydney	10.00	Hickey's Pond	
North Sydney	20.00	Hickey's Pond	
St. John's	140.00	N. of Davies Pond	
do	50.00	N. of Little Bay	
do	10.00	Bear Cove, Green Bay	
do	10.00	Inland from Halls Bay	
do	30.00	Halls Bay	
do	10.00	Inland from Halls Bay	
do	30.00	N. of Davies Pond	
do	10.00	Great Gull Lake	
do	50.00	Lewis Brook	
do	170.00	S. of Bay of Island	
do	50.00	Bay of Islands	
do	50.00	Great Gull Lake	
do	100.00	Flat Bay Brook	
do	50.00	Flat Bay Brook	
do	10.00	Flat Bay Brook	
do	30.00	N. of Grand Lake	
do	50.00	N. of Grand Lake	
do	40.00	North of Grand Lake	
do	10.00	Bear Cove	
do	10.00	Little Cann Island, N.D.B.	
Bay de Verde	20.00	Seal Cove, Bay de Verde	
St. John's	10.00	Bet. Witless Bay and Heart's Delight...	
do	30.00	Heart's Desire	
do	20.00	Bet. Witless Bay and Heart's Delight...	
	<u>\$5140.00</u>		

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Return of Ninety-Nine Year Leases

Date		Registry		Name.
Month	Day	Vol.	Folio	
1920				
August	8	8	36	Great Gull Lake Copper Co. Ltd.
October	30	9	1	Chas. O'N. Conroy
October	30		2	St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp & Steamship Co., Ltd...
October	30		3	St. Lawrence Timber, Pulp & Steamship Co., Ltd...
1921				
April	12		4	St. George's Coalfields Ltd.
April	12		5	Thos. J. Freeman and Wm. Campbell
April	12		6	Thos. J. Freeman and Wm. Campbell
April	15		7	St. George's Coalfields Ltd.
May	2		8	Ed. Spurrell and Wm. H. Taylor
May	2		9	Chas. A. C. Bruce
May	2		10	Thos. J. Freeman and Wm. Kenny
May	18		11	Sir Mortimer B. Davis
May	18		12	Thos. J. Freeman and Wm. Campbell
June	7		13	Sir Mortimer B. Davis
June	7		14	George E. Bearns

Department Agriculture and Mines,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
June 30th, 1921.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Issued During the Year 1920 and 1921.

Residence	Locality	Area	First Year's Rent
St. John's	Great Gull Lake	½	\$20.00
do	Underwater W. from West end Bell Island	½	20.00
do	Stanleyville	1½	60.00
do	East Arm, Bonne Bay	½	20.00
do	Middle Barachois Brook	½	20.00
do	Northern Feeder, Robinson's River	2	80.00
do	Middle Barachois Brook	1	40.00
do	Barachois Riv., N. Feeder, Robinson's Riv.	7	280.00
St. John's & St. George's	Middle Barachois Brook	1	40.00
St. John's	Northern Feeder, Robinson's River	2½	100.00
do	Middle Barachois Brook	1	40.00
Montreal	Shoal Point, Port au Port Bay	½	20.00
St. John's	Bet. Middle Barachois & Robinson's River	2	80.00
Montreal	Alicks Cove	8	320.00
London, England	St. Paul's Pond	3½	140.00
		32	\$1280.00

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Return of Fee Simple Mining Grants

Date	Registry		Name.
	Vol.	Folio	
1920			
Nov. 29	1	142	Annie Oxley
1921			
May 4		143	St. George's Coalfields Ltd.

Department Agriculture and Mines,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 June 30th, 1921.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Issued During the Year 1920 and 1921.

Residence	Locality	Area
		Sq. Miles
Washington, Co. Durham, England	Nichollsville	3½
St. John's	Middle Barachois Brook	3
		<hr/> 6½

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

REPORT OF CHIEF WOODS RANGER FOR 1921.

Port Blandford,
November 30th, 1921.

Hon. Dr. Alex. Campbell,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines,
St. John's.

Dear Sir,

I beg respectfully to submit for your information this my report for the year 1921.

I am pleased to be able to state that conditions in connection with my duties as Chief Woods Ranger do not call for a long report this year.

During the months of January and February in every year I have very little correspondence or outside work to do, consequently I use this time to clear up and straighten my work for the coming season. March always brings me plenty of work. I receive about 300 letters every year asking for jobs on the Fire Patrol. As a rule I answer every letter. In April I send out posters fire warning notices to nearly every settlement in the country; this and answering correspondence gives me plenty of work.

The season for the starting of forest fires opened this year very early. May came in cold but clear and bright fires started at many places. Conditions were much alike all over the Dominion. Some of these fires spread and developed into alarming proportions and in a few cases some good green forest was burnt over, the extent of which will appear in this report further on. I wish to point out here that some of these fires and the most destructive were, in my opinion, either wilfully or carelessly set, and what appears strange to me is that this happens and continues to happen year after year in and near places where there are residing Magistrates, J.P's and policemen, and other Government officials, whose duty it is to look after such matters; yet the origin of such fires is seldom, if ever, traced. However, it is gratifying to know that these troubles are becoming fewer every year and that our people are getting more alive to the value of the forest and, with the improvements which are continually being made, with the locomotives, and in the Forest Fires Service, we may look forward to a near future when destructive forest fires will be few and small. The new locomotives put on this year by the Reid Railway Company are practically safe from throwing fire.

With regard to velocipedes put into use this year, I cannot state their full value at Fire Patrol work as it was late in the season when they were put in the service and this year, after May, proved to be one most favourable in every way for protection against forest fires; but the wardens who used

them inform me that the work can be done much more complete than by foot patrol. Of this I have no doubt, but I would like to point out that if velocipedes are to be used to profit, care must be taken not to make the sections over which they run too long. The real value of these cars will not be found in the saving of wages by cutting out wardens and covering long sections, but in doing the work thoroughly and saving the forest.

With reference to motor car I find it of considerable value in doing inspection work as it affords me the opportunity of visiting all the wardens and finding if they are doing their work properly, which cannot be done by riding from station to station on trains.

I have travelled two thousand one hundred and eighty-five miles since July on this little motor car, and found very little trouble with the car. Once it left the rails by striking a wide frog. Whilst doing this long distance of inspection work it affords me pleasure to state that we never delayed a train one minute, nor caused a hand car to be held up for a single minute, meantime meet trains at any time and any place, and hand car working under various conditions. I am also further pleased to state that, with one exception, a certain Road Master we met just east of Clarendville, not a single person in the Railway Company's employ gave the smallest reason for complaint but gave us all possible information and assistance, and rightly so as, for the first time, I will point out in my report the great service rendered the Railway Company by the Newfoundland Fire Patrol every summer in the way of saving property and, possibly, human lives. Our staff cover or travel over, for five months of the summer, 626 miles of railroad. All wardens appointed by me are strictly instructed when receiving their appointment to pay strict attention to railway bridges and trestles, in the case of fire, and also to immediately report to the Railway Company and to me any defects they meet up with in connection with the road, such as broken rails, burst rails, spread rails, sun kinks, &c., and to hold up trains if necessary to prevent accident, and to repair defects themselves, if able; and all this has been done by the Newfoundland Fire Patrol men for the past 17 years. I can mention many instances where and when this has been done, but one here will be sufficient. On the 8th of June this year a forest fire was started at Terra Nova, just after the passing through of Engine No. 102. This fire developed into very large proportions covering an area of 6,500 acres. Twice while this fire was in progress it set fire to Potts Trestle and but for the immediate appearance of three patrol men on one particular occasion the trestle would have been destroyed. Green woods led close to the trestle which fired it and enveloped it with smoke and flame and, practically at the risk of their lives, they saved it without damage. I point this out to show that any assistance which may be rendered to the Newfoundland Fire Patrol is well earned.

During the past season the new system inaugurated, by which Patrol Firemen were appointed, has worked well, and the effect is that the work by the wardens has been very much better performed, while a large measure of work and responsibility has been lifted from me which of late years has been much too heavy for me.

Following I give you a copy of the last report for the season of Foreman Ranger Albert B. Stares:

"Thos. Howe, Esq.,
Chief Woods Ranger,
Port Blandford.

"Dear Sir,—

As this will be my last report for this season I beg respectfully to state for your information that I have travelled on foot over all the sections from Shoal Harbour to Bonavista, once every two weeks since the date of my appointment. I walked one way alternately, making the total distance travelled on foot 792 miles.

During the whole season I found no reason to fault the work of the wardens. I always found them at their places, doing their work well.

I wish also to state that I found all train hands and section men courteous, kind and obliging, always ready to assist in any case where there was danger.

I beg to draw your notice to the need of another warden to be appointed next year between Sections 13-14. The line would then be fairly well protected.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) ALBERT STARES,

Foreman Ranger."

The total number of fires occurring this season, as reported by the various and other parties, is as follows:

	Miles	Men	May	June	July	August	September	October	Total	Cost of Patrol
Trepassey Branch	106.6	15	13	12	3	16	10	0	54	\$ 3,160.00
Bonavista Branch	88	10	17	34	36	2	3	3	95	3,000.00
Heart's Content Branch	42.67	4	2	3	7	8	6		26	1,100.00
Victoria and Carbonear	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450.00
Main Line	78.26	10	38	28	10	0	1	2	79	2,950.00
St. John's Roads	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	300.00
Amherst Cove	7	*1	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	275.00
Clode Sound:										
Chandler's Reaches	40	1	3	2	4	0	0	2	11	600.00
Inspection Car	21.85	*1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325.00
	386.53	46	76	80	60	26	22	1	271	\$12,160.00

*And boy.

The following taken from the Report of the Newfoundland Fire Patrol Committee, Grand Falls, kindly furnished me by the Secretary:

Number of Miles patrolled	282.5	.....37 Men.....	769 Fires.....	9,008.35
Grand Total	669.03.....	83 Men.....	1,040 Fires.....	<u>\$21,168.35</u>

The situation for a time in May and up to the 10th of June looked serious, as many fires were continually starting up and much damage expected to follow, but as a result the amount of damage was small. The most serious and destructive was the fire at Terra Nova after the passing through of Engine 102 on the 8th of June. This fire burnt over an area of 6,500 acres and, in addition, destroyed two logging and driving camps with quite a lot of gear and outfit belonging to the Terra Nova Sulphite Company. Other serious damage was only averted by the energetic action of the Fire Patrol men.

A fire was started on the 14th of May at the south side of Black Head Bay and covered an area of 3,200 acres, supposed to have been started by wood cutters. Another fire started at Fishell's and burnt over an area of 1,280 acres and destroyed some good green forest.

Several other fires were reported to me by Magistrates, J.P's., etc., which occurred away from the railroad, but no results were reported to me.

The total area burnt over, as reported to me for the season, is about 15,540 acres. About 25 per cent., or 3,880 acres, would be green heathy forest of small growth, thus showing the damage done to be very small when compared with the number of fires reported. Meantime we cannot afford to lose a single acre of forest and, whilst I admit the continued improvements made in our system of protection, I have to say there is need of very much more, and much better protection can be given in many ways and without additional cost.

The heavy gales this Fall have played havoc in some places with the forest—large, sound trees broken off and thousands blown up by the roots.

In summing up I beg to say that the work done by the Fire Patrol staff this year, with few exceptions, has been quite satisfactory. I have to thank the Patrol Committee at Grand Falls, and their Superintendents, for the good work done by them and the assistance given me. I wish also to say that my work considerably increases annually and for six months of the year I need, and do work to keep even with my office and outside duties, two eight hour days every twenty-four hours.

The storms this year which have swept the coast, and the curtailment of employment, with a poor Labrador fishery, will demand a big draw on our forest again this winter to replace damages and to help the people with em-

ployment. It is gratifying to know that the Government has not been called upon this year to pay heavy sums for extra labor in connection with forest fires.

I trust, Sir, the Government will see its way clear to continue the Forest Fire Service, and to make further appropriations for its advancement.

Trusting this report will meet your honour's approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) THOS. HOWE,

Chief Woods Ranger.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF

Number	Section	Distance	Superintendent	No. Men
1	Benton's Grade to South Brook.....	30	C. Fisher, Corner Brook	5
2	South Brook to Grand Lake.....	23	L. Maxfield, Deer Lake; Velocipede	3
3	Grand Lake to Millertown Jnc.....	54	A.N.D. Co., Millertown; Track Car	4
4	Millertown Jnc. to Badger.....	15	A.N.D. Co., Velocipede	3
5	Badger to Grand Falls	19	A.N.D. Co., Velocipede	5
6	Grand Falls to Jumpers Brook	14	A. E. Reed & Co., Nfld. Ltd.	3
7	Jumpers Brook to Lewisporte and Glenwood	41	A. G. Freeman, Norris Arm	5
8	Glenwood to Cobb's Camp	15	T. Howe	2
9	Cobb's Camp to Benton	12	T. Howe	2
10	Benton to Gambo	14	H. Collings; Velocipede	1
11	Gambo to Port Blandford	39	T. Howe; Hand Car	3
12	Port Blandford to Camp Pond Grade	6	D. Pelley	1
		282.5		37

Two Cars
Four Velocipedes

NEWFOUNDLAND FIRE PATROL, 1921.

May	June	July	August	Total	Total Last Year	Cost of Section	Av. Cost Per Mile	Cost Sect. Last Year ¹⁹²⁰	Av. Cost ¹⁹²⁰ Per Mile	Number
2	5	6	0	13	35	\$750.00	\$25.00	\$912.50	\$30.42	1
0	5	13	4	22	14	576.00	25.04	849.70	36.94	2
3	18	24	15	60	60	1,206.09	22.34	1,039.00	19.24	3
15	10	21	6	52	31	768.00	51.20	793.50	52.90	4
37	54	95	10	196	115	1,127.06	59.32	1,457.95	76.73	5
70	39	41	13	163	59	804.00	55.45	720.00	49.66	6
18	20	13	11	62	69	1,393.20	33.98	1,305.16	31.83	7
3	12	0	0	15	29	488.00	32.53	545.00	36.33	8
1	2	0	0	3	27	476.00	39.67	545.00	45.42	9
40	21	2	1	64	142	434.00	31.00	545.75	38.98	10
5	58	2	0	65	104	744.00	19.08	877.50	22.50	11
7	15	25	7	54	70	242.00	40.33	307.80	51.30	12
<u>201</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>755</u>	<u>\$9,008.35</u>	<u>\$31.89</u>	<u>\$9,898.86</u>	<u>\$35.04</u>	

*FIRE PATROL OF NEW**Revenue*

Balance on hand from 1920	\$2,538.37
West Coast Pulp and Lumber Co., Balance 1920	100.00
Premium on cheques, American Funds	65.22
W. Little, 1920 subscription .. .	40.00
Interest Savings Account	44.65
W. H. Hoffman, 1920 subscription	143.50
Estate of Baine Johnston & Co.	412.00
A. E. Reed & Co., (Nfld.) Ltd.	252.00
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.	91.00
Central Forests Co., Ltd.	560.00
Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	100.00
Terra Nova Sulphite Co., Ltd.	100.00
C. Fisher	98.00
Sale of two velocipedes to A.N.D. Co., Ltd.	137 10
Reese-Sheriff Lumber Co.	50.00
Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd.	2,800.00
Great Northern Development Co.	75.00
Newfoundland Lumber Co.	75.00
Keystone Pulp & Lumber Co.	75.00
Tioga Newfoundland Pulp Co.	25.00
Horwood Lumber Co., Ltd.	105.00
Government of Newfoundland.. .. .	6,500.00
	<hr/> \$14,386.84 <hr/>

*FOUNDLAND—Balance Sheet, 1921.**Expenditure*

Expenses Section 1..	\$ 750.00
“ “ 2..	576.00
“ “ 3..	1,206.09
“ “ 4..	768.00
“ “ 5..	1,127.06
“ “ 6..	804.00
“ “ 7..	1,393.20
“ “ 8..	488.00
“ “ 9..	476.00
“ “ 10..	434.00
“ “ 11..	744.00
“ “ 12..	242.00
Travelling Expenses	51.90
Bank Charges	11.50
Postage, Typing and Telegrams	30.17
Audit	10.00
Purchase of velocipedes	334.09
Stationery	69.67
Travelling Inspector, Salary and Expenses	529.50
Secretary's Salary	125.00
Workmen's Insurance	25.00
Cash on hand	4,191.66
	\$14,386.84

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF

Engine No.	111	114	125	115	62	110	126	118	151	153	112	102	124	150	119	113
Section	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1								
"	2			5	3				3	6	1	3	1			
"	3	5		2	5	7		3		2	14		3	3	2	13
"	4	1		1	1	3			10	3	6		2	2	3	7
"	5	1		3	2	6		4	28	5	5					6
"	6	3		2	9	4		1	19	7	7		3	2	4	3
"	7				1			6	2	1				4	1	
"	8							1		2						
"	9															
"	10								5	7				1		
"	11			1				4				58				
"	12							1				6				
	13	1	16	23	2	21	1	21	67	33	33	67	9	37	10	29

Total Fires Reported	769	Increase	1.85 p.c.
No. reported from ashpan	423	Increase	24.41 p.c.
No. reported from smokestack	151	Increase	14.39 p.c.
No. reported no details	195	Decrease	31.10 p.c.
	769		

RETURNS OF LUMBER SAWN IN MILLS

District	Number of Mills			Board
	No. Licensed	Not working	No Returns	
1—Fortune	4	1		22,000
2—Burin	2		1	
3—Placentia and St. Mary's	15	4	5	38,000
4—Ferryland	7	4	2	5,000
5—Harbor Main	8	5	1	1,000
6—St. John's East	2	1	1	
7—St. John's West	2		1	4,000
8—Port de Grave	5	1	1	5,000
9—Carbonear	1			7,000
10—Trinity	149	49	43	390,750
11—Bonavista	35	13	6	79,000
12—Fogo	5	5		
13—Twillingate	22	6	4	27,750
14—St. Barbe	13	3	6	19,000
15—St. George's	14	4	2	129,900
Total	284	96	73	728,400

OPERATING SECTION 1 LICENSES, 1920.

Scantling	Staves	Tub Staves	Heading	Laths	Shingles	
1,000				4,000	40,000	1
	38,000		5,000			2
4,000				8,250	4,500	3
						4
						5
						6
1,000				1,000	1,000	7
4,000	5,000					8
1,000						9
49,750	305,250		86,750	8,500	114,000	10
2,750	71,800	425,000	38,000		11,000	11
						12
3,500	87,300		16,575		25,000	13
2,250						14
15,800			2,000		10,500	15
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
85,050	507,350	425,000	148,265	21,750	206,000	

RETURNS OF LUMBER SAWN IN MILLS

District	Number of Mills			Board
	No. Licensed	Not working	No Returns	
1—Burgeo and La Poile	4	1	1	81,000
2—Fortune	7		4	392,000
3—Burin	8			104,250
5—Placentia and St. Mary's	18		5	480,000
6—Ferryland	1			10,000
7—Harbor Main	5	1	3	12,000
8—Harbor Grace	4	1	2	32,000
9—Bay de Verde	1			45,250
10—Trinity	27	8	9	161,500
11—Bonavista	84	34	40	341,000
12—Fogo	19	6	3	383,000
13—Twillingate	48	21	19	148,500
14—St. Barbe	49	11	23	569,491
15—St. George's	28	7	9	345,544
Total	303	90	118	3,105,535

OPERATING SECTION 2 LICENSES, 1920.

Scantling	Staves	Heading	Laths	Shingles	Palings	
180,000			30,000	250,000		1
34,000	11,000	500	16,000	40,000		2
55,000	1,750			100,000		3
2,000			1,000			5
1,000			15,000			6
6,000				40,000		7
2,110						8
22,250	85,000	9,000		140,000		9
76,000	11,000	4,000		2,000		10
136,500						11
349,000	2,000	2,000		5,000	12,200	12
35,018	6,000		25,000	20,000		13
26,300	369,795	37,500		8,000	7,000	14
						15
<u>925,178</u>	<u>486,545</u>	<u>53,000</u>	<u>87,000</u>	<u>605,000</u>	<u>19,200</u>	

**RETURNS OF LUMBER SAWN IN MILLS OPERATING
SECTION I LICENSES, 1920.**

District	Palings	Products Other	Total B.M.	Value
1—Fortune		10,000	37,572	\$1,117.16
2—Burin			31,600	948.00
3—Placentia and St. Mary's		2,500	46,130	1,383.90
4—Ferryland			5,000	150.00
5—Harbor Main		4,000	5,000	150.00
6—St. John's East				
7—St. John's West		5,000	10,243	307.29
8—Port de Grave		28,000	40,500	1,215.00
9—Carbonear		250	8,250	247.50
10—Trinity		109,150	860,075	25,802.25
11—Bonavista	1,450	5,000	226,660	6,799.80
12—Fogo				
13—Twillingate	6,900	1,000	134,275	4,028.25
14—St. Barbe			21,250	637.50
15—St. George's	15,000	10,000	180,050	5,401.50
Total	23,350	174,900	1,606,605	\$48,108.15

**RETURNS OF LUMBER SAWN IN MILLS OPERATING
SECTION 2 LICENSES, 1920.**

District	Other Products	Total B.M.	Value
1—Burgeo and La Poile		81,000	\$2,430.00
2—Fortune	47,000	647,290	19,418.70
3—Burin	1,000	154,738	4,642.14
4—Placentia and St. Mary's	11,000	557,225	16,716.75
5—Ferryland		12,143	364.29
6—Harbor Main.....		15,143	454.29
7—Harbor Grace.....	6,000	48,000	1,440.00
8—Bay de Verde.....		47,250	1,417.50
9—Trinity		266,250	7,987.50
10—Bonavista	3,000	417,100	12,513.00
11—Fogo		519,000	15,570.00
12—Twill'ingate		515,600	15,468.00
13—St. Barbe		440,209	13,206.27
14—St. George's	5,000	685,700	20,571.00
Total	73,000	4,406,648	\$132,199.44

**RETURNS OF LUMBER SAWN IN MILLS OPERATING ON
LIMITS LICENSED UNDER THE CROWN
LANDS' ACT**

District	Mills	Mills not Working	Ft. B.M.	Value
Bonavista	2	1	500,000	\$15,000.00
Fogo	2	1	871,634	26,139.02
Twillingate	4	2	1,263,191	37,895.73
St. Barbe	2	2		
St. George's	5	3	78,773	2,363.19
Total	15	9	2,713,598	\$81,397.94

Total Mills Operating—6.

RECAPITULATION

	Mills	Ft. B.M.	Value
Section 1	284	1,606,605	\$48,188.15
Section 2	303	4,406,648	132,199.44
Limits	15	2,713,598	81,397.94
Total	602	8,726,851	\$261,785.53

Total Mills operating—407.

GOVERNMENT ANALYST.

The Seventh Annual Report (Year Ending December 31st, 1921,) of D. James Davies, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., F.G.S., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, England; Government Analyst.

Hon. A. Campbell, M.D., F.R.C.S., etc.,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

Sir,—

May I respectfully submit to you to my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1921.

Appended to the Laboratory report is a copy of my report on the Mineral Industry of Newfoundland for the year ending December 31st, 1921.

The report has already been sent to the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau of which I am the local correspondent.

The Year Ending December 31st, 1921.

	No. of Samples.	No. of Determinations.
Alcoholic Beverages	483	589
Minerals	280	608
Cows Milk	156	622
Breast Milk	22	66
Marine Oils	129	266
Water	32	128
Mineral Oils	19	54
Meats..	7	7
Baking Powders..	5	15
Fertilizers	3	8
Fats	3	6
Household Ammonias	3	6
Cream	2	2
Butter	2	6
Cheese	1	1
Meal..	1	6
Dyes	2	13
Preservatives	2	10
Salt	1	5
Coal	1	6
Supposed Ambergris	2	8
Contents of Stomach and Intestines (after post mortem)	1	2
Sulphuric Acid	1	7
Rangoon Beans	1	1
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1079	2442

Comparison With 1920.

Number of Samples for 1921	1079
Number of samples for 1920	788
	—
Increase	291
Number of Determinations for 1921	2442
Number of Determinations for 1920..	1830
	—
Increase	612

REMARKS.

Alcoholic Beverages.

Number of Samples	483
Number of Determinations	589

These samples include samples from the Controller's Department, various beers, local and imported, and the different kinds of drinks popularly known as "Moonshine," "Dopes", besides quite a number of samples of smuggled spirituous liquors from the Inspector General of Police.

Minerals.

Number of Samples	280
Number of Determinations	608

Detailed reports on mineral samples have been sent to the persons who submit the samples for analysis and duplicate copies of all such reports are filed at the Laboratory.

Milks.

	No. of Samples.	No. of Determinations.
Cows Milk	156	622
Human Milk	22	66
	—	—
Total	178	688

All the above samples of Cows milk were collected by Food Inspector Lawlor. A few were under our standards and two cases were brought to court. I may say that since the last court case there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the milks.

The human or Breast milks are sent in by The Community Nurse and the results facilitate matters for the nurses in correcting the feeding of many infants who are suffering from the effects of badly balanced mother's milk.

Marine Animal Oils.

Number of samples	129
Number of determinations	266

Most of the above samples were sent in by the Cod Liver Oil Inspectors. All the oils were very good, some even excellent and well within all the standards set set down in the various pharmacopoeias.

Water Samples.

Number of samples	32
Number of determinations	128

Many of the samples from districts outside St. John's were found to be contaminated with organic impurities of vegetable origin.

Mineral Oils.

Number of samples	19
Number of determinations	54

These samples came from the various oil areas on the West Coast and most of them were found lacking in the lighter fractions such as gasolene, etc.

Meats.

Number of samples	7
Number of determinations	7

All the meats were tested for signs of putrefaction and all of them were condemned.

Butter.

Only two samples of butter were submitted for analysis—one of the samples was supposed to be fresh butter, made from cream, but on analysis it proved to be fifty per cent. butter and fifty per cent oleo margarine. We should have butter definitely defined in our food laws, so as to make it an

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. JAMES DAVIES, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., F.G.S.,

M.S. Public Analysts, Government Analyst.

MINERAL INDUSTRY IN NEWFOUNDLAND DURING YEAR 1921.*Exportations.*

Ore	Destination.	Tons	Value
Iron	United Kingdom	27,150	\$ 73,725
Iron	Canada	460,644	506,708
Iron	Holland	26,409	41,143
Iron Ore	Total	514,203	\$621,576
Manganese	United States	378	\$3,780
Copper	Canada	3	0,392
Limestone	Canada	93,400	\$46,700
Limestone	United States	1	5
Limestone	Total	93,401	\$ 46,705

Coal.

Number of tons mined 6,000 in 1921

Bricks.

The output for 1921 was 1,200,000 bricks.

REMARKS.

All the Iron Ore mined in Newfoundland was exported. No smelting done locally. One mine only operating, namely, Bell Island, in Conception Bay.

There are several good looking Iron Ore prospects which were investigated to a certain extent in 1921. One prospect is situated near Port-au-Port, on the West Coast and consists of a very high grade haematite—a report on this prospect by Mr. Gillis has already been sent to the Bureau.

A little preliminary investigation work has been done on some Iron Ore Deposits in the Bay de Verde District but I have no authentic report to submit to the Bureau.

At the present time Newfoundland ranks third among the countries of the world in iron ore resources, being a good second to Lorraine.

Copper.

Forty years ago Newfoundland was a great copper exporting country, but most of the mines had to close down owing to a slump in the price of copper and to the expense of shipping ore containing less than eight per cent. of copper to Swansea and other places.

We have high hopes at the present time of regaining our old position as a copper exporter.

The British Metal Corporation in conjunction with local interests are boring around the old Little Bay mine but no report of the operations is expected to be made known until about next summer. Several of the old mines are being investigated and new prospects may be developed.

The most promising new prospect, so far, is that known as the "Gregory River Copper Deposits." This is an important discovery of a new ore area on the West Coast of the Island, situated between Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands. The discovery was made during the summer of 1921. An area covering, approximately, forty square miles and containing numerous fissures varying in thickness from a few inches up to twelve feet were located. The fissures have a gauge of quartz with varying amounts of Calcite, the ore minerals are chiefly copper pyrites and bornite and secondary Chalcocites. Some preliminary work has been done, which resulted in uncovering two parallel fissures seven hundred feet apart, with an average thickness of six feet over a distance of one thousand feet along the strike. According to present indications, these fissures may extend for a distance of about forty-five hundred feet.

Channel samples were submitted to me for analysis and the average copper content was seven per cent.

The area is underlain by Silurean sediments, which have been originally intruded by Basalt and Diorite dykes. Later the area was intruded by a copper bearing trap; the lodes apparently follow the line of strike of the trap intrusive.

At the time prospecting was stopped in November eight lodes had been discovered and wherever the lodes were uncovered good copper values were in evidence. It is hoped that this copper discovery will prove to be an important one and it is proposed to carry on further investigations during 1922.

Coal.

The South Branch coal mine was operated for a part of 1921 jointly by the Reid Newfoundland Company and the Government Railway Commission. The total coal mined amounted to 6,000 tons.

No actual mining was done on the Robinson Coal areas owned by the St. George's Coal Fields, Limited, but investigations were carried on throughout the year with a view to prove the property so as to bring the areas before outside interests. The Secretary of the Company, Mr. T. J. Freeman, tells me that he has succeeded in interesting outside parties and that coal experts will be on the property in the spring for the purpose of reporting on the areas. A new section of the Furlong sea has been opened up showing five feet of coal at the surface, also sections of the Murray sea showing from three to seven feet of clean coal.

Cement Rock.

A very extensive deposit of good cement rock is situated at Trinity Bay, within four miles of the power station of Heart's Content.

No operations have, as yet, been done on this property, but it is hoped to start during 1922, especially if the Humber River proposition is realised, as large quantities of cement will be wanted for construction purposes.

Chrome.

No new developments on our Chrome areas during 1921.

Lead.

Same remarks as on Chrome.

Mica.

Our good mica prospects on the Labrador Coast were not investigated during the past year.

Molybdenite.

No new developments to report.

Asbestos.

An occasional sample of Asbestos continues to come in to my Laboratory, but I have no official report of a commercial asbestos deposit. There are some areas on the West Coast that might be worth investigating.

China Clay.

We have some deposits on the East Coast. One of these was investigated many years ago and the reports, I believe, were favourable. Next spring the General Chemical Company, of New York, are sending an engineer to report on one or two of our China Clay deposits.

Barytes.

Newfoundland exported some Barytes about twenty years ago, but no mining has been done during recent years.

Petroleum.

Parsons' Pond oil wells on the West Coast were productive during 1921. The wells are under the management of Mr. J. D. Henry representing the General Oil Fields, Limited, of London. Mr. Henry is in London at the present time, so I am not able to state the number of barrels of oil obtained, but I have no doubt that the General Oil Fields, Ltd., will supply the information.

Three petroleum geologists employed by the D'Arcy Exploration Company were on our oil areas during the summer of 1921, but no reports have been submitted, as yet, to the Government of Newfoundland.

The Humber River Project.

A great proposition known as "The Humber River Project," is now before our Government for their consideration. The proposition, if it goes through, means the conservation of two hundred thousand odd horsepower at Deer Lake, on the West Coast. Eighty thousand horsepower will be used for the proposed pulp and paper mills, the rest will be used for the subsidiary companies. We hope, if this materialises, to become smelters, especially of aluminium because we will probably have the cheapest power obtainable anywhere.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. JAMES DAVIES, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., F.G.S.,

M. S. Public Analysts, Eng., Government Analyst.

Report of Newfoundland Agricultural Board for the Year ended December 31, 1921.

To His Excellency SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint
Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable
Order of the Bath, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of

Report of Newfoundland Agricultural Board, 1921.

Metropolitan

The potato crop was also much favoured by atmospheric conditions with the result that a bountiful yield of excellent potatoes was harvested. Turnip and other root crops were also on the market early and no complaints about weather conditions concerning about yields had been received.

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Report of Newfoundland Agricultural Board for the Year ended December 31, 1921.

To His Excellency SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

Your Excellency,—

I have the honor to submit for your Excellency's information my Report representing the Agricultural interests of this Island for the year 1921.

Meteorological

The weather conditions for the past season were most favourable for all sorts of farm crops. The heavy snow fall of the past winter gave adequate protection to the grass lands. The condition causing frequent thawing and freezing being prevented by these snow falls which were frequent during that period when bare ground is often usual. Without such protection newly seeded grass lands frequently become winter killed. The crop was an abundant one and weather conditions just right for the making of it for those who were fortunate enough to be able to cut it in proper season, resulting in a large yield of excellent high grade hay being produced.

The potato crop was also much favoured by atmospheric conditions with the result that a bountiful yield of excellent potatoes was harvested. Turnip and other root crops were also on the market early and no complaint about weather conditions causing short yields had been received.

Average Mean Temperature for 16 Years—1916-21

The average mean temperature for the past 16 years was as shown in the following table:

Year	Average Mean Temp.
1906	41.54
1907	37.43
1908	40.84
1909	41.77
1910	43.07
1911	38.56
1912	39.50
1913	40.27
1914	38.96
1915	40.79
1916	42.18
1917	41.01
1918	39.24
1919	40.75
1920	42.37
1921	39.59
Average Mean Temperature for 16 years	40.51

Av. Temp. for 6 Months.

Av. Temp. for 6 Months.

May	} Av. Mean tem. 52.38
June	
July	
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	

Jan'y	} Av. Mean Temp. 26.80
Feb'y	
March	
April	
Nov.	
Dec.	

I have to thank Mrs. H. Higgins, Meteorological Observer, for the interesting Meteorological Records kindly furnished as shown herewith.

Meteorological Report for 1921.

Month	BAROMETER TEMPERATURE.								Rain & Snow Inches.		Total Precipitation	Weather conditions. No. Days of					Winds and Velocity. Miles per hour.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Tem.	Rainfall.	Snowfall.	Rain and Melted Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Fog.	Direction.	Daily Average.	Highest for month.
January	30.430	29.080	29.755	46	-1	25.16	15.7	20.11	1.06	30.00	4.06	1	5	15	10		N.W. S.W.	12	42
February....	30.800	20.020	29.910	40	-3	24.10	12.10	18.10	1.88	82.00	10.08	1	8	10	9		N.W. S.W.	16	50
March	30.610	29.200	29.902	52	8	35.8	21.06	28.7	3.05	6.00	3.65	4	2	15	9	2	S.W. S.E.	15	48
April	30.550	29.500	30.000	57	10	42.7	28.2	35.9	2.26	2.00	2.46	4	2	15	8	3	S.W. N.E.	10	30
May	30.390	29.440	29.965	67	25	52.18	35.0	43.9	4.30	T		8		9	12	3	N.E. S.W.	8	29
June	30.230	29.270	29.750	82	36	60.9	42.6	51.8	5.19			5		18	5	3	S.E. S.W.	7	28
July....	30.290	29.470	29.880	86	42	70.4	50.2	60.3	1.75			2		17	12		S.W.	6	20
August	30.510	29.550	30.030	80	42	67.5	49.9	58.7	3.58			10		12	9	1	S.W.	6	19
September	30.360	29.220	29.790	76	32	60.7	47.3	53.5	4.21			5		18	7		S.W. S.E.	8	22
October	30.420	28.950	29.680	75	35	52.16	40.7	46.11	4.75	2.00	4.95	8	2	17	4		S.W. S.E.	12	44
November	30.440	28.990	29.715	56	13	38.3	28.8	33.11	7.40	6.00	8.00	4	3	10	11		S.W. N.W.	10	36
December	30.290	28.150	29.220	50	12	34.10	25.9	29.9	7.03	3.00	7.33	10	3	10	8		N.E. N.W.	12	54
Av. 1921	30.800	28.150		86	-3	70.04	12.10	39.59	T146.46	131.00	40.53	62	25	166	104	12			
1920	30.780	28.680		84	11	77.4	0.9	42.37	40.61	83.11	48.91	42	9	49	110	22			

(Sgd.) H. HIGGINS.

Agriculture

This subject as it applies to this Island is a vastly important one and whilst the mere mention of the word often is a cause for merriment, the time has now arrived when we can no longer treat the industry with indifference. In my last report I pointed out that although the effort at gardening individually by the people was small the accumulated result of their efforts amounted in the aggregate to a very large total. That statement has given rise to considerable comment and I am bound to admit that I am very well pleased that such has been produced by the reference in my Report.

Agriculturally we have been asleep, and it is the shock my statement produced that has disturbed the sleepers.

Railway construction began in this Island in the year 1881. There exists in the Island to-day 904 miles of main line of railroad. The object in building a railway across country and the building of branch lines we were told by the promoters was to open up our "many acres of fertile lands"—to give employment—to make the Island self-supporting as far as food stuffs were concerned.

Private enterprise, however, so far does not seem to be able to induce capitalists to seriously consider investment in a farming enterprise in this country. The Newfoundlander whose occupation is within sight of the sea does not seriously take hold to the cultivation of the land as an occupation. The country, therefore, agriculturally remains undeveloped. The present population also does not seem to give such attention to the soil as our forebears delighted in. The introduction of cod traps and motor boats has reduced manual labor to a minimum in the fishery which influence has not been conducive in clearing more acres of land, nor in better tilling of the acres already occupied.

The Silo

Silos are now becoming popular wherever cattle are kept. Everyone who has tried to make a large quantity of hay in wet weather must necessarily know how annoying it is to have such an experience, not to speak of the great loss of time involved during the attempt to make it, and because of the moist weather only a very inferior quality very often is harvested. We can grow crops that will give us a very much larger return to feed our animals on than dry hay will accomplish. If we get a return of 2 tons per acre we

consider it a wonderful accomplishment and no matter how large the crop may be, it is not possible in this country with the present way of feeding cattle to get roughage for more than two cows off an acre of land, and frequently not even for one. Through the kindness of Mr. Walter White, Commission Merchant, Water Street, Agent for the Gilson Manufacturing Co. I have been enabled to show the cut of a Silo being filled. The picture is a splendid one and shows the cutter at work, the blower and pipe which takes the cut material up to the top of the 30 feet high Silo where it is dropped, the engine doing the work and a truck load of corn and some very fine barns.

The Silo has got beyond the experimental stage in Canada and the United States. The round Silo is the most popular and it is claimed for it that it is the only successful one for the reason that it will allow the cut silage to settle down by its smooth walls. Buildings other than round are not popular and it is said of them that the silage will not sink so evenly in them, thus causing air spaces which are vastly detrimental to the preservation of best quality silage. Whilst the wood stave silo with iron hoops is the popular one, nothing can surpass the concrete building for permanency.

Comparative capacity and size of Silo. Approximately these figures are based on a feeding period of 180 days, feeding 40 lbs. per day, or 3½ tons per head for the period. These figures are taken from the Gilson Catalogue.

Outside Diameter	Height	Estimated Capacity in tons	Cattle	Area required to give Crops
10	28	44	12	4
12	28	75	18	7
12	30	75	22	8
14	30	100	28	10
16	30	120	34	11

Sunflowers

Everybody knows how luxuriously Sunflowers will grow, and most gardeners and farmers have had some small experience with them. In Canada and the United States where corn becomes frosted too quickly the Sunflower has largely taken its place and is preserved as silage, and as the yield is such an enormous one the crop is a very much better proposition as feed for cattle. The following extract is taken from

a bulletin published by Dr. C. A. Zavitz, of the Guelph Agricultural College, entitled "Sunflowers as a Farm Crop."

"Undoubtedly Sunflowers will be used as a silage in Ontario, especially in those localities where corn cannot be grown satisfactorily owing to trouble from early and late frosts, particularly in the Northern Districts and in places of high altitude and adverse conditions."

In experiments covering a period of 13 years, Prof. Zavitz got the following average weights per acre from three varieties of sunflower (whole crop) per acre.

	Height	Tons
Black Giant	99 inches	20.26
Mammoth Russian	97 "	17.06
White Beauty	91 "	16.68

From experiments he claims that sunflower seed planted 6 inches apart and 36 inches between rows will give him best results.

"After 4 years experimental work in growing and feeding sunflowers the Montana Experiment Station makes the following statement:—

"When digestible nutriment, yield per acre, drought and frost resisting qualities of the sunflower are compared with corn it is readily seen that sunflowers have a distinct advantage over corn for silage purposes in the higher mountain valleys of the west or in other sections of the United States and Canada with similar climatic conditions."

Sunflower stalks and heads are also fed as a soiling crop.

Prof. Shutt, Dominion Chemist at Ottawa, states in "Seasonable Hints."

"From four years results at this station it is concluded that sunflowers make a satisfactory, acceptable soiling and silo crop in districts in which the season is too short, the nights too cool and the rainfall insufficient for the best results with corn. The matter is still in the experimental stage, but there is a sufficiency

“of satisfactory evidence to indicate that sunflower silage may be “a valuable substitute for that of corn in districts in which climatic “conditions prevent the successful growth of better crops.”

The conditions favourable for the growing of sunflowers for ensilage as described by these experts in growing feeds and feeding animals would indicate that this crop would be particularly well adapted to our soil and climate. We also know that small quantities have been very successfully grown in all parts of the Island. This Department for some years past has kept in stock a limited quantity of sunflower seed for the convenience of farmers and others who desire to give it a trial as a fodder crop, or for the growing of seed for the use of poultry.

<i>Sweet Clover</i>

Sweet Clover is becoming very popular as a green fodder, or for hay as well as for silage and also has an important place as a pasture crop. Prof. Zavitz in Bulletin 283, “Sweet Clover as a farm Crop,” gives the

following weight (tons) of yield per acre covering a period of 9 years—

Crop	1892	1895	1897	1899	1900	1904	1916	1917	1919	Average 9 years
Green Fodder	30.09	9.52	18.00	15.83	18.00	28.30	17.08	12.95	14.21	18.28
Hay	6.88	3.88	5.44	5.05	4.50	8.10	3.28	3.01	4.64	4.98

In this Bulletin Prof. Zavitz refers to Sweet Clover as a silage crop in part as follows:—

“Reports have been received from eleven Ontario farmers who “have used sweet clover as a silage crop and the results seem to be “fairly satisfactory.”

The following is from Farmers Bulletin, No. 820, of the United States Dept. of Agriculture:—

"In some sections of the country Sweet Clover is gaining favour "as a silage crop either alone or in mixture with other plants. The "silage made from this plant will keep better than that made from "most legumes as it does not become slimy as is often the case with "Red Clover or alfalfa silage."

Peas, Oats, Vetches

Have long been known as an excellent feed for cattle, whether it be used as a soiling crop, or for hay or as ensilage, and I regret to be obliged to record the fact that although peas are usually kept on hand for seed purposes very few are ever sold to sow to produce fodder for cattle.

*The Stock Farm
and Stables*

The Stock Farm includes the piece of land from Cowan's and Holden's on the west, to Duff's and Ingerman's properties on the east, is bounded by the Topsail Road, excepting the piece occupied by the Sanitorium to the north, and on the south by the property immediately adjoining the Insane Asylum. With this property there was taken over by the Department of Agriculture and Mines the stable formerly occupied by the Insane Institution, where the two Pure bred stallions and five Pure bred bulls of various breeds are kept, together with the two work horses and one locally bred stallion which has also been kept as a work horse since its return from an outport several months ago.

The pig stys are also in the immediate neighbourhood of this stable. Another building—the underneath part of which is used as a cellar for the storing of vegetables by the asylum management, is used for the storage of tools and hay. Besides this a number of summer pig sheds and pens were built to enable the pigs to get the required exercise. Another, a nearby farm belonging to Dr. Fraser, is rented. The buildings on which are used for housing the cows and calves. There are also bulls kept there. The balance of the bulls, eight in number, and two heifers are kept in a building near the gravel pit on the Topsail Road. The sheep, also, are kept at this building. Another piece of land known as "White's" property containing 5 acres is now controlled by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the Live Stock Farm which altogether make up 70 acres. These farm lands were occupied for the most part with grass crops for hay, peas and oats for fodder and several acres also

grew crops of turnips, the balance was used for a pasture for cattle. A very fine crop of hay was harvested, as good probably as was ever grown on this land. It was estimated that 65 tons of timothy and clover hay were harvested, 3 tons of peas and oat fodder and 500 barrels of turnips.

The Department also took over the land surrounding the Escasoni Hospital Building, repaired the fences which were in a bad condition and occupied the ground as a pasture for the immature Bulls.

The Live Stock Farm is destined to become the breeding place of Pure bred animals that will lay the foundation of an improved breed of cattle, which under proper control and management will have such an influence on the whole of the country's future live stock that in a few years the class of animal kept at the present time will have almost disappeared. Such a change cannot take place of its own accord, and people cannot be dictated to as to what class of cattle they should keep on their premises, and how they should feed them; but when they see for themselves what is occurring at a Demonstration Farm they will soon become interested enough to be frequent visitors there and will apply the object lessons thus seen to their own interests.

Take for instance as an example the number of mares that were sent to the stables during the past summer and note how anxious their owners are to have a foal sired by "Burt Axworthy." Note, also how proud owners are of colts sired by Mr. Macpherson's "Howard Mann."

The horesman, as a rule, has much greater love for his horse than the owner of a cow has for his animal. That condition has been brought about through education—unconscious agricultural education. There is many a man in this country to-day, however, who does not think one bit more about his horses than do lots of owners of cows of their animals. There are numbers of horses that are never properly groomed any more than are cows, but when permanent competition becomes a feature in live stock breeding and raising amongst the owners of animals, results must surely follow. If better care and feed will be the means of enhancing the value of an animal, that certainly must be the condition that is necessary to bring about. An example, therefore, must be set up and it is on this ac-

count that it will be necessary to advocate stables where animals could be kept in first-class condition.

Besides the horses there are at present at the Live Stock Stables as follows:—

Breed	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Calves
Holsteins	10	2	8	5
Ayrshires	5	1	4	3
Shorthorns	3	1	1	
Jersey			2	
Polled Angus	1		1	
	—	—	—	—
	19	4	16	8

making a total of 47 animals. A number of these bulls had been placed in various outports and as winter conditions approached the Department felt fully justified in bringing them back to the Stock Farm where they could get the attention refused them where they were located. Some of these animals were so wretchedly cared for that their condition necessitated special treatment and feed for months after their return to St. John's. If it had been the Department's policy to dispose of these animals upon arrival their condition would have prevented such a course being taken. They are still kept at the Stock Farm and will be placed in localities where their special fitness would indicate their services would be appreciated. One instance has occurred when a bull sent out during the summer perished from exposure this winter. During the season some few bulls had been placed on the three years plan, that is the keepers agree to care for the animals as their own property and when the term expires they are to own the bulls. Since war conditions prevailed and the price of feeding stuffs has become higher few keepers care to winter a bull on any account. Without question the proper course to pursue is for this Department to continue the ownership of the animals and pay a responsible caretaker a liberal subsidy which with the service fees obtained would make it worth his while to become interested in it. To allow scrub bulls at large on any account must necessarily be dealt with in a summary manner before a Justice of the Peace. No other course is open to the Department in the interests of the cattle owners and the country's live stock. The attention of the Department has frequently been called to the fact that cattle owners who have gone to the

trouble of breeding animals have had their best hopes blighted by the appearance amongst their good stock cows of miserable scrub bulls. The strictest carrying out of the Public Nuisance Act in this respect must therefore be enforced. The difference of ten or twenty dollars in the value of one animal in the fall in favor of the Purebred Sire is a serious matter for the poor man who is trying to improve his circumstances in these strenuous times, and his demand for protection from his careless or indifferent neighbour most certainly cannot be treated with contempt.

<p><i>Demonstration Farms</i></p>

In the face of such a falling off in the general agricultural production, in certain commodities, as pointed out by the census returns, when compared with those taken twenty years ago, it is quite up to me to sound a note of alarm that a real and genuine effort to improve our agricultural conditions was never more necessary than at present. The time, therefore, is opportune to recommend the establishment of Demonstration Farms for the reason that it is only through the demonstration farm that we can ever hope to improve.

In the olden days some choice Purebred cattle were kept at the Government Farm Stables. In these days it was easy to buy a good milch cow at any time anywhere in the neighbourhood of St. John's, on any country road, and at the nearby Outports and in the more distant ones too it was the ordinary thing to see nice looking cattle anywhere. The animals found to-day wandering by the roadside anywhere in the Island are of a distinctly inferior class. It is the exception to find a fine looking animal, one that a judge of live stock would consider buying to replace one of his own animals. The explanation is quite plain to me. Purebred stock were kept at the stables referred to for service. The offspring from these Bulls and the local cows produced grade animals. To keep the offspring of these on the ascendancy it would be necessary to use Purebred Sires and at that time only about half a dozen could be found in the whole Island. Grade and Scrub Bulls, therefore, were used.

During a later period a very large number of Bulls were imported. Some were Purebred animals but as no restraint was placed upon Scrub animals which are usually found at large, and as the Purebred animal is often kept under control for the sake of the fee its service would bring to the keeper, more often than otherwise,

therefore, the scrub bull prevented the fee being collected. The system of no control of male animals must, therefore, cease. The same tale is told everywhere throughout the Island, that the indiscriminate use of scrub bulls had demoralized cattle raising—that the cattle are now of no distinct breed but a mixture of anything.

**Community
Breeding**

The Community plan of breeding up which I proposed in my report for last year is the proper course to follow and as far as possible this Department purposes continuing the supply of Aryshire Bulls to sections where animals of that breed have recently been in service and likewise sending Holstein to localities where animals of that breed had been used. During the past year the following notice was sent out to localities where Purebred Bulls had been sent.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Department of Agriculture and Mines.

A Purebred Registered Bull has been placed at.....for service.

Notice is hereby given that the owners of any Bull which is found at large within——miles of——will be liable to a fine of Fifty Dollars as provided for under Cap. 51 of Consolidated Statutes, 3rd Series, and action to recover same will be instituted on information as to any breach of this provision of the Act being received by this Department.

(Sgd.) G. E. TURNER,

August 20, 1920.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

It is hoped that owners of Scrub Bulls will see to it that their animals as such will not be allowed at large.

Pigs

The Department also keeps at the Stock Farm the following Pigs:

Breed	Boars	Sows
Yorkshires	2	5
Berkshires	1	2
Tamworths	1	2

The Yorkshire Breed is quite popular. The demand for young stock from this lot far exceeds the supply. During the past year 31 pigs were sold and 23 placed in the outports for breeding purposes. These animals are of an excellent type, they make a quick growth and are good mothers and make a fine carcass of pork at short notice.

The other two breeds are not popular, their colour tending to prevent the people seeking for these animals, but they are excellent pigs. There is much room for expansion in the pig raising industry. Suitable buildings for the keeping of them are imperative. The old buildings taken over from the Asylum Management for this purpose make successful pig raising an impossibility. The fact of there being no place to permit of exercise for the animals is sufficient reason without further comment, new and larger buildings being absolutely necessary.

Sheep

The Department is wintering 51 sheep and rams and purpose placing a number of them in suitable locations during the approaching season. The breeds kept are Shropshire and Dorset Horned.

Potatoes

The potato in the homes of the people comes next to the "Staff of Life" in importance as a necessity for family use. There is no visible reason why nearly every householder throughout the Island should not at least grow a supply for the use of his own family. Some few families, it is true, may not have any land of their own to plant in, whilst a neighbour may have a great deal more than he has immediate use for. The example shown in this direction during the war could be well extended to the present time and I have no doubt that these industrious parties who are eager enough to seek for such an opportunity would find ample space to plant some other kinds of vegetables in as well.

In very many cases throughout the Island I find there is not enough attention given to the ground previously to planting in the form of ploughing or digging. Often the sets are simply placed on the hard ground that had not been at all disturbed since the previous crop had been dug. A mere sprinkling of kelp or backyard

chip refuse is applied and sparingly covered with the point of a shovel. The cultivation given after the plants appear above ground is not much better. Such plantings in unworked soil with poor cultivation cannot be expected to result in a good crop. The sets being insufficiently covered and resting on hard earth soon lose much of their moisture through evaporation. The soil being unworked does not offer a condition that would induce a thrifty growth. Such manure as was applied not being properly incorporated with the soil and being also insufficiently covered with the soil does not readily decompose and therefore its fertilizing power is of too limited a nature to induce the crop to grow. The result under such circumstances cannot be expected to be a great one.

It is not possible to give the ground too much preparation before planting the sets, and the quantity of stable manure applied should be about 15 tons per acre supplemented by about 5 or 6 cwt. of potato fertilizer, or at least 3 or 4 cwt. of superphosphate. At least three cultivations should take place during the growing season, or until the tops of the plants begin to meet.

During the past spring when the Department was buying potatoes, several persons from the Northern Outports offered potatoes that had been brought to St. John's by schooner. Samples of excellent potatoes were shown and we made a few purchases but were obliged to discontinue, and actually did refuse to purchase any more of them for the reason that they were neither packed in 90 or 180 lb. sacks, and they were not weighed. To handle such goods meant such an extra expense added to their original cost and to ship them as they were meant so much dissatisfaction that we were obliged not to handle any more of them. I would strongly advise shippers of potatoes to make an effort to have future shipments properly culled, not allowing potatoes of less than 2 ounces in weight to be sacked for seed purposes with their offerings. Have only potatoes of one variety in a sack, and they should be of uniform size and free from those of ill-shape. The sack should be good, strong and clean. A sack of this description attracts favourable comment whilst a dirty, torn and badly patched one does not favourably impress a would-be purchaser.

The Northern potato grower has an opportunity to cut out the imported article next spring. He grows good potatoes. When he brings them forward he should have them in the best and most at-

tractive packages and get them in earlier than he usually offers them in the St. John's market. If St. John's is stocked with a good supply of well selected potatoes, the growers need have no fear of not being able to sell them. St. John's is not the only market that is wide open for the northern potato grower. A gentleman from one of the South Coast ports in conversation on this subject last fall told me that he preferred our locally grown potato if he could get them to the imported one. During the past year we imported 108,597 bushels potatoes valued at \$101,691.00, of these 72,000 bushels were imported to the outports, and excepting 3,234 to Grand Falls, 10,331 to Botwood, 1,386 to Millertown and 1,861 bushels to Badger, the balance went to South and West Coast ports. Between Placentia and Garnish, both places inclusive, eleven ports imported 47,802 bushels of potatoes at a cost of \$44,814.00. Right here is an opportunity for potato growers in Conception, Trinity and Bonavista Bays to place their surplus stock. There is nothing to prevent schooners delivering potatoes at any of these places in time for planting any spring nor in fact at any of the places on the South Coast where importations occur. The following list is interesting.

**A STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF POTATOES
IMPORTED INTO THE OUTPORTS FOR FISCAL
YEAR 1920-21.**

Name of Outport	Bushels
Curling	1,977
Badger	1,861
Bell Island	150
Lamaline	3,266
Bishop's Falls	174
Blanc Sablon	18
Grand Falls	2,234
Humbermouth	11
Bonne Bay	557
Grand Bank	11,315
Botwood	23
Burin	10,331
Fortune	3,061
Wood's Island	11
Lomond	259
Ramea	2,771
Catalina	10

Channel	5,302
Port-aux-Basques	1,339
Millertown	1,386
Port-au-Port	131
Lawn	1,555
Rose Blanche	2,468
Harbor Breton	511
Sandy Point	45
Little River	6
Marystown	2,403
Gaultois	1,323
Burgeo	4,240
Oderin	391
St. Lawrence	1,034
St. George's	122
St. Jacques	478
Belleoram	2,934
Pushthrough	541
Rencontre	912
Hermitage	503
Port Union	5
Harbour Buffett	1,487
LaPoile	505
Spencer's Cove	4
Sound Island	721
Garnish	1,041
Aguathuna	450
Placentia	1,152
Codroy	2
<hr/>	
Total—24,067 brls.	72,020

<p><i>Potato Canker</i></p>

For some reason that I am unable to account for the country has been particularly free from this disease during the past season. During the year 685 barrels of Immune to Canker sets were distributed. We

have reason to believe that a considerable quantity of the results of those seedings were kept over for planting last spring, but whilst the disease was very prevalent the previous year very few complaints reached us during the season just past. It is quite possible that the disease was in evidence but in the absence of direct communication

with any official representative in the various outports three or four cases only of the disease were reported.

Before planting time took place, this Department sent out circular letters to parties to whom immune potatoes were sold the previous year hoping if any of this stock were available for sale, it would either be able to buy them, or would be in a position to give the would-be purchaser an opportunity to deal directly with the grower. Very few barrels only were available for sale. The growers having any to dispose of for the most part already had their surplus stock engaged. Whenever opportunity occurred I took advantage of the occasion to make enquiries about the result of the plantings and find that the new stock is very well thought of and enquiries have already been made of the Department for a new supply for seed purposes in spring. Where gardens have been infected with potato canker it is desirable that sets immune to the disease should be planted. The Department will do all possible to assist growers in their endeavour to get clean seed and discourage in every way possible the use of sets of doubtful origin, advises special care in the selection of seed which should have smooth skin, when possible shallow eyes and be of uniform size, varieties that are known to be good yielders and would also discourage as far as possible the planting of the later varieties of potato.

Potato Distribution

During the past spring the Department had represented to it that a large number of people were obliged to use their seed potatoes for food purposes during the winter and unless they were supplied with seed they would have none to plant in their gardens. The members of certain Districts supported this claim. Arrangements, therefore, were made and a supply so far as possible secured and sent out as recommended by the people's representatives.

The following circular letter was also sent out to those to whom the potatoes were sent.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MINES.

Mr.

Chairman Road Board,

Dear Sir,—

I am directed to forward to your address—barrels potatoes, to be worked for on the road. The cost of which is \$—per brl.

at....., the total amount for same will be stopped from the Road Grant. These potatoes are to be used for seed purposes only, and you are to employ parties who otherwise would have no potatoes to plant in their gardens. The potatoes will go forward as early as possible by rail or steamer.

Copies of blank returns will be forwarded you from the Public Works Department, and results in labor will be expected for the value of these potatoes in the same manner as if the usual cheque were forwarded.

Your obedient servant,

Secretary of Agriculture.

May, 1921.

The tabulated statement below shows the quantity of potatoes sent to each district, also the cost of same, and I am pleased to be able to state right here that this Department has been re-imbursed for the distribution by the Department of Public Works.

List of potatoes sent out by the Department of Agriculture and Mines during the past spring at the request of District Representatives.

Name	No. Barrels	Value
Bonavista	191	\$ 552.98
Placentia & St. Mary's	1,281½	4,057.95
Fortune Bay	248	805.86
St. John's East	784	2,099.97
Twillingate	63	239.33
Fogo	200	504.50
Trinity	137	514.41
Ferryland	218	737.52
Burgeo & LaPoile	210	732.50
St. Barbe	117	483.05
St. John's West	104	276.30
Harbour Main	237½	578.20
Burin	365	1,714.76
Bay-de-Verde	53	147.00
Upper Island Cove (Hr. Grace) ..	259	506.50
	4,468	\$13,450.83

A number of reports were received from recipients who were asked for information as to the result of the plantings of the potatoes, a few of which from each District receiving them are presented herewith.

Burin

Henry Stevens, Creston, writes: "Very good returns from seed. Eight to twelve barrels raised from one barrel."

Frederick Collins, Flat Island, writes: "14 bags of potatoes received and were distributed in small lots—three gallons per family. I am glad to say they turned out well, averaging one barrel."

Benjamin Taylor, Burin Bay Arm, writes: "Twenty barrels of potatoes received and distributed. The people were very thankful for them as they were badly needed. The result was very good, and the people considered the seed better than they got around here, especially the reds and whites; the blues do not grow so plentifully."

*Placentia and
St. Mary's*

David Hickey, Peter's River, writes: "People claim that the potatoes grew well."

James Gilbert, Come-by-Chance, writes: "Received five barrels of potatoes and distributed them to ten families but did not yield much of a crop as it was the 15th of June when we received them; the season was too far advanced and the potatoes in poor condition."

R. Rose, Arnold's Cove, writes: "Distributed potatoes from one gallon to half a barrel. Produce was very poor owing to frost taking them."

Maurice King, St. Joseph's writes: "Potatoes distributed and worked for on public roads. The product was very good with some—others did not get much from them."

John Manning, Little Harbour West, writes: "Divided the potatoes amongst the people who needed them. Five to six barrels from one planted. People are cutting timber for a bridge that needs repairs in payment for them."

Peter Griffiths, Ship Harbour, writes: "The seed received was satisfactory but the yield was small as it was late when the potatoes were received. White potatoes gave the best results; no disease."

G. J. Hickey, St. Kyran's, writes: "Potatoes received, distributed and work on the roads performed for them. Average yield about six barrels to one."

Bernard Boland, Riverhead, St. Mary's, writes: "Potatoes were shared among all the people. Average yield 12 barrels to the barrel."

Bay-de-Verde

James Kennedy, Western Bay, writes: "Received 7 barrels of potatoes and distributed them among twenty people and the result was 15 barrels to one."

John Keyes, Bay-de-Verde, writes: "Distributed six barrels among twelve men. They report that they grew fairly well. Average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ barrels each."

Ferryland District

Arthur Williams, Bay Bulls, writes: "Potatoes grew well. Average yield about 9 barrels to one of seed."

James Devine, Ferryland, writes: "Potatoes grew well. Raised between six and seven barrels from one of seed. Would have had better results but in one part of the ground the potatoes were eaten by a grub or insect."

Norah Bruff, Cape Broyle, writes: "Potatoes turned out very good with regard to being large and plentiful in the ground but after October they became bitter and inclined to rot. Averaged about 11 barrels to one of seed."

James J. Coady, Admiral's Cove, writes: "Potatoes did not turn out very prosperous; about eight barrels to one of seed."

Trinity District

John G. Austin, Brownsdale, writes: "A splendid crop of extra good potatoes from the seed received. One barrel to each gallon planted."

Adam Clarke, Chance Cove, writes: "Crop very poor but still it was of great assistance to the poor people. The total raised was 40 barrels."

Mrs. Jacob Spurrell, Butter Cove, writes: "Red potatoes grew wonderfully well, crop better than last year. People very thankful."

James Goss, Long Beach, writes: "More than pleased to get potatoes as we did not have half our ground planted and everybody around had full and plenty. We worked for them on the roads this fall."

Victor Moore, Dildo, writes: "Six barrels of potatoes received in the Spring and given out to those who had little or none to plant in their ground. Labour on the roads was performed for same, and as far as I can learn they turned out to be very good seed."

*Burgeo and LaPoile
District*

them on the roads."

Robert Newman, Rose Blanche, writes: "The yield was an average one. The potatoes were a great help to many persons who could not otherwise have got any to plant. All who received the potatoes worked for

Bonavista District

wise would not have been used."

Robert Etsell, Bonavista, writes: "Potatoes turned out extra well. No doubt it was a wonderfully fine thing for some people because quite a lot of ground was planted last year with these potatoes, which otherwise would not have been used."

Fred. Saunders, Greenspond, writes: "Average yield of potatoes five barrels to a quarter which I think very good for the soil, as the local potatoes grow best, although these potatoes grew larger less were under a stalk."

William Elliott, Newman's Cove, writes: "The potato crop this year was above the ordinary, all the people got a big supply. The sending out of these potatoes was a great help to us. The result of the turnip seed was also good; excellent and of a good quality."

Richard Abbott, Bonavista, writes: "The parties who planted the potatoes reaped extra good results, and on the whole I think the quantity sent here will be a great benefit to the potato crop."

John Sexton, Bonavista, writes: "Good results from seed planted."

William Humby, Bonavista, writes: "Good results from all quarters."

Fogo District

William Brett, Barr'd Island, writes: "I am pleased to be in a position to inform you that out of eight barrels of potatoes received here last spring, between ninety and one hundred barrels were dug this fall, which we consider good returns."

Ambrose Shea, Fogo, writes: "Am glad to inform you that the returns were equal and in some cases surpassed any other seed planted here the past spring. Average yield 10 barrels to one of seed."

William Norman, Lumsden, writes: "Distributed 5½ barrels. The average turnout was 10 to 1."

James A. Parsons, Carmanville, writes: "Eight barrels distributed and worked for on the public roads. Average yield 7 to 1."

W. Watton, Change Islands, writes: "Potatoes distributed to those who needed them for seed purposes only. As far as I can figure out they turned out 7 barrels to one of seed; this is considered as good as can be done in a place like Change Islands."

Fortune District

Mr. Thomas Blagdon, Coombs Cove, writes: "Potatoes turned out good. Average yield, one barrel from one bucket of seed."

Mr. C. W. Thornbull, Anderson's Cove, writes: "Potatoes distributed and all got good results."

Mr. E. P. Lush, Belleoram, writes: "Potatoes sent last spring were good. I shared them up to one and a half gallons a family."

The results were variously shown—from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel and some a little more."

Mr. Arthur Scott, Little Bay East, writes: "Thanks to the Department for sending the potatoes as many were very short last spring, but every one had enough for the winter from the result of their plantings."

Rev. S. St. Croix, St. Alban's, writes: "I shared the seeds amongst the different localities in Bay D'Espoir and also amongst the people of Gaultois, Pushthrough and Hermitage. As far as I can judge, good use was made of the seeds, the most of them having been sown with good results."

Benjamin Keeping, Rencontre, writes: "I am happy to say that the potatoes turned out all right, making an average of about ten barrels to the one. A few instances where they turned out exceptionally well. A change of seed works wonders sometimes. Wish we had more of it."

*Harbour Main
District*

Mr. Jacob Mercer, Chamberlains, writes: Eight barrels distributed and as far as I can learn the average yield was 10 to 1."

Twillingate District

Mr. Charles Batstone, Nipper's Harbour, writes: "Received two barrels of canker proof potatoes last spring and divided them among the people who planted them. The results were good; fine large, good eating potato and overcame the canker which affected our potatoes so much. Glad you sent them."

Whether this method of supplying seed potatoes is a desirable one was not really the point at issue at the time the distribution was made. The main object was to supply people with seed potatoes who otherwise would have none to plant in their ground, and thus prevent a calamitous condition later on, such as a short potato crop would bring about if the people had not the consolation of knowing that they had a supply in their cellars to assist them in facing the rigours of a hard winter.

<i>Turnips</i>

During the past spring this Department sent out 10,000 ounces of turnip seed with cultural directions as a free distribution to encourage a greater use of this excellent vegetable, to be given to parties who would plant it in their gardens. A circular letter during the fall was sent out to recipients asking for information as to the result of their plantings. Many replies were received. A number claimed that the seed was too late in arriving; others that they did not receive any. The result on the whole, however, showed that quite a lot of turnips were grown from this seed.

As a direct result of my advocacy of turnips to increase the succulency of the winter ration of milch cows, I have received information from farmers in this neighbourhood, as well as in other places, that the milk yield of their cows has been considerably increased by acting on the advice offered them through this Department and that such feeding had in no way been detrimental to the flavour or quality of the milk.

Probably more turnips were grown during the past year as a direct result of this free distribution of seed than ever before in this Dominion, and because of the general depression throughout the country such a vegetable as an addition to the usual supply must necessarily be a very welcome item on the home table of many a poor family.

The parties to whom a distribution of turnip seed was made last spring were asked for a report as to the result of their plantings, and the following extracts are a few culled from letters received in reply:—

<i>Bay-de-Verde District</i>

Rev. E. J. O'Brien, P.P., Northern Bay, writes as follows of the seed he distributed: "Results were excellent. The quality is splendid, fair to the eye and very pleasant to the taste. Personally, I could wish for no better eating turnips."

Patrick Murphy, Job's Cove, writes: "I consider your seed very good because it grew here in new ground as well as in ground that formerly grew turnips, and all seed came through the ground, but a

great many were then eaten by the grubs. The people tell me the seed (Sutton's) is the best they have ever grown."

H. Burden, Blackhead, writes: "The seed was excellent. Reports from plantings good; the best crop in this place for twenty years."

William J. Bursey, Old Perlican, writes: "The turnips not only grew large, but they were nice and sweet. The people of Old Perlican were never stocked so well with turnips as this year through the seed which they received from the Agricultural Department."

A. J. Moore, Bay-de-Verde, says: "Seed proved a great success; turnips sound and large. The people were half afraid to wholly depend on the agricultural seed, but were sorry after that they did not set the whole land with it, it proved so satisfactory."

William Parsons, Ochre Pit Cove, writes: "Seed proved very satisfactory, and where it was not destroyed by the insects excellent results were obtained."

John Hayden, Kingston, writes: "I distributed turnip seed to every householder in this place. They grew well. From 3 to 15 barrels each. The seed would grow anywhere."

*Placentia and
St. Mary's*

Daniel Ryan, Presque, writes: "People thought the turnip seed good, but the crop was not a success this year."

Thos. Hickey, Mussel Pond, St. Joseph's, writes: "Distributed seed to 28 families. Grew fairly well with everyone and they had good produce."

Patrick Downey, also of Colinet, writes: "The seed I sowed turned out fairly well, and all others in the settlement who set the seed got good yields, about 10 barrels to the ounce."

James Fulford, Harricot, writes: "Everyone had good result from the seed. Average yield from 5 to 7 barrels from one ounce; and in one case 10 barrels to the same quantity of seed."

Michael M. Rourke, Mall Bay, writes: "Though every trouble was taken with the seed the crop was mostly a failure. When the turnips were half grown they became "club rooted" and were only fit for cattle feed."

John Tobin, Dunville, writes: "Seed distributed in small quantities to about 30 families. Grew well with everyone, who had a small but nice yield of turnips, the best I have seen here for the past eight years."

Michael J. Finlay, St. Shott's, writes: "Distributed 30 ozs. seed, the yield from which was 50 barrels. Thos. F. Finlay had 11½ barrels which was the largest yield. Some of his turnips weighed 11½ lbs."

James Gilbert, Come-by-Chance, writes: "Distributed 30 ozs. seed equally among ten families. Each one got a good lot of turnips of excellent quality. Seed was all that could be desired."

Twillingate

James Butler, Leading Tickles East: "Seed received and found very useful as none could be bought here. Shared it to the best advantage."

James Evans, Northern Arm, Botwood, writes: "From one ounce of seed raised 1½ barrels of fairly good turnips. Not enough rain in this locality the past season for turnips, but they were very good."

S. J. Blackler, Nipper's Harbour, writes: "All report good results from seed, and turnips good quality. Some are having seed from the growth for the coming year and it looks that good results will be obtained generally."

Benjamin Lear, Port Anson, writes: "Seed received late, did not grow very well at first owing to the weather being dry and not for want of proper fertilizer, but after all I believe it turned out an average crop."

St. George's

Jacob Bishop, Stephenville Crossing, writes: "Distributed 10 ounces. All had good results."

Ferryland

Mike Smith, Witless Bay, writes: "Distributed seed and as far as I understand turnips did not grow very large, but a splendid eating turnip."

John Fortune, Tor's Cove, writes: "On the whole the result of the seed was very good, averaged 4 barrels of turnips to 1 oz. of seed. Would have had better results but for flies and insects."

Burgeo and LaPoile

George Thomas, Harbour LeCou writes: "Good results from seed, some few in particular did more than good."

Samuel Mills, Sub-Collector, Rencontre, writes of seed distributed in New Harbour: "The best crop that ever was raised, far superior to P. E. I. turnips."

Fogo

Mark Chaffey, Change Islands, writes: "Seed I had myself grew splendidly and I was well satisfied. I believe and know that it was good seed."

Jeremiah Goodyear,, Carmanville, writes: "Distributed the seed to five parties but it was too late in the season and the crop did not turn out very good, but the seed was good."

R. Rendell, Secretary F. P. U., Fogo, writes: "From all around people who used the turnip seed sent by Department of Agriculture give a favourable report. The turnips are rich and a good eating product. This is the first time for years that the people of Fogo received good turnip seed. Large crops were the result of a small quantity of seed sown."

Titus Primmer, Secretary F. P. U., Barr'd Islands, writes: "Turnip seed proved very satisfactory. It was a good year for growing turnips. About 80 barrels raised from 32 ounces seed."

<p><i>Harbour Main</i></p>

Patrick St. John, Conception Harbour, writes: "The seed was good but it was late in the season when it was received and the gardens were all planted out and the seed had to go in poor soil, but some of it yielded a good crop; the turnips were very nice though small. I feel safe in saying if seeds had been planted earlier good results would have been obtained."

James J. Whelan, Colliers, writes: "Owing to seed being late did not get good results."

Peter Shea, Marysvale, writes: "The seed was o.k. but reached here too late, the grubs destroyed a lot. Yield about 22½ barrels to 16 ounces of seed."

<p><i>Continuous Cropping</i></p>

It is the custom in this country to keep a piece of land after it once becomes seeded to grass or clover as "Meadow land." In many instances a field has been mowed over for fifty years continuously without a single application of manure of any sort being applied to it, or if any had been given it would be of too small a quantity to be useful to the immediate crop, and as one would expect from meadow lands so treated often the crop does not pay for the time taken in mowing it.

Rotation of crop is almost entirely unknown. The turning of the sod and the making of a good seed bed by thorough harrowing are equally rare occurrences before a re-seeding takes place. I have frequently tried to induce a man to turn under his "used up" grass land and have been told that such an act would practically mean the owner's ruin; and when I advised the seeding down of the old potato garden and to occupy the meadow land with potatoes I have been told by the owners that he could not run the risk of planting potatoes in sod land and must necessarily continue the planting of them where they grew before, and likewise with cabbage. Every fisherman has a cabbage garden and every year cabbages are expected to do their best if a "cod's head" or a few "sound bones" are placed on the ground near them on the same plot that had been occupied by cabbages for over a quarter of a century. We often have a complaint that "cabbages are spindle legged" or that the "heads will not turn in," the seeds always get the blame. It does not occur

to the owner that because the cabbage has been growing upon the same bit of soil for many years and the ingredients in that soil forming the plant food have been drawn upon so continuously that there no longer is any immediately available to supply the full requirements of the plant. Fish as a manure supplies nitrogenous and phosphatic requirements only, and as a cabbage also requires potash this want must necessarily be felt after such a long continued drain upon nature's store house without fostering help being given from some other source. The continuous use of fish must necessarily also have an injurious effect, especially where no lime is ever applied to the soil, the corrective use of which is so well known wherever agriculture is practised. These instances are given to point out the great need of assisting our people in their farming and gardening efforts and to induce them to raise more and better crops.

Imports of Agricultural Produce and Our Duty in This Respect

The amount of money sent out of this country as shown in the following list of imports does not in any way surprise me. Our people are fishermen. They have not been encouraged to work the land. Our few farmers live a long way from most of them. They have never had an opportunity to see a well ploughed field and much less the preparation of a seed bed; therefore, I see in the quotation "how can I (understand) except some man should guide me" the reason why we make these large importations of produce which our soil and climate so generously would supply, provided intelligent human effort were directed in co-operation.

Government funds have been given by way of subsidies to steamers, railways and factories of every description. Immense concessions have been given to all kinds of enterprises. The industry, however, affecting our vital existence is left to get along as best it can. I refer particularly to agriculture. True it is that a paltry few thousand dollars have annually been given for the purpose of agricultural extension but the expenditure of such small amounts cannot be of an educational nature. Rather the expenditure of these grants has indicated plainly the need of agricultural education on the part of those whose business it has been to make the expenditures. Take for instance the effort made to improve the live stock of the country by distributing scrub male animals. Take again the instance of giving grants of money to people for the encouragement of agriculture who did not know what the improvement of agriculture meant and whose knowledge of agriculture was hopeless. To improve agricul-

ture in this country it is necessary to begin with the communities that are most intelligent. First show the people who are most interested in agriculture that they can be helped to grow more and better crops that will bring them in more money. That a better class of animal can be made to give a larger return than they now get from their stock. This educational work might be going on at the principal agricultural centres at one and the same time. Enthusiasm in agriculture must be aroused. It is idle to think that such imports of agricultural products can be stopped in any other way profitable to the country than through the medium of Demonstration Farms.

A Statement Showing the Quantity of Agricultural Products Imported for the Fiscal Year 1920-1921.

Oats	613,382	Bush.	.....	\$ 634,417
Hay	10,357	Tons	.....	374,781
Potatoes	108,357	Bush.	.....	101,691
Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, etc..	33,409	"	.....	23,614
Cabbages	859,812	lbs.	.....	37,432
Fresh Meat	1,666,529	lbs.	.....	282,290
Salt Beef	28,974	Brls.	.....	677,432
Pork	23,120	Brls.	.....	735,351
Feeds	7,214,041	lbs.	.....	207,216
Cattle	2,535	Hd.	.....	226,915
Sheep and Pigs	2,104		.....	16,487
Poultry, dead	112,870	lbs.	.....	51,151
Poultry, alive .. . . .	.....		.....	451
Eggs	132,791	doz.	.....	77,235
Butter	520,407	lbs.	.....	281,420
Butterine	16,106	lbs.	.....	4,416
Milk	1,056,582	lbs.	.....	146,871
				<hr/>
				\$3,879,170
Plants for planting}				
Trees				
Fruit Bushes }				22,520

Agricultural Statistics

During last year the Department devised a plan by which it was thought a yearly census of agricultural products could be obtained. It was not put in practise, however, the past year for the reason that the regular official census was

being arranged for and it was thought that the figures obtained would be available for presentation with this report. It has now been found, however, that with only such help as this Department can supply the compilation of the agricultural returns from the census to accompany this Report must necessarily delay its issue very considerably, or to appear as a supplement later on.

The proposed plan of collecting agricultural statistics in future is by a card system, which with the approval of the Minister of Education and the Denominational School Inspectors, will be distributed to the teachers in every locality to be re-distributed by means of the children to every occupier of land in the whole Island, same to be filled in and collected and again returned to this Department. Legislation making this method of collecting agricultural information compulsory would enable us to give an intelligent estimate of our agricultural products each year. A greatly needed reform. Such a system as had been in vogue of obtaining agricultural information through Secretarys of Agricultural Societies simply represented guess work of what was grown in isolated places and really was of no statistical value so far as making an estimate of the country's production was concerned.

I trust that with the good-will and active co-operation of the entire staffs, both of the educational and of this department, the compiling of a yearly agricultural census will become an object of interest for every man, woman and child in the country.

We are apt to find fault and often condemn a thing or plan before it has come into being. It appears to me that our people are ever willing to help make a success of a new venture as are other people but they have not been given an opportunity to co-operate or assist, nor have they been made partners in any undertaking with a view of making something of public interest a success. I now invite their help in making a complete success of a yearly agricultural census.

An alternative plan of collecting this information is by means of a correspondent in every settlement and Cove in the Colony.

Potatoes Planted, Brls.
Potatoes Produced, Brls.
Turnips, Brls.
Cabbage, Heads.
Carrots, Brls.
Parsnips, Brls.
Acres under grass.
Hay raised, Tons.
Oats, Hay, Tons.
Oats, Bushels, Threshed.
Acres under Oats.
Horses, Number.
Stallions, Number.
Cows, Milch, Number.
Bulls.
Dry Cattle. Other Dry Cattle.
Sheep.
Wool.
Goats.
Pigs.
Dogs.
Cattle sold or killed or used for home consumption.
Sheep sold or killed or used for home consumption.
Pigs sold, killed or used for home consumption.
Hens.
Eggs
Ducks.
Geese.

DISTRICT.

TOWN

NAME OF OCCUPIER.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MINES

(Proposed Card)

Return of Agriculture Products for the Season 19 .

*Agricultural
Production*

Our backwardness in agricultural production is due to the fact that we have always been in the unfortunate position of knowing that nobody cared if agricultural development took place or did not occur, and this unfortunate indifference has brought us to a period of anxious concern. The consciousness of the past neglect of our country's agricultural opportunities must be the keynote of our insistent demand that something be done. During all the years that have passed since the building of the railway took place, or even since its completion across country, agricultural development has received more set backs than it has of acts of encouragement. A single act of encouragement is nowhere visible between St. John's and Port-aux-Basques; whilst most other countries during the same period desirous of being known as progressive, have everywhere been vying with each other in using every human effort to produce more agriculturally by applying greater intelligence in increasing the use of modern methods to assist the industry by bringing within reach of the people discoveries and improvements to lessen the burdens of production.

If for no other reason than in an attempt to create an industry that would make a freight traffic for the railroad in the form of agricultural produce something should have been attempted. To look back over the past history of our agricultural development and that of the railway the want of enterprise is to me everywhere apparent. Is it any wonder then that in certain districts large decreases in production have taken place during the past decade. Decreases that are sufficiently alarming to be an outstanding warning that the time has arrived when example by means of "object lessons" is as necessary to intelligent progress in agricultural production as is the day school for fitting for life's work the children who in the competitive struggle for place must apply education or go under; and points directly to the Demonstration Farms as the means and the way out of the difficulty, and will lessen the importation of materials we are well able to supply if given a chance.

*Return of Agricultural Products as Compiled from the Census
Taken in 1901.*

Wheat and Barley	824 Bus.	at 55c.	\$	453.20
Oats	10,773 Bus.	at 55c.		5,925.15
Hay....	53,867 Tons	at \$17.00		915,739.00
Potatoes	541,590 Brls.	at \$1.40		758,226.00
Turnips	65,527 Brls.	at \$1.30		85,185.00
Other Root Crops	3,566 Brls.	at \$1.30		4,628.00
Cabbages	12,933,792 Hds.	at 5c.		646,689.60
Horses	8,851 Hd.	at \$70.00		619,570.00
Milch Cows	14,160 Hd.	at \$35.00		495,600.00
Other Horned Cattle	18,599 Hd.	at \$35.00		650,965.00
Sheep	78,031 Hd.	at \$5.00		390,155.00
Swine	34,676 Hd.	at \$10.00		346,760.00
Goats	17,307 Hd.	at \$5.00		86,535.00
Poultry	206,969 Lbs.	at 30c.		62,090.70
Cattle killed for food	7,415 Hd.	at \$35.00		259,552.00
Sheep killed for food	23,590 Hd.	at \$5.00		117,950.00
Pigs killed for food	17,656 Hd.	at \$10.00		176,560.00
Butter made	673,974 Lbs.	at 25c.		168,493.50
Wool	199,377 Lbs.	at 20c.		39,875.40
				<hr/>
	Total			\$5,830,925.65

*Return of Agricultural Products as Compiled from the Census
Taken in 1911.*

Oats	10,752 Bus	.....	\$	7,410.00
Hay	59,845 Tons	.....		972,977.00
Potatoes	501,038 Brls.	.....		892,195.00
Turnips	77,327 Brls.	.....		92,278.00
Other Root Crops	3,514 Brls.	.....		9,662.00
Cabbages	11,649,540 Hds.	.....		371,414.00
Fruits	31,153 Gals.	.....		12,042.00
				<hr/>
Values as shown in Census Returns:				2,357,978.00
Horses	13,288 Hd.	at \$70.00		930,160.00
Cows	18,196 Hd.	at \$35.00		636,860.00
Other Horned Cattle	9,587 Hd.	at \$35.00		335,545.00
Sheep	75,439 Hd.	at \$5.00		377,195.00
Swine	19,319 Hd.	at \$10.00		193,190.00
Goats	14,652 Hd.	at \$5.00		73,280.00
Poultry	304,732 Lbs.	at 30c.		91,419.60
Milk, produced, Gals.	3,363,102 Gals.	at 40c.		1,345,240.80
Wool	199,638 Lbs.	at 20c.		39,927.60
Eggs	1,013,149 Doz.	at 25c.		253,287.25
Cattle killed for food	8,445 Hd.	at \$35.00		295,575.00
Sheep killed for food	25,008 Hd.	at \$5.00		125,040.00
Swine	8,256 Hd.	at \$10.00		82,560.00
				<hr/>
Values at average prices for 1911.....				\$4,779,260.25
Values taken from Census				2,357,978.00
				<hr/>
				\$7,137,238.25

*Return of Agricultural Products as Compiled from the Census
Taken in 1921.*

Oats	8,833	Bus. at \$1.00	\$ 8,333.00
Hay	49,437½	Tons at \$52.00	2,570,746.65
Potatoes	538,829	Brls. at \$3.00	1,616,487.00
Turnips	64,405½	Brls. at \$3.00	193,216.50
Other Root Crops	3,663	Brls. at \$4.50	16,483.50
Cabbage	7,391,785	Hds. at 5c.	369,589.25
Fruit	31,669	Gals. at \$1.00	31,669.00
Horses	16,145	Hd. at \$100.00	1,614,500.00
Cows	18,169	Hd. at \$80.00	1,453,520.00
Other Horned Cattle	9,620	Hd. at \$80.00	769,600.00
Sheep	86,145	Hd. at \$15.00	1,292,175.00
Swine	14,110	Hd. at \$25.00	352,750.00
Goats	14,379	Hd. at \$10.00	143,790.00
Poultry	231,122	Hd. at \$1.25	277,346.40
Milk	3,109,896	Gals. at 60c.	1,865,937.60
Wool	215,152	Lbs. at 15c.	32,272.80
Eggs	817,275	Doz. at 60c.	490,365.00
Cattle killed for food	7,690	Hd. at \$80.00	615,200.00
Sheep killed for food	27,463	Hd. at \$15.00	411,945.00
Swine killed for food	9,658	Hd. at \$25.00	241,450.00
Total			\$14,367,876.70

**Comparative
Returns
of Production**

The following is a comparative return of production for the years

Crops.	1921	1911	1901
Oats—bushels	8,833	10,752	10,773
Hay—tons	49,437½	59,845	53,867
Potatoes—barrels	538,829	501,038	541,590
Turnips—barrels	64,405½	77,327	65,527
Other Root Crops—barrels	3,663	3,514	3,560
Cabbage—heads	7,391,785	11,649,540	12,933,792
Fruit—gallons	31,669	2,780	.....
Horses—head	16,145	13,288	8,851
Cows—head	18,169	18,196	14,160
Other Horned Cattle—head	9,620	13,786	18,599
Sheep—head	86,145	75,439	78,031
Swine	14,110	19,319	34,676
Goats—head	14,379	14,652	17,307
Poultry	231,122	304,732	206,969
Milk—gallons	3,109,876	3,363,102	.....
Wool—lbs.	215,152	199,638	199,377
Cattle Killed for Food—head	7,690	8,445	7,415
Eggs—dozen	817,275	1,013,149	.....
Sheep Killed for Food	27,463	25,008	23,590
Swine Killed for Food	9,658	8,256	17,657

A study of the above figures will show that we are falling off in production at a very rapid rate. We are actually producing less than

20 years ago by,—

Less than 10 years ago by,—

Hay—tons	4,429½	9,407½
Oats—bushels	1,940	1,919
Potatoes—brls.	3,761	2,761
Turnips—brls.	1,121½	12,921½
Other Root Crops—brls.	103	149
Cabbages—head	5,542,007	4,257,775
Cows—head	.....	27
Other Horned Cattle—head	8,979	4,166
Swine—head	20,566	5,209
Goats—head	2,928	273
Poultry	.....	73,610
Milk—gallons	.....	253,206
Eggs—doz.	.....	195,854
Cattle Killed for Food—head	.....	755
Swine Killed for Food—head	7,999	1,402

Whilst we have made the following gains

In 20 years by,—

In 10 years by,—

Horses—head	7,294	Horses—head	2,857
Cows—head	4,009	Potatoes—brls.	37,891
Sheep—head	8,114	Wool—lbs.	15,514
Poultry	24,153	Sheep—head	2,455
Wool—lbs.	15,775	Swine	1,402
Cattle—head	275		
Sheep—head	3,873		
Swine	.....	

Whilst production has fallen off very materially in some commodities I wish to point out that agriculture does not by any means take the weak place amongst our industries that the limited consideration vouchsafed it would warrant. It is unfortunate that the people of this country do not take more kindly to the cultivation of the soil. We can point to communities where industrious fishermen have cellars well-stocked with potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets and cabbages and who during the fishing season provide themselves with a goodly supply of different kinds of fish for the winter; and in most localities rabbits may be got for the catching. The same industrious fishermen are seldom without a pig to kill at Christmas. With such a well-stocked larder provided winter has no terror for the worker, and Newfoundland offers such inducements to every worker.

*Review of Export
Values as Compared
with Agricultural
Production*

A review of export values of other industries compared with Agricultural values taken from the Census returns furnish proof that our modest agriculturists as compared with captains of other industries are not nearly such loud talkers.

The following export returns are for 1920-1921:—

EXPORTS.	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE
Manufactured Paper .....\$4,646,582.00	Hay .... ..\$2,570,746.65
Pulp and Sulphite 246,009.00	Potatoes 1,616,487.00
	\$4,187,233.65
4,892,591.00	Turnips\$ 193,216.50
Iron Ores 621,576.00	Other Root Crops 16,483.50
Copper 4,172.00	\$4,396,933.65
Lumber 70,835.00	Cabbage 369,589.25
	\$4,766,522.90
	Fruit 31,669.00
	\$4,798,191.90
	Wool 3,272.80
	\$4,801,464.70
	Eggs 490,365.00
	\$5,291,829.70
\$5,589,174.00	Poultry 277,346.40
	\$5,569,176.10
	Cows 1,453,520.00
	Other Cattle 769,600.00
	Sheep 1,292,175.00
	Swine 353,750.00
	Goats 143,790.00
	\$4,012,835.00
	Cattle Killed 615,200.00
	Sheep Killed 411,945.00
	Pigs Killed 241,450.00
	\$5,281,430.00

Now if we take our fishery products we find:—

Pickled Herring\$	645,398.00	The value of our dry cattle alone is	
Bulk Herring	32,796.00	set at—	
Frozen Herring	45,916.00		
	<u>\$ 724,110.00</u>		\$ 769,600.00
Pickled Salmon\$	85,503.00	Live Sheep valued at—	
Lobsters	304,954.00		
	<u>\$ 1,114,567.00</u>		\$ 1,292,175.00
Cod Oil\$	474,364.00	Sheep killed for food—	
Refined Oil	79,982.00		\$ 411,945.00
	<u>\$ 1,668,913.00</u>		<u>\$ 2,473,720.00</u>
Seal Oil\$	248,422.00		
Seal Skins	147,935.00		
	<u>\$ 2,065,270.00</u>		
Whale Oil\$	5,852.00	Milk—	\$ 1,865,937.60
	<u>\$ 2,071,122.00</u>	Eggs—	490,315.00
			<u>\$ 2,356,252.00</u>
Dry Codfish\$	13,334,954.00		
	<u>\$15,406,076.00</u>		
Total Value of Fishery		Total value Agricultural Products—	
Products\$	15,943,490.00		\$14,367,876.70

The above figures are apt to set thoughtful men thinking that "some good can come out of Nazareth" after all.

**Greater
Production**

During the Colony's whole existence the necessity for greater effort in production was never more real in any Bay, Cove or settlement and at no time in its history was

economy more necessary.

During the past year the Grant on account of Agriculture was not at all in keeping with the necessities of the country. The depression so generally felt all over the Island was reflected in the appeals for seed and potatoes and animals, and so far as was possible taking the reduced grant into consideration the distributions were kept within the limits of prudence. These distributions have already been shown in another part of this report.

It is of vital importance to the well-being of this Colony that a propaganda taking for its subject "greater production" be taken up and exploited to the utmost limit in every district of the Colony. If

every occupier of land were induced to plant a half barrel of seed potatoes more than usual would not the result of such planting be a great thing for the Colony and the people who live in it. If the owners of animals were induced to be a little more generous in feeding them during the winter months an extra supply of hay should be reaped during the coming season. Adequate preparations for which should be made between now and the middle of May. The extra feed when converted into live stock is a good asset in any man's barn.

Review of Production: District of St. John's.

A review of the Agricultural section of the Census as it applies to the various districts tapped by the main line of Railway is of great importance in as much as it shows our exact position in this matter. St. John's

shows:

Crops.	1921	1911	1901
Barley—bushels	222	.....	.....
Oats—bushels	3,346	4,243	3,866
Hay— tons	6,331 9-10	9,968	11,155
Potatoes—brls.	61,087	54,843	52,133
Turnips—brls.	15,527½	27,348	22,114
Other Crops—brls.	373	478	435
Cabbage—heads	586,230	976,619	1,053,758
Fruit	2,013¼	5,590	.....
Horses	2,264	2,342	1,900
Cows	2,694	2,659	2,330
Other Horned Cattle	571	704	1,672
Sheep	1,554	1,964	1,750
Swine	863	1,915	1,612
Goats	576	675	660
Poultry	36,242	55,134	37,670
Milk produced—gals.	691,568	694,107	.....
Butter made—lbs.	21,969	17,001	59,834
Wool—lbs.	4,219	5,133	5,475
Eggs—doz.	183,511	142,877	.....
Cattle killed	1,106	4,085	3,264
Sheep killed	1,285	4,667	3,035
Swine killed	462	1,237	826

With the town of St. John's as an ever open market place for garden stuff of every description and farm produce of all kinds, it is difficult to believe that a falling off in production could occur. Yet as compared with twenty years ago St. John's does not produce nearly as much agriculturally as was harvested then. In making an examination of the Census I find that in 1921, 8,954 brls. potatoes more were grown than in 1901 and 6,244 brls. more than in 1911; 364 horses more are kept now and 364 cows than in 1901, but if we add together the cows and other horned cattle kept 20 years ago I find that we now have less by 737 head than were kept at that time.

Note the falling off in other items:—

In 10 years by—

3,636	Tons Hay.
18,892	Poultry.
11,820½	Brls. Turnips.
1,052	Pigs.
410	Sheep.
98	Cows and other cattle.
2,979	Cattle killed.
775	Pigs killed.
3,382	Sheep killed.

In 20 years by—

4,823	Tons Hay.
6,586½	Brls. Turnips.
737	Cows and other horned cattle.
196	Sheep.
949	Pigs.
1,428	Poultry.
2,158	Cattle killed.
364	Pigs killed.
1,750	Sheep killed.

The above show a state of affairs that is unpleasant to think about. We cannot blame the war and war conditions for the whole of this falling off in production from the fact that hay, cows and other horned cattle were on the less production list before the war began. These two items, however, have an important bearing upon the agriculture of this country. If, for instance, there is a falling off in hay production there must naturally be a falling off in the number of animals kept, which also means less manure for the land and therefore less production generally.

Another feature and one having a tremendous influence upon production is the fact that less ploughing is done now than 20 years ago, and I have frequently heard farmers admit that the character of the ploughing is not up to the standard it was a quarter of a century back. If less ploughing is done the effect on rotation must be tremendous. During war time labour was so scarce that very little ploughing on some farms could be attempted at all, and with a reduced staff of workers many a farmer did not succeed in getting his crops out of the ground before heavy frosts occurred; in a measure, it will be seen that war conditions did in some degree influence production but I cannot imagine it did so to the extent the Census Returns show a falling off in.

The amount of farming done in St. John's and the character of it must necessarily have a considerable influence upon the growing of crops and animal production in the various other districts throughout the Island.

With a record in production such as shown by the Census Returns for the District of St. John's, this Department feels justified in raising the alarm that the time has now fully arrived when the

need of "Demonstration Farms" both at St. John's and the outports was never more urgently in evidence than at the present time.

*District of
Harbour Main*

If we take the Census Returns for Harbour Main District and compare the records of twenty years ago we find a tremendous falling off in agricultural production. During the past season that District produced less by,—

1,142 Tons Hay
9,155 Brls. Potatoes
1,765 Brls. Turnips
1,417 Pigs
921 Goats
3,694 Pigs—if we include the live and butchered hogs
25,511 lbs. Butter
4,407 lbs. Wool

than were produced there 20 years ago and I may also point out that the cattle and sheep returns are not what they now seem to be for the reason that the Harbour Main District butchers buy animals from every other district within their reach and dispose of the meats from their homes and by hawking it on the streets in St. John's. The falling off in the yields of hay and potatoes alone are sufficient to indicate less activity in production, and which the need of rotation would, in a measure, account for.

*District of
Trinity*

Whilst Trinity Bay has long since ceased to a great extent to be wholly made up of fishing communities for the reason that the shore fishery in this Bay has become more limited excepting on the outskirts of its shores. Many of the fishermen leave the Bay and continue their occupation from schooners. There are also about 176 small saw mills in operation. The slate quarries, now inactive, and three brickyards are also located in this Bay.

Considerable agriculture takes place in the district, but during the past 20 years there has been a great falling off in the quantity of potatoes grown. The Census Returns show that in 1921 less potatoes by 6,533 brls. were grown; less Pigs by 3,660; Butter, 13,615 lbs.; Wool, 1,375 lbs.; Pigs killed, 1,710. Whilst the increase in the other farming products during that time has not been entire-

tons only than twenty years ago. More sheep by 668, and killed more sheep last year by 76 than twenty years ago. These results do not in the least surprise me, but it is in the growing of potatoes that Bonavista District excels for twenty years has increased the production by 18,303 barrels. In looking over the Census I frequently came across the names of growers who raise anywhere from 40 to 75 barrels, and one grower, Kenneth Farwell, of East Port, grew 120 barrels of potatoes last year. Nowhere, however, in the returns for the District did I notice that large quantities of hay were raised, but 3 to 6 tons are of frequent occurrence. I also notice that two men at Cull's Harbour owned 31 and 30 sheep, respectively. Opportunities for greater development must naturally be expected in this District.

District of Fogo

The 1921 Census Returns show that production was less than in 1911

by—	and was less than in 1901 by—
4½ Tons Hay	241½ Brls. Turnips
77 Cows	100 Brls. Other Root Crops
89 Other Horned Cattle	76,717 Hds. Cabbage
2,642 Poultry	224 Other Horned Cattle
2,498 Lbs. Butter	378 Pigs
8,971 Doz. Eggs	87 Goats
	381 Lbs. Butter
	1,527¼ Lbs. Wool

District of Twillingate

Twillingate produced less than

10 years ago by—	20 years ago by —
Oats.... 719	bush 271
Hay 389	tons
Cabbages 65,208	hds. 338,457
Cows 81	hd.
Other Horned Cattle 161	hd. 483
Pigs	hd. 2,523
Goats	hd. 1,149
Poultry 3,825	.....
Milk 84,100	gals.
Butter 19,035	lbs. 10,984
Wool	lbs. 566½
Eggs 19,274	doz.
Swine	hd. 1,334

Twillingate District, however, has not been without its gains for I find that production has increased in

10 years by—		20 years by—	
Potatoes—brls	10,271½	Hay—tons	310
Turnips—brls.	2,390	Potatoes—brls.	3,390½
Other Root Crops—brls.	262 1/3	Turnips—brls.	1,890
Fruit—gals.	8,260	Other Roots—brls.	271 1/3
Horses—hd.	450	.....	.....
Cows	.....	Horses—hd.	1,111
Sheep—hd.	905	Cows	486
Pigs—hd.	736	Sheep—hd.	847
Goats—hd.	21	.....	.....
Poultry	.....	.....	.....
Wool—lbs.	1,521½	Poultry	7,518
		Wool—lbs.	.....

District of St. George's

With an examination of the records for St. George's District we conclude the summary of agricultural production along the main line of railway. This District, too, has decreases in production and they are where one would least expect to find them. In 1921 St. George's District produced 28 head of cattle and 300 pigs less than were raised there twenty years ago. The increases during the same period were as follows.:

Hay—tons	1,957½
Potatoes—brls.	11,032½
Turnips—brls.	2,885
Horses	586
Sheep	3,949
Wool—lbs.	9,365
Goats	90
Cattle Killed	282
Sheep Killed	1,556
Pigs Killed	54

Occasionally we noticed a 25, 35, 40, 45 and 100 acre farm under cultivation with the records of 20, 30, 35, 45, 50 and 55 tons of hay and 10, 42, 44, 50, 58, 70 and 100 barrels potatoes grown last season. When we compare these districts which are directly connected by the main line of railway for production we find that as a potato grower Bonavista leads all others with a total of 77,892 barrels of potatoes and also leads in pigs and goats, Harbour Main coming next with 59,219½ barrels potatoes and also leads in number of cattle killed, whilst Trinity District comes third with 56,361½ barrels potatoes and leads in turnips, cabbages, poultry, eggs and horses.

St. George's leads in hay production, sheep, cattle and milk; whilst Placentia and St. Mary's leads in wool production.

Our Agricultural Needs

The review just presented with its data taken from the Census together with the list of food stuffs imported annually cannot longer be lightly set aside. The presenting of an annual report has acquired the phase of a habit rather than a document setting forth our real position agriculturally in production and which has been going on for years past. It seems to me that the matter has never been taken seriously and that the reports issued from time to time have very carefully avoided the mention of anything so disagreeable as a falling off in production and an increase in imports of material that should have been grown at home.

My first report presented for the year 1919 took up the matter of importation of Potatoes, Hay and Flour covering a period of 10 years and gave a tabulated statement showing definitely our position in the matter. To run away from the subject as an inconvenient one will not help us in the least. Courage to face our true position is the proper course to adopt by pointing out our immediate need to our Legislators the true state of affairs agriculturally, submitting same for their consideration. In other parts of this report and in the two former ones I have pointed out the effect of continuous cropping of the same ground. The need of better tillage of the soil to induce greater production. The need of earlier varieties of crops to plant such as would mature at a time when better weather conditions are likely to occur at harvest time. The need of more manure being applied to the crop to promote greater growth. The need of greater and better feed in the keeping of animals in a condition that would induce them to do their best, including proper housing facilities. The need of better animals generally; and the need of lime as a necessary soil corrective.

I could continue the needs for the betterment of our agricultural position indefinitely but when I tell you there is only one way out of this awkward position and that is through object lessons—Demonstration Farms—I am only telling you what Prof. Zavitz told the Government of the day so long ago as 1908 when he visited the Colony and advised the proper course to adopt, and the quicker we wake up to the proper sense of our duty in this matter the sooner will sufficient grants be made by the Legislature to conduct an

educational campaign as outlined in a previous part of this report in support of Demonstration Farms near the homes of our people.

*Lime in
Agriculture*

There is one Lime Kiln in the whole of Newfoundland and that is situate at St. John's. The limestone used in which is freighted in schooners from White Bay.

Lime sells to-day at \$3.60 per barrel of 150 lbs. at any of the retail stores selling it, and at the kiln for \$25.00 per ton.

Agriculturally the price makes it impossible as a soil corrective. There are large deposits of limestone in various parts of the country within fairly easy distance of the various farming communities. Communities whose total output of farm produce is not nearly so great as might be. A return of a few extra barrels of potatoes to the one of seed planted would be a great help to many a poor family when the crops are being harvested. Lime applied to the soil would be helpful in bringing that condition about. Low-lying lands are often "acid or sour" through want of proper drainage. Lime would improve their condition. Where fish composts are continuously used on the same soil the addition of a good application of lime would work wonders and assist in making the yield of cabbage or turnips worth while. Lime, however, in any form is absolutely out of reach of the ordinary worker and his garden.

We have an abundance of lime rock. The present need is to commercialize it, either as quick-lime, agricultural lime or ground limestone. Every acre of cultivated land in this country would be greatly benefitted if only as much as 10 to 15 hundredweight per acre were applied to it.

Shell Marl—Carbonate of Lime—also makes a useful source of supply. A crop of clover turned under is also another means of improving the soil.

The Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick installed last year a lime crushing outfit to enable the farmers of the Province to get cheap lime in a desirable form for use on their land. The following is taken from the Report of the Superintendent of Soils and Crops division, Mr. O. C. Hicks. "The total output since the "installation of the machinery is 7,255 tons and for the fiscal year

"6,666 tons. This material sells at \$3.00 per ton in carload lots."

In a letter to me in reference to the cost of a crushing plant Prof. L. C. Harlow, B.Sc., B.S.A., Chemist of the Agricultural College, Truro, kindly gave me the following information:

"Regarding the cost of crushing plants, a great deal would depend upon the size of the outfit which you need and this will depend upon the trade which might be worked up. As a rule, we are using the Jeffrey crusher, the outfit, engine and grinder costing about \$2,000.00. The engine is a 14 horsepower oil engine and gives very satisfactory results, especially when we consider that it may be moved from one quarry to another, it being much cheaper to move the machinery than to haul the limestone long distances.

"We have used the Jeffrey crusher and ground limestone at a cost of 75c. per ton. This grinding cost when added to the cost of quarrying, which would be about 50c. if the quarry is a good one, will make the expense reach about \$1.50 per ton. This is, perhaps, a minimum and will be only when the machinery is kept running every day. When the plant is idle this will reduce the income from the machine.

"Limestone is selling here for \$4.00 per ton."

Poultry

I am glad to be able to record the continued enthusiasm displayed by the members of the Newfoundland Poultry Association. The appearance of the names of new members upon the Society's Roll of Membership, and the interest taken by them in discussions on the various phases of Poultry Culture give a new lease of life to the Association's work. This indication of such good-fellowship amongst its members, as was exhibited at their annual dinner, was a feature, which to me, denotes a great co-operative movement tending to renew interest, the influence of which will extend over the whole Island.

During the years of the war and later, feed stuffs had been soaring in prices, and on this account a great many persons were compelled to give up the raising of poultry altogether. This con-

dition so affected the 1919 Exhibition that only 328 birds were available to be shown. The few members, however, who stuck by the Association have ever had the "good word" of encouragement to exchange. The policy was a helpful one for in 1920 the birds shown at the Exhibition numbered 595; and at the Exhibition which took place on the 30th November 1921 over 600 birds were shown.

The Department was very pleased to see exhibits coming in all the way from Crabbe's Station and the excellence of the birds, although not prize winners, plainly shows that the winners in Rhode Island Reds will have plenty of strong competition in the future from this stock.

The fact that prizes were carried back to their homes by exhibitors from Grand Falls and Bell Island also shows the open arm policy on which the exhibition is carried on. The members of the Bell Island Poultry Association have shown such an interest in poultry raising that the friendly competition aroused between its members for first place at exhibitions and the degree of knowledge already attained in poultry culture by its members is first hand evidence that the Department in contributing to the funds of the Poultry Associations has expended wisely and well such contributions as it has been in a position to give.

The following is the Report furnished by the Newfoundland Poultry Association of their work for the past year:

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT NEWFOUNDLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

In making the Eleventh Annual Report of the Newfoundland Poultry Association we wish to congratulate its members on the success that has attended its operations during the year now closed. Much interest has been shown in the work of the Association, and its meetings have been made interesting by the addresses given by various members on the subject of work in the different branches of poultry raising. Emphasis has been laid on the prime motive and aim of the Association, that of promoting the raising of pure bred stock—stock that will produce egg layers and meat producers.

Monthly Address

At the February meeting Mr. G. R. Williams gave an excellent address on artificial brooding, which was most instructive and profitable to his audience. In March, the Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Butler, told of the methods employed by him in the hatching and rearing of chickens and the reasons for his success. This was a very able address told by the veteran in plain language and conveying to breeders many excellent ideas and much good advice. In April Mr. A. J. Bayly introduced a motion establishing a propaganda and publicity campaign to foster the rearing of Standard Bred Poultry, which we believe will be a most successful move to propagate the objects of the Association. During the same meeting the Association ordered the advertising of hatching eggs for sale from pure bred birds, and as a result a considerable number was sent to different parts of the Island. At the July meeting some of the florists of the city attended and discussed the possibility of holding a floral exhibit at the Annual Poultry show, and it was decided by the Association to give them every facility for so doing. In October, in accordance with the decision of the Association in April respecting propaganda, Messrs. A. J. Bayly, Geo. R. Williams and W. R. Butler visited Middle Bight (near Kelligrews) at the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Facey and gave some practical addresses on the rearing of poultry, exhibiting pure bred birds and comparing them with ordinary barn yard fowl. Prizes were offered by the visiting gentlemen to the children at Middle Bight for the best written essay on Poultry. Fourteen essays were sent in. On November 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th the Bell Island Poultry Association held its annual exhibition which, notwithstanding stormy weather, was most successful. Our Association presented a silver cup to the Bell Island Association for competition at their show, which was duly acknowledged and appreciated.

Annual Exhibition

We have to thank Professor Landry of the Agriculture College, Truro, for the interest taken by him in our Association and for the lantern slides for use in displaying methods used in hatching and rearing chickens. He has always been most generous in helping us and giving us counsel and facilitating our obtaining Judges for our shows. On November 30th the Annual Exhibition was held in the spacious Armoury of the C. L. B. Over 600 birds were shown

and as quite a number came from outside St. John's there was some keen competition, Grand Falls and Bell Island taking quite a number of prizes. The Exhibition was opened by His Excellency the Governor and continued for three days, closing on December 2nd, when His Excellency kindly distributed the prizes, a large number of citizens being in attendance. Two special features marked this Exhibition; one was the exhibition of a Model Poultry House with a pen of Pure Bred Leghorns, which attracted much attention and was lotteried for the benefit of the Association's funds, and was won by Mr. J. Ryan. The other was the splendid exhibition of flowers by the Valley Nurseries, A. Brown, F. Burley and householders, which was a great attraction for lovers of flowers. Some vegetables were also exhibited by members of the Association, which although small in quantity, were fairly good. The Association are contemplating an egg laying contest if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

*Appreciates
Assistance*

We record our great appreciation of the very valuable assistance we have had from the Hon. Dr. Campbell, the Minister of Agriculture and Mines. If it were not for the grant yearly contributed by the Government it would be a disastrous blow to our work as the exhibition is not only a spectacular demonstration but a first class educator. The funds of the Association are in a satisfactory condition and show that the Treasurer has in hand a substantial balance with no outstanding liabilities. In closing this report we trust that the Association may in the future continue its efforts for the promotion of its propaganda and succeed in convincing the people of this Island home of ours of the great benefit that is to be derived from the rearing of good meat producers and the extra production of eggs.

H. W. LeMESSURIER,
President.

STANLEY WHITE,
Secretary.

St. John's, Nfld., 9th January, 1922.

The Report of the Bell Island Poultry Association for the past year is also given as follows:

*REPORT OF BELL ISLAND POULTRY AND EXHIBITION
ASSOCIATION FOR 1921.*

Hon. Dr. Campbell,

Minister of Agriculture,—

I beg to present to you the Second Annual Report of the Bell Island Poultry and Exhibition Association.

At the commencement of the year the Association purchased seven pens of pure bred stock with the object of distributing a better class of poultry throughout the district. The pens were as follows: Three pens of Barred Plymouth Rock, two pens of Rhode Island Reds, one pen of White Rocks, and one pen of Buff Orpingtons. These pens were given in charge to certain members of the Association on condition that they would care for them, and sell the eggs from these birds for hatching purposes only before July 1st. It is to the introduction of this pure bred stock must be ascribed the chief part of the success of our second annual Exhibition in November last. This same idea of introducing new stock during the year of 1922 is again being worked out by a club of several members of the Association. Several importations of "new blood" will be made as soon as the hatching season draws near.

There was a scarcity of broody hens during the early part of the hatching season and as a result a considerable quantity of pure-bred stock was too immature to be put on exhibition at our Fall Show. One member of the Association, Mr. F. F. Jardine, operated an incubator but owing to some defect in the machine, and also to the machine being operated in a room with widely varying temperature, the hatches were not as successful as anticipated.

Two members of the Association, Messrs. Lawton and McLean, made some experiments in caponising, with the object of determining its usefulness locally. In all fifteen cockerels were operated upon, 7 pure-breds and 8 scrubs. The heaviest weight attained by any one of the capons was by a Barred Rock, eight and a quarter pounds at 8 months old. A Buff Orpington reached $7\frac{3}{4}$ pounds at same age. As the season was far advanced and the cockerels had grown too large for successful operation, the experiment is not to be regarded in any other light than that of an initial attempt. Further work on a larger scale will be carried on during 1922.

During the year the Association endeavoured to carry out a reading cycle of poultry literature by passing on poultry magazines from one member to another. The experiment was a failure, some members neglecting to pass along the magazines in the prescribed time, and as a consequence the scheme has been dropped.

On November 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th the Association held its second Exhibition in the C. L. B. Armoury. In addition to the poultry exhibits there were exhibits in vegetables, domestic science, domestic handicraft and school work. Altogether there were 550 exhibits, 189 being poultry. Over 1,300 persons visited the exhibition. Nearly \$250.00 was distributed in prizes and ribbons.

Marked enthusiasm has been aroused amongst the Barred Rock advocates by your donation of a silver cup for the largest number of winnings in that breed. At our Exhibition the successful winner of your Cup was Mr. J. B. Murphy.

The Association held its annual meeting on December 27th. The election of officers for 1922 resulted as follows:

President	Mr. J. B. Gilliat
1st Vice-President	Mr. J. B. Petrie
2nd Vice-President	Mr. J. H. Morley
Sec-Treas.	Mr. J. T. Lawton
Recorder	Mr. Thos. Dobbin

Included in the programme of work for 1922 are the following:

- Importation of New Stock.
- Formation of a Woman's Auxiliary.
- Egg Laying Contest.

The egg laying contest was organized for the purpose of gaining some information as to the efficiency of the Bell Island hen, and also to answer if possible the question whether the pure-bred hen or mongrel is the better layer. Notwithstanding the consensus of opinion amongst experienced poultrymen that the pure-breds are the better layers, there is a very large section of this community (I believe the majority) who assert that the Mongrel hen is the better layer; and until this question is decided satisfactorily there will be no enthusiasm in the introduction of pure-bred stock. The contest is

The above returns show that whilst the number of poultry kept is 18,892 less than 10 years ago the number of dozens of eggs produced was greater by 40,634 in 1921.

The poultry production for the whole Island as per Census Returns is shown on the tabulated statement showing production.

In the November Number of "Seasonable Hints" published by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Mr. Gus A. Langelier, Supt. Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, Quebec, in advocacy of the "Cold Poultry House" says:

"As it seemed impossible to keep water from freezing in the modern cold poultry house without closing it too tight, making it stuffy, damp and unhealthy for the fowls, it was decided to try snow for laying hens. The experiment was conducted during five seasons, from the beginning of November to the end of February each year. An average of twenty-three birds were in each pen and both received practically the same quantities of feed, one lot getting water all the time and the other snow from the moment it was available until the testing period was finished."

WHAT THE RESULTS WERE,—"After recording the feed eaten by each lot the revenue was arrived at by counting the eggs and also calculating the difference in weight of the birds which were placed on the scales, every year, both at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. For the average of all tests the pens receiving snow gained 11 per cent less than those getting water, but on the other hand, they laid 28 per cent better. With the valuations placed on meat and eggs, the profit from the birds receiving snow was, for the five seasons, exactly 12½ per cent higher than from the ones getting water."

The Cold Poultry House has become very popular throughout Canada. It gets its name from having the upper portion of the front open and being covered by wire netting and a drop screen of cotton.

**REPORT BY MR. A. J. BAYLY ON AN INSPECTION TOUR
MADE BY HIM TO THE WEST COAST DURING THE
SUMMER OF 1921.**

Honourable Alexander Campbell, F.R.C.S.,
Minister of Agriculture and Mines,

Sir,—

I have the honour to report to you some observations I made during my inspection tour to the West Coast during the past season:—

*Our Heritage: From
a Car Window*

When one goes out by rail from St. John's during harvest time and takes stock generally of the country he is charmed with the agricultural scenes presented in the Waterford Valley. The number and size of the hay stacks indicate a bountiful crop. The distant potato and root fields on the Topsail Road and those at Kilbride with the pasturing cattle unfold a tale representing energy and wealth and point out the value of a nearby market town as a means of disposing of farm produce. The scene sets one thinking that in all our numerous bays there must be very many Waterford Valleys yet undeveloped. In extent not unlimited areas, but quite sufficient in themselves to contain many such comfortable farms, the produce from which ought to be entirely sufficient to make importations of the sort unnecessary. The traveller has now arrived in the District of Harbour Main. As he goes on from Topsail to Manuels he wonders what is coming next agriculturally; then Kelligrews is reached. The aspect from the car window is not prepossessing by the time he arrives at Holyrood and Woodfords. Whatever good impressions he started out with have by now entirely vanished, yet it is not so very many years ago that this section of the country, including Harbour Main proper, was considered an agricultural one and it did really supply St. John's very largely with garden produce, as well as with beef, mutton, butter and eggs. The agricultural products from this district so long ago as 1893 were such that to encourage their further effort in this direction a very successful Agricultural Fair was held at Holyrood. In 1913 the

*Harbour Main
District*

Morris Government held a most interesting and successful exhibition at Harbour Main. It was opened by His Excellency Sir W. E. Davidson, the Governor, who in his opening speech spoke of the surprise the exhibits had given him.

I have taken the following returns showing the quantity of agricultural products grown in this District during the year just past from the census now being compiled. I have also shown the returns from former census for the years 1911, 1901, and 1894. Under the heading Production I shall again refer to these figures.

DISTRICT OF HARBOUR MAIN.
Agricultural Products.

Crops.	1921	1911	1901	1891	1884
Oats, bushels	285	108	752	934	181
Hay, tons	3,688	5,070	4,830	3,230	2,056
Potatoes, brls.	59,291½	53,209	68,446	67,827	40,569
Turnips, brls.	3,645	3,339	5,410	2,743	615
Other Root Crops	199	27	76	33	4,702 |
Cabbage, heads	547,645	759,134	1,246,090	253,540	inc. cab |
Horses	1,437	1,472	1,128	749	656
Milch Cows.....	1,274	1,022	688	577	2,180
Other Horned Cattle	683	1,262	1,515	1,435	1,836
Sheep	3,339	3,373	3,313	3,647	1,689
Swine	292	1,490	2,709	3,005	1,122
Goats	1,130	1,568	2,051	1,579	
Fowl	14,357	20,604	16,025	11,519	
Eggs	47,875½	63,473			
Cattle Killed....	992	502	404	106	
Sheep Killed	3,080	1,573	1,474	725	
Swine Killed	207	917	1,484	1,369	
Butter made, lbs.	23,519	32,547	49,030	28,629	10,150
Wool, lbs.	5,693	9,484	10,100	8,708	

Does not this show that it would be unfair to judge the country's agricultural possibilities from observation through a car window. Admittedly much of this district is boulder bestrewn and the early settlers who cleared it left behind them a lasting monument of their energy and industry.

<i>Trinity District</i>

We pass on to Whitbourne, in Trinity Bay District. Whitbourne came into existence shortly after the Reids' took over the Railway, when they established the machine shop there. Soon it was a prosperous inland town.

When the census for the past year was taken Whitbourne produced as shown in the column for 1921 below. Those for 1911 and 1901 are given for comparison.

Crop.	1921	1911	1901
Oats			
Hay, tons	70	115	30
Potatoes, brls.	962	1,034	1,144
Turnips, brls	972	500	421
Other Root Crops		45	31
Cabbage, heads	13,870	26,000	13,100
Horses	53	35	26
Milch Cows	34	31	48
Other Horned Cattle	4	17	23
Sheep	129	53	49
Swine	7	47	82
Goats	50	95	187
Fowl	555	887	905
Milk, gals.	11,540	9,570	
Cattle killed		12	16
Sheep killed	8	7	20
Swine killed	1	12	40
Butter, lbs.		220	772
Eggs, doz.	2,995	22,437	
Wool, lbs.	231	123	106

With the taking over of the Dry Dock by the Reids, the machine works were removed to St. John's. With its removal, Whitbourne practically became a deserted village. Sir Robert Bond's lovely country home and flourishing farm are situated at this point.

Blaketown, but a few miles away at Dildo Pond, is a prosperous settlement. It came into being in 1886 under the Thorburn Government when destitute families were taken from Spaniard's Bay and other Conception Bay fishing villages and transplanted. These people were fishermen of the poorest kind and knew little or nothing about the cultivation of the soil. The Government kept them going for a year or two. To-day the men go away to the fishery in summer time or work in the lumber woods. The women, for the most part, attend to the gardens, nearly every family now is in fairly good circumstances, as the appearance of their houses would indicate.

The agricultural products for Blaketown for the past year are shown under column 1921, also those for 1911 and 1901.

Crops.	1921	1911	1901
Oats			
Hay, tons	4	62	53
Potatoes, brls.	1,006	1,095	1,076
Turnips, brls.	41		6
Other Root Crops			
Cabbage, heads	7,960	20,500	11,000
Horses	36	28	12
Milch Cows	17	30	16
Other Horned Cattle	9	35	34
Sheep	110	79	104
Swine	1	4	15
Goats	72	25	28
Fowl	123	282	231
Milk, gals.	1	21	
Cattle killed	18	7	6
Sheep killed		21	105
Swine killed		3	7
Butter			
Eggs, doz.	882	913	980
Wool	283	157	372

Very little that is prepossessing of Trinity District is visible from the car window. Clarenville and Shoal Harbour and environment are not seen to advantage.

The agricultural returns of the District are as follows:—

Crops.	1921	1911	1901
Oats, bushels....	10½	9	95
Hay, tons	3,985¼	4,248	3,444
Potatoes, brls.	56,361½	56,695	62,894
Turnips, brls.	9,122½	7,602	6,765
Other Roots	359¼	261	282
Cabbage, heads	1,167,605	39,192	1,519,340
Fruit, gals.	1,528½	2,316	
Horses	2,097	1,312	665
Cows	1,363	1,545	1,083
Other Horned Cattle	609	763	1,462
Sheep	9,405	7,574	8,555
Swine	973	1,437	4,633
Goats	1,812	1,214	1,459
Poultry	22,578	23,764	15,490
Milk, produced, gals.	208,152	231,816	
Butter made, lbs.	39,311	52,700	52,926
Wool	23,190	25,195	24,563
Eggs, doz.	74,433½	85,644	
Cattle killed	518	290	418
Sheep killed	2,577	2,002	2,393
Swine killed	735	574	2,445

*Placentia and St.
Mary's District*

As observed from the car window the territory to the west from Trinity Bay compares favourably with the latter District. This district is essentially a fishing community favourably situated for that industry. The census returns for Placentia and St. Mary's are particularly interesting agriculturally as given below:

Crops.	1921	1911	1901
Barley, bushels			
Oats, bushels		74	290
Hay, tons	4,397	5,616	4,684
Potatoes, brls.	21,144	22,401	28,709
Turnips, brls.	3,967½	3,416	2,799
Other Roots	532⅛	369	655
Cabbage, heads	907,098	1,313,621	1,626,051
Fruit, gallons	2,738½	359	
Horses	1,123	1,019	717
Cows	2,020	2,239	1,592
Other Horned Cattle	588	1,399	2,219
Sheep	11,987	13,309	13,550
Swine	409	1,198	1,624
Goats	332	267	258
Poultry	14,973	19,210	17,571
Milk produced, gals.	327,359	385,983	
Butter mads., lbs.	86,427	93,263	65,324
Wool, lbs.	28,991	31,995	30,441
Eggs, doz.	61,990	65,260	
Cattle killed	371	145	243
Sheep killed	3,022	3,875	3,258
Swine killed	346	523	650

<i>Bonavista District</i>

Bonavista District is a fishing community. S. W. Arm, Clode Sound, Port Blandford, Terra Nova and Gambo are stations touching Bonavista Bay points. The total agricultural returns for this fishing community are interesting.

Crops.	1921	1911	1901
Oats, bushels	70	70	448
Barley, bush.			
Hay, tons	2,772½	3,047	2,606
Potatoes, brls.	77,892	57,328	59,589
Turnips, brls.	6,211¾	7,310	7,976
Other Roots	262¼	436	460
Cabbage, heads	695,198	1,307,733	970,771
Fruit, gallons	1,365	1,281	
Horses	1,036	590	303
Cows	1,273	1,283	786
Other Horned Cattle	382	575	1,001
Sheep	7,604	6,358	6,918
Swine	4,165	4,619	6,647
Goats	1,966	1,721	2,183
Poultry	17,641	21,409	12,624
Milk produced, gals.	92,397	121,616	
Butter made, lbs.	11,562	15,768	23,087
Wool, lbs.	25,883½	18,359	20,992
Eggs doz.	45,478	63,909	
Cattle killed	427	780	210
Sheep killed	1,781	1,434	1,705
Swine killed	2,742	1,632	3,270

Fogo District

Next comes Fogo District which also is a fishing community. There is also some very good land in the District.

Benton and Glenwood are in Fogo District.

The following are the Returns for this District:

	1921	1911	1901
Barley—bushels			
Oats—bushels			
Hay—tons	1,205½	1,247	968
Potatoes—brls.	16,085	13,768	14,675
Turnips—brls.	1,588½	1,572	1,830
Other Root Crops	298	145	98
Cabbage—heads	308,697	285,050	385,415
Fruit—gals.	226½	217	.....
Horses	477	322	206
Cows	492	569	363
Other Horned Cattle	160	249	384
Sheep	2,928	2,063	2,745
Pigs	1,392	577	1,770
Goats	699	567	785
Poultry	4,612	7,254	3,815
Milk produced—gals.	63,266	62,840	.....
Butter made—lbs.	9,912	12,410	10,293
Wool—lbs.	5,561¾	5,502	7,089
Eggs—doz.	14,530	23,501	.....
Cattle killed	359	148	186
Sheep killed	877	525	865
Pigs killed	1,222	186	889

Twillingate District

Notre Dame Junction and Norris' Arm are in Twillingate District. One man in New Bay raised 300 brls. potatoes and 18 tons of hay, and keeps 17 head of cattle.

Twillingate District has fish, mining and lumber interests and almost every family has its own garden.

Crops.	1921	1911	1901
Wheat			
Barley			
Oats, bushels	12	731	283
Hay, tons	2,848 7-20	3,235	2,538
Potatoes, barrels	49,032	38,751	45,642
Turnips, barrels	5,334	2,944	3,444
Other Root Crops.....	406 1-3	144	135
Cabbage, heads	533,423	598,631	871,880
Fruit, gals., Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries	9,059	799	
Horses	1,294	844	183
Cows	1,188	1,269	702
Other Horned Cattle	392	553	875
Sheep	8,840	7,935	7,993
Swine	4,195	3,459	6,718
Goats	2,576	2,555	3,725
Poultry	21,289	25,114	13,771
Milk, produced, gallons	154,864	238,964	
Butter, lbs.	27,079	46,114	38,063
Wool, lbs.	23,154½	21,633	23,721
Eggs	77,376	96,650	
Cattle killed	653	431	595
Sheep killed	2,755	2,157	2,486
Swine killed	2,297	1,254	3,631

From Norris' Arm we start to go across country touching at the Pulp Works at Bishop's Falls and Grand Falls, the lumbering centre, Badger Brook, and at Millertown Junction the connecting link of the A. N. D. Co.'s branch railway to Millertown on the Red Indian Lake.

St. George's District

Nothing is doing then until we reach Grand and Deer Lakes and the Humber of gigantic water power, shale, limestone and other possibilities. We reach the sea again at Humbermouth with slate quarries and herring fisheries.

We are now in St. George's District. At St. George's Pond, near Spruce Brook, we have seen excellent crops growing. At Harry's Brook, which Mr. C. A. White has made

famous for its hay and turnip growing possibilities, and near his residence at Stephenville the oats and potato crops were all that could be desired. At Stephenville Crossing we get off the train and take a motor trip to the Limestone Quarries through the kindness of Mr. House, the obliging manager. The limestone possibilities here are immense and the refuse, if still further reduced and delivered in St. John's at a low rate per ton, would be the means of revolutionizing farming on the whole East Coast. The broken lime rock used on the roads near the quarries would indicate that it had a value for this purpose too. The machinery at the plant and the wonderful loading facilities are immense. The quarries were shut down at the time of our visit, but four big shiploads of stone were prepared for shipment when required at North Sydney.

The approach to West Bay, Port au Port, is a choice bit of Terra Nova. At Port au Port a large deposit of shell marl (Carbonate of Lime) is available for immediate use upon the ground, this latter is the property of Mr. H. H. Haliburton. A butterine factory is in operation at Stephenville where milk from the cows in the neighbourhood is utilized. Greater farming possibilities are in store for this section.

We take the train again and note four saw mills between Stephenville and St. George's. At Black Duck Brook some new land clearing was in operation. At St. George's the need of drainage is apparent and the use of the crushed limestone from the quarries would be well worth while. At the Highlands there are possibilities undreamt of agriculturally. Mr. Paul Gale has been growing his own wheat for several years past and grinding it with a small (midget) hand mill purchased for him by this Department some years ago. Oats, potatoes and turnips were doing well and the hay crop was good. There is room for great development here. At Crabbe's there is need of a better division of the unoccupied land.

Farming possibilities at South Branch and on the way to the coal mines are excellent. Some heavy clearing is necessary there but the land is good.

At Little River the value of an object lesson was never more necessary. Good land has been cropped so long without being manured or the sod turned, or even re-seeded that, various farms have

almost ceased to produce. Such crops as are raised on a whole farm ought to be produced on a very few acres of land. An ideal place for a Demonstration Farm is here. The Demonstration Farm is the present need of the moment. The inspiration it would arouse would so influence people to greater effort that the whole District would be rejuvenated. Farms that have been lying practically dormant for years would catch the infection and shake themselves free of ennui and follow the example set up in their midst; whilst the introduction of better live stock is as necessary as general farm improvement.

Grand River with its available limestone ought to be able to increase its present production. A lime crushing machine installed here would very soon repay for the outlay involved.

St. George's District census returns showing agricultural production for 1901, 1911 and 1921:

Crops.	1921	1911	1901
Barley, bushels	98	67	33
Oats, bushels	4,509	4,009	4,023
Hay, tons	9,086½	8,446	7,129
Potatoes, barrels	35,390	29,465	24,358
Turnips, barrels	6,182	4,428	3,397
Other Roots	312½	326	196
Cabbage, heads	160,757	241,711	232,841
Fruit, gallons	4,212	1,216	
Horses	952	578	366
Cows	2,319	2,073	19,057
Other Horned Cattle	2,982	3,493	3,210
Sheep	12,109	9,682	8,160
Swine	665	727	1,055
Goats	110	121	17
Poultry	16,486	17,585	14,707
Milk produced, gals.	485,698	645,389	
Butter made, lbs.	108,098	122,188	126,078
Wool, lbs.	27,230½	20,419	17,865
Eggs, dozen	54,291	33,286	
Cattle killed	944	514	662
Sheep killed	4,294	2,756	2,738
Swine killed	548	307	494

I have adopted the plan of reproducing Census Returns showing the ability of these sections along the main line of railway to produce agriculturally. The figures show what has been doing during

the past two decades and our position to-day, and I do not think that by continuing this report I will have added one word to that unexpressed inference following closely its several pages.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT J. BAYLY,

31st December, 1921.

Secretary of Agriculture.

*Visiting Specialists
in Agriculture.*

I am very pleased to record the visits to this Colony during the past summer months of Mr. A. B. McDonald, B.S.A., of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Specialist in Live Stock, whose visit was undertaken in the interest of the Maritime Live Stock Breeders. We also had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies and Secretary of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, Toronto.

A motor drive to the suburbs gave the visitors an opportunity to see fields of Timothy, Red Top, varieties of Clover, Peas and Oats, Potatoes and other Root Crops which greatly pleased them, whilst the numerous thickly placed stacks of Hay in course of making gave ample opportunity of judging the yields of many fields; and the sight of the Pure Bred animals at the Live Stock Farm and the offspring from that stock as well as glimpses, in passing, of calves in pasture lots plainly showed the trained observers that the Pure Bred imported stock were being patronized by owners of cattle.

Acknowledgements

I wish here to record and gratefully acknowledge courtesies extended to us and for their reports and other literature received from time to time during the past year from the Principal and Staff of the College of Agriculture, Truro, N. S.; Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, N. B.; Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ontario; The Dominion Department of Agriculture and its various branches at Ottawa; The Canadian National Live Stock Association; The State of New York Department of Agriculture; The State of Massachusetts Department

of Agriculture; the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; and the British Ministry of Agriculture; also to Sir Edgar R. Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, London, for valued services rendered in procuring guaranteed varieties of immune to canker potatoes for seed purposes; and also the Department's thanks are due to H. W. LeMessurier, Esq., I.S.O., Deputy Minister of Customs, and to Arthur Mews, Esq., C.M.G., Deputy Colonial Secretary, for statistical information when required for departmental use.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

February, 1922.

Annual Report of the Newfoundland
Savings Bank for the Year ended
December 31st, 1921.

**Annual Report of the Newfoundland
Savings Bank for the Year ended
December 31st, 1921.**

SECURITIES

The Securities of the Bank have been examined and checked by the Auditor General, and have been found correct.

R. WATSON,
Cashier.

Approved by the Directors:

M. G. WINTER, Chairman.

R. A. SQUIRES.

GEORGE SHEA.

Annual Report of the Newfoundland Patriotic Fund

Annual Report of the Newfoundland Patriotic Fund for the Year ended December 31st, 1921.

RECEIPTS

To Balance forward	100.00
To Subscriptions	150.00
To Donations	200.00
To Interest	50.00
To Other	100.00
Total	600.00

Annual Report of the Newfoundland Patriotic Fund.

To His Excellency the Governor in Council.

May it please Your Excellency,—We have the honor to forward you, for submission to the Legislature, the Report on the work of the Newfoundland Patriotic Fund for the year 1921.

The operations of the Fund were conducted during the past year on similar lines to those of 1920, assistance being given in emergencies to veterans of the war or to their families and those of deceased members of the forces, and in aid of cases where the Pensions regulations did not apply.

In this way a sum of nearly eight thousand dollars was spent during the year, leaving a balance of \$10,754.27 available for further activities. This it is estimated will suffice for continuing the work for two or three years longer, according to the number and nature of the claims that may have to be met in the meantime, as with the gradual re-adjustment of the war veterans to civil life and the disposal of claims in other quarters, the call upon our money has been reduced considerably.

We record with regret the demise during the year of two of the most active and energetic of the members, Hon. W. B. Grieve and Hon. J. Browning. Both of these gentlemen, the late Mr. Grieve for some years, and the late Mr. Browning from the death of Mr. Grieve until his own demise—filled the position of Vice-Chairman, and in their conduct of that office, as well as in the general capacity of active members of the Executive Committee gave valuable and highly appreciated service towards the successful carrying out of the work in hand.

The financial position of the Fund as at the end of 1921 was as follows:

RECEIPTS

To Contributions	\$123,743.75	
“ Repayments-Nfld.	13,854.15	
“ “ British	1,803.36	
“ “ Canadian.. .. .	26,397.87	
“ “ Account R. N. Reserve	2,721.15	
“ Interest Royal Bank.. .. .	14,489.81	
	\$183,010.09	

DISBURSEMENTS

By Beneficiaries-Nfld...	\$141,464.64	
“ “ Canadian...	26,793.37	
“ “ British...	1,805.24	
“ Incidental expenditure...	2,192.57	
	<u> </u>	\$172,255.82
Balance ..		<u>\$ 10,754.27</u>

Number of grants issued to this date ..	1501
Number of families or individuals assisted ..	1106
Number of grants current at this date ..	27

M. G. WINTER, Vice-Chairman,
ERIC A. BOWRING, Hon. Treasurer.
P. T. McGRATH, Hon. Secretary.

Outport Nursing Committee Report
1920-1921

Outport Nursing Committee Report

The following is a brief summary of the working of the Outport Nursing Committee for the financial year ending 31st December 1921.

The actual operations of the Committee began with the appointment of Nurse Hutton early in July, 1920. It was not till October that two more Nurses from England had arrived for work in the island. Two more Nurses arrived in April last. Another Nurse was engaged in Newcastle (Miss Ross) and yet another (Miss Kettle) came over by some other arrangement with the Hospital Committee and was ultimately given work under the Committee at Hunt's Harbor.

In respect of one of the Nurses for Hunt's Arm have undertaken the whole expense; and the nurse at Hunt's Harbor was to be under special arrangements whereby only part of the expense falls upon the Committee.

Outport Nursing Committee Report 1920--1921

Grants from Government	\$2,000.00
Special grants per Lady Harris	1,000.00
Total receipts from fees and Nurse Smith (Hodge's Cove)	212.50
* Total receipts from fees and Nurse Casement (Rose Blanche)	402.25
Amount received from Government	1,000.00
Nurse Kettle's board	12.25
Amount received from Kettering Officer, Lancaster, donation from residents on the Nurse Kettle's work	25.00

* June quarter of Rose Blanche fell into next year.

The expenditure for the year amounted to \$3,212.77, as follows:

Salaries	\$1,875.00
Preliminary expenses including board on arrival	10.00
Medicines	65.00
Passages etc from England	200.00
Travelling within the Colony	50.00
Sanctaries surgery equipment, printing, etc)	20.00
Total	\$3,212.77

Note—The above excludes an amount of \$50.00 due by Joe Hunt's Arm.

Outport Nursing Committee Report

The following is a brief summary of the working of the Outport Nursing Committee for the financial year ending 30th June, 1921:

The actual operations of the Committee began with the appointment of Nurse Button early in July, 1920. It was not till October that two new Nurses from England had arrived for work in the Island. Two more Nurses arrived in April last. Another Nurse was engaged in Newfoundland (Miss Rose) and yet another (Miss Ruffle) came over by some misunderstanding with the Maple Leaf Committee and was ultimately given work under the Committee at Hant's Harbor.

In respect of one of the Nurses Joe Batt's Arm have undertaken the whole expense; and the nurse at Hant's Harbor was to be under special arrangements whereby only part of the expense falls upon the Committee.

The receipts for the year amounted to \$3,762.42, as follows:

Grants from Government	\$2,000.00
Special grants per Lady Harris	1,000.00
Total receipts from fees, etc., Nurse Smith (Hodge's Cove)	318.82
* Total receipts from fees, etc. Nurse Casement (Rose Blanche)	405.25
Amount received from Commissioner Public Charities on a/c Nurse Ruffle's board	18.35
Amount received from Relieving Officer, Placentia, donation from residents on a/c Nurse Ruffle's work	20.00
	\$3,762.42

* June quarter of Rose Blanche fell into next year.

The expenditure for the year amounted to \$3,243.77, as follows:

Salaries	\$1,837.50
Preliminary expenses including board on arrival	166.00
Medicines	863.26
Passages, etc. from England	266.58
Travelling within the Colony	59.35
Sundries (surgery equipment, printing, etc.)	51.08
	\$3,243.77

Note.—The above excludes an amount of \$30.21 due by Joe Batt's Arm.

It will be seen that a cash balance of \$518.65 goes on to the new financial year; but it must be remembered that this is due to special grants which are not a normal part of the Committee's funds.

(Sgd..) CONSTANCE M. HARRIS.

August, 1921.

Hon. R. A. Squires,
Colonial Secretary.

Newfoundland Road Commission
Account Dec. 31st, 1921.

Newfoundland Road Commission Account

REVENUE

\$1,500.00	St. John's City Council—Tax
4,500.00	St. John's West (Special Grant)
1,500.00	St. John's East (Special Grant)
1,000.00	Imperial Oil Co. (Special Grant)
2,000.00	A. N. D. Co. (Special Grant)
500.00	Interest on Loan—Portugal Cove Road
500.00	St. John's City Council—Tax
500.00	St. John's West (Special Grant)
500.00	St. John's East (Special Grant)
500.00	Imperial Oil Co. (Special Grant)
500.00	A. N. D. Co. (Special Grant)
500.00	Interest on Loan—Portugal Cove Road
500.00	St. John's City Council—Tax
500.00	St. John's West (Special Grant)
500.00	St. John's East (Special Grant)
500.00	Imperial Oil Co. (Special Grant)
500.00	A. N. D. Co. (Special Grant)
500.00	Interest on Loan—Portugal Cove Road

Newfoundland Road Commission Account Dec. 31st, 1921.

EXPENDITURE

\$1,500.00	St. John's City Council—Tax
4,500.00	St. John's West (Special Grant)
1,500.00	St. John's East (Special Grant)
1,000.00	Imperial Oil Co. (Special Grant)
2,000.00	A. N. D. Co. (Special Grant)
500.00	Interest on Loan—Portugal Cove Road
500.00	St. John's City Council—Tax
500.00	St. John's West (Special Grant)
500.00	St. John's East (Special Grant)
500.00	Imperial Oil Co. (Special Grant)
500.00	A. N. D. Co. (Special Grant)
500.00	Interest on Loan—Portugal Cove Road
500.00	St. John's City Council—Tax
500.00	St. John's West (Special Grant)
500.00	St. John's East (Special Grant)
500.00	Imperial Oil Co. (Special Grant)
500.00	A. N. D. Co. (Special Grant)
500.00	Interest on Loan—Portugal Cove Road

Nfld. Road Commission Account

REVENUE

St. John's City Council—Taxes	\$1500.00	
.. . . .	4500.00	
.. . . .	150.00	
.. . . .	1225.46	
St. John's West (Special Grant)	2000.00	
St. John's East (Special Grant)	2000.00	
Imperial Oil Co., Steel Casks returned	60.00	
A.N.D. Co., 1 Scraper	30.00	
Refund on labor—Portugal Cove Road	4.00	
Dr. Jones—Motor Tax	26.25	
J. J Duff—Motor Tax	27.00	
C. & A. Dawe—Motor Tax	36.00	
Reid Nfld. Co.—1 horse	160.00	
Government Grant	10,000.00	
	\$21,718.71	

EXPENDITURE

Topsail Road	15,107.76	
Portugal Cove Road	6,459.74	
Petty Harbor Road	1,567.33	
Torbay Road	212.25	
Old Broad Cove Road	54.00	
Harbor Grace—Carbonear	200.00	
General Expenses	602.04	
Freights	1,097.22	
Machinery and Tools	4,694.30	
	\$29,994.64	
Revenue	\$21,718.71	
Credit at Bank, end of 1920	2,205.74	
	\$23,924.45	
Overdraft		\$6,070.19
Estimated Taxes not collected:		
St. John's	\$3,000.00	
Outports	1,800.00	
	\$4,800.00	

Report of Superintendent of the Poor Asylum

Report of Superintendent of the Poor Asylum, Year 1921

Church of England	11
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St. John's	15
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St. John's	98
St. John's	99
St. John's	100

Report of Superintendent of the Poor Asylum

St. John's, Nfld.,

January 13th, 1922.

W. B. Jennings, Esq.,
Minister Public Works,
City.

Sir,—For the information of the House of Assembly I beg to submit my Annual Report of this Institution for the year ending December 31st, 1921.

Number cared for during the year (Female)	67	
do. do. do. do. (Male)	95	
	—	162

Jan. 1, 1921	In the Institution—Females	54	
	Admitted	13	
		—	67
	Deaths	6	
	Sent to Insane Asylum	3	
	Sent to Industrial Home	1	
	Sent to Friend	1	
		—	11
		—	56

Church of England	Roman Catholic	Methodist
21	32	14

Blind—2	Bed-layers—4	Insane—2	Tuberculosis—2
---------	--------------	----------	----------------

St. John's—16

Outports—40

Jan. 1, 1921	In the Institution—Males	69	
	Admitted	26	
		—	95
	Deaths	10	
	Sent to Insane Asylum	3	
	Sent to Friends	3	
	Discharged	3	
		—	19
		—	76

Church of England 26	Roman Catholic 49	Methodist 20
Blind—3	Bed-layers—4	Insane—3
St. John's—42	Outports—34	Tuberculosis—2

Under the present conditions it is impossible to have things very much cleaner than it is with the class of people we have under our charge; we could say much if we liked, but I do say that the Staff give the best under the conditions we are obliged to work under, I think it must be clear that we are under-staffed.

During the past year owing to our Supply Grant being cut down five thousand dollars we have been obliged to go slow and just about keep things going. During 1920-21 nothing whatever has been done to the building, external or internal. I think anyone coming into the building cannot but notice that the ceiling and walls need a brightening up to make the place wholesome not alone for people to die in but also for those who have to live in. I hope this will be attended to the coming season.

This year we have many pressing needs outside, a bridge across the river and wall facing the river; fencing and gates at front, and the building itself badly needs painting. Owing, I believe, to the expectations of a new building to be erected this one has been allowed to go to almost utter ruin. I again recommend a set of rules for the governing of this Institution.

Hoping that this Report will have effect and that something will be done.

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

A. W. MILLER,
Superintendent.

Report of Permanent Marine Disasters Fund for Year ended Dec. 31st, 1921.

Report of Permanent Marine Disasters Fund for Year 1921

During the year six (6) meetings of the Committee have been held.

Thirty (30) Applications for the \$100 Grant under the Marine Disasters Act, 1913, were received and considered.

Of this number twenty-nine (29) were approved.

Under these Claims the dependants of the deceased men numbered 92 in all, as follows:

Widows..	19
Children under 15 years..	45
Mothers	6
Brothers and Sisters under 15..	14
	92

The Committee, during the past year, have received applications for assistance from several who had already received the \$100 Grant, and they have, during that period placed nine (9) new families on the Fund.

These families varied in number from, in one case, a widow with nine children to, in another case, just one orphan child only.

The total number of beneficiaries now in receipt of Grants is 126 made up, as follows:

Widows	26
Mothers..	3
Sons under 15 years..	53
Daughters under 15 years	44
	126

To these 126 persons payments have been made during the past year amounting to \$3,697.50.

The balance to the credit of the Fund is now \$92,409.60.

Appended is an audited statement of the Accounts of the Fund for the past year.

J. ALEX. ROBINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

IN ACCOUNT WITH HON. TREASURER.

1921.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance from 1920		\$13,188.47
“ Bequest from late Mrs. Canning	100.00	
“ Interest on Victory Bonds	\$ 687.50	
“ Premium on above	109.99	
“ Interest on Deposit Bank of Montreal	730.75	
“ Interest United Kingdom Bonds	1,521.20	
“ Bank Interest from M. D. Fund Deposit	147.93	
“ Annual and Special Donations	1,429.19	
“ Interest United Kingdom Bonds	1,505.77	
“ Bequest from late Arch. Macpherson, Esq.	1,000.00	
“ Refunds	122.50	7,354.83
		<hr/>
		\$20,543.30
		<hr/>

PAYMENTS.

By Salary paid Deputy Secretary-Treasurer, 1920	\$ 112.50	
“ Salary paid Deputy Secretary-Treasurer, 1921	300.00	
“ Printing and Stationery, 1920 and 1921	22.70	
“ Postage Stamps	1.00	
“ Eastern Trust Co., Deposit Receipt	1,000.00	
“ Sundry Grants	3,697.50	\$ 5,133.70
“ Balance on hand		15,409.60
		<hr/>
		\$20,543.30
		<hr/>

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

LIABILITIES.

Balanace at credit of fund	\$92,409.60
	<hr/>
	\$92,409.60

ASSETS.

U. K. Bonds, 1937	\$50,000.00
Nfld. Victory Bonds	25,000.00
British War Bonds (apprx)	1,000.00
Eastern Trust Company	1,000.00
Balance at Bank	15,409.60
	<hr/>
	\$92,409.60

R. WATSON,
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

W. L. DONNELLY,

A. A. G.

Fiscal Statements for the Year ended June 30th, 1921.

Examined by me and found correct.
R. C. BERRYMAN,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Statement Public Debt</i>
Loan at 3 per cent	\$1,581,666.66
Loan at 3½ per cent.	18,905,546.65
Loan at 4 per cent.	9,003,154.29
Loan at 5½ per cent.	6,000,000.00
Loan at 6½ per cent.	7,543,400.00
Loan at 6½ per cent.	6,000,000.00

\$49,033,767.60

Examined by me and found correct,
F. C. BERTEAU,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

to June 30th, 1921.

Cr.

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	
60-3	" "	6-4		.. . . .	351,373.33	
1	Ed. VII. Cap.	6		.. . . .	2,263,000.00	
5	" "	2		.. . . .	1,900,433.33	
10	" "	37		.. . . .	3,893,333.33	
2	Geo. V. Cap.	18		.. . . .	1,946,666.66	
			at 3½ per cent			18,905,546.65
46	Vic. Cap.	7		.. . . .	2,500.00	
49	" "	15		.. . . .	2,200.00	
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		.. . . .	2,990.00	
52	" "	5		.. . . .	408,000.00	
56	" "	1		.. . . .	21,000.50	
56	" "	4		.. . . .	8,000.00	
58	" "	13		.. . . .	2,676,666.66	
59	" "	15		.. . . .	4,000.00	
59	" "	25		.. . . .	21,189.88	
60	" "	2		.. . . .	973,333.33	
61	" "	10		.. . . .	4,419.92	
61-2-3	" "	33		.. . . .	17,654.00	
1	Ed. VII. Cap.	18		.. . . .	1,200.00	
5	" "	1		.. . . .	2,876,250.00	
9	" "	3		.. . . .	380,000.00	
10	" "	7		.. . . .	90,000.00	
1	Geo. V. Cap.	32		.. . . .	384,750.00	
			at 4 per cent.			9,003,154.29
Loan Act 1918	at 6½ per cent.	.. . . .				7,543,400.00
Loan Act 1919	at 5½ per cent.	.. . . .				6,000,000.00
Loan Act 1921	at 6½ per cent.	.. . . .				6,000,000.00
						\$49,033,767.60

NOTE.—Operating Sinking Fund

Amt. of Loan under Act 38 Vic. Cap. 13 cancelled	\$990,079.16	
Amount invested in British Treasury Bonds, etc.	200,672.12	1,190,751.28
Harbor Grace Water Co. Stock		13,700.00
Municipal Council Stock		1,433,394.32

H. J. BROWNRIGG, Minister of Finance and Customs.

of Newfoundland for Year ending 30th June, 1921.

Cr.

Head	I. Interest on Public Debt	\$2,012,791.99	
	II. Civil Government	1,111,999.03	
	III. Pensions	39,494.37	
	IV. Administration of Justice	411,512.72	
	V. Legislation	106,079.86	
	VI. Education	834,917.55	
	VII. Public Charities	1,146,556.86	
	VIII. Lighthouses	303,379.71	
	IX. Agriculture and Mines	157,606.53	
	X. Marine and Fisheries	482,032.61	
	XI. Roads, Bridges and Ferries	358,729.59	
	XII. Postal and Telegraph Dept.	1,839,428.25	
	XIII. Customs Department	674,651.00	
	XIV. General Contingencies	102,485.67	
	XV. Elections	5,979.28	
	XVI. Militia	302,999.99	
	XVII. Board of Pensions Commission	572,885.65	
		<hr/>	\$10,463,530.66
	Audit Act Section 33b		485,523.09
			<hr/>
			\$10,949,053.75
	Loan Acts 1919-20	93,144.70	
	Surplus Trust Expenditure	36,136.73	
		<hr/>	129,281.43
			<hr/>
			\$11,078,335.18
			<hr/>

H. J. BROWNRIGG,

Minister of Finance and Customs.

Dr. *Balance Sheet of Treasury Account*

Bank of Montreal General Account	\$ 8,981.20
Bank of Montreal	2,975,632.86
Exchequer Acct., 1920	2,511,013.89
Temporary Loan, Imperial Government	1,946,666.66
Harbor Grace Stock Account	13,700.00
Municipal Council, Guaranteed Loan	1,433,394.32
Public Debt, Sundry Acts.	49,033,767.60
	\$57,923,156.53

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

*for the Year ended 30th June, 1921.**Cr.*

Loan Act, 1st Geo. V. Cap. 32	\$ 8,236.37	
Debenture Conversion Account	113.41	
Death Duties	631.41	
	<hr/>	\$ 8,981.20
War Loan	\$ 145,413.57	
Note Reserve Account	130,067.26	
Loan Act 61 Vic. Cap. 10	10,000.00	
Surplus Trust	2,690,152.03	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,975,632.86
Bank of Montreal		2,511,013.89
Imperial Government Temporary Loan		1,946,666.66
Stock Account, Harbor Grace		13,700.00
Guaranteed Loan, Municipal Council		1,433,394.32
Sundry Acts, Public Debt		49,033,767.60
		<hr/>
		\$57,923,156.53

H. J. BROWNRIGG,
Minister of Finance and Customs.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Surplus Trust</i>
1920.	
July 2nd. To Balance from 1919-1920.....	\$1,791,811.46
1921	
March To Cheque from St. John's Gas Co. for advance	\$17,232.02
Interest thereon	170.80
	17,402.80
Apr. 18th. To F. P. U. Trading Co.	4,400.00
May 30th. To Food Control Board	184,250.00
May 6th. To Railway Commissioners	250,000.00
	\$2,247,864.26
Transfer from Exchequer Account, 1919- 1920	1,350,555.91
Cheque Account Salt ex. S.S. Tuckahoe.	18,667.25

\$3,617,087.42

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

Account 1920-1921.

Cr.

1920					
July	16	By cheque to Nfld. Teacher Association	\$3,000.00		
	"	" " J. B. Patten, acct. Purchase			
		of Steamers	160,200.00		
July	26	" " Salt Cargo, s.s. Tuckahoe ..	58,507.09		
	28	" " J. B. Patten, acct. Purchase			
		of Steamers	10,014.95		
Aug.	5	" " Salt Cargo, s.s. Tuckahoe ..	3,075.92		
	30	" " Shipping Department for			
		Repairs to s.s. Portia			
		and others	51,633.37		
Sept.	6	" " J. B. Patten, acct. Purchase			
		of Steamers	14,108.41		
	20	" " Insurance on Steamers	6,267.12		
	21	" " J. B. Patten, acct. Expenses	230.49		
Oct.	13	" " Job. Bros. & Co. acct. Salt ..	4,579.84		
Nov.	4	" " Food Control Board	184,250.00		
	13	" " St. John's Gas. Co. for Coal	6,668.83		
	18	" " Railway Commission	250,000.00		
	19	" " Job Bros. & Co. for Aircraft	12,917.82		
	25	" " Minister of Shipping	25,434.30		
	30	" " St. John's Gaslight Co. for			
		Coal	6,086.44		
Dec.	9	" " St. John's Gaslight Co. for			
		" " For Surplus Trust Expenditure	36,136.73		
		Coal	4,476.75		
1921					
Mar.	9	" " St. John's Gas Co. for Coal			
		Ex. s.s. Venus	32,000.00		
	15	" " Dept. of Shipping for Re-			
		pairs to Steamers	57,347.33		
		" " For Surplus Trust Ex-			
		penditure	36,136.73		
		Balance		\$ 926,935.39	
				2,690,152.03	
				<u>\$3,617,087.42</u>	

H. J. BROWNRIGG,

Minister of Finance and Customs.

Dr.

Death Duties

June 30—To amount received for Death Duties
for the year ending 30th June, 1921 \$49,534.40

\$49,534.40

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

*Account 1920-1921**Cr.*

By cheques in favor of the following for Refunds, and Expenses:

Evening Herald Printing Certificates	\$10.00	
Clift & Pinsent, Refund to Clarke's Estate ...	7.86	
L. Curtis, Refund to Ford's Estate	29.31	
Clift & Pinsent, Refund to Osmond's Estate ..	149.54	
Wood & Kelly, Refund to Dawe's Estate	1,433.81	
S. J. Foote, Fees	955.00	
Geo. J. Adams, Fees	25.00	
S. J. Foote, Fees	1,040.00	
Transfer to Exchequer Acct. 1920-21	45,252.46	
	<hr/>	\$48,902.98
Balance to Cr. of Death Duties Account		\$631.42
		<hr/>
		\$49,534.40
		<hr/>

H. J. BROWNRIGG,

Minister of Finance and Customs.

Report of Department of Marine and Fisheries for Year 1921

Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for Year 1921

Report of Department of Marine and Fisheries for Year 1921

Department of Marine and Fisheries,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

15th January, 1922.

*To His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Dominion of New-
foundland and its Dependencies.*

May it Please Your Excellency,—

In compliance with the provisions of Section 4, of the "Marine and Fisheries Act, 1898," I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Legislature of Newfoundland, the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the past year 1921.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. F. COAKER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.**St. John's, Newfoundland.*

Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. W. F. Coaker
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries	A. C. Goodridge
Secretary to Minister of Marine and Fisheries	T. E. Clouter
Secretary Fisheries Board	T. E. Clouter
Commissioner of Fisheries	J. H. Dee
Superintendent Lighthouse Service	W. P. Rogerson
Inspector of Boilers and Assistant Examiner of Engineers	A. Ledingham
Examiner of Engineers and Assistant Inspector of Boilers	J. Forbes
Surveyor of Local Shipping	D. MacFarlane
Examiner Masters and Mates and Harbour Master	Edward English, jr.

FISHERIES BOARD.

Hon. W. F. Coaker, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, (ex officio)
Chairman.

Hon. W. W. Halfyard, Hon. W. F. Penney, W. B. Jennings, Esq., M. H.A.; R. Hibbs, Esq., M.H.A.; J. H. Scammell, Esq., M.H.A.; W. H. Cave, Esq., M.H.A.; F. Archibald, Esq., M.H.A.; A. McDougall, Esq.; Chairman Amalgamated Fishermen, St. John's; Harvey Small, Esq., M.H.A.; Captain Eli Dawe, J. Cheeseman, Esq., M.H.A.; Joseph Sellars, Esq.

usual, but the returns generally were not nearly as good as those of the previous year.

The trap voyage for cod was comparatively a failure owing to the unprecedented presence of haddock, in some cases 75 per cent of the fish trapped being haddock.

The prospective low price for cod and the proportionate lower returns for haddock together with the high cost of production had the effect that with very few exceptions the fishermen did not cure and make the haddock.

Hook and line and trawling gave poor returns until August when matters improved.

The supply of bait was plentiful during the season.

The past year on these Coasts was exceptionally good for the purposes of curing and making fish with consequent improvement showing in the finished product.

The Lobster Fishery on these Coasts was continued as usual by all who had or could obtain the supplies and outfit necessary. The returns for the regular season were good, the average catch in these districts with half the usual outfit being fifty per cent higher.

The catch on the shore from Cape Race to Cape St. Francis was, on the whole, equal to the average.

Conception Bay had a poor season from the shore, and although the Labrador men secured fair voyages, the high cost of outfit and the low prices realized for their catch made their venture unremunerative.

From there north the shore catch was below the average. Green Bay did well with the herring during the fall of 1921, but although the fish were plentiful the numbers engaged were greatly reduced, and the distribution of the proceeds has not been as general as might have been desired.

The returns from the Labrador Coasts showed an increase in the quantity caught but the remarks about the Conception Bay planters apply generally to all engaged thereon.

The catch for 1921 was an average one, and at the beginning of the commercial year nominally about 100,000 quintals remained on hand in Newfoundland for realization.

The prices received in the home market reached \$7.50 for shore and \$5.00 for Labrador.

Realization has this year been attended by unusual difficulties.

The fluctuations of exchange have had a very serious effect in every market. In every country the aftermath of the Great War has left its trail. The decreased purchasing power of the nations, heavy and increased taxations, competition compelled by motives similar to those governing our own, social unrest with accompanying disorders, strikes and their evils on the one hand taken together with large steamer shipments, anxiety to realize and consequent congestion of cargoes, high cost of production and taxes on our side have all made the time of realization a most anxious one for Newfoundland.

It is true that an unusually large quantity has been sent away but the last few months of the year have seen railway strikes and stevedore troubles, loss of consumption, an extraordinarily low demand for the Christmas season, and a shortage of sales in Spain all of which point to reduced returns on account sales.

At the end of the fiscal year the Trade Commissioners which had been appointed by the Government to the various foreign markets in the interests of the trade were recalled.

While the appointment of these Commissioners was directly due to the policy of the Fish Regulations and Control, it has been generally conceded for many years that such Commissioners were not only desirable but necessary.

.. The withdrawal of these agents after a short period is a retrograde policy, and coming as it did at probably one of the most critical periods in the history of our foreign commerce, one which is much to be regretted by those chiefly concerned.

In order to cope with the propaganda and methods which have been so consistently pursued by our competitors the re-appointment of Newfoundland Trade Agents or Commissioners either directly or indirectly is only a question of time and arrangement.

During the short time that the Commissioners were employed all their energies were devoted to the receiving, handling, disposal and management of fish cargoes and sales, in addition to which they had to contend with local conditions, arbitrations, questions of exchange and to many other necessary details controversial and otherwise.

They were consequently unable to devote any attention to the other subjects of trade and commerce.

One of the chief advantages of our competitors trading with the same foreign markets, side by side with Newfoundland, is their ability to purchase

in these markets the products of the country concerned in wholesale lots or cargoes, thus benefiting the consumers in the home land and tending always to reciprocity between the respective countries.

Newfoundland consumes each year many cargoes of the products of these countries, but so far has been content to purchase either through the United Kingdom or the United States of America. By so doing it loses any profits which may be possible on exchanges, pays enormous Dockage, Portage, Storage, Cartage, Brokerage, Insurance and Commission charges and additional transshipment and freight costs.

In the course of time direct dealings are possible.

On the other hand when questions of reciprocity arise between Newfoundland and these countries it is difficult to put forward any case in her favour.

I know from experience how difficult it is to convince a Minister or Official that Newfoundland is a regular purchaser of the products of his country, when the figures and statistics of his bureau give only the United Kingdom or the United States Ports as final destinations and Newfoundland does not figure in any way.

Development on these lines is naturally the duty of Commissioners and their efforts combined with a regular system of distribution in Newfoundland would soon demonstrate their value.

Quite recently a preferential tariff concerning one of our competitors in the Mediterranean has been altered, but Newfoundland had no Official Representative in that country to keep us posted and advised as the matter progressed, or to submit any proposals on our behalf to the Government concerned.

Commercially speaking, at the present writing, there is no official representative who is entirely free from private or business connections to attend to and look after the interests of shippers throughout the Mediterranean and all transactions are necessarily left in the hands of parties who are directly interested in the nett proceeds and who may possibly allow themselves to be governed by the condition of the market and not by the terms of sale.

This is felt by the larger exporters who are in a position to employ supercargoes if necessary. How much more, therefore, do the above condition affect the smaller shippers who cannot.

Previous to the recall of the Commissioners the Regulations made under the Codfish Exportation Act were rescinded.

It is, however, still clearly demonstrated that a regular and proper standardization of our Export Fish is essential and must in some way be worked out and enforced in the interests of both shippers and receivers.

It is also highly important, in order to prevent congestion of cargoes, that some system under which the sailings could be regulated and timed, should have the most careful consideration with a view to the prevention of the recurrence of recent and costly experiences.

The following figures give a comparative statement of the total exports of codfish for the fiscal years ending 30th June annually:

Year	Quintals	Value
1910	1,502,269	7,307,778 .
1911	1,182,720	6,544,604
1912	1,388,178	8,001,703
1913	1,408,582	7,987,389
1914	1,247,314	8,071,889
1915	1,094,242	7,332,287
1916	1,421,372	10,394,041
1917	1,568,020	12,876,847
1918	1,821,206	18,829,560
1919	1,681,770	24,316,830
1920	1,788,015	22,671,625
1921	1,363,782	13,334,954

The figures hereunder show the distribution of the above for each.

Portugal.

1910	321,296	Quintals
1911	258,523	"
1912	206,206	"
1913	203,989	"
1914	153,023	"
1915	151,580	"
1916	365,074	"
1917	365,074	"
1918	451,224	"
1919	559,649	"
1920	619,824	"
1921	378,097	"

Some four millions of dollars may be added for home consumption and for the purposes of the fisheries.

The total value of all exports from Newfoundland is \$22,441,267. Fishery products account for \$15,943,490.

Codfish represents \$13,334,954, and oil products \$808,602.

The export of pickled fish amounted to 30,445 qtls., valued at \$160,497, as compared with 99,109 qtls. in the previous year.

Returns Showing Number of Vessels Fitted out in Newfoundland in the Year 1921 for the Bank Fishery.

PORT CLEARED FROM	No.	Tonnage	Crews	Dry Fish Qtls.
Ramea..	3	156	36	890
Stone's Cove..	3	240	63	9,100
St. Jacques	1	79	23	4,200
Salmonier..	4	136	29	2,050
Marystown..	8	273	64	3,970
Harbour Breton..	3	272	68	10,430
Burin..	2	185	42	7,340
Grand Bank	12	1,090	255	37,400
Belleoram	4	357	94	15,411
Bay L'Argent	1	86	23	3,670 $\frac{1}{8}$
	41	2,874	697	94,461 $\frac{1}{8}$

Average catch per vessel	2,304	Qtls.
Average catch per man	135	"
1920	95,484	Qtls.
1921	94,461 $\frac{1}{8}$	"

1,023 $\frac{1}{8}$

OILS.

COD OIL:—2,936 Tuns valued at \$474,364.

REFINED COD OIL:—45,956 Gallons, in value \$79,982.

SEAL OIL:—1,487 Tuns amounting to \$248,442.

WHALE OIL:—34 Tuns totalling \$5,852 were exported.

The Annual Competition for the manufacture of Refined Oil was held. The results which were satisfactory, were again judged by Mr. D. James Davies, Government Analyst, to whom our thanks are due.

LOBSTER FISHERY.

There were 1,127 Licenses issued for Lobster Packers. The regular season gave 6,891 cases of which Placentia Bay packed 1,931 cases; St. George's 1,831; and St. Barbe 1,556.

The extension of the season resulted in 1,581 additional cases, making a grand total of 8,410 cases. Placentia Bay packing 649 cases, and St. George's and St. Barbe 382 and 226 respectively. The average price locally was \$20.00 per case.

SALMON.

The number of Licensed Packers was 139.

The pack of tinned Salmon resulted in 711 cases, practically all of which went into home consumption. More than half this amount was packed in Fortune Bay.

Pickled Salmon amounting to 3,113 tierces valued at \$85,503 were exported in comparison with 1,967 tierces last year.

596,520 lbs. Fresh Salmon in value \$91,964, were sent away as compared with 222,335 lbs. the year before.

The reason for this increase is given in another part of this report.

HERRING.

During the past fiscal year 9,400 brls. of Herring were shipped in bulk. Of these 2,767 brls. were exported to Canada and 6,633 brls. to the United States.

Of Frozen Herring 12,465 brls. were sent away, 2,090 to Canada and 10,366 to the United States.

Pickled Herring exported amounted to 78,232 brls. Canada taking 30,415 brls., the United States 36,400 brls., British West Indies 9,228 brls., and the balance going to the United Kingdom and the French West Indies.

Of the Pickled Herring the Scotch Cure Pack accounted for 32,782 brls.

For the season 180 Licenses to pack Scotch Cure were issued.

The total value of the Industry was \$725,380.

Owing to the losses sustained in the preceding year, the outfit was generally smaller and consequently the distribution of the returns locally was much restricted.

Up to the present nothing has been done towards providing better accommodation at St. John's for inspection, repacking and storage of herring en route as recommended in my report two years ago.

The Department's officials are greatly handicapped in carrying out their necessary work and loss of time and expense is incurred by the Trade.

I again beg to draw your attention to the necessity of having a suitable store for these purposes. A small fee to cover costs would be willingly paid by the shippers interested, and any deficit which might be charged to the Department would be more than returned to the Colony, by the better condition of packages and their contents when received at their destinations.

In July, acting under instructions from you, Mr. Howlett, one of our Herring Inspectors, was sent to Halifax in order to look after some shipments of split herring which had been sent there, and which were alleged to be not in compliance with the grading required by the Canadian Inspection Act.

Mr. Howlett's Report has been received by you but up to the present it has not been issued to the trade.

Certain alterations have been made recently in the Canadian Regulations, particularly in those governing grading, sizes and packages.

This Department has issued to all packers and coopers a circular giving the measurements and requirements of a Standardized Herring Barrel and these correspond with the Canadian Standard.

The Canadian Regulations have been published locally for the information and guidance of all intending shippers to Canadian ports.

As however the standards for size and grading required by the Canadian Regulations are lower than those of the Newfoundland Rules, it is re-

commended that a conference between the Newfoundland Board and the Canadian authorities be held as soon as possible, in order that a uniform system governing Newfoundland Herring entering Canada may be arrived at in the interests of all concerned.

One June 23rd, 1921, the first meeting of the Permanent International Board which is responsible for the Scientific Investigation of the Deep Sea Fisheries, adjacent to both coasts of the North American Continent was held at Montreal.

.. Mr. D. James Davies, the Government Analyst, attended as representative for Newfoundland and his Report has already been received by you.

It is humiliating that Mr. Davies representing the oldest fisheries in the New World, was not possessed of any information of a scientific or hydrographic nature, which could advance or even assist the deliberations of that Board in any way, and that all the recommendations concerning these matters which have been put forward during the past ten years have been ignored.

It is hoped that Newfoundland will now be more in evidence generally as far as the main fishery problems are concerned, and particularly with regard to the following and consequent commercial development of the Herring Fisheries, the possibilities for which large on the American Continent are likely to be immense in Northern Europe at any time in the near future.

Arrangements are now being made for casting bottles adrift for the determination of Ocean Currents.

The next meeting takes place in 1922 and in accordance with the desire of the Board that Newfoundland should carry out independent investigations if even on a small scale, it is desirable that early action be permitted.

Under retrenchment all Coast Fishery and Inland Game Board Wardens were discharged with results which were noticeably bad in both services.

The amount granted for the former was at any time far too small for the requirements of such important and necessary supervision, but small as the individual payments were the returns were good.

The presence of an official in the various sections had a deterrent effect on illegal methods and the withdrawal of these officials has caused greater injury to the coast fisheries than the amount supposedly saved.

While the control of the Inland Game Board wardens did not come under this Department, their efforts were greatly appreciated and the deep sea salmon fisheries were benefitted in a very marked degree by the keeping

open of the rivers and approaches to the spawning grounds, and by the regular return of the salmon and the increased value of deep sea salmon fishing, quite irrespective of the sportmen's returns and ideals.

The past season showed an increase in Salmon Fishery Returns, largely due to wanton destruction by illegal netting, poaching and wholesale barring of rivers.

The driving away of disgusted tourists and the beginning of future loss to the fishermen who should have been protected against themselves, as well as the incipient loss to the Island of its reputation as a Sportsman's Paradise, may be attributed to the false economy which abolished these Wardens.

The foreign going fleet of the Newfoundland trade has during 1921 been sadly depleted by loss.

Over 40 of these vessels employed in or overseas trade have been lost and the loss of life accompanying these disasters has been more than usually severe.

The present outlook for shipping does not indicate that these ships will be replaced, either by building or by purchase, for some considerable time.

In the local coasting and fishing fleet over 40 sail have gone under, the greater part of which succumbed to the several storms which have ravaged our coasts during the latter part of the year.

The Government has increased the bounty for schooners built on those not exceeding 50 tons, the keels of which are laid after 15th October, 1921, and which are complete and ready for sea on or before June 30th, 1922, in accordance with the conditions required by Schedules B and C of the present Bounty Act.

While to some extent this may be regarded as an encouragement for schooner building and as an assistance to providing labour, it is a direct help towards inaugurating and encouraging the class of boat which is most profitable and suitable for properly prosecuting the fishery on modern and economical lines.

Our fishermen have been too long accustomed to carry on their voyage in large schooners with costly traps and skiffs and with no trawling gear.

This was possibly justified under normal conditions, but now that high costs of production are faced by low rates for products, it stands to reason that the former must be cut down.

All other fishing countries have realized this fact long before the War and the same course must sooner or later be followed in Newfoundland, and the sooner the better.

The Labrador fisheries could best be carried on in 30 to 50 ton motor boats, using traps as an adjunct to their trawling until they are worn out, and similarly all the shore fisheries could be greatly augmented by deep sea trawling, until eventually costly traps would disappear and better voyages with better fish result.

Immense damage was done to marine works generally as the result of the very severe gales and seas which ravaged our coasts during the last quarter of 1921. Special grants are being made as far as possible in order to replace the losses.

Fishermen everywhere, exclusive of schooners and boats, have suffered exceptionally, and in many cases property which has successfully withstood both wind and sea for half a century has been swept away.

The light house service has been greatly damaged, owing to the necessarily exposed places in which its buildings and stations are erected.

From time to time reports as they have arrived have been forwarded to you, and a detailed statement is now attached.

METEOROLOGICAL.

This service was continued during the year with its usual regularity and success.

MARCONI.

The stations on our coast were operated efficiently and their usefulness to the interests of trade and shipping is yearly increasing and appreciated.

DREDGING.

The dredger "Priestman" and its work was transferred to the Department of Shipping at the beginning of the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. GOODRIDGE,

Deputy Minister.

REPORT OF CODFISH, SEAL OIL, FURS, ETC., FROM LABRADOR FOR SEASON 1921.

Date	Vessels.	Shippers.	Ports Cleared For	Ports Cleared From	Qtls.	Value
August 23.....	Florence E.	Job Bros. & Co., Ltd	Spain	Blanc Sablon....	1,448	\$ 6,516
Sept. 9.....	S. S. Svanholm	Baine Johnston & Co.	Spain	Battle Harbor....	12,334	55,503
" 13.....	S. S. Terneskar	Munn & Co.	Gibraltar	Shoal Bay Islds....	10,912	49,104
" 17.....	S. S. Europa	Job Bros. & Co., Ltd.	Spain	Blanc Sablon	8,799	39,596
" 21.....	Florence Swyers	Munn & Co.	Italy	Shoal Bay Islds....	15,015	67,568
" 21.....	S. S. Dictator	A. E. Hickman Co., Ltd.	Greece	Battle Harbor....	4,025	18,112
" 26.....	Gordon C. Fudge	R. D. McRae & Sons	Spain	Grady	4,300	19,350
" 30.....	Max Horton	J. W. Hiscock	Gibraltar	Dark Tickle	4,300	19,350
" 30.....	Nevis .....	..... Greenland H. M.	Italy	Domino....	3,337	15,016
" 30.....	Humorist	Monroe Export Co.	Spain	Domino....	5,300	28,850
Oct. 1.....	Nellie T. Walters	John Rorke & Sons	Spain	Venison Island	4,500	20,250
" 1.....	James O'Neil	Munn & Co.	Italy	Shoal Bay Islds....	3,500	15,750
" 3.....	Harry and Verna	R. D. McRae & Sons	Italy	Grady....	5,200	23,400
" 3.....	Marguerite Ryan	James Ryan	Italy	Batteau....	4,796	21,582
" 4.....	June	Baine Johnston & Co.	Gibraltar	Battle Harbor....	10,700	48,150
" 8.....	Myrtle Piercey	W. & J. Moores	Gibraltar	Trinagle	4,135	18,608
" 10.....	Spencer Lake	Geo. Hampton	Greece....	Salmon Bight	4,333	19,498
" 10.....	Esther Hankinson ..	W. A. Munn	Gibraltar	Fishing Ship Hr.	6,190	27,855
" 12.....	Cather M. Moulton..	P. Templeman	Italy	Indian Tickle	5,077	22,846
" 14.....	Gladys M. Hollett....	John Rorke & Sons	Spain	St. Francis Hr.	4,300	19,350
" 17.....	Russell Lake	Imperial Brokerage Co.	Gibraltar	Dark Tickle	4,124	18,558
" 18.....	J. D. Hazen....	Imperial Brokerage Co.	Spain	Punch Bowl	3,481	15,665
" 22.....	S. S. Margit	J. W. Hiscock	Spain	Comfort Bight....	20,500	92,250
Nov. 7.....	Kinsman....	A. E. Hickman Co., Ltd.	Gibraltar	Battle Harbor....	7,969	35,860
					158,575	\$713,587

RECAPITULATION FOR COUNTRIES.

Country.	Qtls.	Value
Spain	64,962	\$292,330
Italy	36,925	166,162
Greece	8,358	37,610
Gibraltar	48,330	217,485
	<u>158,575</u>	<u>\$713,587</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

1920.....	107,078	\$ 898,323
1921	158,575	713,587
	<u>265,653</u>	<u>\$1,611,910</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Articles.	Shippers.	Exported to	Quantity.	Value.
Seal Oil.....	Baine Johnston & Co....	Spain.....	25 Brls.....	\$ 125
Caplin (dried) ...	Job Bros. & Co., Ltd. ..	Canada	276 Gals.....	83
Salmon (smoked)	J. T. Croucher	Canada	60 Lbs.....	10
Raw Furs..	B. Haviland	United States		8,027

RECAPITULATION, 1921.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Dried Codfish	158,575 Qtls.	\$713,587
Dried Caplin.....	25 Brls.	125
Seal Oil	276 Gals.....	83
Salmon (smoked)	60 Lbs.	10
Raw Furs		8,027
		<u>\$721,832</u>

REPORT OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND STEAM SEALING FLEET, SAILED MARCH 10th, 1921.

Date Arrived	Steamers	Captains	Tons	Men	Total Seals	Gross Weight				Nett Weight				Nett Value	Men's Share	Sailed from
						Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.			
April 4	Diana	John Parsons	290	128	7,282	156	13	1	5	151	13	0	10	\$ 11,972.10	\$30.94	St. John's
" 8	Eagle	Ed. Bishop	418	149	7,270	163	18	2	15	158	16	2	11	12,518.75	27.81	"
" 11	Sagona	Job Knee	420	136	7,793	172	4	3	1	166	10	0	6	14,328.58	34.86	"
" 11	Seal	Jacob Kean	277	123	14,697	323	4	3	21	313	6	0	6	27,180.98	73.06	"
" 14	Thetis	Wm. Winsor	491	150	18,169	402	14	3	12	390	6	2	2	30,988.92	68.40	"
" 15	Neptune	Geo. Barbour	465	150	10,424	234	7	1	9	226	13	0	5	17,891.53	39.49	"
" 19	Viking	Wm. Bartlett	276	139	17,668	347	13	2	0	335	5	1	9	26,410.53	62.87	Channel
" 19	Terra Nova	Ab. Kean	450	150	10,754	236	4	2	8	227	14	3	11	17,761.82	39.20	St. John's
" 23	Ranger	W. Kean	353	139	7,395	167	17	1	11	160	19	2	4	12,189.55	29.02	"
			3440	1264	101,452	2204	18	2	26	2131	5	0	8	\$171,242.76		

Price of Seals per cwt.: Young Harps and Young Hoods, \$4.00; Bedlamers, \$3.40; Old Harps and Old Hoods, \$3.00

Seals Manufactured by

	Total Seals	Gross Weight				Nett Weight				Nett Value
		tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
Job Bros. & Co., Ltd.	35,875	793	15	1	26	768	12	2	17	\$ 60,852.55
Bowring Bros., Ltd.	43,087	915	13	2	6	882	16	1	7	68,880.65
Baine Johnston & Co.	22,490	495	9	2	22	479	16	0	12	41,509.56
	101,452	2204	8	2	26	2131	5	0	8	\$171,242.76
1921—Total of Seals	101,452	2204	8	2	26	2131	5	0	8	\$171,242.76
1920—Total of Seals	33,985	792	7	1	1	757	13	3	2	159,948.56
Increase	67,467	1412	11	1	25	1373	11	1	6	Increase \$ 11,294.20

NOTES OF THE VOYAGE.

Nine steamers again prosecuted the seal fishery this spring, the same number as in 1920, the S. S. Sagona replacing the S. S. Sable I.

The steamers sailed on March 10th under very favourable circumstances, ice and weather conditions was all that could be desired. On March 12th the fleet was from 40 to 60 miles N. by W. to N. E. of the Funks, with from 40 to 60 miles of heavy sheet ice between them and the seals, which bore S. E. by E. of the ships.

On March 27th the S. S. Diana, Captain John Parsons, struck the seals 65 miles E. by South of the Funks with all ships in sight, Eagle, Thetis and Neptune, away to the N. W. There is no doubt but the steamers were all to the northward of the seals again this spring, the Diana struck the northernmost end of the patch. The Neptune, Thetis, Eagle and Terra Nova went North East, out of the seals, and when they steamed away to the South East, they struck the seals, which had taken to the water and could not do much with them, and the gale of North East wind of March 29th, made the ice go to pieces, and several pans of seals were lost.

No doubt the Diana would have secured a full load but that her bows were badly damaged butting heavy sheet ice to get to the main patch. She was in such a bad condition the voyage had to be abandoned.

The aeroplane that was introduced this spring for the first time by the merchants and the Government, to take part in trying to locate the seals, previous to the sailing of the steamers, did not prove satisfactory, the manager having endless trouble in getting the machine in working order in time to locate the young seals. It was only on March 23rd that it made its first flight from Botwood, when parts of the machinery gave out, but on March 28th it managed to fly to Fogo from Botwood and returned, bringing with it a passenger, Capt. Ambrose Payne of Fogo. It made a considerable fly on April 1st, covering 350 miles but did not go in the direction of the seals which were about 70 to 100 miles East by North of the Funks. The plane was valueless this spring as far as locating the seal herd was concerned, but we would have wished to see the machine fly over the position of the Diana on March 20th, to ascertain the great number of seals that lay in an area of 20 to 60 miles and we feel sure very large number of seals would have been reported.

In 1920 the S. S. Terra Nova and Viking brought in 3,425 bedlamers seals out of a total catch of 3,521 and this spring the Terra Nova and Ranger brought in 950 out of the total catch of 1,421. Then if only 6,946 beldamers or breeding seals were caught for the past two springs, out of say 300,000 at least, therefore we will look forward to a big sealing voyage in 1922, that is if our seals have not aken to other waters.

The crews of the S. S. Sagona and S. S. Seal were paid 36c. per cwt. more for their seals than the rest of the steamers' crews owing to the difference in expense of handling and manufacturing seals at Harbour Grace and in St. John's.

S. S. Viking, Capt. Wm. Bartlett, struck the seals in the Gulf 30 miles N.W. of Cape Ray on March 12th. The ice was very heavy and in large sheets, and he could not get within 5 miles of the seals, but his crew killed and panned a full load, the distance being so far from the ship that the crew had hard work towing them to her. Stormy weather set in and several pans of seals were lost, some of which the S.S. Kyle saw driving out of the Gulf.

SHIP SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

HON. W. F. COAKER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir,—

I have the honour to report for the information of the Government upon the working of the Acts, for the "Encouragement of Shipbuilding," and the "Survey of Shipping," during the year 1921.

Vessels Built for Bounty.

Fifteen vessels aggregating 1,150 tons gross were surveyed for Bounty. Seven vessels representing 720 tons were built under special survey to Schedule B., and received \$16.00 per ton, less Customs' fees. Five vessels representing 109 tons were built to Schedule C. and received \$10.00 per ton, less fees. Three vessels representing 71 tons were built to Schedule D., and received \$8.00 per ton, less fees.

The wood steamer "Fleetway," 250 tons, built to Schedule A. at Millertown, received \$20.00 per ton, less fees, and has been classed by Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

The seven vessels receiving \$16.00 per ton Bounty, were built in accordance with Schedule B., and surveyed during construction. The eight vessels receiving \$10.00 and \$8.00 per ton Bounty were surveyed after construction.

Survey of Foreign-Going Vessels.

Foreign-going vessels were surveyed as required in accordance with the Act, and those found to be up to the standard of Schedule B. of the Shipbuilding Act were granted Certificates to carry cargoes.

All the Sealing Fleet were examined in Dry Dock and afloat. Repairs were effected as found necessary and the equipment placed in good order.

In addition to the above, 47 steamers and 8 sailing vessels were surveyed during the year, 35 of which held a Class in Lloyd's Register of Shipping, and all received extensive repairs either in Dry Dock or afloat.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. MacFARLANE,
Surveyor of Shipping.

EXAMINATION OF MARINE ENGINEERS.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

15th January, 1922.

HON. W. F. COAKER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir,

We have the honour to submit our report on the examination of Marine Engineers for Certificates of Competency during the year 1921.

Examinations were held on the regular dates and five candidates presented themselves for examination, three of those candidates failed in the Mathematical part of the Examination, and certificates were granted to the others as follows:

F. C. BARNES, First Class.

W. A. McGETTIGAN, Second Class.

During the year notices of alterations, etc., in the rules governing the examinations were received from the Chief Examiner of Engineers at London, and the Engineers were notified accordingly.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

J. FORBES,

A. K. LEDINGHAM,

} Inspectors of Boilers.

REPORT OF NAVIGATION SCHOOL.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
15th January, 1922.

HON. W. F. COAKER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that twenty-four Nautical Pupils registered at this School during the past year. Ten were awarded Certificates of Competency, i.e., Four Masters, one First Mate, two only Mates, and three Second Mates. Ten did not have sufficient Sea Service to claim an Examination. Two withdrew to accept Mate's positions, and two are still pursuing their studies for a Master's Examination.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. DOYLE,

Instructor of Masters and Mates.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT LIGHTHOUSES.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 12th, 1922.

HON. W. F. COAKER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report for the Lighthouse service of the Colony for 1921.

The Lighthouse service has been greatly improved during the year 1921 by the addition of eight Acetylene Gas Self Controlled Lights, which have been erected at the following Stations:—

Smoker Island, Change Island, Puffin, Flat Island, B. B.; West Rencontre, F. B.; Little Harbour, LaPoile; English Harbour, West, F. B.; Burgeo, Flat Island; LaScie; Fox Island, Argentia; Shoe Cove Point, B.B.; Rags Island, Fogo; Herring Neck; Port aux Basques, Rhode Island.

The Acetylene Gas Lights placed at Shoe Cove Point, B.B., Rags Island, Fogo, and Herring Neck, have replaced the old type kerosene oil lights.

The Acetylene Gas Light placed at Port aux Basques, Rhode Island, in place of the kerosene oil light lately used there, is self-controlled, and will not require the daily attention of a Keeper, as at present, and will do away with the danger in time of storm and slob ice, which the Keeper has been exposed to in the past.

The English Fog Alarm, imported for Green Island, Catalina, has been installed, and is working very satisfactorily at that Station.

The Alarm which was transferred from Green Island, Catalina, to Cabot Island, is also working well.

During the past summer a brick building was constructed on the King's Wharf to contain an Acetylene Gas Plant. This manufacturing machine was installed by a representative of Messrs. Chance Bros., of Birmingham, England, who ran the engine for a month, and instructed one of our mechanics to manufacture acetylene gas and to fill the cylinders, which supply our thirty Acetylene Gas Lights.

Having the acetylene gas manufactured under the Department's supervision is very much cheaper than having to send empty cylinders to New

York to be refilled and returned here again, as the transportation on each cylinder costs more than the gas contained therein.

The wooden Light Tower at Belleoram, which was condemned on account of defects and age, was replaced by an iron Tower, and the old Light replaced in this iron Tower.

Many of the engines attached to the Fog Alarm Plants have been working for the past eight or twelve years now require to be thoroughly overhauled and new parts of machinery replaced in these engines; for all of which considerable funds will be required.

None of the Lighthouses were painted last year. Therefore it will be necessary to make provision to provide paint for at least three years.

I would suggest that one of the smaller Government steamships be turned over to this Department for say, six weeks, during June and July next, so they could be employed carrying coal, oil and general supplies to Alarms and Lighthouses situated on the outside Islands, and, at the same time the Inspector could have an opportunity of thoroughly investigating the condition of each station.

The storms which occurred in October and November, 1921, caused damage to the following stations:

Gull Island, Leading Tickles, Baccalhao, Grasse Island, Change Islands, S.E.; Smoker Island, Change Islands; Muddy Shag, Burnt Point Fog Alarm, Peckford's Island, Squarrey Head, Puffin Island, Little Denier Island, Ragged Island, Baccalieu, Carbonear Island, Harbour Grace Island, Cape Spear, Cape St. Mary's, Tides Point, P.B.; Dodding Head, Ramea, Penguin Island West, Green Island, F.B.; LaScie, Foretau.

All the above stations have been more or less damaged.

Some temporary repairs had to be made but the permanent repairs will require attention during the coming summer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. ROGERSON,

Superintendent Lighthouses.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

To His Excellency Sir CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland.

In accordance with the Royal Commission to report re institution of Lights, Storm Signals and Life Saving issued April 27th, 1920, received, we respectfully tender our report as follows:—

Having elected Capt. Fenn, Chairman, we held three meetings on the S. S. "Briton" and decided on visiting the locality referred to at the earliest opportunity. Owing to Capt. Fenn's illness this was delayed, and in consequence of Capt. Fenn's resignation we awaited an appointment of another Commissioner. At the time of Capt. Couch's appointment he was absent from the country on Government business from which he was not free until August 12th. Mr. Collins, of the Marconi Company, was busy with the long distance wireless telephone in the meantime.

Held meeting August 18th, 1920, and made arrangements with Inspector of Lighthouses to furnish list of Lights and Signals on Newfoundland Coast, which was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Department for Elder Brethern, Trinity House.

Left St. John's August 23rd, and having met Light House Inspector Goodison, proceeded to Placentia and thence by motor boat to Cape St. Mary's on 24th, accompanied by the Inspector.

Cape St. Mary's Light.

Your Commissioners wish to report after visiting this station that owing to height of land this light is very often covered by fog, whilst the land lower down is clear, but we are not fully prepared to say that a suitable position for a light could be successfully made nearer to sea level, as owing to the bluff Headland a lot of cliff would require to be removed. This light is sixty years in use, is obsolete, and should be replaced by a new one, of at least second order with suitable distinctive character.

We are of the opinion that the existing tower is suitable for the installation of a light such as is recommended. We wish to state that as we were not prepared to take detailed measurements of the light tower, we would recommend that such details be furnished the Engineer-in-Chief of Trinity House, by the Newfoundland Government. This would enable him to decide whether or not the present tower can accommodate such a light as we have suggested.

The remark about the height of the land on which the light is situated would still apply to the erection of a fog alarm.

We think that owing to the outlying shoals to the South West and Northward, a fog alarm erected at this height above sea level would not be of any special benefit to deep sea ships.

Shoals extend seven miles South West, and about six miles North by West of the Cape.

Mr. J. Young, of Lear's Cove, stated that in his sixty years residence there, about thirty vessels mostly schooners have gone ashore in the vicinity of Cape St. Mary's, but the loss of life has not been great.

In view of this we do not think a life saving station or any apparatus would be of much service. Residents in that vicinity are few during winter months, and unless a crew could be stationed permanently, it could not be relied on.

The only means by which the dangerous rocks, seven miles South West of Cape St. Mary's can be guarded, is by having a light vessel moored there. We are not well enough informed to say whether a ship could be kept there or not owing to the exposed position, the depth of water, and drift ice, etc.

The coast East of Cape St. Mary's to Point Lance has not picked up many foreign going ships.

There is no doubt but that some of these ships have brought up on the East side of the Bay must have passed in close proximity to Point Lance without knowing it.

This can be verified by noting courses steered, as given in some enquiries held into the loss of ships on East side of the Bay.

Admitting that current sets to Northward in these Bays we are of opinion that ships often pass nearer to Cape St. Mary's than they imagine they are.

This can only be proved by use of the lead. The remedy is a light ship moored off the Cape.

Telegraph communication does not extend beyond St. Bride's in Placentia Bay, above seven miles from the Cape and Branch in St. Mary's Bay, and there are no means of communication only by messenger from the Light House, should any assistance be required. We would recommend the extension of the Telegraph line to the Light House.

Owing to having no means of transportation by water from Cape St. Mary's to St. Mary's Bay, Commissioners returned to St. John's on August 25th and decided to try and get a boat to finish work on this part of the Coast.

We found we could not get a suitable boat less than \$200.00 per day. On reporting to Mr. Coaker this could not be entertained; up to this time we had not received any funds to defray expenses in connection with Commission. However, on August 29th arrangements were made and we obtained \$400.00 from the Department of Finance.

In the meantime, the Commissioners had asked Light House Department to prepare lists of Light and Fog signals on the South Coast with description of machinery and apparatus, etc.

To this we added some comments as we thought would improve same, and which were got from our personal experience, and from visits we had made earlier years. This list was sent to the Colonial Secretary for transmission to Elder Brethern of Trinity House, as they requested some time previous.

On September 13th Capt. Couch had to join his ship to take District Court to Northern Districts. We informed Minister of Marine and Fisheries to this fact as the season would be too late to do much after his return, Minister said he thought we could finish after Capt. Couch returned. After Court returned, Capt. Couch had to proceed on other business on the West Coast, and it was not until October 25th that we could meet at Placentia to complete the trip to the outlying points in St. Mary's Bay.

We left Placentia by train and having met Mr. Collins by appointment at Holyrood, we proceeded by motor to Salmonier and St. Mary's, arriving at the latter place 8 p.m. on same day.

St. Mary's Harbour.

Our suggestions are as follows:—

St. Mary's Harbour is practically the only Harbour in St. Mary's Bay that a deep water ship can make without assistance from a local pilot, and as the Light at Pt. LaHaye is a very poor one, your Commissioners recommend the improvement of the Light and the erection of a Fog Alarm at this point. This decision was arrived at, having had the opinion of Dr. Hogan, St. Mary's Wreck Commissioner; Stephen Gibbons, Merchant; Mr. Critch, of Gaskier, and others, coupled with our knowledge of the coast and its requirements.

Many deep sea ships going eastward have made land in St. Mary's Bay in this fog within sight of Pt. LaHaye, but whilst most have had warning in

time to escape disaster, a few including some of our coast steamers, have struck there, and one remained a total wreck at Gaskier.

As before stated, St. Mary's Harbour is the only port of refuge on the East Side of St. Mary's Bay, your Commissioners recommend the installation of a Life Boat Station and an up-to-date Motor Life Boat and Rocket Apparatus. A crew would require some instructions and practice in the use of same. We believe this the only port from which a Life Boat could be used successfully in St. Mary's Bay.

We proceeded, and at St. Vincent's made our next stop. This is a place of importance and is peopled all the year round. Owing to this place being open to the sea, the boats are built specially so that they can be hauled up quickly on the beach but out of reach of the sea. We are of the opinion that when one of these boats cannot be launched it could be difficult, if not impossible, to handle a Life Boat. A small subsidy paid here would keep one of these boats in readiness to proceed to a wreck if required, when assistance could be given the crews of wrecked vessels in making a landing on this rough shore.

Peter's River.

Our next step was Peter's River. At this point many ships have met disaster, but we have no record of any great loss of life at this point. Peter's River is the South West end of the beach which extends from Shag Point to Cape English. In conversation with Gus Hicks, Mr. Manderville, Patrick Hicks, John J. Molloy, and others, when we learnt that during heavy sea it was impossible to launch a boat of any kind, but a Rockett apparatus might be used to advantage in rescuing a crew of a stranded ship.

At this point all resemblance of a road or any other way of communication ceases, whilst the shore to the South of Peter's River has been the scene of the worst wrecks attended with the greatest loss of life that have occurred in Newfoundland. Your Commissioners would humbly suggest that (before any decision is arrived at) the Newfoundland Government be asked to provide communication by Telephone or Wireless, or to extend the landline from Peter's River to St. Shotts, Cape Freels and Cape Pine, and also to build a road along the shore to the same points as near as practicable to the coastline, which would give the people a chance to get from place to place if required in case a wreck should occur between the places mentioned.

The shore in this vicinity is high, rocky and steep; there are several small coves of not sufficient depth to afford shelter from the sea. From Peter's River to St. Shotts the only residents are some fishermen during the summer fishing season, and for nearly nine months of the year there is not one at all. A ship may go ashore between these places in winter and get no assistance whatever, as the residents have but very little intercourse, owing to

having no road around the shore. A Rocket apparatus that could be moved from place to place would seem to us one of the best means of saving life, or rendering assistance, as with heavy sea on there is little chance of launching a life-boat from this part of the coast.

A dory kept at different points, such as Gull Island and Broad Cove and Eastern Head, St. Shotts, may be of value in case of wreck.

This coast would require a patrol from Cape Freels and Peter's River, when fishermen have left the coast. One man to leave Peter's River and another to leave Cape Freels and meet half way.

Mr. Augustus Hicks, of Peter's River, states that he has known of an occasion when a wire from Gull Island to Mainland would have been the means of saving a wrecked crew who had landed there, and could not reach the Mainland. The inset of the tide is very strong at frequent and irregular intervals.

Mr. Hicks states that their 5 H.P. motor boat cannot stem it, and fishing leads do not get to the bottom. It is also stated by residents that the tide bursts the heads of their trap kegs. This is as before stated irregular.

As an instance of the pressing need of immediate assistance we might cite the case of the crew of the S. S. "Tewkesbury" lost in March, 1920, who while landing on this part of the coast upset their boats in the landwash and were rescued by men from the shore, had this happened half an hour later not one could be saved so quickly does the sea rise.

Another instance was the case of the S. S. "Florence" where part of her crew landed at the base but could not scale the cliffs and returned to their ship and were afterwards lost, the sea making so quickly that the ship broke up before they could again get away in their boats.

An instance where a Rocket apparatus would have been the means of saving the greater part of the crew was the case of the S. S. "Anton-Vandriel" lost in 1919. The crew were lost by trying to reach the shore in boats after the ship struck. Three men remained were not rescued for thirty-six hours, it being impossible to launch a boat. The rescue was affected by a ship sent from St. John's, and not until the sea had moderated. In this case men from St. Shotts had to walk fifteen miles to Trepassey in mid-winter snow and drift to notify St. John's that a unknown ship had struck at St. Shotts and to send assistance.

We suggest there should be one Rocket apparatus stationed at Peter's River and another at St. Shotts.

Cape Freels—Mr. Myrick Interviewed.

Mr. Myrick (Keeper at Cape Freels) states that in his opinion the alarm moved to East Harbor, St. Shott's, would be of more benefit and would send the sound further to West of St. Shott's, thereby giving ships running on the land better warning. This is probably alright but your Commissioners are of opinion that if a more powerful alarm were installed in the present location, it would prove more satisfactory, and would recommend a 7" Diaphone, similar to Cape Race, be installed. With the alarm erected at East Hd. there still remains some two miles of land jutting out in a ship's course, with a further two miles to avoid the shoal ground of Cape Freels. A ship would of necessity have to keep four miles off the whistle, and thus not be likely to hear it. A wireless station which need not be of very high power should be erected on this important headland. This station in case of accident or failure of land wire could notify the larger station at Cape Race, and also summon assistance from coasting steamers that may happen to be in immediate vicinity.

Cape Pine.

Between Cape Freels to Cape Pine there is a deep cove in which a dory might be kept ready for emergency, but as there are no residents, a patrol would be required.

The light at Cape Pine is about sixty years in use, the tower, which is apparently in good condition, was erected at the same time. The Keeper, Mr. Hewitt, in his explanation of the light, showed where parts were worn and not working properly. In our opinion this light which is a fixed one, should be replaced by a flashing light of (revolving or occulting character) the same type and power as at Cape Race, with of course a distinctive and different period of flash.

We recommend that a storm signal be erected at Cape Pine.

There is no telegraphic communication with Cape Pine, the nearest being Peter's River or Trepassey. There is a road in fair condition to Trepassey. We would respectfully suggest that telegraphic communication be established from here to connect with the existing land lines.

From Cape Pine to Trepassey, the shore is steep and bold, and owing to the direction in which it lays, no deep sea ships have stranded there.

Your Commissioners recommend a life boat station be established at Trepassey, at a point inside Powell's Head. This station should serve for Cape Pine, and also the coast East from Trepassey to Freshwater Point.

Powell's Head Light.

Powell's Head Light is not of great importance to deep sea ships. We do not consider a light of great intensity is needed at this point. We recommend that the present light be improved to about 3000 candle power.

Powell's Head Fog Alarm.

Consists of a 2" Diaphone driven by air compressed by oil engines. We do not consider this Alarm of sufficient power; owing to the number of ships that have been wrecked on the East side of Trepassey Bay. Those ships presumably passed within hearing distance of a good horn if situated at Powell's Head, and no doubt they would have heard the present horn if it were of more power.

We would recommend an Alarm of not less than a 5" Diaphone be established at the present location. This Bay is considered one of the most frequently obscured parts of the coast in Newfoundland.

It is a recognized fact that very seldom, if ever, Cape Race Alarm is heard West of Mistaken Point, and never is heard by a ship steering a course that would bring her on shore in Trepassey Bay. Owing to the intervening land the sound does not appear to carry.

The road is along the shore on the East side of Trepassey and thus gives better facilities to transport rocket apparatus if established at the Drook or Portugal Cove south.

From Drook Point to Cape Race, a distance of about ten miles, the coast-line includes Mistaken Point, which, as the name implies ships have mistaken for Cape Race. We suggest that a Fog Alarm be established at Bob's Cove situated about two miles West of Mistaken Point, or on Freshwater Point, three miles West of Mistaken Point.

Bob's Cove Fog Alarm.

This alarm would be roughly seven miles West of Cape Race, and we presume could be of such character as would readily be distinguished from Cape Race.

With winds from South to West which prevail during the foggy season, Cape Race Fog Alarm is seldom heard at this point. This fact we know from experience on that coast.

In fact in our experience on this coast, coming Eastward we never hear Cape Race Alarm until it comes to bear East North East Magnetic.

These sites have also been recommended by Mr. William Myrick, keeper of Cape Race Alarm.

With an Alarm at Freshwater Point, or Bob's Cove, the danger of ships hitting at Mistaken Point, is reduced to a minimum.

Cape Race.

We visited the station at Cape Race and found its efficiency all that could be desired so do not care to make any suggestions towards improvements to the Light or Fog Alarm.

We would recommend the installation of a Rocket Apparatus at Cape Race and also a Storm Signal Station.

The keepers and assistants at those stations are reliable and competent, and who after some instruction in its use, could be relied on to carry out any work in connection with life saving apparatus.

Cape Race to Chance Cove.

This coast is a straight shore with the exception of Clam Cove, about four miles North East of Cape Race, and Frenchman's Cove about seven miles North East of Cape Race. These afford no shelter for deep sea ships. There are no residents between Cape Race and Cappahayden, a distance of thirteen miles.

A road from Cape Race to Chance Cove about nine miles would be necessary should a wreck occur North of Cape Race and the Rockett apparatus required.

The absence of settlers on this shore we presume would exclude the possibility of keeping a boat at Clam Cove, or Chance Cove. A boat kept here would require a crew paid simply to do patrol and boat work. At other points we are of the opinion that a crew could be had by paying a yearly retainer sufficient to keep men interested enough to practice launching and manning the boat.

Cape Ballard.

Cape Ballard is a prominent Cape nine miles East of Cape Race. It is a steep cliff, and that vicinity has been the scene of many wrecks. Whilst realizing the cost of establishing and maintaining a Fog Signal, we cannot but say that taking into consideration the numbers of deep sea ships that pass in close proximity at this coast, and the numbers of passengers carried, and the severe snow storms, and thick weather encountered, we are of opinion that a Fog Alarm established at this point would be desirable.

This alarm would be midway between Cape Race and Bear Cove Fog Alarm, roughly nine miles from either. We submit this distance $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles seem small to have three Fog Alarms, but considering that for periods of days at a time lights are of no use at all, owing to Fog, the necessity is obvious. In clear weather ships do not strand, it is of course in fog or snow

when land or lights cannot be seen. This will apply also to the distance five miles between Bear Cove and Ferryland, at which important headland it is proposed to establish a Fog Alarm.

From Cape Ballard.

From Cape Ballard East to Renews Head, a coastline of about eight miles; the shore is not so high or steep as further South. This part includes Cappayhayden, a distance of about four miles from Cape Ballard, the scene of the "Florizel" disaster.

Whilst realizing that the "Florizel" case was an exceptional one, we can say there have been several other losses at this place and vicinity.

At a time such as the "Florizel" experienced, of course no local boats could get off from the shore; and we are not sufficiently well informed to say whether a life boat could, or could not, be launched at such a time and place.

This is another example of rescue coming to a distressed ship from seaward when it was impossible to launch boats from the shore.

Bear Cove Point, Light and Fog Alarm.

Bear Cove Light and Fog Alarm were visited and found in very good condition as to cleanliness inside, but badly in need of some repairs and paint outside. The light is dioptric of fourth order, which we do not think is powerful enough for this headland.

It is supposed that the light seen by some of the officers of the "Florizel" was Bear Cove, and owing to the snow, could not be identified definitely as a shore light. Had this Light been of the character of Cape Spear for instance, there would be very little room for doubt. When once seen it would be recognized as a light on the shore.

Bear Cove Horn.

This same would apply to Bear Cove Fog Alarm.

The theory of residents of the shore is, that the "Florizel" came close along the shore, and the surprise is that she did not hear the Alarm.

The Alarm is a 3 inch Diaphone, and whilst we cannot say a more powerful Alarm would have been heard on the "Florizel," we are of opinion that the crew of the ship would have had a much better chance of hearing it.

Such alarms when heard leave little room for doubt, and cannot be mistaken for steam whistles.

In view of the possibility of having an Alarm established at Ferryland, we cannot recommend a more powerful Alarm at this point.

This station is two miles or more from the nearest Telegraph station and is without any means of communication except a footpath.

We suggest it be linked up with the Telegraph system, or equipped with a small Wireless.

Fermeuse.

Your Commissioners are of opinion that the most suitable place North East of Cape Race in which to establish a life boat station is Fermeuse. This harbour is practically always accessible to ships.

Ferryland Light House.

Ferryland Light House visited and found a new Light being installed by Chance Bros., Agent, and which promised to be a good light. It is to be an occulting in place of the fixed one, and to be started on August 1st, 1921.

The lens have been somewhat damaged by fire, and although measurements have been taken about fifteen months ago, and new lens asked for, they have not yet arrived at the Lighthouse. The keeper has reported on them.

We are of opinion that the visibility of the Light cannot be but seriously affected by the condition of the lens.

This Light is of the second order, and we cannot at present give any opinion as to its merits until we have seen it in working order, and the damaged lens removed.

In conversation with Mr. Tickle, of Chance Bros., who was installing this new Light, he assures us that the new Light will be of good power, and sufficient for this headland.

Ferryland Fog Alarm.

At present no Fog Alarm exists at this important Headland approximately midway between Cape Race and Cape Spear, and your Commissioners recommend the installation of a powerful Fog Alarm on the South East Point of Hares Ears, thus putting it as far as possible seaward. Its location would then be midway between two harbours capable of accommodating any ship should ice or other circumstances make it necessary to seek a haven of refuge.

The Light House at this Point is approximately two miles from the telegraph wire, and we would recommend that it be connected with the present landline system; or equipped with a small Wireless Telegraph Station.

We recommend the establishment of a Storm Signal at this Point.

Bay Bulls.

This Light midway between Ferryland and Cape Spear your Commissioners think should be improved to make it a good coasting Light. This with two good lights as at present on Ferryland and Cape Spear, should be sufficient for this Point. Deep sea ships do not often make land at this point.

We would recommend a Fog Alarm to be installed here at the site of Light House.

Ships coming Eastward do not hear Cape Spear when in the vicinity of Petty Harbour, which Point has been the scene of several casualties.

Cape Spear is not heard in shore Southward of North Head of Petty Hr. This we know from our experience. The Alarm being placed so low, is hidden by intervening land from North Head of Petty Hr. This land may also effect the sound of the horn and prevent it from being heard in a southerly direction.

There does not seem any doubt that when a Fog Alarm is established at Bay Bulls, it should be of assistance to ships nearing the coast at Petty Harbour, as prevailing winds in the foggy season carry the sound in this direction.

Cape Spear

Cape Spear Light, which is of the group flashing order, appears to be of good power and well kept.

We do not care to make any suggestions as to the improvement of this Light, beyond mentioning the fact that it is frequently obscured when the land underneath is visible. Often in clear weather the keeper at Ferryland Light, distance 32 miles, sights it.

Re the Fog Alarm.

We are of opinion that a more powerful Alarm is needed at this important point. To all ships bound to St. John's or other places coastwise, it is of great importance to make this point.

The Cape is frequently obscured in dense Fog, whilst the Bay toward St. John's is free of fog.

In the opinion of Mr. Cantwell, this Horn is too low down to the sea, during a heavy storm they have not always deemed it safe to stop at the whistle house, owing to the sea washing around it.

This may at some time be a serious matter and it would bear investigation should it be decided to instal a new Alarm at any future time.

We are of opinion that it is worth investigation whether the sound of the sea on the shore during a storm would tend to deaden the sound of the Horn when it is placed too near the shore and so low.

Fort Amherst.

Fort Amherst, at entrance to St. John's Harbour, should have a better Light installed, although principally as a Harbour Light, the present one is not good enough.

We recommend that dimensions of Tower be given the Engineer-in-Chief whereby he may be enabled to design a Light suitable for the location.

The suggestion that the Alarm at present at Cape Spear be moved to Fort Amherst in the event of a more powerful Horn being installed at Cape Spear is a good one. The present Alarm at Fort Amherst is not at all powerful enough.

Direction Finding Wireless Stations.

Your Commissioners visited the Direction Finding Wireless Station operated by the Canadian Government at Cape Race, and were informed by Mr. Bishop, the Officer in charge, that this station gives on an average of three hundred and eighty-five bearings per month to ships of all nationalities.

We are of the opinion that since the installation of this station, it has been the means of preventing disaster to many ships in the vicinity of Cape Race. We recognize the benefit derived by deep sea mariners from these Direction Finding Stations, and would strongly recommend the erection of further stations; one at Cape Bonavista and another in the vicinity of Cape Chapeau Rouge. These stations would enable ships to get a cross bearing between Cape Race and Cape Bonavista, or Cape Race and Cape Chapeau Rouge, whereas now ships can only get a bearing of one point, whilst of great assistance is not of same benefit as a cross bearing.

We have recommended Cape Bonavista for a Direction Finding Station instead of St. John's, our reason being that the distances between Stations will give good angles of intersection for ships asking for cross bearings. Distances from Cape Race are approximately to St. John's 60 miles, to Cape Bonavista 130 miles. The objections to Cape Bonavista are:—

Firstly. Its inaccessibility and consequent high cost of operation.

Secondly. Owing to so much high land intervening communication between Cape Race and Cape Bonavista may not be possible. (This would require investigation).

In our opinion it is necessary that Direction Finding Stations should be able to inter-communicate.

One point in favour of a Direction Finding Station at Signal Hill, St. John's, is that it is situated at a point from which disabled ships may more readily obtain assistance if required. Instances are known of disabled ships asking if St. John's has such a station, and on receiving answer in the negative, have proceeded to Halifax for repairs.

There seems to be no doubt that a Direction Finding Station at Signal Hill would not only benefit ships during thick weather off the Newfoundland Coast, but it would also benefit the port of St. John's, by assisting disabled ships to make the port.

Although it appears to us that St. Pierre Island would be the best position for a Direction Finding Station, we are informed that better results would obtain having the Stations under one jurisdiction, and we therefore recommend Cape Chapeau Rouge or other location West on Newfoundland Coast.

In order to procure the greatest co-operation between the different Wireless Direction Finding Stations, we are of the opinion that all such stations in operation in the Colony should be under the jurisdiction of the Newfoundland Government, and your Commissioners would recommend that the Stations at Cape Race, and at present operated by the Canadian Naval Department, be taken over by the Newfoundland Government, and operated in conjunction with the additional Stations recommended at Cape Bonavista and the vicinity of Cape Chapeau Rouge.

Your Commissioners strongly recommend that all ships engaged in Mail and Passenger service on Newfoundland Coast be compelled to have Wireless Apparatus and an operator on board. This may at some time be the means of getting assistance to a wrecked ship within the least possible loss of time.

(Sgd) E. T. ENGLISH, Chairman.

CALEB C. COUCH,

J. J. COLLINS.

**St. John's General Hospital---Report of
the Board of Governors for the
Year ended Dec. 31st, 1921.**

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Hon. George Shea, M.L.C., Chairman.

Jesse Whiteway, Esq.

Mark Chaplin, Esq.

Hon. H. M. Mosdell, M.B., M.L.C.

Hon. John Davey, M.L.C.

John V. O'Dea, Esq.

W. H. Rennie, Esq., M.B.E., Secretary.

Report of the Board of Governors for the Year ended Dec. 31, 1921.

St. John's General Hospital,
September 9th, 1922.

Hon. Sir R. A. Squires, K.C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir—

On behalf of the Board of Governors of the St. John's General Hospital I have the honour to submit a brief report of the work of the Board for the year ended June 30th, 1922.

During the year the Board held numerous meetings, and dealt with a great variety of matters pertaining to the governance of the institution.

It is with deep regret that the Board has to record the death of the late J. W. Withers, Esq., who had been associated with the work of the Board for a number of years, and, as Chairman had devoted much time and energy to the affairs of the Hospital.

A resolution of condolence was passed by the Board, and the following letter was sent to Mrs. Withers:

Office of the Board of Governors,
St. John's General Hospital,
April 9th, 1921.

Mrs. J. W. Withers,
Circular Road, St. John's, Nfd.

Dear Mrs. Withers:

The sad duty has been imposed upon me by the Board of Governors of the St. John's General Hospital to convey to you and yours their deep sympathy because of the great loss which you have sustained by the death of your husband.

The late Mr. Withers has been closely associated with the Board for a number of years, and, as chairman has rendered most valuable and disinterested service.

The Board of Governors desire to record their profound regret at the death of your husband, and their recognition of the loss entailed, not only to the Board and the Hospital, but to the community in general.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. RENNIE,
Secretary Board of Governors.

Following the death of Mr. Withers, Hon. George Shea assumed the chairmanship, and, during his absence Mr. Mark Chaplin, as senior member of the Board acted as chairman.

In accord with the provisions of the General Hospital Act, Cap. 19, 6. G.V., Section 16, the following notice was placed in the public press of the Colony.

NOTICE

The Board of Governors of the St. John's General Hospital beg to announce for the information of the general public that the final arrangements have been made for the collection of fees to be paid by all persons who occupy beds or undergo treatment at the General Hospital.

The scale of fees was advertised in December last as coming into effect on January 1st, 1921, but unforeseen circumstances prevented this from being carried out.

The following regulations in accord with "An Act respecting the General Hospital" will be strictly enforced:

Under an act respecting the General Hospital (6 George V. Chap XIX) and with the approval of the Governor in Council the Board of Governors of the St. John's General Hospital hereby give notice that they have fixed and prescribed the following scale of fees to be levied from and paid by all persons who occupy beds or undergo treatment at the Hospital. The scale is to come into operation on the 1st day of October, 1921.

SCALE OF FEES

Every person receiving treatment in the General Hospital shall after the 30th day of September, 1921, pay fees according to the following scale:

Persons admitted to the public wards: \$1.00 per day. Persons occupying private rooms: \$10.00 per week, in addition to the daily fee of \$1.00.

Every applicant for admission to the Hospital must bring with him, or forward to the Superintendent of the Hospital, certificate signed by a duly registered physician that such applicant is a proper subject for Hospital treatment.

Under the provisions of the General Hospital Act, 1915, all patients who are unable to pay fees shall be required to bring with them a certificate of their inability to pay, which shall be signed by the resident Relieving Officer, or, where there is no such officer, by a Justice of the Peace, a Clergyman, or other responsible person. The fees of such patients thereupon become payable by the Commissioner of Public Charity, by virtue of the said Act.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE SHEA, Chairman.

W. H. RENNIE, Secretary.

The following circular letter was also sent to Medical Practitioners, Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, and Relieving Officers throughout the Colony.

The Office of the Board of Governors,

St. John's General Hospital.

Dear Sir:

The Board of Governors of the St. John's General Hospital are, under the Act relating to the Hospital, authorized to fix, and prescribe a scale of fees to be paid by all persons who occupy beds or undergo treatment in the Hospital, and by direction of the Board we enclose you copies of the Public Notice which the Board has issued and which is now appearing in the Public Press of the Colony. The old system of free admission led to many obvious and serious abuses, and it is hoped that the system of payment which has now been adopted, and approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, will not only get rid of this difficulty, but will also lead to such a curtailment in the number of those seeking admission to the Hospital that more and readier accommodation will be found for patients that are in absolute and urgent need of such treatment as a Hospital can afford.

The Board of Governors believe that no hardship can possibly arise in connection with the enforcement of the scale of fees prescribed, as the following proviso from the Hospital Act directs that for persons unable to pay, the Poor Commissioner shall be responsible.

“Provided that the whole of any portion of the fees payable by such persons as are unable to pay same shall be payable out of the Public Charities Funds under the control of the Commissioner of Public Charities, upon the Certificate of the Commissioner of Public Charities. Such certificate shall be granted by the Commissioner of Public Charities upon the production to him of a certificate from the Resident Relieving Officer, or where there is no such officer, that of a Justice of the Peace, a Clergyman or other responsible person, of the patient's inability to pay.”

The Board of Governors in asking your co-operation in carrying out the new rules, trust that you will exercise due care and discretion in giving certificates of inability to pay to any applicant for admission to the Hospital, and will make sure that beds are available before permitting any patient so aided in coming to St. John's except in cases of absolute emergency as provided in the regulations governing admission to the St. John's Hospital.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

GEORGE SHEA, Chairman.

W. H. RENNIE, Secretary.

Mr. W. H. Rennie, M.B.E., had been appointed Secretary and Accountant to the Board, and, in April, 1921, opened an office at the Hospital, inaugurated a system of accounting, etc., with the approval of the Auditor General, and made all necessary arrangements for the collection of the fees prescribed by the Hospital Act.

In July, 1921, John Fenelon, Esq., who had for a considerable time acted as Honorary Secretary to the Board, and given much valuable service, resigned, and John V. O'Dea, Esq., was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

In September, following the resignation of House Surgeon Dr. Aitken, Dr. Wilson was appointed House Surgeon, and has the distinction of being the first lady doctor appointed to the Hospital Staff, in the history of the Institution.

On October 1st, 1921, the scale of fees prescribed by the Hospital Act, which had been fully advertised in the Press, were made operative.

The results for the nine months ended June 30th, 1922, are shown in detail in the annexed synoptic statement, the following being a digest of same:

Gross fees as from October 1st, 1921 to June 30th, 1922 \$29,895.86

Divided as follows:

Board of Pension Commissioners	\$1,200.00	
Patients from Penitentiary	57.00	
Patients from Lunatic Asylum	156.00	
Patients from Constabulary	132.00	
Commissioner of Public Charities	19,055.00	
	—————	20,600.00
Fees from Electrical Department	719.00	
Fees from Paying Patients	8,576.86	
	—————	9,295.86
		————— \$29,895.86

The gross total is in excess of estimates, but, the proportion of non-paying patients, estimated at fifty per cent. has been two-thirds of the total. Lack of employment and general depression for the past nine months no doubt accounts for this high percentage of poor patients. It is hoped that the return of more normal conditions may increase the proportion of paying patients.

The amount paid into the Department of Public Works was \$21,923.46. The balances due, amounting to \$7,972.40 are as follows:

Due from Commissioner of Public Charities	\$4,968.00
Other Government Department	614.00
Due from Private Patients	685.40
Due from Ward Patients	1,705.00
	<hr/>
Total due as to June 30th, 1922	\$7,972.40

Much of this has since been paid, and delinquent accounts are being dealt with as occasion demands.

During the year an improved telephone system was installed in the Hospital, linking up the various Wards and Departments, and an additional trunk line to the City was also connected. The new system has proved most satisfactory, and, with less cost than formerly, has greatly facilitated the work of the Hospital.

The question of making the Institution "An open Hospital" was, at the request of the Medical Practitioners of St. John's, considered by the Board, and much time was devoted to this important matter. After protracted correspondence and interviews with the Medical Practitioners the following doctors were appointed to the Hospital Staff as honorary members without pay, but the principle of an open hospital was not adopted by the Board. The city doctors appointed as honorary members of the Staff of the General Hospital were: Dr. Scully, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Roberts, Dr. Macpherson, Dr. O'Reilly, and Dr. Carnell. The first four were nominated by the Medical Practitioners, and the last two by the Hospital Staff, and were approved by the Board. The addition of these well known doctors to the Hospital Staff; and their active co-operation in the work of the Institution will still further increase the usefulness and prestige of the St. John's General Hospital.

In May, 1922, the Board, at the request of the Executive Government, assumed control of the Sanitorium and Sudbury Hospital under similar conditions as those pertaining to their management of the General Hospital. A special Act was passed by the Legislature conferring on the Board the necessary authority, and some preliminary work has already been done by the Board respecting these institutions.

Detailed reports are enclosed herewith dealing with the work of the General Hospital, viz.:

- (1) Hospital Fees Financial Report.
- (2) Report of the Superintendent.
- (3) Report of the Nursing Superintendent.
- (4) Report of the Electro-therapeutist and Anaesthetist.
- (5) Report respecting the Artificial Limb Department..
- (6) List of ex-soldiers admitted to the General Hospital from November, 1919, to June 30th, 1922.

The reports for the year ended December 31st, 1921, have already been handed in to the Colonial Secretary's Department.

In the future it is the intention of the Board to furnish all reports for fiscal years ending June 30th, so that the period of accounting may correspond with public accounts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. RENNIE,

Secretary Board of Governors.

Financial Statement of Fees for Nine Months ended June 30th, 1922.

	Date Due	Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
	1922			
Bank Interest on Deposits	June 30	\$21.01	\$21.01	
Fees from Electrical Department . . .	" "	719.00	633.00	86.00
Board of Pension Commissioners (Soldier Patients)	" "	1,200.00	931.00	269.00
Patients from Penitentiary	" "	57.00		57.00
Patients from Asylum	" "	156.00		156.00
Constabulary Department	" "	132.00		132.00
Private Room Patients	" "	3,266.35	2,580.95	685.40
Ward Patients	" "	5,289.50	3,670.50	1,619.00
		<u>\$10,840.86</u>	<u>\$7,836.46</u>	<u>\$3,004.40</u>

Commissioner of Public Charities:

	Date Due	Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
District of Bay de Verde	" "	\$1,121.00	\$723.00	\$398.00
" " Bonavista	" "	597.00	531.00	66.00
" " Burgeo and La Poile	" "	77.00	63.00	14.00
" " Burin	" "	412.00	412.00	
" " Carbonear	" "	551.00	362.00	189.00
" " Ferryland	" "	794.00	762.00	32.00
" " Fogo	" "	291.00	263.00	28.00
" " Fortune Bay	" "	157.00	157.00	
" " Harbor Grace	" "	1,171.00	812.00	359.00
" " Harbor Main	" "	1,027.00	613.00	414.00
" " Placentia & St. Mary's	" "	1,974.00	1,154.00	820.00
" " Port de Grave	" "	343.00	294.00	49.00
" " St. Barbe	" "	22.00	22.00	
" " St. George's	" "	228.00	228.00	
" " St. John's East	" "	3,769.00	2,684.00	1,085.00
" " St. John's West	" "	4,127.00	3,201.00	926.00
" " Trinity	" "	1,772.00	1,456.00	316.00
" " Twillingate	" "	622.00	350.00	272.00
		<u>\$19,055.00</u>	<u>\$14,087.00</u>	<u>\$4,968.00</u>
Grand Totals for Nine Months Ending June 30th, 1922		<u>\$29,895.86</u>	<u>\$21,923.46</u>	<u>\$7,972.40</u>

Deposited at the Department of Public Works—\$21,923.46

Report of Superintendent for Year ended Dec. 31st, 1921.

St. John's, 1921.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the St. John's General Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1921.

As usual very many applicants seeking admission had to be refused owing to want of accommodation.

I would like to point out here, that in this a General Hospital, we are asked to take and house many old and infirm people, because there is no Poor Asylum to place them in, a number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as well as Tubercular hip joint disease are also sent to this Hospital, when they really should be looked after in the Sanitorium built for this purpose. Until this congestion is relieved it will be impossible for us to find room.

Patients admitted during the year numbered 1226.

The total number under treatment—1339.

Of the total number of cases admitted during the year 622 were from the city; 592 from the outports, and 12 from foreign parts.

The average number of days stay in Hospital per patient was 25 compared with 32.2 in 1920, and the total number of Hospital days of treatment aggregated 30,797 as against 42,728.

The per capita cost per day for maintenance of a patient in this Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1921, was \$4.72, the total annual cost for the maintenance being: \$205,354.33.

Of the 77 deaths, four died within 48 hours of admission; the death rate for the year being p.c. 5.7 as compared with 5.9 p.c. for 1920.

On behalf of the patients I wish to thank the Ladies of the Cowan Mission for their entertainment at Christmas, which was greatly appreciated. I also wish to thank those who sent books and flowers.

I append herewith statistics and statements showing in detail the work done in the various department of the Hospital during the year.

L. E. KEEGAN, B.A., M.D.,
Dublin University, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ireland
Superintendent.

TABLE I

Summary

Patients remaining in Hospital Dec. 31st, 1920	113
Patients admitted during year	1226
<hr/>	
Total number under treatment	1339
<hr/>	
Patients discharged during year	1230
Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31st, 1921	109

Patients Discharged from Hospital:

Medical:	Cured	56	
	Improved	123	
	Unimproved	10	
	Died	28	
		<hr/>	217
Surgical:	Cured	720	
	Improved	173	
	Unimproved	71	
	Died	49	
		<hr/>	1013
			<hr/>
			1230
			<hr/>

Number of Operations performed for Year	921
Mortality in Operation cases	3.4%
Total number of Deaths for year	77
Total Mortality	5.8%

Of this number four died within 48 hours of admission.

TABLE 2

*Medical Cases Treated During Year 1921.*Section 1.—*Constitutional Diseases:*

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
1. Rheumatism Chronic	10	4	..	..
2. Rheumatism Acute	5	2	..	..
3. General Debility	1	8	..	..
4. Rheumatic Arthritis .. . . . . .	..	2	..	..
5. Myalgia Acute	1	..	..	..

Section 2.—*Digestive System:*

1. Gastric Ulcer	1	13	1	..
2. Gastritis Chronic	1	1	..	..
3. Constipation	1	..	..	..
4. Dyspepsia Chronic .. . . . . .	..	1	..	..
5. Enteritis	2	1	..	..
6. Poisoning Ptomaine	1	..	..	..
7. Poisoning Mercurial	1	..	..	..

Section 3.—*Respiratory System:*

1. Pleuro Pneumonia	4	..	..	1
2. Broncho Pneumonia	2	1	..	..
3. Phthisis Pulmonalis .. . . . . .	..	1	1	1
4. Bronchitis Chronic	4	2	..	..
5. Pleuritis	4	3	..	..
6. Haemoptysis .. . . . . .	..	1	..	..
7. Gangrene Lung	1	..	..	..

Section 4.—*Circulatory System:*

1. Endocarditis	1	6	..	1
2. Myocarditis .. . . . . .	..	8	..	4
3. Valvular Heart Disease .. . . . . .	..	4	..	1
4. Angina Pectoris .. . . . . .	..	1	..	..
5. Arterio Sclerosis .. . . . . .	..	..	1	..

Section 5.—*Diseases of Blood and Ductless Gland:*

1. Anaemia	1	3	1	..
2. Anaemia Pernicious .. . . . . .	..	1	..	1
3. Leukemia Myelogenous .. . . . . .	..	1	..	..
4. Diabetes .. . . . . .	..	..	1	..

Section 6.—*Infectious Diseases:*

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
1. Typhoid Fever	2	1	..	..
2. Influenza	2	..	..	..

Section 7.—*Diseases Kidney and Bladder:*

1. Uraemia . . . . .	..	1	..	5
2. Pyelitis	1	1	..	..
3. Cystitis	1	2	..	..
4. Nephritis	1	6	2	..

Section 8.—*Diseases of Brain and Nervous System:*

1. Neuritis	2	27	..	..
2. Hemiplegia . . . . .	..	1	..	3
3. Epilepsy . . . . .	..	2	..	2
4. Meningitis	2	..	..	4
5. Neurasthenia..	2	4	2	..
6. Encephalitis Lethargica.. . . . .	..	..	..	1
7. Paralysis Pharynx . . . . .	..	1	..	1
8. Neuralgia . . . . .	..	1	..	..
9. Beri Beri	1	2	..	..
10. Senility . . . . .	..	1	1	..
11. Sciatica . . . . .	..	2	..	..
12. Tetanus . . . . .	..	..	..	1

Section 9.—*Diseases of the Skin:*

1. Leukoplakia . . . . .	..	1	..	..
2. Eczema	2	3	..	..
3. Syphilis . . . . .	..	3	..	..

TABLE 3

Surgical Cases Treated for Year 1921 without Operation

All cases marked (*) refused operation.

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Appendicitis . . . . .	..	7	2	..
Acites (Ovarian) . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Abdominal Sinus	I	..	..	..
Abscess Ischio Rectal . . . . .	..	I	I	..
Abscess Neck	I	..	..	..
Abscess Abdominal . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Abscess Gluteal . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Abscess Leg	2	..	..	..
Abscess Back	I	..	..	..
Abscess Axilla	I	I	..	..
Amenorrhoea . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Adenitis Inguinal	I	..	..	..
Adhesions from old Fractures . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Ankylosis Knee . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Acute Otitis Media	I	..	..	..
Abdominal Adhesions . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Abscess Hand	I	..	..	..
Abdominal Injury . . . . .	..	..	..	2
Burns Face and Hands	I	I	..	..
Burns Face Abd. and Back . . . . .	..	..	..	I
Burns Face and Chest . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Bursitis . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Carcinoma Stomach . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Carcinoma Face . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Carcinoma Tongue . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Carcinoma Axilla . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Carcinoma Ascending Colon . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Carcinoma Eye . . . . .	..	..	2	..
Carcinoma Breast . . . . .	..	I	2	I
Carcinoma Intestine . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Carcinoma Jaw . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Carcinoma Rectum . . . . .	..	..	2	..
Carcinoma Liver . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Carcinoma Liver . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Carcinoma Lips and Glands . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Carcinoma Bowl . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Carcinoma Bladder . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Carcinoma Prostate . . . . .	..	..	..	I
Carcinoma Thigh . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Carcinoma Uterus . . . . .	..	..	2	..

TABLE 4

Surgical Operations for Year

All cases marked (*) still in hospital.

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Abscess Lumbar T. B.	3	..	..	..
Abscess Perinephric T. B. . . . .	..	I	..	..
Abscess Hip	2	..	..	..
Abscess Nipple	I	..	..	..
Abscess Neck	4	I	..	..
Abscess Knee	3	..	I	..
Abscess Knee (Amputation)	I	..	..	..
Abscess Kidney . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Abscess Perineal	I	..	..	..
Abscess Jaw	I	..	..	..
Abscess Thigh	3	..	..	..
Abscess Pelvis	I	..	..	..
Abscess Ischio Rectal..	9	I	II	..
Abscess Hand	4	..	..	..
Abscess Sterum	I	..	..	..
Abscess Axillary	I	..	..	..
Abscess Sub-Clavicle	I	..	..	..
Abscess Psoas	2	I	..	..
Abscess Rib	I	..	..	..
Abscess Finger	I	..	..	..
Abscess Breast	I	..	..	..
Abscess Liver . . . . .	..	..	..	I
Abscess Inguinal	I	..	..	..
Abscess Stump	I	..	..	..
Abscess Abdominal Wall	2	..	..	..
Abscess Spine	I	..	..	..
Appendicitis Chronic	85	..	..	..
Appendicitis Acute Suppurative	19	..	..	I
Appendicitis Acute Gangrenous	12	..	..	..
Appendicitis Acute	5	..	..	..
Appendicitis Tubercular	I	..	..	..
Appendicitis Sinus	I	2	I	..
Adenoids	52	..	..	..
Abortion	3	..	..	..
Adhesions	1	..	..	..
Ankylosis Knee Joint . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Amputation Cervix-Uteri..	9	..	..	..
Amputation Finger	9	..	..	..
Amputation Hand	2	..	..	..
Amputation Leg T. B.	12	..	..	..
Amputation Thigh	4	..	..	..

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Amputation Toes	7	..	..	..
Amputation Forearm	1	..	..	..
Amputation Foot	1	..	..	..
Burns Buttock	1	..	..	..
Burns Abdomen	1	..	..	..
Burns Hand . . . . .	..	1	..	..
Bullet Wound Chest . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Carcinoma Lip	17	..	..	..
Carcinoma Face	2	..	..	..
Carcinoma Parotid Gland	1	..	..	..
Carcinoma Bladder	1	..	..	2
Carcinoma Breast (Complete Excision) . .	1	2	..	1
Carcinoma Tongue	1	..	..	..
Carcinoma Labia . . . . .	..	1	..	..
Carcinoma Breast (Radical Operation) . .	7	..	..	..
Carcinoma Liver . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Carcinoma Pharynx . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Carcinoma Bowel . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Carcinoma Pelvis Cystic (Laparotomy) . .	..	..	1	..
Carcinoma Pancreas . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Cyst of Eye	1	..	..	..
Cyst of Neck . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Cyst Sebaceous Head	3	..	..	..
Cyst of Thyroid	3	..	..	..
Cyst of Neck	5	..	..	..
Cyst of Breast	3	..	..	..
Cyst Sebaceous Scalp	1	..	..	..
Cyst Meibomian	1	11	..	..
Cyst Fallopian Tube	1	..	..	..
Cystitis	1	2	..	..
Cataract	9	2	..	..
Cystocele	3	1	..	..
Circumcision	5	..	..	..
Cellulitis of Arm	1	..	..	..
Cellulitis of Hand	1	..	..	..
Cellulitis of Knee	1	..	..	..
Cellulitis of Leg	1	..	..	..
Cystic Ovary	5	..	..	..
Cystotomy (Supra-pubic)	5	..	..	..
Cholecystitis Rupture	5	..	..	2
Cholelithiasis	1	..	..	..
Dislocation Shoulder	5	..	..	..
Dislocation Elbow	2	1	..	..
Dislocation Lens (Enucleation Eye)	1	..	..	..
Dysmenorrhoea	3	..	..	..

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Dysmenorrhoea..	3	..	..	..
Dachryocystitis	1	..	..	..
Empyema Chronic .. . . . .	..	3	..	..
Erosion of Cervix	2	..	..	..
Epididymitis T. B. (Orchotomy)	14	..	..	..
Foreign Body Eye	1	..	..	..
Foreign Body Gullett	1	..	..	..
Foreign Pharynx	1	..	..	..
Fistula Fecal	1	3	1	..
Frontal Sinus Disease	3	..	..	..
Fistula Abdominal	1	..	..	..
Fracture Radius (Collis')	1	..	..	..
Fracture Humerus	7	..	..	..
Fracture Compound Leg	1	1	..	..
Fracture Thigh	1	..	..	..
Fracture Tibia and Fibula (Simple)	5	..	..	..
Fracture Femur	6	2	3	1
Fracture Patella	3	1	..	..
Fracture Tibia (Compound)	1	1	..	..
Fracture Elbow Joint	1	..	..	..
Fracture Skull Vault .. . . . .	..	..	..	..
Fracture Rib	1	..	..	..
Fracture Hip (Intracapsular) .. . . . .	..	..	..	..
Ganglion Wrists	3	..	..	..
Ganglion Toe	1	..	..	..
Gastric Ulcer (Gastro-enterostomy) .. . . . .	..	12	..	..
Genu Varum (Osteomy)	1	..	..	..
G. S. W. Thigh .. . . . .	..	1	..	..
G. S. W. Arm .. . . . .	..	1	..	..
G. S. W. Eye (Eneucleation)	1	..	..	..
G. S. W. Axilla .. . . . .	..	1	..	..
G. S. W. Chest	1	..	..	..
G. S. W. Shoulder	1	..	..	..
G. S. W. Leg .. . . . .	..	1	..	..
G. S. W. Hip	1	..	..	..
G. S. W. Scapula .. . . . .	..	1	..	..
G. S. W. Pelvis .. . . . .	..	1	..	..
G. S. W. Leg .. . . . .	..	1	..	..
Hernia Congenital	4	..	..	..
Hernia Inguinal (Radical Cure)	31	..	..	1
Hernia Femoral (Radical Cure)	2	..	..	..
Hernia Strangulated	1	..	..	2
Hernia Umbilical	1	..	..	..
Hydrocele (Radical Cure)	15	..	..	..
Haemorrhage Secondary	3	..	..	..

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Hallun Valgus	4	..	..	..
Haemorrhoids	25	..	..	..
Haematuria (Cystotomy)	..	I	..	..
Hernia Ventral	2	..	..	..
Hare Lip	I	..	..	..
Hypertrophy (Breast)	4	..	..	..
Hypopyon Ulcer	4	..	..	..
Injury to Hand	2	..	..	..
Injury to Foot	I	..	..	..
Injury to Arm	I	..	..	..
Injury to Eye	2	..	..	..
Injury to Scrotum	I	..	..	..
Injury to Bladder	I	..	..	..
Intestinal Obstruction	I	I	..	3
Keloid	I	..	..	..
Lipoma Arm	I	..	..	..
Lipoma Back	I	..	..	..
Lipoma Shoulder	I	..	..	..
Lipoma Axilla	I	..	..	..
Lipoma Hip	I	..	..	..
Lacerated Nose	I	..	..	..
Lacerated Foot	I	..	..	..
Lacerated Perineum (Penneorrohaphy)	2	..	..	..
Mastoid	8	I	..	2
Mastitis	2	2	..	..
Morbus Coxae	I	..	..	..
Malignant Disease Nose	..	I	..	..
Nephrolithasis	..	..	..	..
Nephrectomy	I	..	..	..
Necrosis Jaw	..	I	..	..
Necrosis Thumb	I	..	..	..
Neuralgia Stump	I	..	..	..
Ovary Malignant	I	..	..	..
Ovaritis	3	..	..	..
Osteomyelitis Hand	..	I	..	..
Osteomyelitis Finger	3	2	..	..
Osteomyelitis Os-Calcis	I	..	..	..
Osteomyelitis Cuboid	I	..	..	..
Osteomyelitis Stump	I	..	..	..
Osteomyelitis Femur	3	I	..	..
Osteomyelitis Mandible	I	..	..	..
Ophthalmitis (Enucleation)	4	..	..	..
Obstruction Nasal (Hypertrophy)	2	..	..	..
Prostate Enlarged	2	..	..	..
Prostatectomy	6	..	..	..

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Perineorrhaphy	15	..	..	..
Periostitis Jaw	1	..	..	..
Periostitis Femur	1	..	..	..
Periostitis Toe	1	..	..	..
Periostitis Tibia .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Periostitis Fibula	2	..	..	..
Periostitis Phalanx	2	..	..	..
Paget's Disease (Breast)	1	..	..	..
Peritonitis T. B. .. .. .	..	3	..	..
Pelvis Inflammation	1	1	..	..
Paronychia .. .. .	..	2	..	..
Papilloma Vagina	1	..	..	..
Papilloma Rectum	1	..	..	..
Potts Disease .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Palmar Infection	1	..	..	..
Polypus Nasal	5	..	..	..
Polypus Cervix	1	..	..	..
Pyosalpinx	1	..	..	..
Pyorrhoea (Teeth Extracted)	14	..	..	..
Rectocele	1	..	..	..
Ruptured Bladder .. .. .	..	..	..	1
Sarcoma Eye .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Sarcoma Bowl .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Sarcoma Liver .. .. .	..	1	..	2
Sarcoma Mesentry .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Sarcoma Kidney .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Sarcoma Arm .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Sarcoma Bladder .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sinus Finger	1	..	..	..
Sinus Tibia G. S. W.	1	..	..	..
Sinus Hip	4	..	..	..
Sinus Mandible .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Sinus Groin (T. B.) .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Sinus Neck (T. B.)	1	..	..	..
Sinus Sterum .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Septic Hand	1	..	..	..
Septic Hand	1	..	..	..
Salpingitis	2	..	..	..
Synechiae Anterior	1	..	..	..
Synovitis T. B.	1	1	..	..
Stricture Oesophagus	1	..	..	..
Stricture Urethral (Cystotomy) .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Stricture of Gullet (Gastrostomy) .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Tubal Ruptured	3	..	..	..
Tumor Arm	1	..	..	..

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Talipes Varus . . . . .	..	2	..	..
Talipes	I	..	..	..
Tonsils Hypertrophy (Enucleation)	5I	..	..	..
T. B. Kidney (Nephrectomy)	I	I	..	..
T. B. Foot . . . . .	..	..	..	I
T. B. Kidney . . . . .	..	I	..	..
T. B. Ankle	I	..	..	..
T. B. Hip . . . . .	..	2	..	..
T. B. Sinus Hip	I	..	..	..
T. B. Sinus Knee	I	..	..	..
T. B. Disease Jaw	I	..	..	..
T. B. Sinus Thigh	I	..	..	..
Testicle Undescended	I	..	..	..
Uterus Prolapse (Suspension Operation)	I4	..	..	..
Uterus Prolapse (Gillam's Operation)	3	..	..	..
Uterus Fibroid (Hysterectomy)	5	..	..	..
Uterus Retroversion	3	..	..	..
Uterine Polypus	I	..	..	..
Uterine Haemorrhage	2	..	..	..
Vesical Calculus	I	..	..	..
Varicocele	2	..	..	..

TABLE 5.

Showing number of Patients from each Electoral District, also the Residence of Patients from Abroad

St. John's East	362
St. John's West	260
Ferryland	41
Placentia and St. Mary's	100
Burin	16
Fortune	10
Harbor Main	58
Port de Grave	14
Carbonear	27
Harbor Grace	51
Bay de Verde	37
Trinity	101
Bonavista	53
Fogo	16
Twillingate	31
St. Barbe	7
St. George's	19
Burgeo and La Poile	6
Notre Dame Bay	4
Labrador	1
Denmark	1
Nova Scotia	6
Scotland	2
France	2
Spain	1

TABLE 7.

Showing the cause in the 77 Deaths during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1921.

1. Carcinoma Larynx.
2. Epilepsy.
3. Hemiplegia.
4. Nephrolithiasis.
5. T. B. Peritonitis Pleural Effusion.
6. Carcinoma Stomach.
7. Meningitis.
8. T. B. Peritonitis.
9. Encephalitis Leth.
10. Uraemia.
11. Myocarditis.
12. Pernicious Anaemia.
13. Carcinoma Neck.
14. Intestinal Obstruction. (Died 48 hours after admission.)
15. Myocarditis and Bronchitis.
16. Peripheral Septicaemia.
17. Cancer of Bowel.
18. Strangulated Hernia.
19. Uraemia.
20. Meningitis.
21. Intestinal Obstruction.
22. Peritonitis.
23. Uraemia Nephritis.
24. Carcinoma Breast.
25. Valvular Heart Disease.
26. General Tuberculosis.
27. Fracture of Hip.
28. Intestinal Obstruction.
29. T. B. Meningitis.
30. Pulmonary Embolism.
31. T. B. Peritonitis.
32. Pneumonia.
33. Carcinoma Liver.
34. Carcinoma Breast.
35. Uraemia.
36. Abdominal Injury. (Died 24 hours after admission.)
37. Epilepsy.
38. Septicaemia.
39. Pulmonary T. B.
40. Toxaemia.
41. Carcinoma Stomach.
42. Sarcoma Liver.
43. Myeloid Leukaemia.
44. Perotitis.

45. Carcinoma Prostate.
46. Acute Appendicitis.
47. Abscess of Liver.
48. Cancer of Bowel.
49. Paralysis.
50. Uraemia.
51. Extensive Burns.
52. Cirrhosis of Liver.
53. Uraemia.
54. Endocarditis.
55. Myocarditis and Bronchitis.
56. Endocarditis and Nephritis.
57. General Tuberculosis.
58. Hemiplegia.
59. Carcinoma of Bowel.
60. Myocarditis.
61. Gallstones.
62. Meningitis.
63. Acute Mastoid.
64. Rupture of Gall-Bladder.
65. Strangulated Hernia. (Died 48 hours after admission.)
66. Sarcoma of Throat.
67. Tetanus.
68. Sarcoma of Bladder.
69. Sarcoma of Bladder.
70. Myocarditis.
71. Hemiplegia. (Died 48 hours after admission.)
72. Sarcoma of Eye.
73. Uraemia.
74. Pneumonia.
75. Ruptured Bladder.
76. General Debility.
77. Carcinoma Neck.

TABLE 8.*Showing Denominational Statistics:*

Roman Catholics	557
Church of England	320
Methodist	300
Salvation Army	24
Presbyterians	16
Congregational	2
Lutherans	2
Adventists	2
Anglicans	7

TABLE 9.

Showing the Total Cost of Maintenance and the Cost per day of each Patient for Fiscal Year:

1911-12	\$51,389.64	\$140.95	\$1.28
1912-13	63,583.84	174.19	1.52
1913-14	75,837.53	207.77	1.82
1914-15	79,652.90	218.33	1.94
1915-16	79,031.52	216.52	1.90
1916-17	102,041.69	279.56	2.45
1917-18	113,316.62	310.45	2.60
1918-19	161,513.42	442.50	3.54
1920-21	205,354.33	562.61	4.72

Report of Training School for Year ended December 31st, 1921.

The year ends with the following staff on duty:

Nursing Superintendent	1
Assistant Nursing Superintendent	1
Anaesthetist and X-ray Operator	1
Assistant Anaesthetist and X-ray Operator	1
Hospital Secretary	1
Theatre Sisters	3
Ward Sisters	4
Staff Nurses	4
Nurses Third Year	12
Nurses Second Year	8
Nurses First Year	10
Total number of requests for circulars	73
Total number of applicants formally considered	32
Total number of applicants accepted	25

Eleven candidates have been taken on probation, ten of whom were accepted.

Lectures were given during the year in Surgical and Medical Nursing, Anatomy and Physiology and General Nursing, and examinations held.

Eight nurses graduated during the year. Two remained on as Staff Nurses; two took up Post Graduate work in Boston, one of whom is now Day Supervisor in a Maternity Hospital in Arlington; one is on the Staff at the Fever Hospital, City; one took up Public Health Nursing, City; one was Head Nurse at the Children's Hospital, City; the remaining one did Private work.

The health of the Nurses during the year was fair. Two cases of Diphtheria treated at the Fever Hospital; one case Acute Eczema; one case of Pleurisy; one operation removal of tonsils.

Four Nurses had leave of absence after illness; two Nurses were called home on account of serious illness in their immediate families for a given period.

Resignations: Miss Jessie Moors, assistant Sister in Operating Theatre, November 19th.

Appointments: Nurse Annie Moore, assistant Sister in Operating Theatre, December 19th.

Promotions: Nurse Viola Dwyer, as Staff Nurse, December 19th.

It is with deep regret we have to record the death of Miss Una Harvey, a graduate of this Training School, Class 1916. Her bright genial disposition won her many friends both amongst her co-workers and in her social life. Her death was a severe blow to us all.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends for their kind remembrances of the Nurses at Christmas and Easter.

M. TAYLOR,

Nursing Superintendent.

Kidneys	25
Foot	18
Ribs	7
Teeth	21
Spine	14
Elbow	6
Hand	20
Frontal Sinus	6
Chest	22
Gall Bladder	2
Tibia and Fibula	3
Lungs	2
Ankle	15
Radius and Ulna	3
Femur	9
Pelvis	11
Clavicle	3
Shoulder	8
Carpals	3
Skull	5
Abdomen	2
Aesophagus	2

Section C.—*Diseased Bones and Joints:*

Tubercular Tarsals	15
Tubercular Hip	28
Tubercular Vertebrae	12
Tubercular Phalanx	5
Synovitis Knee Joint	15
Sinusitis	10
Arthritis Ankle Joint	2
Club Foot	1
Tubercular Hand	2
Tubercular Tibia and Fibula	1
Periostitis Tarsals	7
Chronic Mastoid	1
Periostitis Metatarsals	2
Arthritis Shoulder	2
Necrosis Jaw	1
Tubercular Carpals	3
Necrosis Metatarsals	2
Osteomyelitis Humerus	2
Necrosis Rib	1
Osteomyelitis Phalanx	3
Hallus Valgus	4
Periostitis Femur	12

Tubercular Sinus Wrist Improved	4
Malignant Alveolar Tissue unimproved	2
Tubercular Sinus Neck unimproved	7
Papilloma Cured	2
Keloid unimproved	10
Epithelioma Ear improved	5
Epithelioma Face Cured	8
Epithelioma Face improved	80
Epithelioma Eye improved	3
Eczema Face cured	19
Eczema Foot improved	2
Tubercular Skin Disease	8
Carcinoma Face unimproved	10
Malignant Growth Back	6
Goitre cured	6
Goitre unimproved	18
Goitre improved	70
Malignant Glands unimproved	22
Carcinoma Breast unimproved	6
Rodent Ulcer cured	46
Rodent Ulcer improved	60
Tubercular Glands improved	61
Epithelioma Lip cured	45
Epithelioma Heel cured	9

Section H.—*High Frequency Treatments:*

Neuritis improved	570
Rheumatoid Arthritis unimproved	46
Chorea cured	9
Eczema cured	17
Pleuritis cured	24
Neurasthenia cured	49
Neurasthenia unimproved	2
Neurasthenia improved	6
Insomnia improved	45
Neuralgia Lumbar cured	53
Lumbago improved	30
Injury to Knee improved	20
Injury to Foot improved	3
Sciatica cured	15
Sciatica improved	132
Atrophy Deltoid unimproved	3
Post Operative Adhesions	20
Cardiac Pain improved	6

**St. John's General Hospital---Report of
the Board of Governors for the
Half Year ended June 30, 1922.**

Dear Sir,—

I beg to submit the Report of the General Hospital for the six months ending June 30th., 1922. This in conjunction with the Report for 1921 will complete our statistics for the fiscal year 1921 and 1922.

I beg to thank the Board for its approval of the printing of this Report, as the statistics furnished therein are important, and should be filed away at the Hospital in pamphlet form for future reference.

Yours truly,

L. E. KEEGAN,

Superintendent.

W. H. Rennie, Esq., M.B.E.,

Secretary Board of Governors.

Report of the Board of Governors for the Half Year ended June 30, 1922.

TABLE I.

Summary

Patients remaining in Hospital, December 31st., 1921..	109	
Patients admitted for the six months ending June 30th., 1922..	535	
	644	
Patients Discharged for the six months ending June 30th., 1922	522	
Remaining in Hospital June 30th., 1922	122	
Medical:		
Cured..	45	
Improved	25	
Unimproved	8	
Died	11	
	89	
Surgical:		
Cured..	330	
Improved..	45	
Unimproved..	32	
Died..	26	
	433	
Number of Operations performed for six months ending June 30th ..	400	
Mortality in Operation cases	4.7%	
Total number of deaths for half year ending June 30th., 1922	37	
Total Mortality..	5.7%	
Of this number six died within twenty-four hours of admission.		

TABLE 2.

*Medical Cases Treated for half Year ending June 30th, 1922.*Section 1.—*Constitutional Diseases:*

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
1. Rheumatism Chronic	7	2	1	..
2. Rheumatism Acute	1	..	..	..
3. Rheumatic Arthritis. . . . .	..	1	1	..
4. General Debility.	4	..	..	..

Section 2.—*Digestive System:*

1. Gastritis, Chronic.	1	..	..	..
2. Constipation	1	..	..	..

Section 3.—*Respiratory System:*

1. Bronchitis	1	1	..	..
2. Bronchial Asthma . . . . .	..	..	..	1
3. Pneumonia.	3	..	..	1
4. Laryngitis, T. B. . . . .	..	..	1	..
5. Phthisis. . . . .	..	..	4	..
6. Pleurisy	2	..	..	..

Section 4.—*Circulatory System:*

1. Endocarditis.	1	3	..	..
2. Myocarditis . . . . .	..	1	1	4
3. Endocarditis and Pericarditis	1	..	..	..
4. Angina Pectoris	2	..	..	..
5. Valvular Heart Disease . . . . .	..	2	..	..

Section 5.—*Disease of the Blood and Ductless Glands:*

1. Anaemia	1
2. Anaemia Splenic	1

Section 6.—*Infectious Diseases:*

1. Influenza.	1
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Section 7.—*Diseases Kidney and Bladder:*

1. Nephritis	3
2. Nephritis and Endocarditis	1
3. Nephritis Acute . . . . .	..	1	..	..
4. Cystitis	3	1	..	..

Section 8.—*Diseases of Brain and Nervous System:*

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
1. Sciatica . . . . .	..	2	..	..
2. Neurasthenia	3	2	1	..
3. Neuritis	4	4	..	..
4. Meningitis, T. B. . . . .	..	..	..	1
5. Hemiplegia . . . . .	..	1	..	..
6. Lumbago	1	..	..	..
7. Mental Depression . . . . .	..	..	1	..
8. Alcoholism	1	..	..	..
9. Hysteria	1	..	..	..
10. Chorea	1	..	..	..

Section 9.—*Diseases of Skin:*

1. Eczema	2	..	..	..
2. Syphillis . . . . .	..	1	..	..

TABLE 3.

Surgical Cases treated for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.

All cases marked (*) refused operation.

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Appendicitis .. .. .	..	3	..	..
Adenitis Inguinal.. .. .	..	I	..	..
Abscess of Lung.. .. .	..	..	..	I
Abscess Ischio Rectal.. .. .	..	..	I*	..
Abscess Arm and Back.. .. .	I	..	..	..
Abscess Neck.. .. .	I	..	..	..
Ascites (Ovarian) .. .. .	..	I	..	..
Burns on Neck and Back....	I	..	..	..
Burns of Leg	I	..	..	..
Burns of Thigh....	I	..	..	..
Carcinoma Pylorus .. .. .	..	..	2	..
Carcinoma Oesophagus .. .. .	..	..	..	I
Carcinoma Face.. .. .	..	..	4	I
Carcinoma Rectum.. .. .	..	..	I*	..
Cirrhosis Liver.. .. .	..	..	..	I
Caruncle and Uterine Polypus .. .	..	..	I	..
Colitis	I	I	..	..
Cellulitis of Arm	I	..	..	..
Cholecystitis (Septic) .. .. .	..	..	..	I
Cystic Ovary.. .. .	..	..	I*	..
Dermatitis.. .. .	I	..	..	..
Enlarged Prostate .. .. .	..	2.I*	..	..
Enlarged Spleen .. .. .	..	..	I	..
Frost Burn Feet.. .. .	I	..	..	..
Gastric Ulcer.. .. .	..	2	..	..
Gallstones.. .. .	..	2	..	..
G. S. W. Shoulder .. .. .	..	..	I*	..
G. S. W. Groin .. .. .	..	..	I	..
Hernia Inguinal	I	..	I*	..
Hydrocele	I	I	..	..
Hernia Ventral .. .. .	..	..	I	..
Injury to Hand	4	I	..	..
Injury to Back	3	I	..	..
Injury to Leg.. .. .	..	..	I	..
Injury to Hip.. .. .	I	..	..	..
Injury to Eye.. .. .	..	I	..	..
Injury to Face	I	..	..	..
Intestinal Obstruction .. .. .	..	..	..	I
Incomplete Abortion	I	..	..	..
Keratitis Acute.. .. .	I	..	..	..
Lacerated Foot.. .. .	I	..	..	..

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Lacerated Wound, Neck	I	..	..	..
Potts Disease..	2	I	..	..
Pyæmia..	I	..	..	..
Peritonitis, T. B... . . . .	..	2	..	..
Paronchia Seborrhoea Scalp . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Prolapse Uterus..	I	..	..	..
Pregnancy.. . . . .	..	..	I	..
Peritonitis Pelvic.. . . . .	..	I	..	..
Pregnancy Eclampsia . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Rental Calculus.. . . . .	..	2	I*	..
Retention of Urine..	I	..	..	..
Retroflexed Uterus . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Ranula.. . . . .	..	I	..	..
Rodent Ulcer Eye Lid.... . . . .	..	..	I	..
Vaginitis	I	..	..	..
Septic Hand..	3	I	..	..
Ulcer Foot..	I	..	..	..
Septic Abortion	I	..	..	..
Ulcer Duodenal . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Stricture Oesphagus . . . . .	..	I	I	..
T. B. Disease Hip	I	3	..	..
T. B. Abscess Neck . . . . .	..	..	I*	..
T. B. Foot.. . . . .	..	..	I	..
T. B. Knee., . . . . .	..	..	I*	..
T. B. Kidney.. . . . .	..	..	I	..
T. B. Sinus Leg..	I	I	..	..
Tumor, Larynx . . . . .	..	..	I	..
T. B. Peritonitis . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Ulcer Varicose . . . . .	..	I	..	..

TABLE 4.

Surgical Operations for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.

All cases marked (*) still in hospital.

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Abscess Thigh.. . . . .	..	2†	..	..
Abscess Rib	I	..	..	..
Abscess Ischio Rectal	3	I†	..	..
Abscess Forearm.. . . . .	..	I†	..	..
Abscess Tooth..	I	..	..	..
Abscess Lung..	I	..	..	..
Abscess Scalp..	I	..	..	..
Abscess Hip Joint, T.B.. . . . .	..	I†	..	..
Abscess Psoas	I	2†	..	I
Abscess Groin.. . . . .	..	I†	..	..
Abscess Vertebra.. . . . .	..	I†	..	..
Abscess Breast	I	..	..	..
Abscess Buttock..	I	..	..	..
Appendicitis Chronic..	35	3†	..	..
Appendicitis Acute Suppurative	16.I†	..	..	4
Appendicitis Acute Gangrenous..	4	..	..	..
Adenoids	20	..	..	..
Adenoma Ovary	I	..	..	..
Arthritis Hip, T. B... . . . .	..	3†	..	..
Abdominal Adhesions (Laparotomy)	I	..	..	..
Angioma Face..	I	..	..	..
Adenitis Neck, T. B...	2	..	..	..
Amputation Ieg	6	..	..	..
Amputation Cervix	2	..	..	..
Bullet Wound, Chest	I	..	..	..
Amputation Thumb..	I	..	..	..
Amputation Toe..	2	..	..	..
Amputation Finger	I	..	..	..
Amputation Arm..	3	I†	..	..
Bursitis Buttock..	I	..	..	..
Bursitis Knee..	2	..	..	..
Ballinitis..	I	..	..	..
Bullet Wound, Neck	I	..	..	..
Burns, Electrical..	I	..	..	..
Cataract	4	I	..	..
Carcinoma Breast..	6	..	..	..
Carcinoma Bowel . . . . .	..	2	..	..
Carcinoma Pylorus.. . . . .	..	..	3	I
Carcinoma Lip	2	..	..	..
Carcinoma Gums.. . . . .	..	..	I	..
Caruncle Urethral..	I	I†	..	..

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Cellulitis Leg.	1	3.1†	..	..
Cellulitis Arm.	1	..	..	..
Cyst Sebaceous (Arm)	1	..	..	..
Cyst Sebaceous Nose	1	..	..	..
Cyst Sebaceous Neck	1	..	..	..
Cyst Ovarian.	7	2†	..	..
Cyst Thyroid Gland	1	..	..	..
Cystoscopic Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Cystocele	1	..	..	..
Cystitis. . . . .	..	3.1†	..	..
Compression of Brain from old G. S. W. . . . .	..	..	..	1
Cystotomy	1	..	..	..
Dislocation of Elbow	1	..	..	..
Dislocation of Knee	1	..	..	..
Deflected Septum	1	..	..	..
Endometritis (Curettage)	7.1†	..	..	..
Empyema	1	2†	..	1
Epithelioma Lip.	5	..	..	..
Epithelioma Mouth. . . . .	..	1	..	..
Epithelioma Neck . . . . .	..	..	1	..
Epididymitis T. B. (Orchotomy)	3	..	..	..
Enlarged Spleen (Splenectomy) . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Exostosis Femur.	1	..	..	..
Enlarged Prostate (Prostatectomy)	3	..	..	..
Fracture Femur	5.1†	..	..	1
Fracture Tibia and Fibula	13.3†	..	..	..
Fracture Forearm.	2.1†	..	..	..
Fracture Humerus	4	..	..	..
Fracture Patella . . . . .	..	1†	..	..
Fracture Clavicle	1	..	..	..
Fracture Radius (Collis's).	1	..	..	..
Fracture Wrist	1	..	..	..
Fistula in Ano	1	..	..	..
Fistula Recto Vaginal.	2	..	..	..
Fistula Ischio Rectal. . . . .	..	1†	..	..
Fistula Fecal. . . . .	..	1†	..	..
Fistula (Urinary). . . . .	..	1†	..	..
Foreign Body in Hand	1	..	..	..
Gallstones (Cholecystotomy).	5	..	..	1
Gallstones.	1	..	..	..
G. S. W. Buttock	1	..	..	..
G. S. W. Thumb.	1	..	..	..
G. S. W. Foot.	1	..	..	..
G. S. W. Hip. . . . .	..	1†	..	..
G. S. W. Leg.	1	..	..	..

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
G. S. W. Arm	I	I†	..	..
G. S. W. Thigh	I	..	..	..
G. S. W. Eye	I	..	..	..
Hammer Toe	I	..	..	..
Hernia Inguinal (Radical Cure)	22, I†	..	..	..
Hernia Umbilical	I	..	..	..
Hernia Femoral (Radical Cure)	2	..	..	..
Hernia Strangulated	I†	..	..	..
Haemorrhoids	4	I†	..	..
Haemorrhage Secondary	I	..	..	..
Hydrocele	3	I†	..	..
Hypertrophy Cervix	I	..	..	..
Haematoma	I	..	..	..
Hepatic Colic	I	..	..	..
Injury to Foot	I	..	..	..
Injury to Hand	I	..	..	..
Injury to Eye	I	..	..	..
Intestinal Obstruction	I	..	..	2
Lacerated Perineum (Perineorrhaphy)	3	..	..	..
Lacerated Cervix	I	..	..	..
Lipoma Shoulder	I	..	..	..
Mastoid	4	..	..	..
Morbus Coxae . . . . .	..	..	..	I
Mastitis Breast, T. B.	2	..	..	..
Osteomyelitis Femur	I	2†	..	..
Osteomyelitis Thumb	I	..	..	..
Ovaritis, T. B. . . . .	..	..	..	..
Panophthalmitis (Enucleation)	3	..	..	..
Papilloma Ureter	I	..	..	..
Paronychia	I	..	..	..
Peritonitis, T. B.	3	3, I†	I	2
Periostitis Mandible	I	..	..	..
Periostitis Femur . . . . .	..	I	..	..
Prerygium	I	I†	..	..
Pyorrhoea Alveolaris	8	..	..	..
Pyæmia	I	..	..	..
Pregnancy Eclampsia	I	..	..	..
Sarcoma Kidney	I	..	..	..
Sarcoma Ribs . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Salpingitis (Chronic)	2	..	..	..
Stricture (Urethral) . . . . .	..	..	I	..
Stricture Oesophagus . . . . .	..	..	2	I
Sinus Ischio Rectal	I	..	..	..
Sinus Frontal	3	..	..	..
Sinus Thigh	I	..	..	..

Diagnosis	Cured	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died
Stone in Kidney..	I	..	..	..
Stone in Bladder (Lithotomy)	I	..	..	..
Septic Finger..	I	..	..	..
Sinus Septic (Back)..	I	..	..	..
Tumor Peri-trachea	I	..	..	..
Tumor Thyroid..	I	..	..	..
Tumor Lumbar Region..	I	..	..	..
Tonsils (Enucleation)..	20	..	..	..
T. B. Disease Spine.. . . . .	..	I†	..	..
T. B. Kidney (Nephrectomy) .. . . .	..	..	..	I
T. B. Canaliculus .. . . . .	..	I	..	..
Uterus Prolapse (Gillam's Operation) ..	4	..	..	..
Uterus Fibroid (Hysterectomy)	2	I†	..	..

TABLE 5.

Showing Number of Patients from each Electoral District, also the Residence of Patients from Abroad.

St. John's East	149
St. John's West	128
Ferryland	26
Placentia and St. Mary's	32
Burin	11
Fortune	6
Hr. Main	26
Port-de-Grave	12
Carbonear	9
Hr. Grace	31
Trinity	36
Bonavista	18
Fogo	2
Twillingate	11
St. Barbe's	1
St. George's	5
Burgeo and LaPoile	5
Bay-de-Verde	18
St. Pierre	1
China	3
Norway	1
North Sydney	1
Mohammedan	1

TABLE 7.

Showing Cause in the 37 Deaths during the half year ending June 30th, 1922:

1. Gangrene Lung.
2. Splenic Anaemia.
3. Fracture Femur.
4. Carcinoma of Face.
5. Cirrhosis of Liver.
6. Acute Nephritis.
7. Nephritis and Endocarditis.
8. Toxaemia from Acute Cholecystitis. (Died 24 hours after admission).
9. Myocarditis.
10. Acute Peritonitis. (Died 24 hours after admission).
11. Pneumonia.
12. Intestinal Obstruction. (Died 24 hours after admission).
13. Myocarditis. (Died 24 hours after admission).
14. Enlarged Spleen.
15. T. B. Meningitis.
16. T. B. Disease of Hip.
17. Uraemia.
18. Acute Appendicitis.
19. Acute Appendicitis.
20. Hemiplegia.
21. Empyema.
22. Gallstones Toxaemia.
23. Myocarditis.
24. Intestinal Obstruction.
25. Septic Cholecystitis.
26. T. B. Kidney.
27. T. B. Peritonitis.
28. Cerebral Compression from G. S. W.
29. Carcinoma of Stomach.
30. Carcinoma of Stomach.
31. Acute Appendicitis Toxaemia.
32. Bronchitis, Heart Disease.
33. Peritonitis. (Died 12 hours after admission).
34. Appendicitis, Peritonitis. (Died 16 hours after admission).
35. Myocarditis.
36. Peritonitis.
37. Acidosis.

TABLE 8.

Showing Denominational Statistics

Roman Catholics	245
Church of England	147
Methodist	122
Salvation Army	11
Presbyterians	5
Congregational	1
Lutherans	2
Hebrew	2
Adventist	1

Report of Training School for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.

The present Staff numbers 47 as follows:

Nursing Superintendent	1
Assistant Nursing Superintendent	1
Anaesthetist and X-ray Operator	1
Assistant Anaesthetist and X-ray Operator	1
Hospital Secretary	1
Ward Sisters	4
Theatre Sisters	3
Staff Nurses	4
Third Year Nurses	7
Second Year Nurses	12
First Year Nurses	12
Total number of requests for circulars	47
Total number of applicants formally considered	26
Total number of applicants accepted	16

Seven candidates have been taken on probation.

Lectures have been given and examinations held in the following: General Nursing; Anatomy and Physiology; Medical Nursing.

Graduations: Number of Graduates—4; three of whom remained in the Institution and received appointments as Staff Nurses.

Resignations: Ward Sister Larner, resigned, January; Ward Sister Palmer, resigned, January; Staff Nurse Hannah Jones, resigned, January; Staff Nurse Ida Tucker, resigned, June.

Appointments: Nurse Lillian Stevenson, Staff Nurse, January 15th. Nurse Carolina Pittman, Staff Nurse, January 25th. Nurse Ethelfloreda Caldwell, Staff Nurse, April 18th. Nurse Maud Hogan, Staff Nurse, April 28th.

Illness: Two of the Staff were operated on for Appendicitis; one had Tonsils removed; one had Septic Finger.

Leave of absence was granted to three nurses after illness, and one nurse who had illness and death in the family.

I should like to call attention to the advisability of providing accommodation for at least six extra Nurses.

After a Graduation, while some remain with us, others leave. At present we have no opportunity by which we can give the Probationer preliminary

training before the trained woman leaves, so that we lose the trained nurse today, and tomorrow we have in her place a probationer who has perhaps never seen a Hospital Ward.

It would greatly help matters if some accommodation could be arranged where we could take on Probationers and give them their preliminary training.

Our Staff at present is inadequate to meet the demands. The semi-private ward takes at least three nurses to run it.. No provision was made for three extra nurses and we had to supply from the usual staff.

The Nurses residence has accommodation for 43 nurses, we carry 44.

The question of a Dietitian, who will also be assistant to the Nursing Superintendent, is, I understand, under the consideration of the Board of Governors at the present time.

It is a great need and would help materially the better running of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

M. TAYLOR,
Nursing Superintendent.

*Report of Electrical and Anaesthetic Departments for the six months ending
June 30th, 1922.*

The number of anaesthetics administered during that time was four hundred and seventeen.

The number of electrical treatments given was nine hundred and sixteen, and the number of radiographs taken was three hundred and ninety-seven.

Appended are statistics showing the amount of work done under their different headings.

Respectfully submitted,

M. CULLIAN,

Electro-therapeutist and Anaesthetist.

Section A.—*Radiographs of Fractures and Dislocations:*

Fracture Metatarsals	1
Fracture Radius	6
Fracture Intracapsular (Femur)	3
Colle's Fracture	4
Fracture Phalanx	2
Fracture Femur	8
Fracture Tibia	11
Fracture Humerus	6
Elbow (Dislocation)	1
Femur (Dislocation)	2
Fracture Olecranon	2
Fracture Patella	1
Fracture Fibula	15
Fracture Ribs	1

Section B.—*Radiographs taken for Diagnostic purposes, parts found normal:*

Frontal Sinus	3
Gall Bladder	5
Kidneys	24
Chest	8
Hand	8
Hip	18
Femur	6
Eye	1
Foot	5

Shoulder	3
Eye	2
Ureter	2
Chest	3

Section F.—*Radiographs (Bismuth meals and Screen Exam.):*

Radiographs Bismuth Meals	64
Screen Examinations	7

Section G.—*X-Ray Treatments:*

Epithelioma Face improved	30
Goitre much improved	17
Lupus Face improved	19
Epithelioma Nose cured	18
Lupus Nose and Lip improved	14
T. S. Sinus Sterum unimproved	14
Recurrent Malignant Glands unimproved	23
Rodent Ulcer improved	35
T. B. Gland Neck unimproved	2
Carcinoma Breast improved	12
Dermatitis Hands and Feet unimproved	1
Warts improved	12
Epithelioma Lip cured	10
Leucaemia improved	26
Hodgins Disease unimproved	4
Eczema improved	4
Acne improved	4
Epithelioma Lip improved	11

Section H.—*High Frequency Treatments:*

Neuritis cured	40
Neuritis improved	125
Neuritis unimproved	30
Neurasthenia unimproved	10
Neurasthenia improved	8
Neurasthenia cured	17
Sciatica improved	19
Insomnia improved	8
Post Operative Adhesions improved	16
Rheumatoid Arthritis unimproved	34
Eczema improved	1
General Debility improved	7
Pleuritis improved	7
Rheumatism improved	22
Lumbago cured	6

*Report of the Artificial Limb Department for Fiscal half Year ended
June 30th, 1922.*

Under an agreement with the Executive Government, of date February 26th, 1921, Ex-Soldiers Richard Tilley and Richard Walsh have operated this important Department efficiently and with excellent results.

Prior to the establishment of this department it was necessary to have all such work done outside the country and the results were not always satisfactory, because the difficulty of making artificial limbs from measurements only, without the advantage of fitting same to patients, was considerable.

The following is a list of soldiers and civilians who have been fitted with artificial legs for the above named period:

Soldiers:

James Moore, St. John's
M. Carter, St. John's
E. Courtney, St. John's
P. Finn, St. John's
J. Pennell, St. John's
L. O'Neil, St. John's
L. Hurley, St. John's
J. Mayo, Burin
M. Hynes, Portugal Cove
W. Maidment, Grand Falls
M. Ezekiel, Harbor Main
G. Baker, Trinity
J. Barnable, Ferryland
K. Butler, Bell Island
C. Stratten, Bonavista
W. Barbour, Bonavista

Civilians:

Mrs. Crimp, St. John's
Mrs. Brownrigg, St. John's
F. Milley, St. John's
Miss Power, St. John's
E. Dingle, St. John's
F. Harding, St. John's
A. Rowe, St. John's
James Flaherty, Avondale, Harbor Main
Patrick Walsh, Avondale, Harbor Main
Mrs. O'Brien, Avondale, Harbor Main
E. Scievour, Avondale, Harbor Main
James Mason, Avondale, Harbor Main
J. Leate, Britannia, T.B.

Dinah Pottle, Trinity
W. Sulley, Trinity
Mrs. Snelgrove, Catalina, T.B.
J. Sansbury, Greenspond, B.B.
Stephen Hall, Bonavista
J. Quinton, Bonavista
Caleb Pye, Bonavista
W. Head, Bonavista
Patrick Murphy, St. Bride's, P.B.
O. White, Pinch Cove, P.B.
Eva Moore, Bay Roberts
D. Green, Grand Falls
N Cole, Botwood
J. Tizzard, Old Perlican, Bay de Verde
Samuel Baggs, Bay de Verde
W. J. Breaker, Brigus, Port de Grave
Miss Fitzgerald, Carbonear
P. Nagle, Tors Cove
Eliot Dawe, Fogo
C. Main, Bell Island
R. Anstey, Little Bay Islands
C. Dodman, Burin

Thus, sixteen artificial limbs were supplied to Soldiers, and thirty-five to Civilians, a grand total of fifty-one.

A great deal of work was also done in connection with repairs and re-fitting of old limbs. This latter feature is especially useful, because persons requiring such repairs or re-fitting had, previously, to send the limbs away for same, which meant much delay and inconvenience.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. RENNIE,

Secretary Board of Governors.

*List of Soldiers Admitted to General Hospital from November 30th, 1919,
to November 30th, 1921.*

Kennel, E.	Mercer, William
Edgar, John	Newbury, William
Bugden, Harry	Poole, Max
Rodgers, C.	Felix, Jordan
Dalton, William	St. John, J.
Green, Frederick	Dooley, Thos.
King, S., R.N.R.	Hennebury, E. S.
Peppard, Chesley	McGillvary, Wm.
Pittman, James	Strong, Aron
Hartery, John	Walsh, J.
Green, William	Shea, T.
Pritchett, Pearce	Walker, Llewellyn
Dicks, C. B.	Crane, Eldred
Feltham, Moses	Jennings, K.
Eastman, Dan	Mayo, Fletcher
Snow, Stanley	James, Stephen
West, Joseph	Carter, James
Syles, Alfred	Pike, Thomas
Baldwin, Walter	Crewe, Gordon
Piercey, Henry	Ralph, Heber
Burnham, Ralph	Cooper, Eloil, R.N.R.
Walsh, Thomas	West, Harry
Quinton, W.	Joyce, Walter
Hennebury, A.	Moxley, John
Davey, C.	Layman, Leo
Cleary, J. W.	Chaffey, Edgar
Moore, James	Shaw, Andrew
Dart, Ford	Leslie, Clarence
Hawke, Michael	White, David
Squires, Jack	Fisher, Herbert
Harvey, Timothy	Brace, James
Knox, J.	Langdon, John
Peters, J.	Dunphy, Thos.
Maer, Peter	Hurley, Joseph
Crummey, G.	Sheppard, Walter
Bonner, Alfred	Boland, Michael
Hefferton, Conrad	Speed, William (Imperial)
Fowler, J.	Power, Philip
Miller, Arthur	Tucker, Michael
Grandy, G.	Fitzgerald, A. W.
Attwood, Kenneth	

From December 1st, 1921, to June 30th, 1922.

O'Neil, Edward
Healy, Martin
Harris, Gordon
Kerley, Walter
Janes, Stephen
Stratton, Cecil
Chaffey, Albert
Baird, Herbert
Farrell, Eugene
Sheppard, Walter
Crew, Gordon
Hussey, Thos.

Sheehan, Joseph
Pennell, Ebenezer
Murphy, James
Haynes, Robert
Parmiter, Fred
Dooley, Frank
Crane, Arch
Cleary, Wilfred
Newall, James
Hennebury, Ewan
Boone, Curtis
LeDrew, Bert

Total—105.

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