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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 13

FIRST SESSION OF THE NINTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

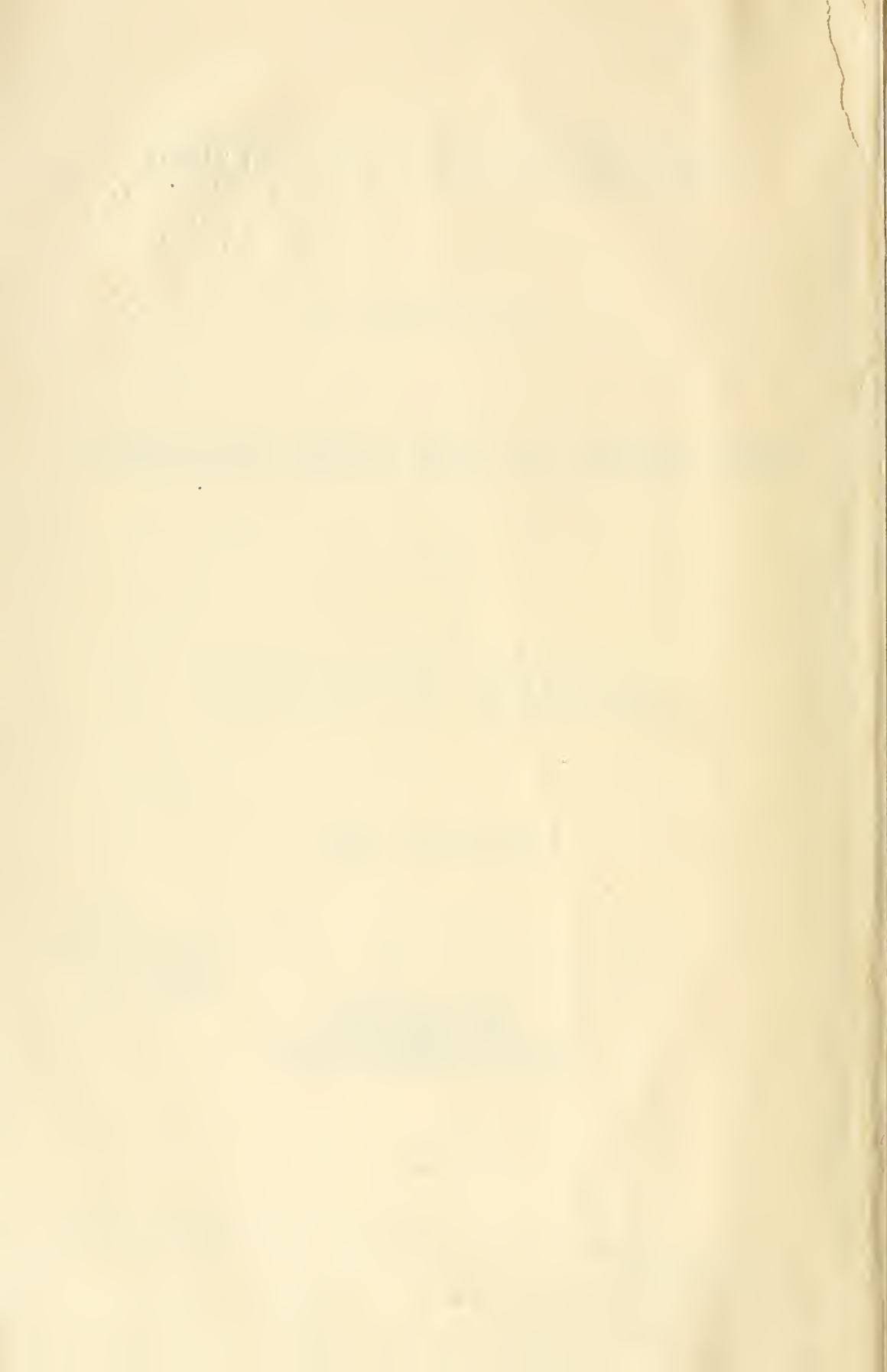
DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1901

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See also Numerical List, page 3.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX
OF THE
SESSIONAL PAPERS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

FIRST SESSION, NINTH PARLIAMENT, 1901.

A		E	
Adulteration of Food	14	Eastern Extension Railway	73 to 73b
Agricultural Implements	60	East River Sheet Harbour Wharf	81
Agriculture, Annual Report	15	Education, Lands for	61, 76, 76a
Alaska Boundary Line	101	Election Returns, 1900	36
Archives, Canadian	18	Elevators, Grain	70
Auditor General, Annual Report	1	Estimates	2 to 5c
B		Experimental Farms	16
Baking Powder	66	F	
Banks, Chartered	6	Fisheries, Annual Report	22
Bonds and Securities	37	Fishing Berths	80a, 80b
Bridge over Lachine Canal	93	Fishing Bounty	47, 80, 105
British Army	99, 99a	Fishing Vessels	45
British Canadian Loan and Investment Co.	62	G	
C		Geographic Board	21a
Canadian Contingents to South Africa	35a	Geological Survey Report	26
Canadian Pacific Railway :		Governor General's Warrants	39
Business with Interior Department	50a	Grain Elevators	70
Crossing Ottawa Streets	50b	Grain Inspection	74
Lands sold by	50	Gray, Robert	106
'C' Battery, Canadian Artillery	71, 71a	H	
Census Forms, 1901	89	Hamilton Field Battery	103
Chartered Banks	6	Hamilton Sub-post Office	83
Cinqmars rs. Senecal	75	Harbour Commissioners	23
Civil Service :		Hydraulic Mining Leases	79
Appointments and Promotions	46	I	
Examiners	31	Immigration Agents	85
Insurance	41	Indian Act	51
List	30	Indian Affairs, Annual Report	27
Superannuations	40	Indian Reserve at Sydney	65
Coal supplied to Government	84	Indians, Micmac	68
Cold Storage Service	92	Indians, Supplies for	90
Commissioners to Canadian Officers	99, 99a	Inland Revenue, Annual Report	12
Criminal Statistics	17	Inspection of Grain	74
D		Insurance, Annual Report	8
Dawson Citizens' Address	56	Insurance Companies	9
Dawson Public Buildings	57		
Dividends unpaid in Banks	7		
Dominion Lands	53, 54, 54a		
Doukhobors	107		

I		Q	
Intercolonial Railway:		Quarantine.....	72
Cars at Halifax and St. John.....	64	Queen's County, P.E.I.....	105
Receipts and Expenditures.....	78	R	
Interior, Annual Report	25	Railways and Canals, Annual Report....	20
Italy and Canada	110	Railway Subsidies	55, 69
J		S	
Justice, Annual Report	34	Secretary of State, Annual Report.....	29
K		Servis Railroad Tie Plates.....	95
Kinnear's Mill Post Office.....	86	School Lands.....	76, 76 <i>a</i>
L		Shareholders in Chartered Banks.....	6
Lachine Canal Bridges.....	93, 93 <i>a</i>	St. Andrews Locks.....	102
Lands, Dominion.....	53, 54, 54 <i>a</i>	Sydney and East Bay Railway.....	94
Lands in Manitoba.....	61, 76, 76 <i>a</i>	Sydney and North Sydney.....	96
Library of Parliament, Annual Report....	33	T	
M		Thompson, J. R.....	82
Mackenzie, Mann & Co.'s Claim.....	58 <i>l</i>	Toronto Harbour	49
Mail Contract	108	Town Sites.....	63
Marine, Annual Report	21	Trade and Commerce, Annual Report....	10
Micmac Indians.....	68	Trade and Navigation, Annual Report....	11
Militia and Defence, Annual Report.....	35	Trade Unions.....	43
Mongolian Immigration	67	Treasury Board Over-rulings.....	44
Montreal Turnpike Trust.....	88	Trent Valley Canal.....	109
N		U	
Napanee River Survey.....	48	Unclaimed Balances in Banks.....	7
New Brunswick, Claim of.	73 <i>b</i>	Unforeseen Expenses.....	38
New South Wales	59	United States Fishing Vessels	45
North-west Irrigation Act.....	52	V	
North-west Lands	61	Valleyfield Labour Strike.....	87, 87 <i>a</i>
North-west Mounted Police.....	28, 28 <i>a</i>	W	
North-west Territories, Status of.....	91	Wagner, Col. Van	103
Nova Scotia, Claim of.....	73, 73 <i>a</i>	Warrants, Governor General's	39
O		Weights, Measures, &c	13
Ottawa City and C. P. R.....	50 <i>b</i>	Welland Canal, Water power at.....	97
Ottawa Improvement Co	42	Wharf, County of Halifax	81
Over-rulings of Treasury Board	44	Wood supplied to Government.....	84
P		Y	
Pacific Cable.....	59, 59 <i>a</i>	Yukon:	
Paris Exhibition.....	77, 77 <i>a</i>	Blue-book of 1899, References to.....	58 <i>j</i>
Pictou Harbour Commissioners	98	Citizens' Address at Dawson	56
Police, North-west Mounted.....	28, 28 <i>a</i>	Liquor Permits.....	58 <i>a</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>c</i> , <i>f</i>
Postmaster General, Annual Report.....	24	Mackenzie, Mann & Co.'s Account.....	58 <i>l</i>
Preferential Tariff	100	Memorial to Governor General.....	58 <i>k</i>
Preston, W. T. R.....	85	Mining Regulations.....	58 <i>g</i>
Prince Edward Island.....	104	Ordinances	58
Public Accounts, Annual Report.....	2	Public Buildings, Dawson.....	57
Public Printing and Stationery	32	Reports from Commissioner.....	58 <i>b</i>
Public Works, Annual Report.....	19	Telegram from Hon. C. Sifton.....	58 <i>i</i>
		Telegraph Line, Bennett to Dawson....	58 <i>c</i>
		Theatres and Gambling Houses	58 <i>h</i>

See also Alphabetical Index, page 1.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to the Houses of Parliament; the Name of the Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 15th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1902. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
4. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1901. Presented 19th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
5. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1901. Presented 9th April, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5a. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 10th May, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5b. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1901. Presented 14th May, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5c. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 18th May, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
6. List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1900. Presented 26th March, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in the Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to 31st December, 1900. Presented 20th May, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1900.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Presented 2nd April, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 12th March, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

11. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 18th February, 1901, by Hon. W. Paterson.....

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

12. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. M. E. Bernier

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

13. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. M. E. Bernier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 22nd February, 1901, by Hon. M. E. Bernier.....

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. S. A. Fisher

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

16. Report of the Directors and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1900. Presented 4th March, 1901, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.....

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year 1900

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

18. Report on Canadian Archives, 1900.....

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. J. I. Tarte.....

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 18th February, 1901, by Hon. A. G. Blair.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 21a. Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1900.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23. Report of Harbour Commissioners, etc., 1900.....

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. Mulock

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the year 1900. Presented 11th April, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
27. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
28. Report of the North-west Mounted Police. Parts 1 and 2, 1900. Presented 27th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 28a. Report of the North-west Mounted Police. Part III, 1900. Presented 28th March, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Presented 19th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1900. Presented 22nd February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
31. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Presented 21st March, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 21st March, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1900. Presented 7th February, 1901, by the Hon. The Speaker *Printed for sessional papers.*
34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 12th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
35. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Presented 1st March, 1901, by Hon. F. W. Borden. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 35a. Supplementary Report of the Department of Militia and Defence:—Organization, equipment, despatch and service of the Canadian Contingents during the war in South Africa, 1899-1900. Presented 23rd May, 1901, by Sir Richard Cartwright. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

36. Return of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, held on the 30th day of October, 1900, and the 7th day of November, 1900, by H. G. LaMothe, Esq., Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada. Presented 19th April, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
37. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 6th February, 1900, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
38. Return showing the expenditure on account of unforeseen expenses from the 1st July, 1900, to the 5th February, 1901. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding *Not printed.*
39. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1900-01. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
40. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1900, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
41. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

42. Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Ottawa Improvement Company, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 12th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding *Not printed.*
43. Annual return under chapter 131 (R.S.C.) intitled: "An Act respecting Trade Unions." Presented 12th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
44. Return of over-rulings by the treasury board of the auditor general's decisions between the commencement of the session of 1900 and the session of 1901. Presented 13th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
45. Copy of an order in council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. Presented 18th February, 1901, by Sir Louis Davies. *Not printed.*
46. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to, or promoted in the civil service during the calendar year 1900. Presented 19th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
47. Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for the year 1899-1900. Presented 19th February, 1901, by Sir Louis Davies. *Not printed.*
48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for a report of the engineer who surveyed the Napance river in 1900, and for a return showing the names of the persons employed, length of employment and the sums paid to each person, and giving details of all other sums paid, with names of persons to whom payments were made on account of the said survey. Presented 21st February, 1901.—*Mr. Wilson.* *Not printed.*
49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for a certain report made in June, 1900, respecting Toronto harbour by engineers W. T. Jennings and Joseph R. Roy. Presented 21st February, 1901.—*Mr. Kemp* *Not printed.*
50. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1899, to the 1st October, 1900. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 50*a*. Return of correspondence, etc., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the department of the interior has had since the previous return was presented to parliament under the resolution of the 20th February, 1882. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton *Not printed.*
- 50*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1901, for copies of all applications, documents, papers and correspondence by or between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the government, or the minister of railways and canals, whereby the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied for and obtained permission to cross, or continue to cross, certain streets in the western part of the city of Ottawa. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. A. G. Blair. *Not printed.*
51. Return showing reductions and remissions made under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton *Not printed.*
52. Return of orders in council published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of section 46 of the North-west Irrigation Act. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
53. Return of orders in council published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
54. Return of orders in council published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton *Not printed.*
- 54*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd April, 1901, for statements showing amount outstanding on account of pre-emptions, grazing leases and upon timber, mineral and other Dominion lands. Presented 22nd April, 1901.—*Hon. C. Sifton.* *Not printed.*
55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1901, showing: 1. The amount of the bonuses or subsidies voted by parliament each year to railways during the years 1896-7-8-9 and 1900, inclusive. 2. The names of all railways to which bonuses or subsidies were voted by parliament during each of the said years, and the amount voted to each railway. 3. The amount of such bonuses or subsidies paid to each of the said railways, or to each and every company or

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- individual who may have become vested with the said bonuses or subsidies by transfer or otherwise, during each of the said years, and the conditions of such payments. 4. On what part or parts of the said bonuses or subsidies voted during the said years was interest payable, and how much of each of the said bonuses or subsidies on which interest is payable has been paid, giving details with reference to each railway. 5. The amount of interest paid during each of the said years by each of the said railways on the bonuses or subsidies they have received. 6. What railways to which bonuses or subsidies have been voted by parliament during each of the said years, and paid wholly or in part with the condition that interest should be payable, have paid interest on the bonuses or subsidies received by them, and how much interest has each railway receiving such bonuses or subsidies paid each year. Presented 25th February, 1901.—*Mr. Wilson.*
Not printed.
56. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for copies of the address presented by the citizens of Dawson to his excellency the governor general on the occasion of his excellency's visit to that city in 1900, all orders in council, correspondence and papers in any way connected with the said address and the requests and representations contained therein. Presented 26th February, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.*..... *Not printed.*
57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for copies of all papers, instructions, tenders, contracts, specifications, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of a dwelling for the officers of the government or staff in Dawson city. Also all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of public buildings under contract awarded to William Kourke. Also all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, specifications, reports in any way relating to the construction of a bridge leading from the barracks and other public buildings to the main part of the town in Dawson. Presented 26th February, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.*..... *Not printed.*
58. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory for 1900, pursuant to 61 Victoria, chapter 6, section 7. Presented 28th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
- 58a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, showing an itemized statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon District since the period covered by return (1900) the number of permits issued therefor, name and post office address of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted, and the amount paid therefor, and all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 28th February, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.*..... *Not printed.*
- 58b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for copies of all reports from Mr. Ogilvie, commissioner of the Yukon district, not already brought down, together with such information as is available respecting the report referred to on page 5025 *Hansard*, May 10, 1900, and the delay in sending it forward. Presented 4th March, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.*..... *Not printed.*
- 58c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, of all reports made by Mr. Charleson respecting telegraph construction work formerly or now under his charge; showing also the names of men employed under him between Bennett and Dawson and the nationality of each so far as possible; the wages and allowances for each man so employed; particulars as to any strikes on the part of the men for higher wages; the names of parties who supplied the poles for the telegraph wire, and copies of all contracts and correspondence respecting the same; whether standing trees en route have been used for stringing wires, and if so, for what distance approximately, in comparison with the distance where poles were used; how many poles were paid for, how many of those paid for were not used for the telegraph line; whether the linemen employed at Dawson, Ogilvie, Selwyn, Selkirk, Five Fingers, Lower LeBarge and Tagish are British subjects, and if not, the nationality of each; the names of sub-contractors for the supply of poles and the residence of each sub-contractor, and all contracts respecting the same; the terms of charter of ss. *W. S. Stratton*, the charterer's name and all papers respecting the same; the name of her master and acting master and his nationality; the terms of the charter party; the use made of this steamer, whether she was used for supplies or otherwise, and what boats other than scows were so used; how many scows were used and on what terms; the amount charged or paid for transportation by water outside of the ss. *Stratton*; the length of time during construction Mr. Charleson was actually present with the construction party; the particulars as to purchase of ss. *Lullie C.*, the purchase, disposal or sale or transfer of the boat and the terms thereof respectively; copies

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

of all reports and correspondence respecting the same; the arrangement for supplies made and with whom; the arrangement at Bennett respecting pay for men's time returning from Dawson; the amount already paid for the line under Mr. Charleson's charge; copies of accounts rendered and of accounts paid in connection with this telegraph work, the rate of pay first and now allowed A. Boyer, assistant to Mr. Charleson; also a statement showing where Mr. Charleson places his orders in Vancouver in this connection and on what terms, and what commissions, if any, are paid on these supplies and to whom; the name of Mr. Charleson's agent at Vancouver in this connection: the quantity of supplies obtained by Mr. Charleson from the United States; whether Mr. Charleson's son was paid \$350, or other amount or amounts for expenses of a trip to Ottawa or otherwise, and whether he is or was then an employee of the government; whether Mr. Charleson awards contracts to his foreman, and whether the foreman's expenses were paid into the locality of operations at government expense, and whether tenders are asked for in this connection; and all contracts, reports, and papers respecting contracts let by Mr. Charleson or under his supervision in connection with the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson. Presented 5th March, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*

58d. Supplementary return to 58a. Presented 5th March, 1901.....*Not printed.*

58e. Regulations governing the issue of permits to take liquor into the Yukon territory. Presented 8th March, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Not printed.*

58f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1901, for a copy of the correspondence relative to the Huston liquor permit. Presented 13th March, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Not printed.

58g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, in tabular form, showing the names of all cases in which an appeal has been taken to the hon. the minister of the interior (past and present) under the mining regulations, the date when each appeal was perfected, heard and decided. Presented 18th March, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*

58h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1901, for copies of all correspondence and papers relating to the issue of an order for the suppression of theatres and gambling houses in Dawson city. Presented 18th March, 1901.—*Hon. C. Sifton*.....*Not printed.*

58i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated the 21st February, 1901, for copies of all despatches, letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports respecting the subjects included in the following telegram of August 2nd, 1900: "Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 2, via Bennett, Aug. 7. F. C. Wade, Dawson.—Sir Wilfrid has handed me your message. Am endeavouring to remove difficulties caused by delays in answering communications addressed to other departments. Superintendent Taché, of the public works department, is now en route to Dawson, with orders for the construction of trails and public buildings. Government considering plan of readjustment of royalty which will lighten tax and, we think, prove generally satisfactory. Order granting representation in local council takes effect immediately. Ryley, of mining branch, en route to Dawson. Will report amendments to mining laws. Careful consideration, letters and petitions received here, convinces me every reasonable request regarding mining laws can be met in near future. Impossible for me to visit Yukon now. Hope to get there before many months. CLIFFORD SIFTON." Presented 25th March, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*

58j. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all applications, records, reports, letters and memoranda relating to claims No. 18 and 26 and 16B referred to on pp. 197, 204, including the letter from Alexander McDonald to Major Walsh, pp. 197, 198 (pages refer to Blue-book Yukon evidence presented to parliament during session of 1899). Also the records of papers showing the dates when royalties became due, and when royalties were collected in the Yukon district in 1897 and 1898, in the case of Alexander McDonald's claims and mining interests. (b) Alexander McDonald's letter of 20th July, referred to at p. 211 (Yukon Blue-book of evidence, 1899). (c) Return of Report of Major Walsh *re* royalties (referred to on page 211, Yukon Blue-book evidence, 1899). (d) Reports and papers relating to the case of Jenkin Llewellyn, referred to on pp. 211, 212, 213 (Yukon Blue-book above). (e) Reports and papers relating to cases dealt with under Judge Maguire's ruling, referred to on p. 246 (Yukon Blue-book above). (f) Reports and papers relating to Phil. Miller's case, p. 247 (Blue-book above). (g) Reports and papers relating to Murphy's case, p. 247 (Blue-book above). Presented 22nd April, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 58*k*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1901, for copy of the memorial to his excellency the governor general and any communications to the government of Canada, or any member thereof, respecting the requirements of the Yukon territory, and all reports, communications and orders in council respecting the same or any subject of the said memorial. Presented 22nd April, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper*. *Not printed.*
- 58*l*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd May, 1901, for copies of the original statement of Mackenzie, Mann & Co., in connection with the construction of the Canadian Yukon Railway. Presented 23rd May, 1901.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*. *Printed for distribution.*
59. Copy of an agreement dated the 16th day of January, 1901, made between the government of the colony of New South Wales by the Honourable Henry Copeland, agent-general for New South Wales, of the first part, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called "the Extension Company"), of the second part. Presented 1st March, 1901, by Hon. W. Mulock. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 59*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all tenders received for the laying of an electric cable from Canada to Australia; a copy of the contract entered into for the construction and laying of said cable: together with a copy of all correspondence and documents relating to the nationalization of the telegraphics of the Empire, to include papers not already laid before the house, and all contracts or other papers relating thereto. Presented 16th April, 1901.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, showing the amount of the rebate paid on agricultural implements exported from Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, specifying amount paid to each firm in each of those years. Presented 5th March, 1901, by Mr. Roche (Marquette). *Printed for sessional papers.*
61. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1899, for a return showing: 1. The number of acres of land set apart for the purpose of education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, respectively, under the authority of chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, section 23. 2. The number of acres sold in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the amount received in payment therefor, and the amount now due thereon. 3. The total sum now at the credit of said fund held by the Dominion of Canada, how invested, and the rate of interest thereon. 4. The amount advanced out of said principal sum in aid of education in the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. 5. The sum recouped to the said principal out of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the purpose of education, and the amount now due to said principal sum. 6. And all correspondence relating to any further advance or advances out of said school fund, either to Manitoba or the North-west council. Presented 6th March, 1901.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
62. Statement of affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited) for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Also a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1900. Presented (Senate) 6th March, 1901, by the Hon. The Speaker. *Not printed.*
63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1901, for a certain report, with the evidence, presented to the department of the interior by the commissioners appointed on June 19th last to audit all accounts and investigate and report upon all matters connected with the administration and sale by the trustees of the town sites of Virden, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moosejaw. Presented 8th March, 1901.—*Mr. Osler*. *Not printed.*
64. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 20th June, 1900, showing: 1. Which of the cars enumerated in the return to an address of the Senate, dated 7th May, 1900, as having "arrived at Halifax and St. John, respectively, previous to the 10th April last and which had not been unloaded at that date," have been since unloaded. 2. Dates upon which such cars were severally unloaded. 3. Amount of demurrage collected on each car. Presented 8th March, 1901.—*Hon. Mr. Wood*. *Not printed.*
65. Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1901, for a copy of the correspondence relative to applications to purchase the Indian reserve at Sydney, Cape Breton. Presented 13th March, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1901, for copies of all circulars, papers and instructions sent out by the inland revenue department during the past year in reference to certain brands of baking powder being condemned by the department, and notifying merchants to cease their sale under penalty. Presented 13th March, 1901.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

67. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports that have passed since March, 1900, between the Dominion government and the Imperial government and between the Dominion government and the Provincial government of British Columbia in regard to Mongolian immigration into Canada. Presented 13th March, 1901.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1901, of all correspondence, petitions or other documents between the Indian department and Alexander Marchel, chief of the band of Micmac Indians residing on the Indian reserve, Saint Ann de Restigouche, P.Q., for years 1900 and 1901, relative to the Indian agent or his duties in connection with the said band. Presented 14th March, 1901.—*Mr. Sproule*..... *Not printed.*
69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, for a list of all railway corporations now doing business in Canada under charter of the Dominion parliament, which have received subsidies by cash or land grants, or are entitled thereto, and the amount of such subsidy attached to each. Presented 18th March, 1901.—*Mr. Smith (Vancouver)*..... *Not printed.*
70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1901, showing: 1. The dates of the erection of the Dominion grain elevators at St. John, N.B., and at Halifax, and the cost of each. 2. The amount of grain handled during each year since said elevators were built, giving the amount of each kind of grain handled by each elevator each year, and how much of each kind of grain was received at each elevator each year for export and imported. 3. The number of officials employed at each elevator each year and their salaries. 4. All other expenses paid each year on account of each of the said elevators. 5. The gross cash receipts at each of the said elevators during each year since they have been built. Presented 18th March, 1901.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Not printed.*
71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, for copies of all papers, telegrams, etc., respecting the pay of the men of "C" battery, Canadian artillery, which served in South Africa; or respecting the deduction of any portion of the pay of the men or any of them. Presented 21st March, 1901.—*Mr. Clarke*..... *Not printed.*
- 71a. Supplementary return to No. 71. Presented 11th April, 1901..... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th March, 1901, for a copy of the correspondence and memorandum concerning changes in quarantine of animals between the United States and Canada. Presented 25th March, 1901.—*Hon. S. A. Fisher*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
73. Extract from a report of the committee of the hon. the privy council, dated 19th July, 1900, respecting the arbitration of the claim preferred by the province of Nova Scotia against the government of the Dominion for a refund with interest of moneys expended by the said provincial government upon that part of the Intercolonial Railway between New Glasgow and the Straits of Canso, formerly known as the "Eastern Extension Railway," and also the report of the arbitrators. Presented 27th March, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 73a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1901, for a copy of the evidence taken before the arbitrators with respect to the Eastern Extension Railway's claims between the province of Nova Scotia and the Dominion of Canada. Presented 25th April, 1901.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*..... *Not printed.*
- 73b. Extract from a report of the committee of the hon. the privy council, dated 17th February, 1900, respecting the claim preferred by the province of New Brunswick against the Dominion government for moneys alleged to be justly due and owing the province arising out of the construction of that portion of the Intercolonial Railway formerly known as the Eastern Extension Railway, and the award of the arbitrators, dated the 27th October, 1900. Presented 17th May, 1901.—*Hon. W. S. Fielding*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
74. Extract from a report of the committee of the hon. the privy council, dated 23rd March, 1901, on a memorandum from the minister of inland revenue submitting herewith the report of the commissioners appointed under date of 2nd January, 1901, to investigate, inquire into and report upon certain complaints made with regard to the inspection of grain at the port of Montreal, etc. Presented 27th March, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
75. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of the complaints, pleas, convictions, notes of judgment and all other papers, correspondence, etc., relating to the case of Cinqmars vs. Senechal, decided by the court of queen's bench (crown side), on the 17th of December, 1900. Presented 27th March, 1901.—*Mr. Fortin*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

76. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for a list of school lands sold at public auction in Manitoba during last year, place of sale and name of auctioneer and other officials in charge of the sale. The name of the purchaser, with the description and acreage of the respective lots purchased, price of sale per acre and amount paid on account. A list of the lots adjudicated but which were subsequently resold, name of first purchaser, price bid and at which adjudication was made; also price at which sale of same lot was subsequently made, with name of purchaser. Presented 28th March, 1901.—*Mr. La Rivière*..... *Not printed.*
- 76a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd April, 1901, for a copy of the reports of His Honour Judge Pendergast, on his investigations of the alleged irregularities in connection with the auction sales of school lands, held in the province of Manitoba during the month of June, 1900. Presented 22nd April, 1901.—*Hon. C. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1901, for a copy of the correspondence between Lord Strathcona and the minister of agriculture *re* cost of space in the various imperial buildings and cost of the Trocadero and Vincennes buildings, together with reports and minutes from February, 1898, to June, 1900. Presented 29th March, 1901.—*Hon. S. A. Fisher*..... *Not printed.*
- 77a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, notes and memoranda exchanged between the Canadian commissioner at the Paris exhibition, or any member of the Canadian commission and Lord Strathcona or the royal commission or the colonial secretary, in relation to the representation of Canada at the exhibition. Presented 3rd April, 1901.—*Mr. Bourassa*..... *Not printed.*
78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, showing; (a.) Net receipts and expenditures of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 30th June, 1899, up to the first day of March, 1901. (b.) The expenditure on capital account with respect to the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 30th June, 1899, up to the first day of March, 1901. Presented 29th March, 1901.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of each of the hydraulic mining leases mentioned on page 65 of the annual report of the department of the interior, 1900; also showing what conditions or terms of these leases have been complied with respectively; also copies of all reports, letters and communications respecting each lease. Presented 1st April, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1901, for copies of all letters, papers and other correspondence between the department of marine and fisheries and J. Albert Brennan, of Tignish, Prince county, Prince Edward Island, regarding the payment of a fishing bounty cheque, made in favour of one Joseph Reilly, and for which the said J. Albert Brennan held the order of the payee. Presented 2nd April, 1901.—*Mr. Hackett*..... *Not printed.*
- 80a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all rules and regulations and all correspondence in the department of marine and fisheries relating to fishing berths and the shore fishery in West Halifax, more especially within the polling district of Prospect and Dover. Presented 2nd April, 1901.—*Mr. Roche (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
- 80b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, letters, papers and documents relating to the alleged interference with the fishing berths of the members of the Shad and East Dover Fishing Association in the county of Halifax, and all letters and communications to the government or department of marine and fisheries from the said association, or from any person on its behalf relating to the matters aforesaid. Presented 2nd April, 1901.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, papers, tenders, returns and other documents relating to the government wharf at or near the ferry, East River, Sheet Harbour, in the county of Halifax, Nova Scotia, showing the title of the crown, if any, to this wharf and the use which has been made thereof since 1st January, 1897. The person or persons in charge of the wharf on behalf of the government since 1st January, 1897. The moneys which have been expended by the government thereon since 1st January, 1897. The dates when the same were so expended, whether the same were expended by public contract or how otherwise; also all such papers aforesaid as show the amount collected or received by the government, or by any person or persons on its behalf, for use of such wharf since 1st January, 1897. Presented 2nd April, 1901.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, showing: 1. When J. R. Thompson was appointed an official of the department of interior, outside service. 2. His duties and his salary. 3. Whether he ever acted in any other capacity than a homestead inspector, and if so, in what capacity or capacities, and for what length of time. 4. When he was dismissed. Date of notice of dismissal. At what date he would, if on duty as homestead inspector, probably have received it. 5. The date to which he was paid. If engaged by month, whether he was entitled to his pay up to the end of January, 1901. And if not, why not. 6. Whether it is not customary, in dismissing officials of several years' standing, to pay them a gratuity in proportion to their length of service. Whether it has been done in similar cases. If so, why not in his. 7. The cause of his dismissal. 8. What charges were made against him, and whether he was given an opportunity to reply to them. 9. Copy of notices issued by Mr. Burley. 10. Copy of Mr. Burley's instructions. 11. The name of the person at whose instance Mr. Burley issued such notices, and if on his own responsibility, whether Mr. Burley's action was approved or censured. 12. Whether it is customary for the department of interior to advertise for parties to come forward and make complaints against the officials of that department. If not, why was that course followed in this case? 13. The result of said investigation. Whether the investigation was adjourned to enable the complainant to secure evidence, and how long the investigation lasted. 14. Whether Thompson was ever notified of the finding of the investigation. 15. A copy of this notification. 16. The date of Mr. Burley's investigation and the date of his report. 17. Whether the files of the department in the case under investigation furnished the complainants. 17a. Whether it is customary in such cases to hand over the files of the department to the complainants. 18. Whether Mr. Thompson requested the department to furnish him certain papers on the files furnished the complainants as having any bearing on the complaint. 19. Whether he made this request more than once; if so, how many times did he do so? What reply was given him in each case? 20. The name of the party or parties appointed in his place. 21. The qualification of his successor or successors for the position. 22. His or their experience to qualify him or them for the said position, and of what has such experience consisted. At what date were such appointments made and on what recommendations. 23. At time of Thompson's dismissal the amount of work on hand requiring attention by him or some one acting in the same capacity. 24. A comparative statement of the last two years of the duties performed by him and all the other homestead inspectors and forest rangers where the duties of both offices are performed by the one official. 25. The number of inspections made during the twelve months ending 30th Nov. in years 1896-97-98-99 by all parties acting as homestead inspectors and the number of days in each year they were employed making inspections. The number of days in each year they receive pay, and during the time they were under pay, what other duties as homestead inspectors were they engaged at. Also the number of applications for patents received by each during the same period and the fees the department received for such applications. 26. The date when the charges were made against Thompson which were investigated by Mr. Burley. 27. The date of Mr. Burley's report. 28. Whether any further charges have been made. 29. If so, by whom and their nature. 30. When Thompson was apprised of them and asked to disprove or reply to them. 31. Whether it is not the custom of the department to give all officials an opportunity to reply to any charges or insinuations against their conduct. 32. The duties of Mr. Burley prior to the investigation of charges against Mr. Thompson. 33. How long Mr. Burley had been in the employment of the department of the interior: his calling or business prior to appointment to investigate such charges, and what was his salary. 34. Whether, at the date of such investigation, Mr. Burley was considered Mr. Thompson's superior officer. 35. Who recommended Mr. Burley's appointment as investigator or commissioner into the charges against Mr. Thompson. 36. Was there any protest, verbal or written, against the appointment of Mr. Burley by any official of the department or any other person? 37. How long the investigation lasted. 38. What it cost the department. 39. What the department paid the witnesses brought by the complainant. 40. Did the department pay any of the legal expenses of the complainant? 41. Did the department pay the legal expenses of said Thompson in the case? 42. Was the department asked to do so, and to what amount? 43. If so, what reason was given for declining to or refusing such request? Presented 3rd April, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1901, for copies of all petitions, papers, directions, letters and other correspondence relating to the change in the situation of the Pearl street sub-post office in Hamilton, or to the age and reputation of the late postmaster, Mr. Hull, or to the situation of the new post office and the appointment of Mr. McDonell; also for

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

copies of all communications and papers which led the inspector to make inquiry with regard to any of these matters. Presented 3rd April, 1901.—*Mr. Barker*.....*Not printed.*

84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st February, 1901, showing the names and addresses of all parties tendering (where tenders were called for) for coal and wood, or either, for the uses of the government of Canada since 1st July, 1899; copy of the tender put in by each party tendering, copy of the specification issued in each case where tenders were called for, name and address of the successful tenderer in each case, together with the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, tendered for; also the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, for which tenders were accepted in each case, and the prices paid; also the location of each government building or institution supplied with coal and wood, or either, the quantity and quality and sizes of coal and wood, or either, supplied to each and the price in each case. Also the names and addresses of all parties supplying coal and wood, or either, without tender since the above date to the government of Canada, the kind, quality and quantity supplied in each case by each person, the prices paid in each case, and the location of the building or institution supplied. Presented 3rd April, 1901.—*Mr. Clarke*.....*Not printed.*
85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, showing: 1. The number of immigration agents employed by the government of Canada in the United States of America for each of the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900, together with the names of each of such agents, date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, number of days spent by each in his office, each year, amount of rent paid by each agent for offices during each of said years, number of days spent by each agent in travelling and amount of travelling expenses of each during each of said years, and amount allowed during each of said years to each or any of the said agents for board or lodging, or for both, the amount of help employed by each agent during each of said years, together with the amounts paid by each agent each year for such help, giving the names of persons employed, number of days employed each year and amounts paid each year to each person employed, and showing all other expenses in connection with these agents and their work. Date of leaving or dismissal from the service of the Dominion government. If still in the employment of the government, where, and the salary for the present year, and the number of emigrants reported by each agent during each of the said years as having emigrated to Canada from the district in which he was working. 2. The number of agents employed by the government of Canada in the United States of America for each of the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900, who were paid by commission, the manner of determining the commission to be paid each agent, the amount paid to each during each of said years, the amount of all other expenditure incurred by the government of Canada during each of said years on account of immigration agents employed in the United States of America on commission, and the work done by each of such agents during each of said years. 3. The names of all other immigration agents employed during the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900 by the government of Canada, the date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, the number of days spent by each in travelling and the travelling expenses of each during each of the said years, the number of days spent by each in his office during each of said years and amounts paid by each for office rent and hired help, in detail, during each of said years, amount allowed to each for board and lodging during each of said years, and amount of all other expenses during each of said years of each such agents in connection with his office and charged to the government of Canada. 4. Date of appointment of W. T. R. Preston, his salary, his duties, his travelling expenses, amount he charged the government of Canada for board and lodging and other expenses in connection with his office, during each year since his appointment. Presented 9th April, 1901.—*Mr. Wilson*.
Not printed.
86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1901, for copies of the evidence, exhibits and report of the inquiry held at Inverness, in the county of Megantic, by Hon. Mr. Justice White, of Sherbrooke, in the matter of the post office of Kinnear's Mill. Presented 9th April, 1901.—*Mr. Turcot*.....*Not printed.*
87. Return (in part) to an address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and messages in the government labour bureau between the department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in Beauharnois county, province of Quebec, during the month of November last; also copies of all letters, telegrams and messages exchanged between the militia department and the municipal authorities at Valleyfield, or any justice of the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- peace, the military authorities at Montreal or any other persons relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith; also a statement showing expenses incurred by the Dominion government in reference to said strike. Presented 11th April, 1901.—*Mr. Monk* *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 87*a*. Supplementary return to No. 87. Presented 26th April, 1901 *Printed for sessional papers.*
88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1901, for a statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, and a copy of the annual statement furnished the bondholders of the said corporation by the Montreal Turnpike Trust for the past ten years. Presented 12th April, 1901.—*Mr. Monk* *Not printed.*
89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1901, for copies of the forms of oaths administered and circulars issued in connection with the census of 1901. Presented 19th April, 1901.—*Hon. S. A. Fisher* *Not printed.*
90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1901, for copies of tenders for supplies for Indians of Manitoba and the North-west Territories for the fiscal year 1899-1900. Presented 19th April, 1901.—*Hon. C. Sifton* *Not printed.*
91. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1901, showing copies of all memorials, replies thereto and correspondence between the government of the North-west Territories, and any member thereof, and the government of Canada, and any member thereof, on the subject of the financial and constitutional status of the said North-west Territories. Presented 22nd April, 1901.—*Mr. Scott* *Printed for sessional papers.*
92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1901, for a copy of the agreement with steanship companies for cold storage service during the years 1900 and 1901. Presented 23rd April, 1901.—*Hon. S. A. Fisher* *Not printed.*
93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1901, showing the cost of construction of the bridge built by the government across the Lachine canal at Côte St. Paul, also estimated cost of strengthening or rebuilding said bridge, if such estimate has been made, and copies of all petitions and correspondence had with the government of Canada upon this subject. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Mr. Monk* *Not printed.*
- 93*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 9th May, 1901, for the original papers comprising books 1st, 2nd and 3rd, on the substructures of the two bridges over the Lachine canal at Wellington street, Montreal, with the accompanying drawings and appendix. Presented 13th May, 1901.—*Hon. Mr. O'Donoghue* *Not printed.*
94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all correspondence with the department of railways relative to the building of a line of railway between Sydney and East Bay, in the county of Cape Breton, and copies of any reports made to the department having reference to this matter. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Mr. Johnston (Cape Breton)* *Not printed.*
95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, showing the quantity of Servis railroad tie plates purchased by the government since June 30, 1887, the persons or companies from which the purchases were made, the quantities purchased, prices paid, dates of contracts and times of delivery. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Mr. Fowler* *Not printed.*
96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all contracts connected with the improvements at Sydney railway yard and at north Sydney Junction; also a statement of all prices paid per cubic yard for earth (different kinds) and rock (different kinds), and for borrowing for embankment under said contract and in connection with said improvements; also how much was paid for ditching, clearing and close-cutting and grubbing, per acre or per hundred feet; also for culvert masonry, retaining walls, cattle guards and crossings, fencing and gates. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1901, showing the number of leases of water power granted on the Welland canal and feeder; the names of the lessees; the quantity of power granted in each lease, and the location of such power; the consideration named in each lease, and the length of the term granted; the names of the present holders; the amount of consideration in arrears, if any, on each lease, and the number of years during which such arrears have been accumulating. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Mr. German* *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

98. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 4th of March, 1901, for copies of all accounts, agreements, receipts and vouchers in connection with the settlement of the petition of right, *Pictou Harbour Commissioners vs. the Queen*, which was completed by payment in 1898. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Mr. Bell (Pictou)*. *Not printed.*
99. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copy of all correspondence between the Canadian and British governments, relating to commissions to be granted Canadian officers in the British army. Presented 25th April, 1901.—*Mr. Bourassa*. *Not printed.*
- 99a. Supplementary return to No. 99. Presented 22nd May, 1901. *Not printed.*
100. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all orders in council, regulations and other documents since the first day of January, 1897, presenting or showing what percentage or proportion of value of goods entitled to the advantages of the preferential tariff could be created in foreign countries, and what percentage or proportion of such value must be created in the United Kingdom; and also setting forth and showing what declarations, statements, affirmations or oaths must be made, declared or sworn to by exporters or other persons consigning such goods to Canadian importers, or by persons in Canada importing such goods from Great Britain and Ireland. Presented 26th April, 1901.—*Mr. Clarke*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
101. Copy of the joint report of W. F. King, chief astronomer of the department of the interior, and Otto H. Tittman, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, the commissioners appointed under the *modus vivendi* agreed to between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th October, 1899, to report in regard to the provisional boundary between the territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, about the head of Lynn canal; also maps accompanying the said report, and copy of order in council of the 20th February, 1901, in which it is provided that copies of this report be laid before parliament. Presented 20th May, 1901.—*Hon. C. Sifton*. *Printed for distribution.*
102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all papers, correspondence and claims made in connection with the alleged non-observance of the fair-wage clause in the contract for the construction of the St. Andrews locks. Presented 3rd May, 1901.—*Mr. Puttee*. *Not printed.*
103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for a return of all correspondence between the government or any officer thereof, and Col. Van Wagner, relating to the retirement of that officer from the command of the Hamilton field battery; and also the authority for considering Col. Van Wagner as a "commanding officer" and thus bringing that officer under the operation of the "five years tenure of command law." Presented 8th May, 1901.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria)*.
Not printed.
104. Extract from a report of the committee of the honourable the privy council with respect to a memorial of the government of Prince Edward Island: praying for a certain payment to the island of a sum of money as compensation for an alleged non-fulfilment by the government of Canada of its obligations under the terms of union made in 1873, between the Dominion and the province, to provide and maintain efficient steam communication between the island and mainland both winter and summer, &c. Presented 8th May, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
105. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 16th April, 1901, giving the names and addresses of all fishermen in Queen's county, P. E. I., who claimed bounty and received the same, for season 1900, with the amount paid to each. Presented 2nd May, 1901.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*. *Not printed.*
106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, reports and certificates in regard to the application of Robert Gray, late lighthouse keeper at Entrance Island, British Columbia, for superannuation; also statement showing for how long and what amounts he had paid into the superannuation fund. Presented 9th May, 1901.—*Mr. Prior*.
Not printed.
107. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 2nd May, 1901, showing how many Doukhobors have made homestead entries of 160 acres of land each, and in what particular district of the North-west Territories they have made such entries, and who own or have entries for the land the villages are built on. Also how many permits have been granted to the Doukhobors, and the quantity permitted to each Doukhobor, and the particular section of the North-west Territories such permits have been granted. And further, how many wood permits have been granted to the Doukhobors and the number of cords or quantities given each person as may be designated. Presented 15th May, 1901.—*Hon. Mr. Percy*. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Concluded.*

108. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th April, 1901, showing the number of tenders received by the post office department for the carrying of the mail from Coe Hill Mines, in the north riding of the county of Hastings, to Apsley, in the east riding of the county of Peterboro'; the names of the persons who tendered, the sum asked for the conveyance of such mails, and the name of the person to whom the contract was awarded. Presented 13th May, 1901.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
109. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 18th April, 1901, for copies of all reports and maps made by engineers, or any other employee of the government, who have surveyed and examined that portion of the province of Ontario lying between Rice Lake and Port Hope, or some points adjacent thereto, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a feasible route exists for the construction of and making the southern terminus of what is known as the Trent Valley canal, at or near Port Hope, on the north shore of Lake Ontario. Presented 20th May, 1901.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
110. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1901, for a copy of all correspondence between the Italian consul for Canada and the prime minister or the minister of trade and commerce, respecting proposed improvement of the trade relations between Canada and Italy, and of all correspondence leading up to the placing of Canadian goods by Italy upon its general tariff. Presented 23rd May, 1901.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*

9th GENERAL ELECTION, 1900-----9ème ÉLECTION GÉNÉRALE, 1900



RETURN
OF THE
NINTH GENERAL ELECTION
FOR THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA
HELD ON THE
30th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1900, AND THE 7th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1900

BY
H. G. LAMOTHE, Esq.
CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA

RAPPORT
SUR LA
NEUVIÈME ÉLECTION GÉNÉRALE
POUR LA
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES DU CANADA
TENUE LE
30ème JOUR D'OCTOBRE 1900 ET LE 7ème JOUR DE NOVEMBRE 1900

PAR
H. G. LAMOTHE, ECR
GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1901



REPORT

OF THE

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY

RAPPORT

DU

GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, February 28, 1901.

To the Right Honourable

Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the ninth general election, held on the seventh day of November, 1900.

The Writs bearing date October 9, 1900, were made returnable on the fifth day of December following, and issued under authority of a Proclamation signed by His Honour Henri Elzéar Taschereau, Deputy Governor General, the nomination of candidates being fixed for the thirty-first day of October, 1900.

The preparatory work of the election was attended with considerable difficulty on account of the new Elections Act having received its final sanction only on the last day of the Session of 1900. It then became necessary to discard all forms on hand and prepare new ones to be printed, as well as poll books, instructions to Returning Officers, oaths for the different Provinces, &c., &c., all of which entailed an unusual amount of labour.

So far as the practical working of the election is concerned, the principal new features governing the same, were 1st: the discarding of the disc ballot (sec. 48, Elections Act, 1900) for a slightly modified form of the old ballot. 2nd. The supplying to Returning Officers, of paper for printing the ballots, (sec. 48, subsec. 4.) 3rd. The stamping of the ballots by the Returning Officer, with a stamp furnished to him by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. (Section 41, subsec. e.)

The effect of the first mentioned change, may be made more apparent by a comparison of the quantity of rejected ballots in the last general election, with that in the general election of 1896.

	Rejected ballots.	Elections by acclamation.
General election, 1896.....	13,871	4
" " 1900.....	7,718	5

Leaving out of the question the natural increase in the vote for 1900, which is given further, the net difference shows an improvement of over 45 p.c., certainly a gratifying result.

Yet the fact remains that 7,718 votes were lost, and the question naturally arises: is such a large quantity of rejected ballots inevitable, or can a further reduction be secured?

Although a certain allowance must be made for ballots designedly spoilt, I believe, a very considerable reduction could still be effected by a slight change in the ballot adopted, which change was, I understand, also recommended by my predecessor in office.

A very large proportion of ballots were rejected on account of the elector placing his cross in the title line instead of opposite one of the names.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 28 février 1901.

Au Très-honorable

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,

Premier ministre et Président du Conseil Privé.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter mon rapport sur la neuvième élection générale tenue le septième jour de novembre 1900.

Les brefs portant la date du 9 octobre étaient rapportables le cinquième jour de décembre suivant, et ils ont été émis sous l'autorité d'une proclamation signée par Son Honneur Henri Elzéar Taschereau, député-gouverneur général, la présentation des candidats y étant fixée au trente et unième jour d'octobre 1900.

Le travail préparatoire de l'élection se trouvait d'autant plus difficile à accomplir que le nouvel Acte des élections n'avait été sanctionné définitivement que le dernier jour de la session de 1900. Les anciennes formules ne pouvaient plus servir et il devenait nécessaire d'en préparer de nouvelles qu'il fallait faire imprimer, de même que les cahiers de votation, les instructions aux officiers-rapporteurs, les formules des serments à prêter dans les différentes provinces, etc., etc., et tout cela nécessitait une somme de travail beaucoup plus considérable qu'à l'ordinaire.

Quant au mode pratique de procéder à l'élection, les principales nouvelles particularités le régissant consistaient ; 1° à remplacer l'ancien bulletin de vote à disque (article 48, Acte des élections 1900) par un autre d'une forme légèrement modifiée ; 2° à fournir aux officiers-rapporteurs le papier pour imprimer les bulletins de vote (article 48, paragraphe 4) ; 3° à faire timbrer les bulletins de vote par l'officier-rapporteur avec un timbre fourni par le greffier de la couronne en chancellerie (article 41, paragraphe e).

L'effet produit par le changement mentionné en premier lieu sera rendu plus apparent si l'on compare les chiffres des bulletins rejetés lors de la dernière élection générale et de l'élection générale de 1896.

	Bulletins rejetés.	Elections par acclamation.
Election générale de 1896 . . .	13,871	4
" 1900 . . .	7,718	5

En laissant de côté la question de l'augmentation naturelle dans le nombre des votants de 1900, dont il est parlé plus loin, la différence nette indique une amélioration d'au delà de 45 pour 100, et c'est assurément un résultat satisfaisant.

Le fait n'en reste pas moins acquis cependant qu'il s'est perdu 7,718 votes, et la question se pose naturellement : doit-il inévitablement y avoir un aussi grand nombre de bulletins rejetés, ou peut-on en obtenir une nouvelle réduction ?

Bien qu'il faille admettre un certain chiffre pour les bulletins gâtés à dessein, l'on pourrait, je crois, obtenir encore une réduction très considérable au moyen d'un léger changement dans le bulletin adopté, et ce changement, si je comprends bien, a été également recommandé par mon prédécesseur.

Une très grande proportion des bulletins a été rejetée parce que l'électeur avait fait sa croix sur la ligne du titre au lieu de vis-à-vis l'un des noms.

By omitting the title at the top and printing it on the back, the names of the candidates only will appear on the face of the ballot and the defect be remedied thereby. I do not claim that such a ballot would be perfect. There are still ways of spoiling it, which need not be pointed out here. But I do confidently believe that the suggested ballot would show a very large decrease in lost votes.

The second change mentioned, is the supplying of paper for printing the ballots. This was, I presume, in order to avoid any possibility of bogus ballots being used. There is no doubt that similar paper could not be procured from any other source, and that ballots printed on any other paper could readily be detected. But in many instances, this paper was spoilt by local printers, a second supply had to be rushed forward at the last moment at the risk of arriving too late, to the great inconvenience of Returning Officers, printers and all others concerned. Moreover, the instructions respecting the mode of cutting and printing were almost universally misunderstood.

I would therefore submit for consideration, that having gone so far, it might be advisable to take one more step, and that the paper be supplied by the King's Printer, not under the form of raw material, but as a printed ballot in sheets, whereon the only work to be done by the local printers, would be the inserting of the names of the candidates.

This suggestion, however, is subject to the conditions of the Printing Bureau, being favourable to the performance of the work.

The third change requiring the stamping of the ballots by hand by the Returning Officer, although in itself a good thing, has proved in many cases a serious impediment to his duties.

The law requires that this stamp be forwarded to the Returning Officer so as to reach him on or about the day of nomination of candidates. (Sec. 41 subsec. 2.) I may mention that many requests were made for the supply of this stamp, far in advance of the time fixed by law, on the plea that it was impossible to stamp every ballot by hand and distribute them to all Deputy Returning Officers in the limited time allowed. Then again, it is an easy matter, when stamping several thousand ballots to skip one or more, to say nothing of the labour entailed. It is therefore questionable whether this further precaution against bogus ballots is not superfluous, and of a nature to impede rather than facilitate the already onerous duties of the Returning Officer.

As a general principle, I would respectfully submit that an attempt to simplify the machinery of elections might prove of more benefit than an accumulation of precautionary measures.

In the electoral district of Durham West, no member was declared elected. The special report of the Returning Officer in the matter will be found on page 27, part 1.

Recounts were made in the following districts:—

Ontario.—Bruce North; Grey North; Huron West; Lanark North; Ottawa; Perth South; Wellington North.

Quebec.—Montreal (St. Antoine); Missisquoi.

New Brunswick.—King's.

Prince Edward Island.—Prince West, Queen's East.

Manitoba.—Selkirk.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

En omettant le titre au haut du bulletin de vote et en l'imprimant au verso, la face du bulletin ne contiendrait que les noms des candidats, et l'on remédierait par là à cette méprise. Je ne prétends pas qu'un bulletin de vote de cette nature serait parfait. Il y a d'autres manières de le gâter, qu'il n'est pas nécessaire d'indiquer ici. Mais je crois sincèrement qu'avec le bulletin de vote proposé l'on aurait une très forte diminution dans le nombre des votes perdus.

Le deuxième changement mentionné consiste à fournir le papier pour imprimer les bulletins de vote. L'intention était, je suppose, d'éviter toute possibilité d'employer des bulletins controuvés. Il n'y a pas de doute qu'on ne pourrait se procurer un papier pareil d'aucune autre source, et que les bulletins imprimés sur tout autre papier se découvriraient facilement. Mais dans nombre de cas ce papier a été gaspillé par les imprimeurs de l'endroit, et il a fallu en envoyer à la hâte un nouvel approvisionnement au dernier moment, au risque qu'il parvint trop tard, et cela au grand inconvénient des officiers-rapporteurs, des imprimeurs et de tous les autres intéressés. De plus les instructions données quant à la manière de tailler le papier et de l'imprimer ont été presque sans exception mal comprises.

Je sou mets en conséquence à votre considération, qu'ayant pris ce parti il serait à propos de faire un pas de plus, et de décréter que l'imprimeur du roi fournira le papier non pas dans sa forme de matière première, mais comme bulletins imprimés par feuilles, ne laissant aux imprimeurs de l'endroit que le soin d'y insérer les noms des candidats.

Cette suggestion est cependant subordonnée à la condition que le bureau de l'imprimerie soit en état d'accomplir ce travail.

Le troisième changement qui exige que l'officier-rapporteur timbre de sa main les bulletins de vote, bien qu'une bonne chose en elle-même, a été pour ce dernier dans un grand nombre de cas un sérieux obstacle à l'accomplissement de ses fonctions.

La loi prescrit que ce timbre soit transmis à l'officier rapporteur de façon à lui parvenir le ou vers le jour de la présentation des candidats, (article 41, paragraphe 2.) Je puis mentionner le fait que bon nombre d'officiers-rapporteurs m'ont demandé de leur fournir ce timbre, longtemps avant l'époque fixée par la loi, en alléguant qu'il leur serait impossible de timbrer à la main chaque bulletin de vote pour les distribuer à tous les sous-officiers-rapporteurs dans le temps limité qui leur était donné. Puis c'est chose facile lorsque l'on doit timbrer plusieurs milliers de bulletins d'en passer un ou plus, pour ne rien dire du travail que cela occasionne. Il y a donc doute si cette nouvelle mesure de précaution contre les faux bulletins n'est pas superflue, et de nature à entraver plutôt que faciliter les fonctions déjà onéreuses des officiers-rapporteurs.

Comme principe général, je sou mets respectueusement qu'il serait plus avantageux de chercher à simplifier le mécanisme électoral que d'accumuler les mesures de précaution.

Dans la circonscription électorale de Durham Ouest, aucun député n'a été déclaré élu. Le rapport spécial de l'officier-rapporteur sur ce sujet se trouve à la page 27, partie 1.

Des recensements ont eu lieu dans les comtés suivants :

Ontario.—Bruce-Nord ; Grey-Nord ; Huron-Ouest : Lanark-Nord ; Ottawa ; Perth-Sud et Wellington-Nord.

Québec.—Montréal (Saint-Antoine) ; Missisquoi.

Nouveau-Brunswick.—King's.

Ile du Prince-Edouard.—Prince-Ouest, Queen's Est.

Manitoba.—Selkirk.

The largest majority, declared by the Returning Officer, was obtained in Quebec East, viz., 2,772. The smallest was obtained in North Bruce, and in Selkirk, viz., 1. on recount.

The total vote cast by provinces and the elections by acclamation, are as follow :—

	Total vote.		Elections by acclamation.
Ontaria.....	426,083	3.	{ Nipissing. Norfolk North. Waterloo North.
Quebec..	237,259	1.	Drummond and Arthabaska.
Nova Scotia	107,836		
New Brunswick.....	68,340	1.	Victoria.
Prince Edward Island...	21,129		
Manitoba....	41,780		
British Columbia.....	26,451		
North-west Territories .	23,618		
<hr/>			
Total.....	952,496	5.	

In the general election of 1896, the total vote cast was 835,600, which therefore gives an increase of 116,896 in favour of the last general election.

A list of Returning Officers will be found further on as well as an index to the different Electoral Districts.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of Canada.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

La majorité la plus considérable, suivant la déclaration de l'officier-rapporteur, a été obtenue dans Québec-Est, soit, 2,772.

La plus faible a été obtenue dans Bruce-Nord et dans Selkirk, soit 1, sur recensement.

Le total des votes donnés par provinces et les élections par acclamation ont été comme suit :—

	Total des votes.	Elections par acclamation.
Ontario	426,083	3.- { Nipissingue. Norfolk-Nord. Waterloo-Nord.
Québec	237,259	1. Drummond et Arthabaska.
Nouvelle-Ecosse	107,836	1. Victoria.
Nouveau-Brunswick	68,340	
Ile du Prince-Edouard	21,129	
Manitoba	41,780	
Colombie-Britannique	26,451	
Territoires du N.-O.	23,618	
Total	952,496	5

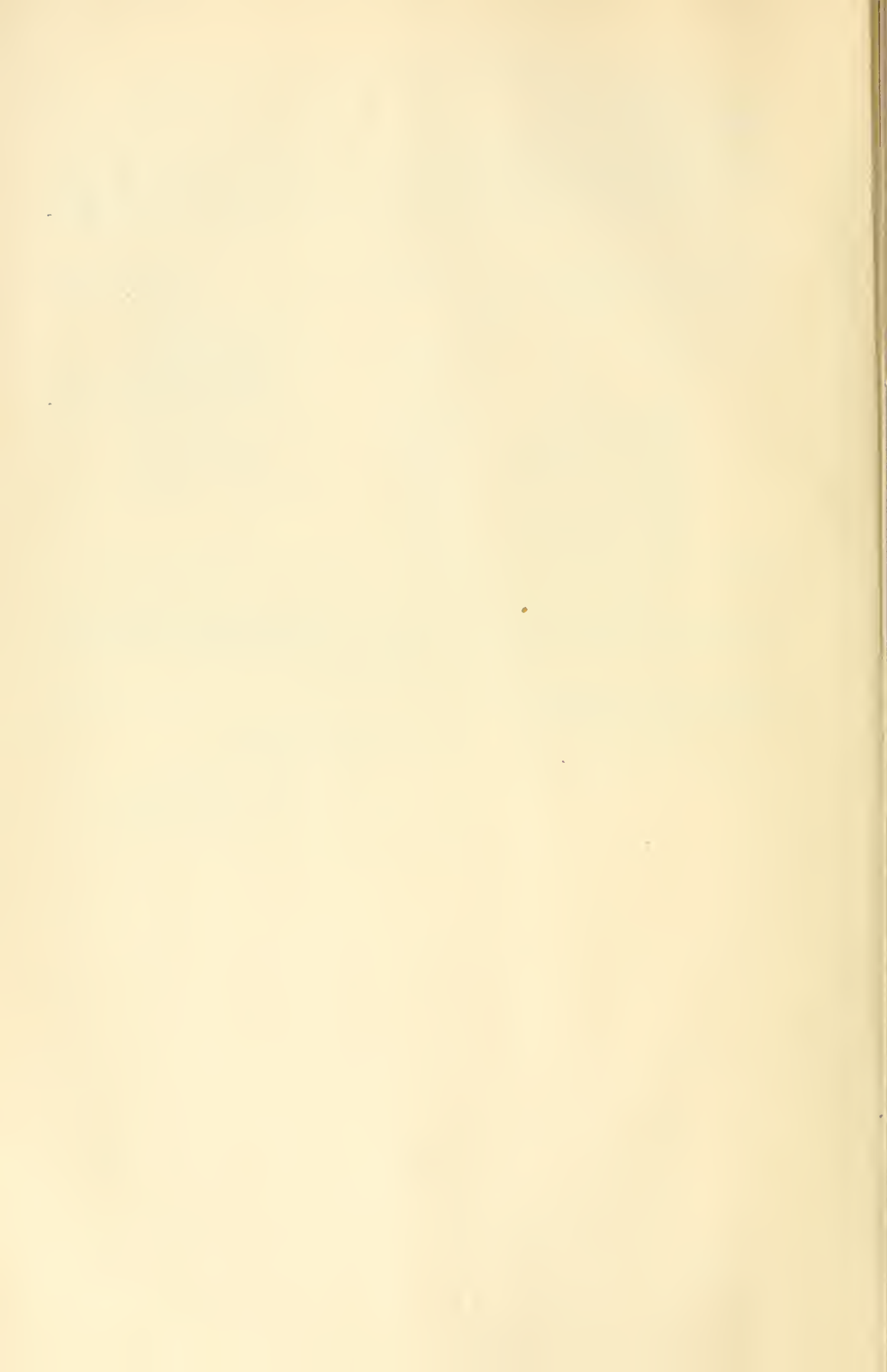
Dans l'élection générale de 1896, le total des votes donnés s'élevait à 835,600 ; c'est donc une augmentation de 116,896 pour la dernière élection générale.

On trouvera plus loin une liste des officiers-rapporteurs ainsi qu'un index des différents districts électoraux.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,
Votre obéissant serviteur,

H. G. LAMOTHE,

Greffier de la couronne en chancellerie, Canada.



LIST OF RETURNING OFFICERS

LISTE DES OFFICIERS RAPPORTEURS



LIST OF RETURNING OFFICERS—LISTE DES OFFICIERS RAPPORTEURS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Addington	Hiram Keech.	Miller	Tamworth.
Algoma.	John J. Wells	Clerk	Fort William.
Bothwell.	Peter H. McEwen. . . . .	. . . . .	Dresden.
Brant, South Riding. (Division Sud).	William Watt.	Sheriff.	Brantford.
Brockville.	George A. Dana.	"	Brockville.
Bruce, East Riding (Division Est).	R. H. McKay.	Miller	Walkerton.
Bruce, North Riding. (Division Nord).	Archibald D. McCannel . . . . .	. . . . .	Burgoyne.
Bruce, West Riding. (Division Ouest).	Angus Martyn.	Township Clk	Ripley.
Cardwell.	James Donaghy.	Gentleman.	Mono Road P.O.
Carleton.	P. J. Coffey	Registrar.	Ottawa.
Cornwall and Stormont.	Wm. S. Friend. . . . .	. . . . .	Cornwall.
Dundas.	Thomas McDonald	Registrar.	Morrisburg.
Durham, East Riding. (Division Est).	A. A. Smith.	Barrister	Millbrook.
Durham, West Riding. (Division Ouest).	Thomas Bingham.	Insur. Agent.	Bowmanville.
Elgin, East Riding. (Division Est).	Wm. Oliver Pollock.	Farmer.	Yarmouth Centre.
— Elgin, West Riding. (Division Ouest).	Colin St. Clair Leitch.	Barrister	Dutton
Essex, North Riding. (Division Nord).	James W. Askin.	Registrar.	Sandwich.
Essex, South Riding. (Division Sud).	Jacob Shepley.	Farmer	Kingsville.
Frontenac.	Thos. Campbell Stark.	Gentleman.	Pitt's Ferry.
Glengarry.	Alexander Stewart.	Blacksmith.	Dunvegan.

Province of Ontario—*Continued*—Province d'Ontario—*Suite*.

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Grenville, South Riding.... (Division Sud).	Wm. H. Stephenson...	Clerk	Prescott.
Grey, East Riding. (Division Est).	W. L. Smith.....	Publisher....	Shelburne.
Grey, North Riding..... (Division Nord).	Robert McKnight....	Registrar....	Owen Sound.
Grey, South Riding (Division Sud).	Thomas A. Harris....	License I n s- pector.	Durham.
Haldimand and Monck.....	William N. Braund...	Merchant....	Dunnville.
Halton.	David Robertson.....	Registrar...	Milton.
Hamilton	William Doran.		Hamilton.
Hastings, East Riding..... (Division Est).	Wm. R. Aylsworth....	County Clerk.	Belleville.
Hastings, North Riding.... (Division Nord).	Albert Chard, Sr.....		Stirling.
Hastings, West Riding..... (Division Ouest).	Geo. F. Hope.....	Sheriff.....	Belleville.
Huron, East Riding..... (Division Est).	J. A. Morton.	Barrister ...	Wingham.
Huron, South Riding..... (Division Sud).	Bernard O'Connell....		Dublin.
Huron, West Riding..... (Division Ouest).	Morgan Dalton.....		Kingsbridge.
Kent.....	John Roger Gemmill..	Sheriff.....	Chatham.
Kingston.....	Jas. P. Gildersleeve...	Regi-trar....	Kingston.
Lambton, East Riding..... (Division Est).	John W. Kingston....		Watford.
Lambton, West Riding..... (Division Ouest).	A. Weir.....	Barrister ...	Sarnia.
Lanark, North Riding..... (Division Nord).	Wm. Paul McEwen...		Almonte.
Lanark, South Riding..... (Division Sud).	Henry Taylor.....	Merchant....	Perth.
Leeds and Grenville, N. Rid'g (Division Nord).	John McEwen.....	Barrister ...	Smith's Falls.
Leeds, South Riding..... (Division Sud).	Wm. H. Fredenburgh..		Westport.
Lennox	George D. Hawley ...	Sheriff. ...	Napanee.
Lincoln and Niagara.....	Robert Robertson....	Gentleman...	St. Catharines.
London.....	Ralph Hubert Dignan.	Barrister ...	London.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Province of Ontario—*Continued*—Province d'Ontario—*Suite*.

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Middlesex, East Riding. (Division Est).	Donald McK. Cameron.	Sheriff.	London.
Middlesex, North Riding. (Division Nord).	Edward Cotter.		Mount Carmel.
Middlesex, South Riding. (Division Sud).	William C. Harris.	Clerk.	Delaware.
Middlesex, West Riding. (Division Ouest).	W. D. Moss.	Barrister.	Glencoe.
Muskoka and Parry Sound.	Milton Carr.		Powassan.
Nipissing.	H. C. Varin.	Sheriff.	North Bay.
Norfolk, North Riding. (Division Nord).	A. J. Donly.	Registrar.	Simcoe.
Norfolk, South Riding. (Division Sud).	Joseph Jackson.	Sheriff.	"
Northumberland, E. Riding. (Division Est).	Ed. Chas. West.	Farmer.	Campbellford.
Northumberland, W. Riding. (Division Ouest).	Thomas Staples.		Baltimore.
Ontario, North Riding. (Division Nord).	Martin H. Roach.	Barrister.	Beaverton.
Ontario, South Riding. (Division Sud).	William Purvis.		Columbus.
Ontario, West Riding. (Division Ouest).	William V. Richardson.	Insur. Agent.	Pickering.
Ottawa	John Sweetland.	Sheriff.	Ottawa.
Oxford, North Riding. (Division Nord).	James Brady.	"	Woodstock.
Oxford, South Riding. (Division Sud).	Thos. Richard Mayberry	Farmer.	Ingersoll.
Peel.	Kenneth Chisholm.	Registrar.	Brampton.
Perth, North Riding. (Division Nord).	John Hossie.	Sheriff.	Stratford.
Perth, South Riding. (Division Sud).	Patrick Whelehan.	Registrar.	St. Mary's.
Peterborough, East Riding. (Division Est).	Bernard Morrow.	"	Peterboro'.
Peterborough, West Riding. (Division Ouest).	James A. Hall.	Sheriff.	"
Prescott.	Wyman A. Chamberlain.	Agent	Plantagenet.
Prince Edward	Edward Dorland		Gilbert's Mills.
Renfrew, North Riding. (Division Nord).	William Moffat.	Sheriff.	Pembroke.

Province of Ontario—*Continued.*—Province d'Ontario—*Suite.*

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Renfrew, South Riding. (Division Sud).	John Connolly.		Admaston.
Russell.	Alex. Robillard.	Registrar.	Duncanville.
Simcoe, East Riding. (Division Est).	Alex. Keith McKay.	Manufacturer.	Orillia.
Simcoe, North Riding. (Division Nord).	Robert Paton.		New Lowell.
Simcoe, South Riding. (Division Sud).	Daniel K. Ross.		Cookstown.
Toronto, Centre.	John S. McMahon.	Merchant.	Toronto.
Toronto, East (Est)	Alex. E. Wheeler.	"	"
Toronto, West (Ouest).	William B. Rogers.	"	"
Victoria, North Riding. (Division Nord).	Lachlan Gilchrist.		Bolsover P.O.
Victoria, South Riding. (Division Sud).	John F. Cunnings.	Division Court Clerk.	Oakwood.
Waterloo, North Riding. (Division Nord).	Jacob Shoemaker.	Fruit Dealer.	Berlin.
Waterloo, South Riding. (Division Sud).	John Wilkins.		Galt.
Welland.	James Smith.	Sheriff.	Welland.
Wellington, Centre.	Thomas Bowles.	"	Orangeville.
Wellington, North Riding. (Division Nord).	John Anderson.	Registrar.	Arthur.
Wellington, South Riding. (Division Sud).	George Howard.		Guelph.
Wentworth & Brant, North Riding. (Division Nord).	Robert McQueen.	Gentleman.	Kirkwall.
Wentworth, South Riding. (Division Sud).	Fred Delius Suter.	Ins. Agent.	Dundas P.O.
York, East Riding. (Division Est).	Hugh Powell Crosby.		Unionville.
York, North Riding. (Division Nord).	Andrew Yule.		Aurora.
York, West Riding. (Division Ouest).	Peter Ellis.	Police Magistrate.	Toronto Junction.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Argenteuil.....	Thomas Barron.....		Lachute.
Bagot.....	Joseph Pilon.....	Registrar....	St. Liboire.
Beauce.....	Elzéar Miville Déchéne.	Physician....	St. François de Beauce.
Beauharnois.....	Victor Bourgeault....	"....	St. Stanislas, Co. Beauharnois.
Bellechasse.....	Albert Arsenault....	Merchant....	St. Gervais.
Berthier.....	L. P. A. Roberge....	Notary....	St. Cuthbert, Par. of Berthier.
Bonaventure.....	L. P. Lebel.....	Registrar....	New Carlisle.
Brome.....	H. E. Williams.....		Knowlton.
Chambly and Verchères....	Louis Racicot.....	Notary....	Boucherville.
Champlain.....	Ernest Rinfret..		St. Stanislas.
Charlevoix.....	Jos. Adolphe Martin...	Registrar....	St. Etienne de la Malbaie.
Chateauguay.....	Napoleon Mallette....	Clerk C. C....	Ste. Martine.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay...	Ovide Bossé.....		Chicoutimi.
Compton.....	Wm. Henry Leonard..	Registrar....	Cookshire.
Dorchester.....	C. E. Vaillancourt....	Physician....	St. Anselme.
Drummond and Arthabaska.	Henri Laurier.....		Arthabaskaville.
Gaspé.....	D. N. Labrie.....	Advocate....	Percé.
Hochelaga.....	Ls. Adhémar Rivet....	"....	Hochelaga.
Huntingdon.....	Malcolm J. Boyd.....	Manufacturer.	Huntingdon.
Jacques Cartier.....	Henri Schetagne....		Lachine.
Joliette.....	J. Bte. Chevigny.....	Notary....	Joliette.
Kamouraska.....	Auguste Martin.....	"....	St. Paschal.
Labelle.....	Philémon de Varennes..	"....	Papineauville.
Laprairie and Napierville...	J. Roch Forest.....	"....	Laprairie.

Province of Quebec—*Continued*—Province de Québec—*Suite*.

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation	Residence.
L'Assomption.....	Joseph S. Rivest....	Notary.....	L'Assomption.
Laval.....	Pascal Adélard Longpré	".....	Ste. Rose.
Lévis.....	Louis N. Carrier.....	Registrar....	Lévis.
L'Islet.....	Cléophas Leclerc.....	Notary.....	L'Islet.
Lotbinière.....	Henri Legendre.....		Ste. Croix.
Maisonneuve.....	L. P. Dupré.....	Advocate...	Montreal.
Maskinongé.....	L. D. Caron.....		Louiseville.
Mégantic.....	W. H. Lambly.....	Registrar....	Inverness.
Missisquoi.....	Edwin F. Currie.....	".....	Bedford.
Montcalm.....	J. F. Daniel.....	Notary.....	St. Esprit.
Montmagny.....	A. A. E. Michon.....		Montmagny.
Montmorency.....	George Emile Larue...	Notary.....	St. Jean, Isle d'Orléans.
Montreal, St. Anne's Riding. (Division Ste-Anne).	Michael Jas. Walsh....	Merchant....	Montreal.
Montreal, St. Antoine's Riding. (Division St-Antoine).	George P. England....	Advocate....	"
Montreal, St. James' Riding. (Division St-Jacques).	Husmer Lanctôt.....	".....	"
Montreal, St. Lawrence Riding. (Division St-Laurent).	John P. Dixon.....	Merchant....	"
Montreal, St. Mary's Riding. (Division Ste-Marie).	Joseph Marois.....	Agent.....	"
Nicolet.....	David Lebrun.....	Notary.....	St. Wenceslas.
Pontiac.....	Edmund Meredith.....		Quyon Village.
Portneuf.....	H. Q. de St. George....	Registrar...	Cap Santé.
Quebec, Centre.....	G. Arthur Paradis....	Notary....	Quebec.
Quebec, East (Est).....	Cyrille F. Delâge.....	".....	"
Quebec, West (Ouest).....	Fergus Murphy.....	Barrister....	"
Quebec, County (Comté)....	J. A. Ephraïm Bédard.	Physician....	Ancienne Lorette.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Province of Quebec—*Concluded*—Province de Québec—*Fin.*

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Richelieu	Wm. H. Chapdelaine..	Notary	Sorel.
Richmond and Wolfe.....	John Ewing, Jr.....	.....	Richmond.
Rimouski.....	August Lavoie.....	Crown Lands Dept.	Quebec.
Rouville.....	J. Elie Gaboury.	Notary.....	St. Césaire.
St. Hyacinthe.....	Alphonse Bourgault. .	Advocate....	St. Hyacinthe.
St. John's and Iberville.....	François Lafond.....	Farmer.....	St. George d'Hen- ryville.
Shefford	Jules Vallotton.....	Dep. Regr...	Waterloo.
Sherbrooke.	Wm. Henery Lovell..	Registrar....	Sherbrooke.
Soulanges.....	Rodger Duckett.....	Grain Dealer.	Coteau Station.
Stanstead.....	Otis Shurtleff.....	Registrar..	Coaticook.
Témiscouata	J. Elzéar Pouliot.....	Sheriff.....	Fraserville.
Terrebonne	J. A. Théberge.....	Registrar . .	St. Jérôme.
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	J. Bte. Ludger Hould..	Advocate....	Three Rivers.
Two Mountains... (Deux Montagnes)..	Joseph Langlois,	Registrar....	Ste. Scholastique.
Vaudreuil.....	Joseph N. Legault....	Notary.....	Vaudreuil.
Wright.....	Pierre H. Durocher..	Merchant....	Hull.
Yamaska.....	Louis Véronneau....	Notary.....	Yamaska.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Annapolis.....	Edwin Gates.....	Sheriff.....	Annapolis.
Antigonish.....	D. D. Chisholm.....	".....	Antigonish.
Cape Breton.....	Ronald Gillis.....	Lumber dealer	Sydney.
Colchester.....	Chas. A. McLennan...	Sheriff.....	Truro.
Cumberland.....	M. A. Logan.....	".....	Amherst.
Digby.....	H. A. P. Smith.....	".....	Digby.
Guysborough.....	A. J. O. Maguire.....	".....	Guysboro'.
Halifax.....	Donald Archibald.....	".....	Halifax.
Hants.....	James O'Brien.....	".....	Windsor.
Inverness.....	Neil McAulay.....	Gentleman..	Whycocomagh.
King's.....	Stephen Belcher.....	Sheriff.....	Kentville.
Lunenburg.....	Joseph Creighton.....	".....	Lunenburg.
Pictou.....	J. Simpson Harris.....	".....	Pictou.
Richmond.....	Alex. E. Morrison.....	Teacher.....	West Arichat.
Shelburne and Queen's..	George W. McLean.....	.....	Shelburne.
Victoria.....	M. E. Mackay.....	Sheriff.....	Baddeck.
Yarmouth.....	George H. Guest.....	".....	Yarmouth.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Albert.	Ernest W. Lynds	Sheriff	Hopewell Cape.
Carelton.	Wm. D. Ballock	"	Contreville.
Charlotte	Robert A. Stewart. . . .	"	St. Andrew's
Gloucester	Francis Meahan	"	Bathurst.
Kent	Auguste Leger	"	Richibucto.
King's	Daniel B. Hatfield. . . .	"	Norton.
Northumberland	Robert R. Call	"	Newcastle.
Restigouche.	Timothy Robinson	Gen. Dealer.	Dalhousie Junc.
Sunbury and Queen's.	James Holden	Sheriff	Oromocto.
St. John City (Cité).	H. Lawrence Sturdee. . .	"	St. John.
St. John City and County. (Cité et comté)	" "	"	"
Victoria	John M. Stevens. . . . .	. . . . .	Edmundston.
Westmoreland.	Joseph A. McQueen. . . .	Sheriff	Dorchester.
York.	A. A. Sterling.	"	Fredericton.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—PROVINCE DE L'ÎLE DU
PRINCE-ÉDOUARD.

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
King's	Daniel F. McDonald .	Sheriff	Montague Bridge.
Prince, East Riding. (Division Est).	Dugald S. Wright.....	"	Summerside.
Prince, West Riding. (Division Ouest).	Benjamin Gallant.....	Farmer.	Bloomfield.
Queen's, East Riding..... (Division Est).	Chas. C. Morrison.....	"	Flat River.
Queen's West Riding. (Division Ouest).	Walter B. Robertson ..	Sheriff	Charlottetown.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—PROVINCE DU MANITOBA.

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Brandon.....	Wm. Francis Wilson ..	Furnit. Dealer	Brandon.
Lisgar	William Hood..		Shadeland, P.O.
Macdonald.....	Charles Graban.		Portage-la-Prairie.
Marquette	Henry C. Clay.....		Rapid City.
Provencher	Auguste Gauthier.....		Lorette.
Selkirk	Thomas Partington....		Selkirk.
Winnipeg.	George Adam.....		Winnipeg.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE
BRITANNIQUE.

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Burrard	Duncan C. McGregor	Insur. Agent.	Vancouver.
New Westminster.....	Thos. J. Armstrong...	Sheriff.....	New Westminster.
Vancouver.....	C. H. Barker.....	Barrister	Nanaimo.
Victoria	John G. Brown.....	.....	Victoria.
Yale & Cariboo	D. J. McDonald	Homestead In- spector.....	Kamloops.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST.

Electoral District. District électoral.	Returning Officer. Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Alberta.....	Thomas B. Braden.....	.....	Calgary.
Assiniboia, East Riding..... (Division Est.).....	John Benson.....	.....	Wolseley.
Assiniboia, West Riding..... (Division Ouest).	John G. Calder.....	Physician	Medicine Hat.
Saskatchewan	Alex. S. Stewart.....	.....	Prince Albert.



ALPHABETICAL LIST TO ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

INDEX ALPHABÉTIQUE DES DISTRICTS ÉLECTORAUX

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

INDEX ALPHABÉTIQUE DES DISTRICTS ÉLECTORAUX

PART I.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.

	PAGE.
Addington	2
Algoma	4
Bothwell	8
Brant, South Riding (Division Sud)	10
Brockville	12
Bruce, East Riding (Division Est)	13
Bruce North Riding (Division Nord)	15
Bruce, West Riding (Division Ouest)	17
Cardwell	18
Carleton	19
Cornwall and Stormont	21
Dundas	23
Durham, East Riding (Division Est)	24
Durham, West Riding (Division Ouest)	25
Elgin, East Riding (Division Est)	36
Elgin, West Riding (Division Ouest)	37
Essex, North Riding (Division Nord)	39
Essex, South Riding (Division Sud)	41
Frontenac	43
Glengarry	44
Grenville, South Riding (Division Sud)	45
Grey, East Riding (Division Est)	47
Grey, North Riding (Division Nord)	49
Grey, South Riding (Division Sud)	51
Haldimand and Monck	52
Halton	54
Hamilton	55
Hastings, East Riding (Division Est)	58
Hastings, North Riding (Division Nord)	59
Hastings, West Riding (Division Ouest)	61
Huron, East Riding (Division Est)	62
Huron, South Riding (Division Sud)	63
Huron, West Riding (Division Ouest)	65
Kent	67
Kingston	69
Lambton, East Riding (Division Est)	70
Lambton, West Riding (Division Ouest)	72
Lanark, North Riding (Division Nord)	74
Lanark, South Riding (Division Sud)	76
Leeds and Grenville, North Riding (Division Nord)	77
Leeds, South Riding (Division Sud)	79
Lennox	81

	PAGE.
Lincoln and Niagara.....	82
London.....	84
Middlesex, East Riding (Division Est).....	85
Middlesex, North Riding (Division Nord).....	87
Middlesex, South Riding (Division Sud).....	88
Middlesex, West Riding (Division Ouest).....	89
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	91
Nipissing.....	94
Norfolk, North Riding (Division Nord).....	95
Norfolk, South Riding (Division Sud).....	96
Northumberland, East Riding (Division Est).....	98
Northumberland, West Riding (Division Ouest).....	99
Ontario, North Riding (Division Nord).....	101
Ontario, South Riding (Division Sud).....	103
Ontario, West Riding (Division Ouest).....	104
Ottawa.....	105
Oxford, North Riding (Division Nord).....	108
Oxford, South Riding (Division Sud).....	110
Peel.....	112
Perth, North Riding (Division Nord).....	113
Perth, South Riding (Division Sud).....	115
Peterborough, East Riding (Division Est).....	117
Peterborough, West Riding Division Ouest).....	119
Prescott.....	120
Prince Edward.....	121
Renfrew, North Riding (Division Nord).....	123
Renfrew, South Riding (Division Sud).....	124
Russell.....	125
Simcoe, East Riding (Division Est).....	127
Simcoe, North Riding (Division Nord).....	130
Simcoe, South Riding (Division Sud).....	131
Toronto, Centre.....	133
Toronto, East (Est).....	135
Toronto, West (Ouest).....	137
Victoria, North Riding (Division Nord).....	141
Victoria, South Riding (Division Sud).....	142
Waterloo, North Riding (Division Nord).....	144
Waterloo, South Riding (Division Sud).....	145
Welland.....	146
Wellington, Centre.....	148
Wellington, North Riding (Division Nord).....	149
Wellington, South Riding (Division Sud).....	152
Wentworth, North Riding (Division Nord and Brant).....	154
Wentworth, South Riding (Division Sud).....	156
York, East Riding (Division Est).....	158
York, North Riding (Division Nord).....	160
York, West Riding (Division Ouest).....	162

PART II.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

Argenteuil.....	2
Bagot.....	3
Beauce.....	5

	PAGE.
Beauharnois.....	7
Bellechasse.....	8
Berthier.....	9
Bonaventure.....	11
Brome.....	12
Chambly and Verchères.....	13
Champlain.....	15
Charlevoix.....	17
Chateauguay.....	18
Chicoutimi and Saguenay.....	19
Compton.....	22
Dorchester.....	24
Drummond and Arthabaska.....	26
Gaspé.....	27
Hochelaga.....	29
Huntingdon.....	32
Jacques-Cartier.....	33
Joliette.....	35
Kamouraska.....	37
Labelle.....	38
Laprairie and Napierville.....	40
L'Assomption.....	41
Laval.....	42
Lévis.....	43
L'Islet.....	45
Lotbinière.....	46
Maisonneuve.....	47
Maskinongé.....	51
Mégantic.....	52
Missisquoi.....	54
Montcalm.....	56
Montmagny.....	57
Montmorency.....	58
Montreal, St. Anne's Riding (Division Ste-Anne).....	59
Montreal, St. Antoine's Riding (Division St-Antoine).....	61
Montreal, St. James' Riding (Division St Jacques).....	63
Montreal, St. Lawrence Riding (Division St-Laurent).....	66
Montreal, St. Mary's Riding (Division Ste Marie).....	69
Nicolet.....	72
Pontiac.....	74
Portneuf.....	76
Quebec Centre.....	77
Quebec East (Est).....	79
Quebec West (Ouest).....	81
Quebec County (Comté).....	82
Richelieu.....	83
Richmond and Wolfe.....	85
Rimouski.....	87
Rouville.....	89
St. Hyacinthe.....	90
St. John's (St-Jean) & Iberville.....	91
Shefford.....	93
Sherbrooke.....	95
Soulanges.....	96
Stanstead.....	97
Témiscouata.....	99

	PAGE
Terrebonne.....	100
Three Rivers (Trois Rivières) and St-Maurice	101
Two Mountains (Deux Montagnes)	103
Vaudreuil	104
Wright	105
Yamaska.....	107

PART III.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.

Annapolis	2
Antigonish.....	3
Cape Breton.....	4
Colchester	6
Cumberland	7
Digby.....	9
Guysborough.....	10
Halifax.....	11
Hants.....	14
Inverness.....	15
King's.....	17
Lunenburg	18
Pictou.....	20
Richmond.....	22
Shelburne and Queen's.....	23
Victoria	25
Yarmouth.....	26

PART IV

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

Albert.....	2
Carleton	3
Charlotte	4
Gloucester	5
Kent	7
King's.....	8
Northumberland	10
Restigouche	12
Sunbury and Queen's	13
St. John City (Cité)	14
St. John City and County (Cité et Comté).....	16
Victoria	18
Westmoreland.....	19
York	21

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

PART V.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—PROVINCE DE L'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.

	PAGE.
King's.....	2
Prince, East Riding (Division Est).....	3
Prince, West Riding (Division Ouest).....	5
Queen's, East Riding (Division Est).....	6
Queen's, West Riding (Division Ouest).....	8

PART VI.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—PROVINCE DU MANITOBA.

Brandon.....	2
Lisgar.....	6
Macdonald.....	9
Marquette.....	12
Provencher.....	15
Selkirk.....	18
Winnipeg.....	21

PART VII.

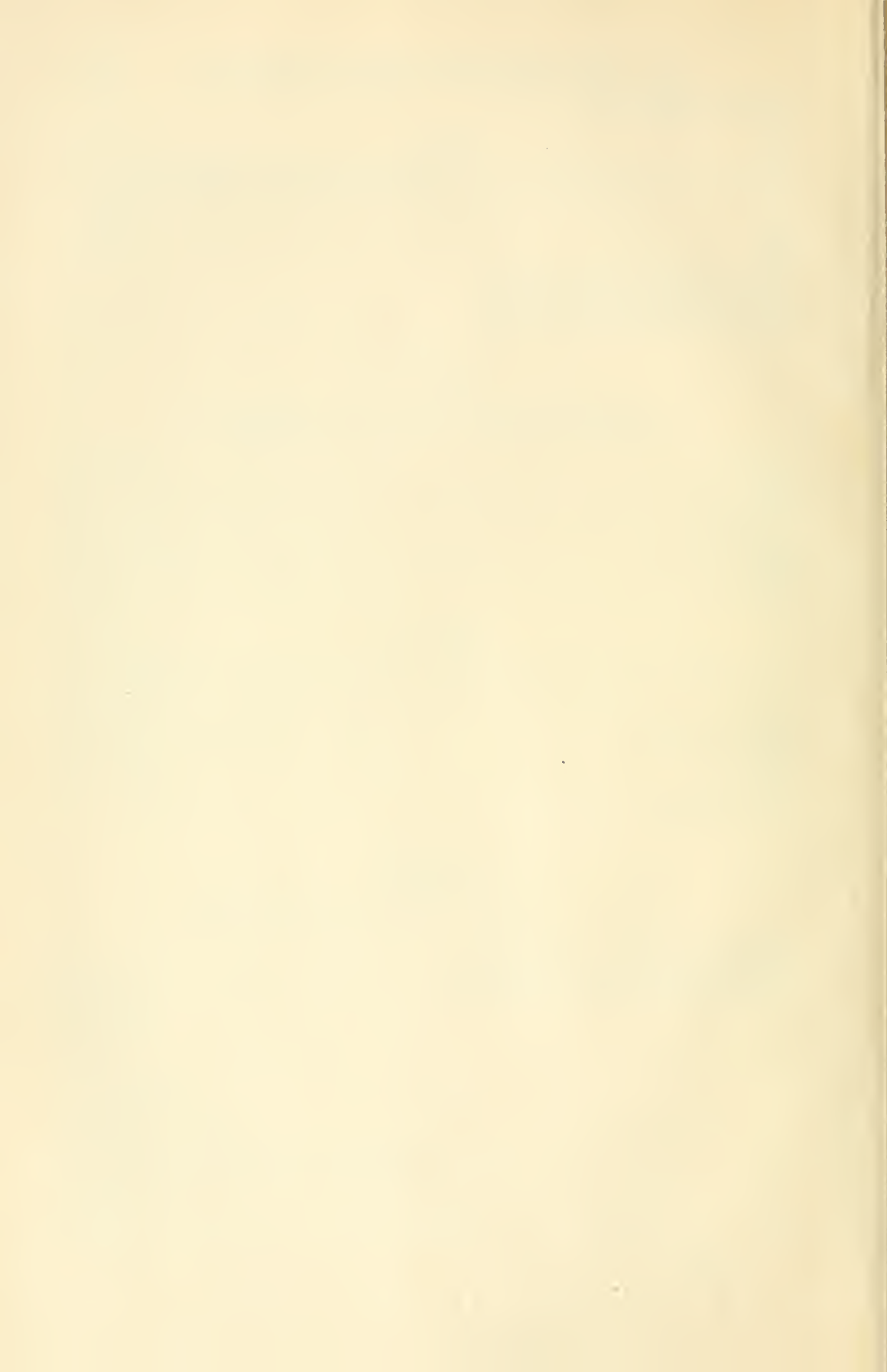
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE.

Burrard.....	2
New Westminster.....	4
Vancouver.....	6
Victoria.....	8
Yale and Cariboo.....	9

PART VIII.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST.

Alberta.....	2
Assiniboia, East Riding (Division Est).....	6
Assiniboia, West Riding (Division Ouest).....	9
Saskatchewan.....	12



PART I

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
 —————
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Oso	"	"	22	133	57	190	4	333
Olden	"	"	23	103	51	154	1	26
Kembec	"	"	24	141	36	177	1	1	248
"	"	"	25	53	19	72	...	...	109
Palmerston, North (North and South (Sud)	"	"	26	18	56	71	.....	.....	117
Caranto Township (Canton)	"	"	27	28	14	12	.....	.....	68
"	"	"	28	8	10	18	.....	.....	85
Kaladar, Anglesca and Ellingham, Town-	"	"	29	62	49	111	1	.....	208
ship of (Canton)	"	"	30	11	28	39	.....	.....	68
"	"	"	31	23	16	39	.....	.....	75
Sheffield, Township of (Canton)	"	"	32	19	90	109	.....	.....	176
"	"	"	33	85	40	125	2	4	171
"	"	"	34	87	43	130	1	2	179
"	"	"	35	20	40	60	.....	.....	114
Camden	"	"	36	57	68	125	.....	.....	177
"	"	"	37	84	21	105	3	1	138
"	"	"	38	67	76	143	.....	.....	181
"	"	"	39	51	51	116	1	1	130
"	"	"	40	31	69	100	1	2	124
"	"	"	41	64	39	103	2	1	139
"	"	"	42	64	44	108	1	1	144
"	"	"	43	40	37	77	.....	1	108
"	"	"	44	37	24	61	.....	.....	83
"	"	"	45	56	50	106	2	.....	126
Newburgh Village	"	"	46	70	53	123	.....	.....	169
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, Township of	"	"	47	42	30	72	4	1	141
(Canton)	"	"	48	30	22	52	.....	.....	84
"	"	"	49	5	2	7	.....	.....	9
Totals	Total			2,412	1,913	4,355	32	27	6,629
									24,151

Majority for John W. Bell, 529.
Majorite pour

ADDINGTON.
(Continued—Suite).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Picnie Islands (<i>Iles</i>)	23	2	15	17	1	38
Cockburn Island (<i>Ile</i>)	"	21	13	34	...	80
Jocelyn Municipality (<i>Municipalité</i>)	"	11	17	31	...	40
"	"	2	11	13	...	33
"	"	8	7	15	...	57
Hilton	"	21	20	41	...	54
"	"	15	12	27	...	57
St. Joseph's Island	"	30	17	32	1	151
"	"	31	12	36	...	83
"	"	32	12	92	3	160
Striker, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	"	33	68	73	1	168
Thompson	"	34	14	35	...	52
Gladstone	"	35	10	50	...	75
Parkinson	"	36	3	22	...	52
Wells	"	37	18	41	1	66
Day	"	38	25	37	...	73
Kirkwood	"	39	20	32	...	72
Thessalon	"	40	111	172	2	294
"	"	41	61	94	1	189
N.W. Pt. Tps. (<i>Canton</i>) Letroy & Plummer	"	42	62	77	...	219
Addl.	"	43	15	43	...	132
Rydal Bank	"	44	13	16	...	74
Aberdeen, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	"	45	8	9	...	29
Aberdeen, Addl.	"	46	11	15	...	47
Gadbraith	"	47	32	56	...	101
Tarbutt	"	48	11	33	...	182
Gordon Lake	"	49	23	39	...	101
Bar River	"	50	17	35	...	176
McDonald South (<i>Ind.</i>), Tps. of (<i>Canton</i>)	"	51	12	26	...	24
" North (<i>Nord</i>)	"	52	9	9	1	108
Garden River	"	53	7	31	...	132
Foranous, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	"	54	11	31	1	102
Korah, Township of (<i>Canton</i>) East (<i>Est</i>)	"	55	11	32	2	74
Ward (<i>Quarter</i>) No. 2	"	56	6	20	...	417
Korah, Township of (<i>Canton</i>) West (<i>Ouest</i>)	"	57	98	169	3	483
Ward (<i>Quarter</i>) No. 3	"	58	107	199	6	337
Korah, Township of (<i>Canton</i>) Base Line,	"	59	61	115	2	43
Ward (<i>Quarter</i>) No. 4	"	60	14	16	...	63
South Ste. Marie	"	61	12	34	1	31
"	"	62	3	9	...	150
Prince, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	"	63	4	13	1	224
Renwick	"	64	8	22	1	124
Patchewana, North Shore Lake Superior	"	65	3	7	...	71
(<i>l'île Nord du Lac Supérieur</i>)	"	66	11	26	2	38
Michipicoten Harbour	"	67	16	28	...	...
" River	"	68	...	...	...	...
"	"	69	...	...	...	...
Patton, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	"	70	...	...	...	...

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	A. C. BOYCE.	A. E. DYMENT. nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valables donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
ALGOMA, (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Bright and Bright Addl., Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	No. 68		2	5	18	69	1	1				35			
	John Island (<i>Id.</i>)	" 69		38	10	14	14						38			
	Chapleau Village	" 70		50	50	133	133	4			1		266			
	Missinabie Station.	" 71		8	13	13	13						55			
	White River Division	" 72		5	6	12	12						58			
	Empress Mine "	" 73		12	8	16	16						67			
	" "	" 74		63	35	98	98	1					170			
	Schreiber "	" 75		12	17	24	24	1					98			
	Russport "	" 76		14	27	41	41	1					98			
	Nepigon "	" 77		42	76	118	118				9		326			
	Port Arthur, Town of (<i>Ville</i>)	" 78		26	51	77	77				1		168			
	" " and Division.	" 79		39	55	94	94	1					164			
	Shumish Division.	" 80		1	44	5	5						50			
	Fort William, Town (<i>Ville</i>)	" 82		86	67	133	133	3					292			
	" "	" 83		59	59	118	118	1			1		329			
	" "	" 84		25	30	55	55						221			
	" "	" 85		11	25	36	36						106			
	Needing Division.	" 86		17	17	34	34	1					74			
	Oliver, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	" 87		36	30	66	66						75			

ALGOMA,
(Continued—*Suite.*)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de vote.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de vote.</i>	JAMES CLANCY.	DAVID A. GORDON.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnes dans chaque arrondissement de vote.</i>		Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>		Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de vote.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
BOTHWELL.	Bothwell, Town of (Ville).	No. 1	45	38	83	82	28	2	.....	.....	140		
	" "	" 2	40	34	74	74	28	1	.....	.....	142		
	" "	" 3	15	12	27	27	25	1	.....	.....	42		
	Camden, Township of (Canton)	" 4	57	26	83	139	75	.....	1	.....	179		
	" "	" 5	95	64	159	160	159	1	.....	.....	203		
	" "	" 6	48	25	73	100	115	.....	.....	.....	127		
	" "	" 7	36	79	115	170	115	.....	.....	.....	156		
	" "	" 8	92	82	174	170	170	4	3	.....	216		
	Clatham	" 9	76	84	160	160	160	.....	.....	.....	230		
	" "	" 10	89	41	130	130	130	3	1	.....	162		
	" "	" 11	71	85	156	129	129	.....	.....	.....	180		
	" "	" 12	65	50	115	115	115	2	1	.....	150		
	" "	" 13	72	55	127	127	127	.....	.....	.....	151		
	" "	" 14	59	31	90	90	90	.....	.....	.....	118		
	" "	" 15	88	41	129	129	129	1	12	.....	151		
	" "	" 16	97	60	157	166	166	.....	5	.....	231		
	" "	" 17	55	58	113	113	113	.....	.....	.....	129		
	" "	" 18	35	66	101	101	101	2	.....	.....	147		
	" "	" 19	36	36	72	72	72	.....	.....	.....	86		
	Dawn	" 20	54	30	84	84	84	.....	3	.....	106		
	" "	" 21	20	47	67	67	67	.....	3	.....	95		
	" "	" 22	45	4	49	49	49	2	.....	.....	105		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	"	23	31	31	62	...	...	...	86
"	"	"	"	24	30	39	69	...	...	...	102
"	"	"	"	25	32	20	52	...	...	...	63
"	"	"	"	26	24	31	55	...	...	...	71
"	"	"	"	27	43	26	69	2	...	...	117
"	"	"	"	28	31	18	49	2	...	...	81
"	"	"	"	29	26	53	53	...	...	...	79
Dresden, Town of (Ville)...	"	"	"	30	65	67	132	4	...	...	173
"	"	"	"	31	37	43	80	...	...	...	147
"	"	"	"	32	69	55	124	...	...	...	167
Sombra, Township of (Canton)...	"	"	"	33	50	81	134	1	...	...	203
"	"	"	"	34	77	47	124	1	...	...	190
"	"	"	"	35	71	70	141	...	...	...	216
"	"	"	"	36	90	66	156	...	1	...	225
"	"	"	"	37	45	59	104	...	...	...	144
"	"	"	"	38	96	26	122	...	...	...	181
Thamesville Village	"	"	"	39	33	32	65	1	...	...	99
"	"	"	"	40	50	65	115	1	2	...	169
Wallaceburg, Town of (Ville)...	"	"	"	41	56	130	186	2	...	...	233
"	"	"	"	42	54	141	195	...	1	...	262
"	"	"	"	43	69	81	150	2	1	...	194
Zone, Township of (Canton)...	"	"	"	44	71	43	114	...	...	...	151
"	"	"	"	45	59	51	110	...	...	...	143
"	"	"	"	46	39	32	71	...	2	...	91
Totals—Totals				2,547	2,430	4,927	37	29		*6,848	25,533

*Should be } 6,842
Devait être }

Majority for } James Clancy, 117.
Majorité pour }

BOTHWELL,
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		No.	Brantford, City of (<i>Cité</i>)	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		Names of Candidates et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	List in each Polling Division. Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' <i>List in each Polling Division.</i>	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	ROBERT HENRY.	CHARLES B. HEYD.			ROBERT HENRY.	CHARLES B. HEYD.										
BRANT, S. R. South Riding. (<i>Division Sud.</i>)	1	19	1	Brantford, City of (<i>Cité</i>)	12	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	185	
	2	104	2	"	15	61	61	112	1	1	1	1	1	191	193	
	3	77	3	"	25	56	56	139	1	1	1	1	1	202	257	
	4	44	4	"	82	76	76	136	3	3	1	1	1	310	198	
	5	66	5	"	17	101	101	160	3	3	1	1	1	230	262	
	6	99	6	"	18	64	64	158	1	1	1	1	1	211	211	
	7	52	7	"	19	51	51	112	1	1	1	1	1	168	211	
	8	38	8	"	20	61	61	112	1	1	1	1	1	168	211	
	9	29	9	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	10	47	10	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	11	84	11	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	12	99	12	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	13	72	13	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	14	92	14	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	15	75	15	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	16	63	16	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	17	86	17	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	18	17	18	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	19	51	19	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	20	61	20	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	
	21	64	21	"	21	64	64	135	1	1	1	1	1	191	211	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Paris, Town of (Ville).	22	49	76	125	...	...	...	171
"	"	53	56	109	...	2	...	135
"	"	34	50	84	...	1	...	106
"	"	24	65	108	...	1	...	141
"	"	25	43	79	...	1	...	103
"	"	26	35	51	...	...	...	123
"	"	27	51	106	...	...	...	174
"	"	28	76	146	...	...	...	131
Brantford, Township of (Canton).	29	61	100	160	...	1	...	82
"	"	30	37	64	...	...	...	112
"	"	31	47	70	...	...	...	155
"	"	32	70	122	...	1	...	101
"	"	33	53	80	...	...	...	165
"	"	34	82	122	...	...	...	185
Otondaga	35	74	67	141	...	...	...	210
"	36	92	64	156	...	...	...	...
Totals	2,288	2,494	4,782	32	27	6,520	23,359	...

Majority for } Charles B. Heyd, 206.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets Electoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de rotation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	JOHN CLUBERT.	D. DERRBY- SHIRE. nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnes dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de Bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque college electoral d'après le recensement de 1891-91.</i>	Remarks, <i>Observations.</i>
BROCKVILLE.	Brockville, Town of (Ville)	West Ward (Quartier ouest)	No. 1	68	76	165	1	1	1	1	1	221	
	"	"	"	3	71	156	1	1	1	1	1	199	
	"	"	"	3	107	196	1	1	1	1	1	252	
	"	East Ward (Quartier Est)	"	4	95	221	4	5	5	3	3	278	
	"	"	"	5	121	233	1	1	1	1	1	286	
	"	Centre Ward (Quartier Centre)	"	6	82	147	1	1	1	1	1	185	
	"	"	"	7	57	111	1	1	1	1	1	165	
	"	"	"	8	64	116	1	1	1	1	1	172	
	"	North Ward (Quartier Nord)	"	9	65	137	1	1	1	1	1	177	
	"	"	"	10	62	119	1	1	1	1	1	155	
	"	"	"	11	64	163	1	1	1	1	1	126	
	"	South Ward (Quartier Sud)	"	12	81	161	3	3	3	1	1	232	
	"	"	"	13	62	138	3	3	3	1	1	196	
	Elizabethtown	"	"	14	58	129	3	3	3	1	1	194	
	"	"	"	15	37	90	1	1	1	1	1	159	
	"	"	"	16	40	128	1	1	1	2	2	217	
	"	"	"	17	47	127	3	3	3	1	1	197	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	55	58	113	1	141
"	"	"	41	37	81	.....	106
"	"	"	69	12	81	.....	108
"	"	"	67	18	85	.....	117
"	"	"	21	71	160	1	204
"	"	"	23	55	61	.....	80
"	"	"	24	39	135	2	157
Kitley.....	"	"	96	63	135	2	163
"	"	"	72	68	122	1	147
"	"	"	54	16	110	.....	134
"	"	"	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totale.....	1,886	1,665	3,551	38	13	4,768	15,853

BROCKVILLE,
(Continued—(Suite).)

Majority for } John Culbert, 221.
Majorité pour }

BRUCE, East Riding, (Division Est.)	Brant, Township of (Clanton).	No.	Henry Cargill.	John Columan.			
"	"	1	84	50	134	2	175
"	"	2	53	46	99	2	155
"	"	3	49	41	90	1	124
"	"	4	56	13	69	2	89
"	"	5	53	49	102	.....	137
"	"	6	63	46	109	1	160
"	"	7	40	39	79	1	112
"	"	8	49	19	98	.....	158
"	"	9	51	32	83	3	149
"	"	10	34	62	96	.....	122
"	"	11	77	75	152	1	225
"	"	12	54	55	109	3	153
"	"	13	42	56	98	.....	146
"	"	14	57	60	117	.....	157
"	"	15	53	47	100	.....	146
"	"	16	49	48	97	3	132
"	"	17	39	38	77	.....	98
"	"	18	27	21	48	1	78
"	"	19	36	47	83	3	155
"	"	20	37	45	82	2	103
"	"	21	31	57	91	.....	136
"	"	22	30	71	101	2	155
"	"	23	13	33	46	.....	71
"	"	24	30	52	82	1	120

BRUCE, E. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

BRUCE, West Riding, (Division Orest.)		No.		JOHN GEORGE.		JOHN TOLMIE.							
Port Elgin		1	47	74	121	1	183	1	21	16	5,474	29,577	
"		2	52	92	114	2	210	1	1				
Saugen, Township of (Garden)		3	22	19	41		77	1					
"		4	17	41	58		78						
"		5	17	51	68		101						
"		6	10	46	56		87	1					
"		7	12	34	46		81						
Bruce		8	13	94	107		147						
"		9	40	73	113	2	153	1					
"		10	52	65	117		162	2					
"		11	24	83	107		140						
"		12	26	56	82		123						
Tiverton Village		13	16	98	114		182						
Kincardine, Town of (Ville)		14	35	49	84		116						
"		15	44	81	125	2	208						
"		16	12	59	101		168	1					
"		17	32	42	74		159						
"		18	26	40	66		134	1					
Township of (Garden)		19	62	68	130		214	2					
"		20	123	45	168		241	1					
"		21	55	53	108		162						
"		22	33	60	93	1	154						
"		23	1	100	101		145						
Huron		24	75	59	134	1	157	1					
"		25	85	36	121	1	162	1					
"		26	87	39	126		158						
"		27	32	67	90		137						
"		28	64	65	129		190						
"		29	37	70	107		159	1					
Kimloss		30	96	29	125	1	181						
"		31	73	63	136		191						
"		32	24	93	117		188						
"		33	23	54	77		105	2					
"		34	20	43	63		93						
Lacknow Village		35	59	55	114	2	185	1					
"		36	37	51	88	3	140	1					
Totals			1,513	2,117	3,660	16	5,474	21					
Majority for John Tolmie, 634.													
Majorité pour													

BRUCE, W. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Monro.....	21	92	30	122	1	184
".....	"	76	52	128	2	206
".....	"	53	33	86	.....	205
".....	"	64	43	107	.....	199
".....	"	83	49	132	.....	203
".....	"	50	46	96	2	183
Totals—Totale.....	.....	1,484	1,293	2,777	15	4,303
						15,382

Majority for Robt. Johnston, 191.
Majorité pour

CARDWELL.
(Continued—Suite).

	No.	Edward Kidd.	John McKellar.			
Nepean.....	1	41	17	58	.....	131
".....	2	9	19	28	.....	44
".....	3	56	16	72	.....	133
".....	4	43	31	64	1	137
".....	5	18	43	61	1	99
".....	6	27	74	101	.....	143
".....	7	43	39	82	2	152
".....	8	41	26	70	2	108
".....	9	15	48	63	2	107
".....	10	53	18	71	1	162
March.....	11	67	23	90	2	175
".....	12	42	49	91	.....	153
Toronto.....	13	72	31	103	.....	299
Marlborough.....	14	67	2	69	.....	143
".....	15	49	22	71	2	124
".....	16	52	12	61	1	124
".....	17	10	16	26	.....	66
Gower North (North).....	18	109	17	126	.....	189
".....	19	57	27	84	4	120
".....	20	51	21	75	.....	129
".....	21	44	3	47	.....	87
".....	22	44	3	47	.....	68
Goulbourn.....	23	42	14	56	.....	108
".....	24	61	21	85	.....	138
".....	25	50	18	68	.....	170
".....	26	31	9	43	1	105
".....	27	79	15	94	.....	164
".....	28	41	3	44	1	76

CARLETON.

CARLETON.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de rotation</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.</i>	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	EDWARD KIDD.	JOHN MCKELLAR.							
CARLETON, (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Richmond.....	No. 29	56	97	2	1	139	16,534	
	Ottawa East (East).....	" 30	73	111	1	2	243		
	Hintonburg.....	" 31	85	133	1	2	206		
	".....	" 32	81	91	1	2	61		
	".....	" 33	42	63	1	2	134		
	Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>		1,611	495	2	2	86	4,532	
	Majority for Majorité pour		Edward Kidd, 727.						

CARLETON,
(Continued—*Suite.*)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

CORNWALL, AND STORMONT.	Cornwall, Township of (Canton) No.	AMBROSE F. MILNER.	ROBERT A. PRINGLE.				
Cornwall, Township of (Canton)	1	67	53	120	1	169	
	2	64	64	128	1	221	
	3	25	63	88		137	
	4	43	114	157		213	
	5	55	49	104		138	
	6	47	61	108	1	148	
	7	86	57	143	1	191	
	8	68	76	165	3	218	
	9	87	73	160	5	222	
	10	32	65	97	2	119	
Roxboro	11	53	31	84		108	
	12	99	84	183		222	
	13	76	16	92	2	136	
	14	90	66	156	1	132	
	15	71*	99	170		235	
Osnaburck	16	70	84	151		194	
	17	111	81	192		261	
	18	47	96	143	2	178	
	19	36	81	117		140	
	20	71*	106	177	1	240	
Finch	21	65	54	119		174	
	22	76	89	165		196	
	23	58	56	114	2	118	
	24	38	63	101	3	125	
	25	64	52	116		117	
Cornwall, Town of (Till)	26	63	46	111	1	149	
	27	50	50	100		117	
	28	51	60	111	1	139	
	29	57	45	102		128	
	30	73	28	103	4	112	
Cornwall, Town of (Till)	31	74	51	125		171	
	32	34	56	90	2	129	
	33	47	69	116	1	157	
	34	36	60	96	2	154	
	35	46	70	116	7	157	
	36	65	50	115	1	152	
	37	55	56	111	2	149	
	38	35	71	106	1	145	
						161	

CORNWALL AND STORMONT.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DUNDAS.		ANDREW BRODER.	ADAM JOHNSTON.		
Matilda.....	No. 1	82	90	168	204
" ".....	" 2	121	59	180	220
" ".....	" 3	100	85	185	207
" ".....	" 4	78	77	155	180
" ".....	" 5	126	47	173	203
" ".....	" 6	120	39	159	186
Williamsburg.....	" 7	60	95	155	184
" ".....	" 8	59	84	143	169
" ".....	" 9	80	78	158	180
" ".....	" 10	59	87	146	180
" ".....	" 11	84	73	157	186
" ".....	" 12	78	85	163	179
Winchester.....	" 13	41	65	106	127
" ".....	" 14	97	46	143	163
" ".....	" 15	38	37	75	90
" ".....	" 16	48	37	85	97
" ".....	" 17	25	50	75	94
" ".....	" 18	109	58	167	210
" ".....	" 19	50	75	125	144
Mountain.....	" 20	98	81	179	220
" ".....	" 21	99	62	161	192
" ".....	" 22	81	56	137	172
" ".....	" 23	107	41	148	182
" ".....	" 24	84	67	151	173
Morrisburg.....	" 25	50	70	120	144
" ".....	" 26	41	66	107	141
" ".....	" 27	42	68	110	134
Iroquois.....	" 28	57	80	137	192
" ".....	" 29	49	67	116	185
Winchester Village.....	" 30	46	45	91	115
" ".....	" 31	75	51	126	146
Chesterville.....	" 32	96	97	193	235
Totals—Totals.....	.....	2,376	2,118	4,494	5,434
				35	16
					20,132

Majority for } Andrew Broder, 258.
Majorite pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de rotation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	HENRY ALEXANDER WARD. nombre de votes données pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides données dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
DURHAM, East Riding. (Division Est.)	Port Hope Town (Ville).	No. 1	71	82	157	1	1	12	214	214		
	"	"	53	55	135	1			133	133		
	"	"	44	31	75	1			107	107		
	"	"	118	4	190				263	263		
	"	"	64	5	131	1			155	155		
	"	"	114	41	155			1	205	205		
	Hope, Township of (Canton).	No. 6	7	23	144			1	181	181		
	"	"	101	20	127	1			161	161		
	"	"	9	56	123			1	150	150		
	"	"	11	36	128			1	166	166		
	"	"	44	7	149			1	189	189		
	"	"	72	41	122			1	172	172		
	Cavan	No. 12	8	36	106			1	150	150		
	"	"	38	73	111			1	162	162		
	"	"	69	65	134			1	178	178		
	"	"	16	89	136				196	196		
	"	"	32	66	98				170	170		
	Millbrook Village.	No. 17	98	69	165				136	136		
	"	"	49	47	76				103	103		
	Manvers, Township of (Canton).	No. 19	26	25	64				115	115		

DURHAM, E. R.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissement de votation.</i>										Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>			
	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		Names of Candidates et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.
DURHAM, West Riding. (Division Ouest.) (Continued—Suite.)	ROBERT BREITH.		CHAS. JONAS THORNTON.											
	38		59		112	112	1	1	1	1	108	108		
	94		56		150	150	...	...	...	...	3	190		
	57		69		156	156	3	3	...	...	...	194		
	103		41		147	147	1	1	4	4	...	182		
DURHAM, W. R. Continued—Suite.)	1,597		1,637		3,234	3,234	9	9	23	23	3,958	3,958	15,374	15,374
	Totals—Totale.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Majority for } C. J. Thornton, 40. Majorité pour }														

Nos. 10 and 26 are not official, but are correct as near as I can find out. (Les chiffres pour les numéros 10 et 26 ne sont pas officiels, mais sont exacts au meilleur de ma connaissance.)

(Signed—Signé) THOS. BINGHAM,
Returning officer,
(Officier rapporteur.)

Nos. 10 and 26 are not official, but are correct as near as I can find out. (Les chiffres pour les numéros 10 et 26 ne sont pas officiels, mais sont exacts au meilleur de ma connaissance.)

(Signed—Signé) THOS. BINGHAM,
Returning officer,
(Officier rapporteur.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Rapport spécial de M. Thomas Bingham, de la ville de Bowmanville, dans le comté de Durham, l'officier-rapporteur pour la division électorale ouest du comté de Durham.

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO,
14 novembre 1900.
Au Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Ottawa.

MONSIEUR, — J'ai l'honneur de vous faire le rapport suivant : —

Ainsi que me le commandait le bref qui m'a été régulièrement adressé par autorité royale et daté du neuvième jour d'octobre 1900, que j'ai reçu le douzième jour d'octobre 1900, j'ai lancé la proclamation ordinaire donnant avis de l'époque et endroit de l'élection, conformément à la loi, d'un membre de la Chambre des Communes du Canada pour la division électorale de Durham-ouest, dans la province d'Ontario, fixant la nomination des candidats à cette élection au trente et unième jour d'octobre 1900 et la votation, dans le cas de la présentation de plus d'un candidat, au septième jour de novembre 1900. Le bref, ainsi qu'une copie de la proclamation en question, accompagnent le présent rapport.

Lundi, le vingt-neuvième jour d'octobre 1900, un bulletin de présentation me fut remis à mon bureau, à Bowmanville, lequel était apparemment signé d'une façon régulière par trente-sept électeurs de la division électorale ouest du comté de Durham, en la présence d'un témoin et nommait M. Robert Beith, cultivateur, de la ville de Bowmanville mentionnée plus haut, pour la position de député de cette division électorale. Ce bulletin de présentation contenait également le consentement de M. Robert Beith, dûment signé par lui en la présence du même témoin, lequel avait signé son nom, ce qui signifiait qu'il avait vu les électeurs et M. Robert Beith signer le bulletin de présentation et le consentement respectivement. Le témoin jura en ma présence qu'il avait vu les électeurs et M. Robert Beith signer le bulletin de présentation et le consentement respectivement. Le bulletin de présentation et le consentement furent remis à M. William F. Allen, de Bowmanville, l'agent de M. Robert Beith, dûment nommé par lui par écrit, et M. Allen me versa en même temps deux cents dollars en billets de la banque "The Standard Bank of Canada". Je lui donnai un reçu pour le bulletin de présentation, les deux cents dollars, la nomination de l'agent, et ce reçu comportait que le témoin, qui avait vu les électeurs signer le bulletin de présentation et M. Robert Beith signer le consentement, avait prêté le serment à cet effet en ma présence. Je considérais que ce bulletin de présentation m'avait été remis à tous égards d'une manière régulière et en conformité de la loi. Le bulletin de présentation, le consentement et la déclaration assermentée du témoin sont annexés au présent rapport.

Lundi, le vingt-neuvième jour d'octobre 1900, M. E. H. McLean, avocat pratiquant du village de Newcastle, dans la division électorale de Durham-ouest, est venu me trouver à mon bureau à Bowmanville et

SPECIAL RETURN of Thomas Bingham, of the Town of Bowmanville, in the County of Durham, Esquire, the Returning Officer for the West Riding of the County of Durham.

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO,
November 14, 1900.
To the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
at Ottawa.

SIR, — I beg to report to you as follows :

As I was commanded by the Writ duly issued to me by Royal authority and dated the ninth day of October, 1900 : and received by me on the twelfth day of October, 1900, I issued the usual proclamation giving notice of the time and place of an election according to law of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Durham West, in the Province of Ontario, causing the nomination of candidates at such election to be held on the thirty-first day of October, 1900, and the voting, in case of more than one candidate being nominated, on the seventh day of November, 1900. The writ and a copy of the proclamation referred to accompanies this report.

On Monday, the twenty-ninth day of October, 1900, a nomination paper was handed to me at my office in Bowmanville apparently properly signed by thirty-seven electors of the West Riding of the County of Durham, in the presence of a witness, nominating Mr. Robert Beith, of the aforesaid town of Bowmanville, farmer, for the position of Member for the said Electoral District. The said nomination paper had affixed to it the consent of the said Robert Beith duly signed by him in the presence of the same witness who signed his name to signify that he had seen the said electors and Mr. Robert Beith sign the said nomination paper and consent respectively. The said witness made oath before me that he had seen the said electors and Mr. Robert Beith sign said nomination paper and consent respectively. The said nomination paper and consent were handed to me by Mr. William F. Allen, of Bowmanville, the financial agent of Mr. Robert Beith duly appointed by him in writing, and at the same time the said Mr. Allen gave me two hundred dollars in bills of The Standard Bank of Canada. I gave to him a receipt for the nomination paper, the two hundred dollars, the appointment of the financial agent, and stated in same that the witness who had seen the electors sign the nomination paper and Mr. Robert Beith sign the consent had taken before me his oath to that effect. I deemed this nomination paper had been deposited with me in every respect regularly and as required by law. The said nomination paper, consent, and affidavit of the witness accompanies this report.

On Monday, the twenty-ninth day of October, 1900, Mr. E. H. McLean, of the village of Newcastle, in the Electoral District of West Durham, a practising Barrister and Solicitor, called on me at my office in Bowmanville and left with me a paper purporting to be signed

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

DURHAM,
West Riding,
(*Prison Ouest.*)
(Continued—*Suite.*)

by Mr. C. Jonas Thornton, of the township of Clarke in said Electoral District, appointing Mr. Robert Russell Loscombe, of Bowmanville aforesaid, a practising Barrister and Solicitor of long standing in said town, as his financial agent during said election.

On Tuesday, the thirtieth day of October, 1900, the Mr. Loscombe referred to, called on me at my office in Bowmanville and asked me if Mr. McLean had left with me a nomination paper for Mr. Thornton. I told him that he had not, and that I had no nomination paper for him. He told me that he expected that Mr. McLean had left it with me the day before. He then said: "I will pay you the deposit required now and Mr. McLean can bring it in again. He then offered me a cheque drawn on the Agency of The Standard Bank of Canada at Bowmanville, signed by Mr. C. J. Thornton, payable to the said Mr. Loscombe or order, endorsed by the said Mr. Loscombe, and "marked good" by the said agency of the said bank. I took up the cheque and, looking at it, said to Mr. Loscombe: "This is not in accordance with the requirements of the Act which says that the deposit has to be in legal tender or bank bills." Mr. Loscombe replied, "This is all right, it does not make any difference." Knowing that Mr. Loscombe was an old practising lawyer, Mayor of the town, and a prominent man, and feeling that I was not competent to argue the question with him, and that I had done all my duty in warning him, I said no more. I thereupon made out and handed to him a receipt for the cheque, showing by the receipt that I had received from him two hundred dollars, which he took and went away. I have stated all the conversation which took place between Mr. Loscombe and myself at the time in any way referring to or bearing upon the nomination paper, cheque, payment of the money, or the money itself. I, immediately after Mr. Loscombe went away, went from my office as stated, took the cheque to the Agency of The Ontario Bank and deposited same to my credit, in an account of mine in said bank.

On Wednesday, the thirty-first day of October, 1900, Messrs. Loscombe and McLean came to me, when I was sitting with my election clerk, at the time and place appointed by the proclamation for receiving nominations and between twelve o'clock noon and two o'clock in the afternoon, and handed to me a nomination paper, apparently properly signed by thirty-one electors in the presence of a witness, nominating Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton, of the aforesaid township of Clarke, farmer, for the position of Member for the said Electoral District. The said nomination paper had affixed to it the consent of the said Charles Jonas Thornton, duly signed by him in the presence of the same witness who signed his name to signify that he had seen the said electors and Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton sign the said nomination paper and consent respectively. The said witness made oath before me that he had

m'a remis un document censé être signé par M. C. Jonas Thornton, du township de Clarke, dans la dite division électorale, nommant M. Robert Russell Loscombe, un avocat pratiquant depuis nombre d'années dans la ville de Bowmanville mentionnée plus haut, son agent durant la dite élection.

Mardi, le trentième jour d'octobre 1900, le monsieur Loscombe en question est venu à mon bureau à Bowmanville, et m'a demandé si M. McLean n'avait remis un bulletin de présentation pour M. Thornton. Je lui ai dit qu'il ne l'avait pas fait et que je n'avais pas de bulletin de présentation pour M. Thornton. Il me dit qu'il croyait que M. McLean me l'avait remis la veille. Il ajouta ensuite: je vais maintenant vous payer le montant du dépôt requis, et M. McLean pourra apporter le bulletin par la suite. Il m'offrit alors un chèque tiré sur la succursale de la banque "The Standard Bank of Canada", à Bowmanville, lequel était signé par M. C. J. Thornton et fait payable à M. Loscombe ou à son ordre, portait à l'endos la signature de M. Loscombe et était "marqué valide" par la succursale de la banque, de pris le chèque, et le regardant, je dis à M. Loscombe que cela n'était pas conforme aux prescriptions de l'acte, car il est dit que le dépôt doit être fait en monnaie légale ou billets de banque. M. Loscombe répondit: "C'est parfait, cela ne fait aucune différence". Sachant que M. Loscombe était un vieil avocat pratiquant, le maire de la ville et un citoyen éminent, et surtout qu'il n'était pas de ma compétence de discuter avec lui cette question, que d'ailleurs, j'avais rempli tout mon devoir en l'avertissant, je n'ajoutai rien. Sur cela, je préparai et lui remis un reçu pour le chèque: ce reçu comportait qu'il n'avait donné deux cents dollars. M. Loscombe le prit et quitta le bureau. J'ai rapporté toute la conversation qui a eu lieu entre M. Loscombe et moi à ce moment, et qui se rattache ou a trait de quelque façon au bulletin de présentation, un chèque, paiement de deniers ou aux derniers mêmes. Immédiatement après le départ de M. Loscombe, je sortis de mon bureau et portai le chèque à la succursale de la banque d'Ontario, et le déposai à mon crédit, ayant un compte ouvert à cette banque.

Mercredi, le trente et unième jour d'octobre, 1900, MM. Loscombe et McLean vinrent me trouver lorsque j'étais avec mon secrétaire d'élection, au temps et à l'endroit désignés dans la proclamation pour recevoir les bulletins de présentation, et entre midi et deux heures de l'après-midi, ils me remirent un bulletin de présentation apparemment signé d'une façon régulière par trente et un électeurs en la présence d'un témoin, bulletin qui nommait M. Charles Jonas Thornton, cultivateur, du Township de Clarke, mentionné ci-dessus, pour la position de député de la dite division électorale. Ce bulletin de présentation contenait le consentement de Charles Jonas Thornton, dûment signé par lui en la présence du même témoin qui avait signé son nom, ce qui signifiait

DURHAM, W. R.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

qu'il avait vu les dits électeurs et M. Charles Jonas Thornton signer et le dit bulletin de présentation et le consentement respectivement. Ce même préca serment devant moi qu'il avait vu les dits électeurs et M. Charles Jonas Thornton signer le dit bulletin de présentation et le consentement respectivement. Le bulletin de présentation me fut remis par le dit M. McLean en la présence du dit M. Loscombe et de mon secrétaire d'élection. Je lui donnai un reçu pour ce bulletin de présentation.

Je mis à effet ces deux bulletins de présentation et procédai à l'élection, nommai de la manière régulière les sous-officiers-rapporteurs, distribuai les bulletins de vote, boîtes de scrutin et donnai les instructions aux sous-officiers-rapporteurs, puis la votation eut lieu dans la dite division électorale de Durham-ouest le septième jour de novembre 1900, et subsequmment je rassemblai les boîtes de scrutin.

Samedi, le dixième jour de novembre 1900, le jour que j'avais fixé dans la proclamation pour additionner les votes données aux candidats, je remis, du consentement des agents de M. Beith et de M. Thornton, l'époque à laquelle je devais faire l'addition des votes, à mercredi, le quatorzième jour de novembre 1900, à deux heures. La raison de cet ajournement, c'était que deux des boîtes de scrutin n'avaient pas été renvoyées.

Lundi, le douzième jour de novembre 1900, j'appris que l'on devait, quand viendrait le temps fixé pour faire l'addition des votes, soulever la question de la validité du bulletin de présentation de M. Charles Jonas Thornton, et je me décidai de suite de demander l'opinion d'un avocat désintéressé pour me guider quant à ce que je devrais faire. J'envoyai à M. A. B. Aylesworth, C.R., de Toronto, et à M. W. R. Riddell, C.R., du même endroit, un rapport de tous les faits et leur demandai leur opinion et avis quant à mon devoir. Annexée au présent rapport est une vraie copie des lettres que j'ai envoyées aux avocats. Les lettres ont été envoyées séparément, et je ne sache pas que les deux avocats se soient consultés ensemble.

Mardi matin, le quatorzième jour de novembre 1900, je reçus de M. A. B. Aylesworth, une opinion dont une vraie copie est annexée aux présentes, et le même matin, je reçus également de M. W. R. Riddell, une opinion dont une vraie copie est aussi annexée aux présentes. Mercredi le quatorze courant, à l'heure mentionnée, M. Charles Jonas Thornton, en personne, accompagné de M. Loscombe, ainsi que M. D. B. Simpson, C.R., et M. H. F. Hunter, représentant M. Robert Beith, sont venus me trouver, et en leur présence et celle de mon secrétaire d'élection, j'ouvris toutes les boîtes de scrutin dans le but de faire l'addition des votes. Je trouvai l'enveloppe-censé contenir le certificat du sous-officier-rapporteur, le seul que j'ai à examiner pour faire l'addition des votes dans toutes les boîtes, à l'exception de deux. Quant à l'une de ces boîtes les parties consentirent à ce que j'inscrive les chiffres comme je les avais reçus du sous-officier-rapporteur concerné, sous une autre forme, et j'inscrivis tous les chiffres pour tous les arrondissements de votation sauf un. A ce moment, M. Simpson mentionna qu'il avait à me soumettre une question, me demandant de le décider avant que rien de plus ne fut fait. Il commença alors l'ex-

seen the said electors and Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton sign said nomination paper and consent respectively. The said nomination paper was handed to me by said Mr. McLean in the presence of the said Mr. Loscombe and my election clerk. I gave him a receipt for the said nomination paper.

I acted on these two nomination papers and proceeded with the election, appointed deputy returning officers in the regular way, issued ballot papers, ballot boxes, and instructions to the deputies, and voting took place in the said Electoral District of West Durham on the seventh day of November, 1900, and the ballot boxes were subsequently collected in by me.

On Saturday, the tenth day of November, 1900, the day fixed by me in the proclamation to sum up the votes for the candidates, with the consent of the agents of Mr. Beith and Mr. Thornton, I adjourned the time for summing up to Wednesday, the fourteenth day of November, 1900, at two o'clock. The reason for the adjournment was that two of the ballot boxes had not been returned.

On Monday, the twelfth day of November, 1900, I learned that the question of the validity of the nomination papers of Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton, was to be raised before me on the adjourned appointment for summing up the votes, and I at once decided that I should have the opinion of disinterested counsel to guide me as to what I should do. I sent to Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, Q.C., of Toronto and Mr. W. R. Riddell, Q.C., of the same place, a statement of all the circumstances, and asked their opinion and advice as to my duty. Annexed to this report is a true copy of the letters sent to the counsel. The letters were sent separately, and I have no knowledge that they conferred together on the questions.

On the morning of Wednesday, the fourteenth day of November, 1900, I received from Mr. A. B. Aylesworth an opinion, a true copy of which is hereto annexed; and on the same morning I also received from Mr. W. R. Riddell an opinion, a true copy of which is hereto annexed. I was

On Wednesday, the fourteenth instant, at the hour mentioned, I was attended by Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton in person and Mr. Loscombe for him, and by Mr. D. B. Simpson, Q.C., and Mr. H. F. Hunter for Mr. Robert Beith, and in presence of these parties, and my election clerk, I opened all the ballot boxes, with a view to summing up the votes. I found the envelope which is supposed to contain the certificate of the deputy returning officer, with which alone I have to do in summing up the votes, in all the boxes with the exception of two. As to one of these the parties agreed that I should enter the figures as I have received them, in another form, from the deputy returning officer concerned, and I entered all the figures for all the polling divisions but one. At this point Mr. Simpson stated that he had an argument to address to me which he would like settled before anything further was done. He then made a statement of the facts connected with the deposit of the nomination paper with me, and the payment of the \$200 similar to, if not exactly the same, as stated above, and, after argument, submitted that the nomination paper of Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton under the Statute was not valid and should not have been

RETURNS of the Ninth General Election for the

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

DURHAM,
West Riding,
(*Division Ours*),
(Continued—*Suite*).

acted upon by me. He stated that Mr. Robert Beith was legally the member for West Durham, but asked that I do not return either candidate as elected, but make a special return of all the circumstances to you. Mr. Loscombe replied to the argument contending among other things that I could exercise no other function than sum up the ballots and report the candidate who had the highest number of votes as the member elected. Mr. Simpson replied to him as follows:

After explaining my position and what influenced me to write to Messrs. Aylesworth and Riddell for their opinions, I read to the parties a copy of the letters I had sent to these counsel and their replies above referred to, and announced my intention to be guided by their advice. I further say that I have not yet received the missing return from the ballot-box spoken of, but Mr. Thornton and his agent, Mr. Loscombe, admitted the correctness of the figures I had, and Mr. Simpson and Mr. Hunter, subject to the objection as to the validity of Mr. Thornton's nomination paper, admitted all to the correctness of the figures, and with these figures introduced, Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton received 1637 of the votes cast at said election and Mr. Robert Beith 1397 votes, leaving Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton a majority of 40.

I make this return to the writ to me directed, in accordance with the opinion and advice of the counsel I consulted, Messrs. Aylesworth and Riddell. They both are apparently clearly of opinion that the nomination paper of Mr. Charles Jonas Thornton was invalid and should not have been acted upon by me, and that my duty is to make a special return to you of all the circumstances, not attempting to decide the question raised, but leave that to the proper tribunals of the country, and not return any candidate as elected.

All of which I humbly certify.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

THOS. BINGHAM.

Copy of letter referred to in my Special Report issued to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and bearing date the 11th day of November, 1900, which was sent to Messrs. A. E. Aylesworth, Q.C., and W. R. Riddell, Q.C.

THOS. BINGHAM,

Returning Officer, West Durham.

posé de faits se rattachant au dépôt du bulletin de présentation et du retournement des deux cents piéces en termes semblables, sinon exactement les mêmes que ceux mentionnés plus haut, et après avoir agité la question, soumit que le bulletin de présentation de M. Charles Jonas Thornton n'était point valide d'après le statut, et que je n'aurais pas dû le mettre à effet. Il dit que M. Robert Beith était, légalement le député de Durham ouest, mais m'a demandé de ne déclarer élu ni l'un ni l'autre des candidats et de vous faire un rapport spécial de tous les faits. M. Loscombe répondit à la plai loire, prétendant entre autres choses que je ne pouvais rien faire que d'additionner les bulletins, et déclarer élu le candidat qui avait le plus grand nombre de votes. M. Simpson eut la réplique.

Après avoir expliqué ma position et ce qui m'avait engagé à écrire à M.M. Aylesworth et Riddell, leur demandant leur opinion, je fis aux parties une copie des lettres que j'avais envoyées à ces avocats ainsi que leurs réponses, auxquelles il a été fait allusion plus haut, et j'annonçai mon intention de ne laisser guider par leur avis.

J'ajoutai que je n'ai pas encore reçu le retour qui manquait dans la boîte au scrutin dont il a été parlé, mais M. Thornton et son agent M. Loscombe ont admis l'exactitude des chiffres que je possédais, et M. Simpson et M. Hunter en ont fait autant sauf l'objection quand à la validité du bulletin de présentation de M. Thornton. En tenant compte de ces chiffres M. Charles Jonas Thornton a reçu 1637 des votes enregistrés à cette élection, et M. Robert Beith 1397, ce qui donne à M. Charles Jonas Thornton une majorité de 40.

Je fais ce rapport au Bref qui m'a été adressé, conformément à l'opinion et avis des avocats que j'ai consultés, M.M. Aylesworth et Riddell. Tous deux sont apparemment d'opinion positive que le bulletin de présentation de M. Charles Jonas Thornton n'était pas valide, que je n'aurais pas dû le mettre à effet, et qu'il est de mon devoir de vous faire un rapport spécial de tous les faits, sans chercher à décider la question soulevée, remettant cela aux tribunaux réguliers du pays et ne déclarant, en conséquence, comme élu aucun candidat.

Le tout humblement attesté.

Je demeure, monsieur,

votre obéissant,

THOMAS BINGHAM,

Copie de la lettre mentionnée dans mon rapport spécial au Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie, portant la date du quatorzième jour du novembre 1900, laquelle a été envoyée à M. A. E. Aylesworth, C.R., et à M. W. R. Riddell, C.R.

THOS. BINGHAM,

Officier-rapporteur, Durham-Ouest.

DURHAM, W. R.
(Continued—*Suite*).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

BOWMANVILLE, 12 novembre 1900.

CHER MONSIEUR, —Je désire avoir votre opinion sur le cas suivant et des réponses aux questions qui terminent cette lettre.

J'ai été nommé et je suis maintenant l'officier-secrétaire de la division électoral-ouest de Durham en l'élection pendant d'un député à la Chambre des Communes. J'ai lancé la proclamation ordinaire nommant mercredi le 3^eème jour du mois dernier pour la présentation des candidats, mercredi le 7 courant pour l'élection, et samedi le 10 courant, pour faire l'addition des votes enregistrés. Comme les boîtes de scrutin n'avaient pas été reçues, je remis l'addition des votes à mercredi le 14 courant.

Quelques jours avant celui de la présentation (le 29 du mois dernier) j'ai reçu le bulletin de présentation de Mr. Robert Beth, et tous les détails ont été parfaitement accomplis; lundi le 29 du mois dernier, un M. E. H. McLean, un avocat et partisan de M. C. J. Thornton, est venu à mon bureau et m'a remis un document signé par M. Thornton lequel nommait M. R. R. Loscombe, de Bowmanville, son agent. Mardi le 30 du mois dernier, M. Loscombe est venu me demander si M. McLean avait remis le bulletin de présentation de M. Thornton. Je lui répondis qu'il ne l'avait pas fait, et que je ne possédais aucun bulletin de présentation pour M. Thornton. Il a alors produit un chèque de M. C. J. Thornton tiré sur la succursale de la banque Standard de Bowmanville, payable à l'ordre de M. Loscombe, marque valide, et portant à l'entres la signature de M. Loscombe, chèque qu'il offrit en paiement du dépôt exigé par l'acte des élections fédérales, disant qu'il ferait le dépôt et que M. McLean pourrait donner le bulletin de présentation plus tard.

Je regardai le chèque puis dis à M. Loscombe que cela n'était pas conforme aux prescriptions de l'acte, lequel comporte que le dépôt doit être en monnaie légale ou billes de banque. Il me dit alors : "C'est parfait, cela ne fait aucune différence." Je pris le chèque et lui donnai un reçu indiquant qu'il m'avait payé deux cents piastres. Je pris alors le chèque et le déposai à mon compte, à la banque d'Ontario, Mercredi, le 31 du mois dernier, M.M. Loscombe et McLean vinrent ensemble me remettre le bulletin de présentation de M. Thornton. L'élection eut lieu et je mis à effet les deux bulletins de présentation. Le bruit public mentionne que M. Thornton a reçu une majorité des votes enregistrés, d'environ 10, je crois. Je dois faire mercredi prochain, la déclaration du candidat qui a été élu membre pour cette division électorale.

1. Les circonstances dans lesquelles s'est fait le dépôt du bulletin de présentation de M. Thornton, le paiement du dépôt, etc., ainsi qu'algues ci-dessus, en font-elles un bulletin de présentation valide que je devrais mettre à effet?

2. Mes actes relatés plus haut ont-ils remédié à toute irrégularité qui existait relativement au dit bulletin de présentation, si vous en arrivez à la conclusion qu'il y avait quelque irrégularité?

3. Quel est mon devoir dans les circonstances, si vous décidez que le bulletin de présentation n'était pas valide, et n'aurait pas dû être mis à effet?

BOWMANVILLE, November 12, 1900.

DEAR SIR,

I desire your opinion on the following case and your answers to the concluding questions.

I was appointed and am now the Returning Officer for the West Riding of Durham in the pending election of a member for the House of Commons. I issued the usual proclamation, appointing Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, for the nomination of candidates, Wednesday the 7th inst. for the election, and Saturday, the 10th inst., for the summing up by me of the votes. Owing to the ballot boxes not being in, I postponed the summing up to Wednesday, the 14th inst.

I received some days previous to nomination day (the 29th ultimo) the nomination paper of Mr. Robert Beth, with every detail in perfect order.

On Monday, the 29th ultimo, a Mr. E. H. McLean, a solicitor and supporter of Mr. C. J. Thornton, called on me at my office and left with me a paper signed by Mr. Thornton appointing Mr. R. R. Loscombe, of Bowmanville, as his financial agent. On Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, Mr. Loscombe called on me and asked me if Mr. McLean had left with me the nomination paper of Mr. Thornton. I told him in reply that he had not and that I had not any nomination paper for Mr. Thornton. He then produced a cheque of Mr. C. J. Thornton drawn on the Agency of the Standard Bank in Bowmanville payable to the order of Mr. Loscombe, marked good, and endorsed by himself which he proffered in payment of the deposit required by the Dominion Elections Act, saying he would make the deposit and Mr. McLean could hand in the nomination paper later. I looked at the cheque and told Mr. Loscombe that this was not in accordance with the requirements of the Act which said that the deposit had to be in legal tender or bank bills. He then said to me, "This is all right, it does not make any difference." I took the cheque, gave him a receipt, showing that he had paid me \$200. I then took the cheque and deposited it to my account in the Ontario bank. On Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, Messrs. Loscombe and McLean came together and handed to me the nomination paper of Mr. Thornton. The election went on, I acting on the two nomination papers. It is a matter of common report that Mr. Thornton received a majority of the votes cast, about 10 I believe. I have to make my announcement on Wednesday next as to which candidate is named as a Member for the Riding.

1. Did the circumstances connected with the deposit of a nomination paper of Mr. Thornton, the paying of the deposit, etc., as above set out, render it a valid nomination paper which I should have acted upon?

2. Did my acts as stated above cure any irregularity which existed in connection with the said nomination paper, if you conclude there was any irregularity?

3. What is my duty under the circumstances, if you decide that the nomination paper was not valid and should not have been acted upon?

DURHAM, W. R.
(Continued—Suite).

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

DURHAM,
West Riding,
(*Division Ouest.*)
(Continued—*Suite.*)

Will you be good enough to give reasons shortly for your conclusions, and bear in mind that I must have your opinion to be of any use to me by Wednesday morning.

Yours truly,

THOS. BINGHAM.

Copy of opinion of A. B. Aylesworth, Q.C., referred to in my Special Report issued to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1900.

THOS. BINGHAM,

Returning Officer, West Durham.

Thos. Bingham, Esq.,
Bowmanville.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1900.

DEAR SIR,

I have your letter of yesterday, stating your position as returning officer at the recent election for the West Riding of Durham, and the circumstances connected with the delivery to you of the nomination paper, and of a cheque for the statutory deposit on behalf of Mr. C. J. Thornton, one of the candidates at this election.

You ask my opinion as to the validity of this deposit and nomination paper, and as to your duty under the existing circumstances.

The requirements of the law as to the manner of making the candidate's deposit with the returning officer are very clear. Sec. 31 of the Dominion Elections Act provides that a sum of \$200 in legal tender or in the bills of some chartered bank doing business in Canada, must be deposited in the hands of the returning officer at the time the nomination paper is filed. You state that in this case the deposit was not made with you in cash, but a cheque of the candidate, not payable to your order, but endorsed over to you by the payee, was handed to you as representing this statutory deposit.

I am clearly of the opinion that such a manner of making or attempting to make the deposit, was not a compliance with the law.

The Elections Act is very distinct in providing that no nomination paper shall be valid and acted upon by the returning officer unless the deposit of \$200 in cash is made with the returning officer at the time.

In the present case, this was not done, and I am therefore of opinion that Mr. Thornton's nomination paper was *not valid* and that it *ought* not to have been acted upon by you.

Voudriez-vous avoir la bonté de me donner, à bref délai, les raisons qui vous porteroient à adopter des conclusions à ce sujet, vous rappelant que, pour m'être utile, votre opinion devrait m'être envoyée mercredi matin.

Bien à vous,

THOS. BINGHAM,

Corps de l'opinion de M. A. B. Aylesworth, C.R., mentionnée dans mon rapport spécial au Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie portant la date du 14ème jour de novembre 1900.

THOS. BINGHAM,

Officier-rapporteur, Durham-ouest.

TORONTO, 13 novembre 1900.

A M. THOS. BINGHAM,
Bowmanville.

CHER MONSIEUR, J'ai reçu votre lettre d'hier m'exposant votre position en qualité d'Officier-rapporteur lors de l'élection récente pour la division électorale ouest de Durham, et les circonstances se rattachant à la remise qui vous a été faite du bulletin de présentation et d'un cheque pour le dépôt, prescrit par le statut, au nom de M. C. J. Thornton, un des candidats à cette élection.

Vous me demandez mon opinion au sujet de la validité de ce dépôt et du bulletin de présentation, ainsi que relativement à votre devoir dans les circonstances.

Les dispositions de la loi quant à la manière de faire à l'Officier-rapporteur le dépôt du candidat sont très claires. L'article 34 de l'Acte des élections fédérales prévoit à ce que une somme de deux cents piastres en monnaie constituant offre légale ou en billets de toute banque légalement constituée et faisant des opérations en Canada, soit versée entre les mains de l'Officier-rapporteur lorsque le bulletin de présentation lui est remis. Vous dites que dans le cas actuel le dépôt ne vous a pas été fait en deniers, mais par un cheque du candidat, n'étant pas payable à votre ordre, mais portant à son endos la signature de celui qui il devait être payé, et qu'il vous a été ainsi transporté et remis comme représentant ce dépôt exigé par le statut. Je suis clairement d'avis que cette manière de faire ou de chercher à faire le dépôt n'était pas conforme à la loi.

L'Acte des élections prévoit très distinctement à ce que nul bulletin de présentation ne soit valide et mis à effet par l'Officier-rapporteur si le dépôt de \$200 en deniers n'est fait à l'Officier-rapporteur en même temps.

DURHAM, W. R.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Dans le cas présent cela n'a pas été fait, et je suis en conséquence d'avis que le bulletin de présentation de M. Thornton n'était pas valide et qu'il n'avait pas dû être mis à effet par vous.

Quant à savoir si votre conduite en recevant le chèque et en le déposant à votre crédit dans votre propre banque, et ensuite en distribuant les bulletins de vote et en permettant de procéder à la votation, a ou n'a pas en quelque effet pour ramener à cette invalidité première du bulletin de présentation de M. Thornton, c'est, à mon avis, une question de droit au sujet de laquelle il y a doute. Je ne veux point prendre la responsabilité de la décider pour vous, et je ne suppose point que vous voudriez la décider vous-même. C'est une question au sujet de laquelle les juges même pourraient différer d'avis, je n'en serais point surpris. Dans ces circonstances, vous serez probablement mieux avisé si vous refusez de prendre la responsabilité de résoudre la difficulté.

Déclarer M. Thornton élu sans faire aucune mention de l'invalidité de son bulletin de présentation, ce serait ne tenir aucun compte de cette invalidité. D'un autre côté déclarer élu l'autre candidat qui n'a pas reçu une majorité des votes enregistrés, ne serait certainement pas juste.

Dans ces circonstances, apparemment, votre seule ligne de conduite est de faire un rapport spécial énonçant les faits et de laisser aux tribunaux réguliers du pays le soin de juger la question.

Bien à vous,

A. B. AYLESWORTH.

Copie de l'opinion de M. W. R. Riddell, C.E., mentionnée dans mon rapport spécial au Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie, portant la date du 14ème jour de novembre 1900.

THOS. BINGHAM,

Officier-rapporteur, Durham-Ouest.

Toronto, 13 novembre 1900.

A M. THOS. BINGHAM,
Bowmanville.

CHER MESSIEUR, — Je reçois votre lettre du 12 novembre courant, et, si je comprends bien, les faits au sujet desquels vous desirez avoir mon avis sont les suivants :

Vous avez été nommé Officier-rapporteur pour la division électorale ouest de Durham. La proclamation ordinaire a été lancée. Quelques jours avant celui de la présentation des candidats (le 29 du mois dernier) on vous a remis le bulletin de présentation de M. Both, tous les détails y rapportant étant parfaitement accomplis, et ce bulletin étant accompagné de tout ce que le statut exige. Lundi, le 29, M. E. H. McLean, un avocat, vous a apporté un document signé par M. Thornton, lequel nommait M. R. R. Loscombe, de Bowmanville, son agent. Le 30 du mois dernier, M. R. Loscombe est allé vous voir, et ayant reçu l'information que vous n'aviez reçu aucun bulletin de présentation pour M. Thorn-

Whether your conduct in receiving the cheque, and in depositing it to your credit in your own bank, and afterwards issuing ballot papers, and allowing the voting to proceed, has or has not had any effect to cure this initial invalidity in Mr. Thornton's nomination paper, is, in my opinion, a doubtful question of law. I am not willing to take the responsibility of deciding it for you, as I should not suppose you would be willing to decide it for yourself. It is one on which I should not be surprised if even Judges arrived at different conclusions. Under these circumstances you will probably be best advised if you decline to take the responsibility of solving the difficulty.

To return Mr. Thornton as elected without making any mention of the invalidity of his nomination paper would be to ignore that invalidity altogether. To return the other candidate, who has not received a majority of the votes cast, would certainly not be right.

Under these circumstances, apparently, your only course is to make a special return, stating the facts and leave the matter to be dealt with by the proper tribunals of the country.

Yours truly,

A. B. AYLESWORTH.

Copy of opinion of W. R. Riddell, Q.C., referred to in my special report issued to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1900.

THOS. BINGHAM,

Returning Officer, West Durham.

Toronto, November 13, 1900.

THOS. BINGHAM, Esq.,
Bowmanville.

DEAR SIR :

I am in receipt of your letter of 12th November, instant, and I understand the facts upon which you desire my opinion to be as follows : — You were appointed returning officer for the West Riding of Durham. The usual proclamation was issued. Some days previous to nomination day [the 29th ultimo] the nomination paper of Mr. Both, with every detail in perfect order, and accompanied by everything called for by the Statute, was handed to you. On Monday, the 29th, Mr. E. H. McLean, a solicitor, left with you a paper signed by Mr. Thornton appointing Mr. R. R. Loscombe, of Bowmanville, his financial agent. On the 30th ultimo Mr. Loscombe called upon you, and being informed that you had received no nomination paper for Mr. Thornton, Mr. Loscombe produced a cheque of Mr. Thornton on the Standard Bank in Bowmanville, payable to the order of Mr. Loscombe, marked "good" by the Bank, and endorsed by Mr. Loscombe. This he proffered as the deposit required by Section 34 of the Dominion Elections Act, saying that he would make the deposit and Mr. McLean could hand in the

DURHAM, W. R.
(Continued—Suite).

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

DURHAM,
West Riding,
(Division Oursi.)
(Continued—Suite.)

nomination paper later. You then told Mr. Loscombe that this was not in accordance with the requirements of the Act, which said that the deposit must be in legal tender or Bank bills. Mr. Loscombe then said: "This is all right, it does not make any difference," whereupon you took the cheque, gave him a receipt that he had paid \$200, and afterwards you took the cheque and deposited it to your account in the Ontario Bank. On Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, Messrs. Loscombe and McLean came together and handed to you the nomination paper of Mr. Thornton. You acted on the two nomination papers, whereupon voting took place on the 7th November instant. It is understood that Mr. Thornton has received a majority of the votes cast.

Under these circumstances, you ask me the following questions:—
1. Did the circumstances connected with the deposit of the nomination paper of Mr. Thornton, the paying of the deposit, etc., as above set out, render it a valid nomination paper, which you should have acted upon?
2. Did your acts, as stated above, cure any irregularity which existed in connection with the said nomination paper, if I should conclude that there was any irregularity?
3. What is your duty under the circumstances, should I decide that the nomination paper was not valid, and should not have been acted upon?

You desire also that I should give my reasons shortly for my conclusions.
I am of opinion:

1. The nomination paper of Mr. Thornton under the circumstances set out by you was not valid and should not have been acted upon. My reasons for so thinking are, that Section 34 of the Dominion Elections Act provides in so many words, "No nomination paper shall be valid and acted upon by the returning officer * * * unless a sum of two hundred dollars in legal tender or in the bills of any chartered Bank doing business in Canada, is deposited in the hands of the returning officer at the time the nomination paper is filed with him."

Leaving aside the fact that no deposit was made at the time the nomination was filed (which may possibly be cured by Section 153 of the Act) it is perfectly clear that no sum of \$200 in legal tender or in the bills of any chartered Bank doing business in Canada was so deposited. "Legal tender" has a well known signification, and that is "money which by the laws of the country may be offered in payment of a debt." A cheque is not such "legal tender."

2. Your acts did not cure the said defect in connection with the nomination paper.

ton, il a produit un chèque de M. Thornton sur la banque Standard de Bowmanville, payable à l'ordre de M. Loscombe; marque "valide" par la banque, et portant à l'ordre la signature de M. Loscombe. M. Loscombe vous offrit ce chèque comme le dépôt requis par l'article 34 de l'Acte des élections fédérales, disant qu'il ferait le dépôt, et que M. McLean pourrait remettre le bulletin de présentation plus tard. Vous avez alors dit à M. Loscombe que cela n'était pas conforme aux prescriptions de l'Acte, lesquelles comportaient que le dépôt doit être en monnaie légale ou billets de banque. M. Loscombe répondit: "C'est parfait, cela ne fait aucune différence," et là-dessus, vous avez pris le chèque, lui avez donné un reçu qu'il avait payé \$200 et ensuite vous êtes allé déposer le chèque à votre compte à la banque d'Ontario. Mercredi, le 31 du mois dernier, MM. Loscombe et McLean sont venus ensemble vous remettre le bulletin de présentation de M. Thornton. Vous avez mis à effet les deux bulletins de présentation et la votation a eu lieu le 7 novembre courant. Il est entendu que M. Thornton a reçu une majorité des votes enregistrés.

Dans ces circonstances, vous me posez les questions suivantes:

1. Les circonstances dans lesquelles s'est fait le dépôt du bulletin de présentation de M. Thornton, le paiement du dépôt, etc., ainsi qu'elles sont ci-dessus, en font-elles un bulletin de présentation valide, que vous deviez mettre à effet?

2. Vos actes relatés plus haut ont-ils remédié à toute irrégularité qui existait relativement au dit bulletin de présentation, si j'en viens à la conclusion qu'il y avait quelque irrégularité?

3. Quel est votre devoir dans les circonstances, si je décide que le bulletin de présentation n'était pas valide et n'aurait pas dû être mis à effet.

Vous desirez de plus que je vous donne à bref délai, les raisons qui me porteront à adopter des conclusions à ce sujet.
Sont mon opinion:

1. Le bulletin de présentation de M. Thornton dans les circonstances que vous mentionnez n'était pas valide, et n'aurait pas dû être mis à effet. Les raisons qui me le font croire sont que l'article 34 de l'Acte des élections fédérales y pourvoit en propres termes: "Nul bulletin de présentation ne sera valide et mis à effet par l'Officier-rapporteur * * * à moins que la somme de deux cents piastres, en monnaie constituant offre légale ou en billets de toute banque légalement constituée et faisant des opérations en Canada, ne soit versée entre les mains de l'Officier-rapporteur lorsque le bulletin de présentation lui sera remis."

Laisant de côté le fait qu'il n'a pas été déposé de montant lorsque le bulletin de présentation a été produit, (ce à quoi peut remédier peut-être l'article 153 de l'Acte) il est parfaitement clair qu'aucune somme de

DURHAM, W. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

\$200.00 en monnaie constituant offre légale ou en billets de toute banque légalement constituée et faisant des opérations en Canada, n'a été ainsi déposé. La monnaie constituant offre légale a une signification bien connue et c'est la "monnaie" qui, d'après les lois du pays, peut être offerte en paiement d'une dette. Un cheque n'est pas cette "monnaie constituant offre légale."

2. Vos actes n'ont pas renoué au défaut se rapportant au bulletin de présentation.

Quelqu'un ait été l'objet du Parlement du Canada, les termes employés sont trop clairs pour laisser aucun doute quant à ce qui doit être fait pour rendre un bulletin de présentation valide, et il a été expressément pourvu à ce qu'un bulletin de présentation ne puisse être valide ou mis à effet que s'il est accompagné de ce dépôt. Vous n'avez aucune autorité de changer la loi du pays et nul acte de votre part ou de la part de celui que ce soit ne peut rendre valide ce que le parlement du Canada a déclaré n'être pas valide. Cette opinion est confirmée par le fait que les articles 152 et 153 de l'acte déclarent qu'une élection ne sera pas annulée à raison de l'inaccomplissement des formalités prescrites par l'acte pour les opérations de la votation, ou le défaut du scrutin, ou à raison de l'absence des conditions de ceux chez les personnes qui auront signé le bulletin de présentation, ou d'aucune erreur dans l'emploi des formules contenues dans la première annexe de l'acte, ou pour cause d'inaccomplissement des dispositions de l'acte à l'égard de délais qu'il fixe. Le parlement a déclaré que les irrégularités n'auraient pas l'effet d'annuler l'élection, et le principe légal bien établi a son application dans le présent cas, savoir : que lorsque le parlement a mentionné certaines exceptions, il ne sera permis aucunes autres exceptions, que celles mentionnées.

3. Votre devoir tout d'abord était de déclarer M. Beth élu. Cela vous pouvez encore le faire. Puisque cependant l'élection a eu lieu (bien qu'avec un bulletin de présentation qui n'était pas valide et n'aurait pas dû être mis à effet) et puisque vous avez déjà jusqu'à un certain point mis à effet ce bulletin de présentation non valide, je crois qu'il ne serait pas sage pour vous maintenant, de prendre la responsabilité de déclarer que la votation était nulle. La ligne de conduite que vous devriez adopter serait, je crois, de faire un rapport spécial de tous les faits se rattachant à cette élection, sans déclarer élu ni l'un ni l'autre des candidats, et de laisser à une plus haute autorité le soin de décider ce qui devrait être fait dans ce cas.

Bien à vous,

W. R. RUELLE.

Whatever may have been the object of the Parliament of Canada, they have expressed in words too clear to admit of any doubt what must be done in order to make a nomination paper valid, and they have expressly provided that a nomination paper shall not be valid or acted upon unless accompanied by this deposit. You have no power to change the law of the land, and no act done by you or any one else can render that valid which the Parliament of Canada have declared to be invalid. I am strengthened in this view by the fact that Sections 152 and 153 of the Act declare that an election shall not be invalid by reason of non-compliance with the provisions of the Act, as to the taking of polls, or of the counting of votes, or by reason of the want of qualification, in the persons signing a nomination paper, or of any mistake in the use of the forms contained in schedule C and, or by reason of non-compliance with the Act as to limitation of time. The Parliament have declared that irregularities shall not void the election and the well established legal principle is applicable here, viz., that where Parliament have mentioned certain exceptions no other exceptions will be allowed than those which are mentioned.

3. Your duty in the first instance was to declare Mr. Beth elected. This it is still open to you to do. Since, however, the election has gone on (although upon a paper which was invalid and should not have been acted upon) and since you have already acted to a certain extent upon this invalid nomination paper, I think it would now be unwise for you to take upon yourself the responsibility of saying that the voting was a nullity. I think the course you should pursue is to make a special return of all the facts connected with this election without returning either candidate as elected, and to leave it to a higher authority to decide what should be done in the premises.

Yours truly,

W. R. RUELLE.

DURHAM, W. R.
(Continued—*Suite*).

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts, <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions, <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	ANDREW R. INGRAM.	JOHN HENRY* WILSON.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks, <i>Observations.</i>
ELGIN, East Riding, (Division Est.)	St. Thomas, City (Cité)	No.	1	76	99	136	136	3	3	2	2	166	166			
	"	"	2	100	102	202	202	1	1	1	1	205	205			
	"	"	3	56	57	113	113	1	1	1	1	213	213			
	"	"	4	38	32	70	70	1	1	1	1	99	99			
	"	"	5	84	83	167	167	1	1	1	1	240	240			
	"	"	6	90	86	176	176	1	1	1	1	267	267			
	"	"	7	88	101	189	189	1	1	1	1	272	272			
	"	"	8	101	96	197	197	1	1	1	1	256	256			
	"	"	9	95	79	174	174	1	1	1	1	274	274			
	"	"	10	105	88	193	193	1	1	1	1	227	227			
	"	"	11	79	76	155	155	1	1	1	1	254	254			
	"	"	12	100	101	201	201	1	1	1	1	310	310			
	"	"	13	62	112	174	174	1	1	1	1	248	248			
	Vernmouth, Township of (Canton)	"	14	84	113	196	196	1	1	1	1	260	260			
	"	"	15	99	113	212	212	1	1	1	1	164	164			
	"	"	16	65	63	128	128	1	1	1	1	172	172			
	"	"	17	60	66	126	126	1	1	1	1	222	222			
	"	"	18	97	88	185	185	1	1	1	1	407	407			
	"	"	19	47	58	105	105	1	1	1	1	251	251			
	"	"	20	120	201	321	321	2	2	2	2	81	81			
	"	"	21	26	36	62	62	1	1	1	1	136	136			
	"	"	22	36	70	106	106	1	1	1	1					

ELGIN, E. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Malabide	23	88	105	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	234
"	"	21	120	211	.....	.....	3	.....	261
"	"	25	94	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	227
"	"	26	83	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	185
"	"	27	101	174	.....	.....	1	.....	228
Bayham	"	28	84	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
"	"	29	68	133	.....	.....	3	.....	186
"	"	30	62	107	.....	.....	1	.....	186
"	"	31	101	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
"	"	32	71	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
"	"	33	54	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
"	"	34	81	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
Aylmer, Town of (<i>Ville</i>)	"	35	84	161	.....	.....	3	.....	217
"	"	36	88	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	223
Port Stanley, Village	"	37	67	132	.....	.....	2	.....	173
Vienna	"	38	53	103	.....	.....	1	.....	147
"	"	39	36	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
Totals—Totals	.....	3,076	2,925	6,001	32	27	.....	.....	7,914
									26,724

Majority for } A. B. Ingram, 151.
Majorité pour }ELGIN, E. R.
(Continued—Suite).

	GEORGE ELLIOT CASEY.	ANGUS DONALD MCGIGAN.	JABEL ROBINSON.			
Putton.....	No. 1	17	65	167	.....	1
Howard.....	" 2	24	38	105	.....	.....
".....	" 3	11	40	113	.....	1
".....	" 4	16	46	100	.....	.....
".....	" 5	18	35	84	.....	.....
".....	" 6	26	47	109	.....	1
".....	" 7	11	25	100	.....	.....
Orford.....	" 8	20	43	99	.....	1
".....	" 9	11	105	140	.....	.....
".....	" 10	8	53	98	.....	.....
".....	" 11	22	38	111	.....	.....
".....	" 12	10	98	164	.....	2
".....	" 13	9	52	87	.....	1
".....	" 14	18	33	68	.....	.....
Ridgetown.....	" 15	23	39	87	.....	.....
".....	" 16	19	53	107	.....	1
".....	" 17	33	39	102	.....	3
			30			

ELGIN,
West Riding,
(Division Ouest.)

ELGIN, W. R.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>				No. 18	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	GEORGE ELLIOT CASEY.	ANGUS DONALD MCGEEHAN.	JABEL ROBINSON.									
Aldborough.	9	16	27	66	73	176	2	1	3	282		
	12	47	101	155	231	224	1	1	1	301		
	3	26	41	96	147	147	1	1	1	170		
	21	34	36	143	165	193	1	1	1	275		
	22	41	38	67	133	67	1	1	1	107		
Dunwich.	23	17	23	68	133	68	1	1	1	194		
	24	19	44	5	89	131	1	1	1	190		
	25	35	58	48	131	131	1	1	1	194		
	26	40	62	22	74	74	1	1	1	138		
	27	47	51	15	84	84	1	1	1	133		
Southwold.	28	43	24	71	133	96	1	1	1	168		
	29	30	15	16	133	93	1	1	1	160		
	31	54	33	16	107	107	1	1	1	203		
	32	42	45	45	83	83	2	2	1	217		
	33	30	17	36	147	147	1	1	2	176		

ELGIN, W. R.
(Continued—*Suite*.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

ELGIN, W. R.
(Continued—Suite).

"	"	"	38	19	36	126	181		244
"	"	"	"	39	36	97	167		224
"	"	"	"	40	25	66	135	1	186
Totals—Total.			1,180	1,765	1,805	4,750	17	23	7,413
									23,925

Majority for Jabel Robinson, 40.
Majorité pour Jabel Robinson, 40.

ESSEX,
North Riding,
Division Nord.)

Windsor, City of (Ville) Ward (Quartier) 1. No.	ROBERT FRANKLIN SUTHERLAND.	SOLOMON WHITE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
"	35	47	"	67	50	"	39	53	55	53	30	48	38	49	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	67	50	"	39	53	"	40	55	53	28	49	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	39	53	"	40	55	"	50	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	40	55	"	50	53	"	50	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	50	53	"	50	53	"	50	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	55	53	"	50	53	"	50	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	53	53	"	50	53	"	50	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	30	48	"	49	38	"	49	38	48	38	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	48	38	"	49	38	"	49	38	48	38	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	49	38	"	49	38	"	49	38	48	38	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	54	16	"	54	16	"	54	16	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69
"	16	56	"	16	56	"	16	56	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69
"	56	53	"	56	53	"	56	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	53	53	"	53	53	"	53	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69	
"	57	43	"	57	43	"	57	43	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69
"	43	52	"	43	52	"	43	52	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69
"	52	27	"	52	27	"	52	27	53	53	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69
"	27	24	"	27	24	"	27	24	33	33	30	48	38	48	47	54	16	56	53	57	43	52	27	24	33	113	79	69
Walkerville, Town (Ville)	St. Andrew's Ward (Quartier)	45	72	61	75	154	112	96																				
"	St. George's Ward (Quartier)	37	61	75	154	112	96																					
"	St. Denis (Quartier)	42	61	75	154	112	96																					
Sandwich, Town of (Ville)		22	33	113	79	69																						
"		23	33	113	79	69																						
Belle River, Village		24	33	112	96																							
"		25	33	112	96																							

ESSEX, N. R.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	ROBERT FRANKLIN SUTHERLAND.	SOLOMON WHITE.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Votes on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
ESSEX, North Riding, (Division Nord.) (Continued—Suite.)	Sandwich West (West), Tp. of (Canton)... No. 26	"	"	21	36	57	137	1	1	193	210		
		"	"	57	80	137	105	105	1	1	179		101
		"	"	35	12	47	123	47	1	3	178		101
		East (Est)	"	76	47	123	93	93	1	4	193		170
			"	32	59	91	124	91	1	4	170		186
			"	65	33	98	131	131	1	1	217		110
	South (Sud)	"	71	60	131	145	131	1	3	217	110		
		"	34	65	99	76	76	1	2	140	99		
		"	51	26	77	70	70	1	2	117	99		
	Maidstone, Township of (Canton)..... No. 38	"	26	33	59	61	61	1	1	203	163		
		"	38	33	71	121	71	1	1	163	169		
		"	48	73	121	89	89	1	1	169	143		
	Rochester	"	30	49	79	91	91	1	1	129	161		
		"	32	55	87	108	87	1	1	161	177		
		"	44	47	91	68	68	1	1	177	186		
	Rochester	"	44	35	79	108	79	1	1	161	177		
		"	45	23	68	108	68	1	1	177	186		
		"	43	65	108	81	81	1	1	186	186		

ESSEX, N. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

ESSEX, N. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Tilbury, North (Nord).....	48	86	43	129	1	.....	190
" " ".....	"	35	14	49	...	2	78
" " ".....	"	39	17	56	...	...	108
" " ".....	"	50	...	...	2	...	101
" " ".....	"	51	5	47	...	...	91
West (Ouest) ".....	"	52	7	59	2	2	256
" " ".....	"	53	91	180	...	...	59
" " ".....	"	54	13	33	1	...	78
" " ".....	"	55	28	46	...	...	106
" " ".....	"	56	10	38	...	3	51
" " ".....	"	57	20	65	...	...	76
" " ".....	"	58	27	34	...	...	...
Village.....	"	18	16	34	...	...	...
Totals—Total.....		3,046	2,386	5,432	47	73	9,315
							31,523

Majority for } Robert Franklin Sutherland, 660.
Majorité pour }

ESSEX, N. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

Amherstburg.....	No. 1	56	60	116	3	.....	180
" " ".....	" 2	56	57	113	...	3	189
" " ".....	" 3	54	50	104	...	...	181
Anderdon.....	" 4	60	48	108	2	...	163
" " ".....	" 5	14	34	48	...	...	67
" " ".....	" 6	58	45	103	...	...	154
" " ".....	" 7	46	34	80	2	...	143
Malden.....	" 8	48	64	112	1	...	140
" " ".....	" 9	40	61	101	...	...	127
" " ".....	" 10	63	37	100	...	...	132
Colchester, North (Nord).....	" 11	90	72	162	...	1	247
" " ".....	" 12	57	52	109	...	...	139
" " ".....	" 13	43	45	88	1	1	130
" " ".....	" 14	66	43	109	...	...	158
South (Sud).....	" 15	65	83	148	1	1	190
" " ".....	" 16	104	64	168	...	...	206
" " ".....	" 17	89	59	148	...	1	293
Essex, Town of (Ville).....	" 18	47	31	78	1	...	100
" " ".....	" 19	54	51	105	...	1	131
" " ".....	" 20	36	46	82	1	...	107
Gosfield, North (Nord).....	" 21	73	79	152	1	...	182
" " ".....	" 22	82	80	162	1	...	189
" " ".....	" 23	54	65	119	...	2	148
" " ".....	" 24	30	27	57	1	...	68
South (Sud).....	" 25	33	27	60	...	1	82
" " ".....	" 26	73	82	151	2	...	182

MAHLON K.
COWAN.
LEWIS WIGLE.

ESSEX,
South Riding.
(Division Sud.)

ESSEX, S. R.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Polling Division. <i>List in each Polling Division.</i>	Number of electors inscribed sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	MAHLOX K. COWAN.	LEWIS WIGLE.								
ESSEX, South Riding, (Division Sud.) (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Gosfield, North (Nord),.....	No. 27		133	.....	.....	.....	156		
	" " " " " " " "	" 28	61	72	.....	.....	.....	82		
	" " " " " " " "	" 29	35	51	.....	.....	.....	111		
	Mersea " " " " " " " "	" 30	81	52	.....	.....	.....	231		
	" " " " " " " "	" 31	61	91	1	.....	.....	194		
	" " " " " " " "	" 32	67	37	.....	.....	.....	133		
	" " " " " " " "	" 33	54	32	.....	.....	.....	158		
	" " " " " " " "	" 34	109	12	.....	.....	.....	210		
	" " " " " " " "	" 35	86	22	.....	.....	.....	119		
	" " " " " " " "	" 36	51	43	.....	.....	.....	168		
	Leamington,.....	" 37	79	100	9	.....	.....	231		
	" " " " " " " "	" 38	57	38	.....	.....	.....	213		
	" " " " " " " "	" 39	53	77	2	.....	.....	179		
	Pelee Island (Île).....	" 40	92	49	.....	.....	.....	199		
	Kingsville.....	" 41	72	163	1	.....	.....	269		
	" " " " " " " "	" 42	42	54	.....	.....	.....	120		
	Totals	Totals.....	2,539	2,456	38	25		*6,189	24,022	*Should be } } 4,591. } <i>Devrait être</i>
	Majority for Majorité pour		M. K. Cowan, 83.							

ESSEX, S. R.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	JACOB T. SCHILL. nombré de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		No.									
GLEN GARRY.	Alexandria	1	ROBERT R. McLENNAN.	115	183	5	1	1	210		
	"	2		123	153	4	1	1	190		
	Maxville	3		72	155	4	1	1	176		
	Leicester, Village.	4	36	65	103	2	1	1	165		
	Leicester, Township of (Canton).	5	67	121	162	1	1	1	203		
	"	6	25	95	146	1	1	1	193		
	"	7	37	93	127	1	1	1	181		
	"	8	95	76	171	1	1	1	206		
	"	9	57	105	162	1	1	1	192		
	"	10	60	144	144	3	1	1	189		
	Kenyon	11	33	76	115	3	1	1	161		
	"	12	60	131	200	3	1	1	276		
	"	13	61	98	159	3	1	1	231		
	"	14	32	53	76	1	1	1	108		
	"	15	12	73	115	1	1	1	161		
	"	16	32	57	89	1	1	1	127		
	"	17	62	42	104	1	1	1	132		
	Leicester	18	41	93	134	1	1	1	196		
	"	19	38	68	130	1	1	1	182		
	"	20	51	51	95	1	1	1	125		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Should be } 1,772.
a *Devoit être* }
Should be } 1,161.
b *Devoit être* }
Should be } 5,551.
c *Devoit être* }
Should be } 629.
d *Devoit être* }

160	2	3	112	69	43	21	69	112	3	1	2	160
119	1	1	91	45	46	"	45	91	1	1	1	119
177	3	3	127	161	81	"	161	127	3	3	3	177
208	4	3	161	80	21	"	80	161	3	3	4	208
245	1	3	77	77	101	"	77	77	3	3	1	245
123	1	5	67	67	33	"	67	100	1	1	1	123
206	1	1	68	68	26	"	68	147	1	1	1	206
129	1	1	79	55	27	"	79	105	1	1	1	129
136	1	1	50	55	28	"	50	46	1	1	1	136
139	1	1	63	46	50	"	63	109	1	1	1	139
175	1	2	77	90	30	"	77	167	2	2	1	175
145	1	1	85	60	31	"	85	145	1	1	1	145
22,447	35	48	64,253	2,392	1,778	Totals—Total.	2,392	64,253	48	35	35	22,447

Majority for } Jacob T. Schell, d 614.
Majorité pour }

GLENGARRY,
(Continued—Suite).

GRENVILLE,
South Riding,
(Division Sud.)

GRENVILLE, S. R.

JOHN DOWSLEY REID.		JOHN CARBUTHERS.		JOHN DOWSLEY REID.		JOHN CARBUTHERS.		JOHN DOWSLEY REID.		JOHN CARBUTHERS.		JOHN DOWSLEY REID.		JOHN CARBUTHERS.	
Augusta, Township of (Canton).	No. 1	51	68	122	1	145	1	122	1	145	1	122	1	145	1
"	" 2	36	63	105	1	123	1	105	1	123	1	105	1	123	1
"	" 3	42	59	95	2	131	3	95	2	131	3	95	2	131	3
"	" 4	63	44	77	1	106	1	77	1	106	1	77	1	106	1
"	" 5	67	45	98	1	116	1	98	1	116	1	98	1	116	1
"	" 6	67	45	107	1	145	1	107	1	145	1	107	1	145	1
"	" 7	67	45	112	3	152	2	112	3	152	2	112	3	152	2
"	" 8	67	45	103	3	130	1	103	3	130	1	103	3	130	1
"	" 9	62	39	101	1	136	1	101	1	136	1	101	1	136	1
"	" 10	32	4	36	2	51	4	36	2	51	4	36	2	51	4
"	" 11	85	50	135	4	168	2	135	4	168	2	135	4	168	2
"	" 12	75	67	142	1	179	1	142	1	179	1	142	1	179	1
"	" 13	54	47	101	1	127	1	101	1	127	1	101	1	127	1
"	" 14	63	62	131	1	158	1	131	1	158	1	131	1	158	1
"	" 15	38	71	109	1	131	1	109	1	131	1	109	1	131	1
"	" 16	61	59	120	1	137	1	120	1	137	1	120	1	137	1
"	" 17	75	40	115	4	133	1	115	4	133	1	115	4	133	1
"	" 18	35	26	81	1	91	1	81	1	91	1	81	1	91	1
"	" 19	35	22	57	1	63	1	57	1	63	1	57	1	63	1
"	" 20	105	59	164	1	410	2	164	1	410	2	164	1	410	2
Cardinal Village.	21	88	37	125	1	410	2	125	1	410	2	125	1	410	2

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

GREY, East Riding, Division Est.)	St. Vincent, Township of (Canton)	No.	C. W. HARTMAN.	T. S. SPROULE.			
	"	1	26	54	80	120	38
	"	2	32	31	63	107	
	"	3	37	39	76	136	
	"	4	81	43	127	170	
	"	5	45	24	69	100	
	"	6	22	41	63	102	
	"	7	41	38	79	126	
	"	8	14	35	42	68	
	"	9	36	20	56	78	
	"	10	34	19	53	76	
	"	11	48	40	88	112	
	"	12	45	34	79	123	
	"	13	39	31	70	98	
	"	14	48	30	78	109	
	"	15	46	29	75	108	
	"	16	12	10	22	23	
	"	17	47	26	73	95	
	"	18	32	22	54	79	
	"	19	44	79	123	165	
	"	20	40	92	132	184	
	"	21	65	85	150	222	
	"	22	18	37	55	93	
	"	23	57	52	109	130	
	"	24	40	50	90	140	
	"	25	34	55	89	137	
	"	26	64	48	112	159	
	"	27	71	54	125	162	
	"	28	36	52	88	114	
	"	29	20	88	108	140	
	"	30	60	47	107	170	
	"	31	60	71	131	190	
	"	32	8	17	25	33	
	"	33	10	26	36	67	
	"	34	10	6	16	27	
	"	35	41	32	76	103	
	"	36	29	37	66	88	
	"	37	80	31	111	123	
	"	38	27	35	62	72	
	"	39	44	38	82	116	
	"	40	40	48	88	113	
	"	41	102	52	154	194	
	"	42	18	17	35	46	
	"	43	11	15	24	38	
	"						

GREY, E. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

GREY,
North Riding.
(*Division Nord.*)

36—i—4

GREY, N. R.

* Should be *Deurait être* 67.

	CHARLES GORDON.	EDWARD H. HORSLEY.
Owen Sound	No.	
"	1	154
"	"	183
"	"	139
"	3	2
"	4	1
"	"	304
"	5	163
"	6	94
"	7	182
"	8	88
"	"	259
"	10	184
"	11	126
"	12	138
"	13	120
"	14	71
"	15	32
"	16	41
"	17	43
"	18	64
"	19	80
"	20	29
"	21	39
"	22	36
"	23	25
"	24	22
"	25	35
"	26	46
"	27	34
"	28	67
"	29	33
"	30	75
"	31	110
"	32	104
"	33	85
"	34	135
"	35	130
"	36	89
"	37	42
"	38	66
"	39	102
"	40	144
"	41	90
"	42	171
Stedham		
"	1	154
"	"	183
"	"	139
"	3	2
"	4	1
"	"	304
"	5	163
"	6	94
"	7	182
"	8	88
"	"	259
"	10	184
"	11	126
"	12	138
"	13	120
"	14	71
"	15	32
"	16	41
"	17	43
"	18	64
"	19	80
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"	22	36
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"	24	22
"	25	35
"	26	46
"	27	34
"	28	67
"	29	33
"	30	75
"	31	110
"	32	104
"	33	85
"	34	135
"	35	130
"	36	89
"	37	42
"	38	66
"	39	102
"	40	144
"	41	90
"	42	171
Sarawa k.		
"	1	154
"	"	183
"	"	139
"	3	2
"	4	1
"	"	304
"	5	163
"	6	94
"	7	182
"	8	88
"	"	259
"	10	184
"	11	126
"	12	138
"	13	120
"	14	71
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"	18	64
"	19	80
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"	26	46
"	27	34
"	28	67
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"	30	75
"	31	110
"	32	104
"	33	85
"	34	135
"	35	130
"	36	89
"	37	42
"	38	66
"	39	102
"	40	144
"	41	90
"	42	171
Keppel		
"	1	154
"	"	183
"	"	139
"	3	2
"	4	1
"	"	304
"	5	163
"	6	94
"	7	182
"	8	88
"	"	259
"	10	184
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"	26	46
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"	30	75
"	31	110
"	32	104
"	33	85
"	34	135
"	35	130
"	36	89
"	37	42
"	38	66
"	39	102
"	40	144
"	41	90
"	42	171
Derby		
"	1	154
"	"	183
"	"	139
"	3	2
"	4	1
"	"	304
"	5	163
"	6	94
"	7	182
"	8	88
"	"	259
"	10	184
"	11	126
"	12	138
"	13	120
"	14	71
"	15	32
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"	24	22
"	25	35
"	26	46
"	27	34
"	28	67
"	29	33
"	30	75
"	31	110
"	32	104
"	33	85
"	34	135
"	35	130
"	36	89
"	37	42
"	38	66
"	39	102
"	40	144
"	41	90
"	42	171
Sullivan		
"	1	154
"	"	183
"	"	139
"	3	2
"	4	1
"	"	304
"	5	163
"	6	94
"	7	182
"	8	88
"	"	259
"	10	184
"	11	126
"	12	138
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"	18	64
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"	27	34
"	28	67
"	29	33
"	30	75
"	31	110
"	32	104
"	33	85
"	34	135
"	35	130
"	36	89
"	37	42
"	38	66
"	39	102
"	40	144
"	41	90
"	42	171

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		Noms des Candidats pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de Bulletins rejetés.</i>		Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>		Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.		Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.		Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	**Should be <i>Derrait être</i> } 7,826.
	CHARLES GORDON.	EDWARD H. HORSEY.	2,803	2,834	5,637	37	25	**7,786	26,341															
GREY, North Riding, (Division Nord.) (Continued—Suite.)	Holland.....	No. 43	28	84	166
	".....	" 41	102	70	172
	".....	" 45	125	43	168
	".....	" 46	52	68	120
	".....	" 47	47	129
	Totals—Totale.....		2,803	2,834	5,637	37	25	**7,786	26,341															
		Majority for Majorité pour		Ed. H. Horsey, 31.																				
		Upon recount by a Judge:— (Sur nouveau dépouillement par un juge):																						
		CHARLES GORDON.....		2,815																				
		ED. H. HORSEY.....		2,834																				
		Majority for Majorité pour		Ed. H. Horsey, 19 } Is declared by the Judge. Tel que déclaré par le juge.																				
		GREY, N. R. (Continued—Suite.)																						

**Should be
Devrait être } 7,826.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Oneida	"	26	81	107	1	3	131
"	"	44	11	55	...	...	66
"	"	25	58	83	...	2	94
"	"	42	38	80	...	1	94
"	"	19	26	45	...	1	55
Rainham	"	63	57	120	4	1	160
"	"	76	68	144	...	...	194
"	"	33	85	118	5	...	150
Seneca	"	32	53	85	...	...	113
"	"	6	46	52	2	...	72
"	"	31	55	101	1	3	116
"	"	46	42	88	...	...	112
"	"	33	60	133	3	...	167
Sherbrooke	"	73	33	96	...	...	118
Wainfleet	"	63	26	121	1	1	165
"	"	95	55	125	...	...	178
"	"	70	54	142	4	...	198
"	"	54	88	116	...	...	178
"	"	57	59	116	4	1	198
"	"	65	62	127	3	...	196
Totals—Totals.	.....	2,102	2,239	4,341	56	32	5,717
							21,463

Majority for } A. T. Thompson, 137.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	S. F. McKINNON.	DAVID HENDERSON.	No.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
HALTON.	Milton East (East)	1	42	23	59	1	100	100	2	2	1	1	100	100	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	" North (North)	2	44	46	45	2	116	116	1	1	1	1	132	132	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	" South (South)	3	54	62	39	3	97	97	1	1	1	1	124	124	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	Oakville	4	65	32	61	4	119	119	1	1	1	1	146	146	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	5	61	56	71	5	125	125	1	1	1	1	171	171	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	6	71	54	69	6	113	113	1	1	1	1	163	163	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	Burlington	7	53	48	59	7	100	100	1	1	1	1	133	133	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	8	55	45	69	8	117	117	1	1	1	1	164	164	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	Acton	9	79	38	79	9	157	157	1	1	1	1	175	175	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	10	99	56	66	10	146	146	3	3	1	1	190	190	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	Georgetown	11	66	28	25	11	139	139	3	3	1	1	180	180	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	12	25	28	33	12	151	151	1	1	1	1	236	236	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	Esquesing	13	33	38	105	13	189	189	1	1	1	1	195	195	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	14	105	63	94	14	163	163	3	3	1	1	150	150	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	15	94	67	41	15	124	124	1	1	1	1	178	178	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	16	41	67	84	16	151	151	1	1	1	1	229	229	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	17	84	58	82	17	186	186	4	4	1	1	221	221	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	18	82	95	122	18	177	177	1	1	1	1	224	224	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	Trafalgar	19	122	57	122	19	179	179	1	1	1	1	224	224	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	20	122	57	122	20	179	179	1	1	1	1	224	224	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	21	109	109	109	21	186	186	3	3	1	1	224	224	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Hamilton, Ward (<i>Quartier</i>) No. 3, No.	No. 4, No.	No. 5, No.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	FRANCIS C. BRUCE.	JAMES T. LEETZEL.	ANDREW T. WOOD.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collectivité électorale d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks, <i>observations.</i>
	SARIEL BARKER.	Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.														
HAMILTON. (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	"	"	"	"	"	42	18	38	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	41	18	37	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	39	18	36	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	38	18	35	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	37	18	34	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	36	18	33	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	35	18	32	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	34	18	31	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	33	18	30	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	32	18	29	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	31	18	28	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	30	18	27	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	29	18	26	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	28	18	25	11	256	256	1	1	152		
	"	"	"	"	"	27	18	24	11	256	256	1	1	152		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	No. 6	43	30	31	33	29	123	3	8	72
"	"	"	44	91	96	79	78	338	1	1	207
"	"	"	45	94	93	101	98	386	3	4	238
"	"	"	46	92	92	104	104	392	2	2	266
"	"	"	47	125	127	96	91	439	3	2	264
"	"	"	48	121	122	96	96	435	2	2	274
"	"	"	49	80	81	72	72	365	1	2	180
"	"	"	50	55	55	69	67	246	1	2	162
"	"	"	51	82	79	95	95	351	1	2	214
"	"	"	52	67	65	62	59	253	1	1	171
"	"	"	53	86	83	55	56	280	1	1	180
"	"	"	54	112	110	68	66	356	1	1	212
"	"	No. 7	55	157	126	80	80	413	1	1	245
"	"	"	56	90	91	64	65	310	2	1	197
"	"	"	57	118	126	69	69	382	2	4	227
"	"	"	58	84	82	72	67	305	1	1	192
"	"	"	59	91	92	72	70	328	1	1	204
"	"	"	60	112	112	71	72	367	2	2	227
"	"	"	61	74	73	45	45	237	1	1	148
"	"	"	62	101	102	69	67	339	1	5	212
"	"	"	63	105	109	84	83	381	1	1	232
"	"	"	64	78	81	51	50	200	1	1	168
"	"	"	65	97	98	72	67	334	1	1	223
Totals--Totale.....			5,466	5,462	4,783	4,667	20,378	40	70	12,696	47,245

Majority for) S. Barker over (sur) J. V. Teetzel, 683.
Majorité pour) F. C. Bruce " " A. T. Wood, 795.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	52	73	125	4	1	161
"	"	23	92	97		1	145
Twed Village.....	"	27	102	129	1	1	130
"	"	33	69	102		1	180
Hungerford, Township of (Canton).....	"	26	121	146	2		130
"	"	27	30	98	2	1	130
"	"	28	69	53	2		163
"	"	29	63	130	1	1	130
"	"	30	56	130			211
"	"	31	107	130		2	169
"	"	32	47	54			68
Total <i>Totale</i>		1,744	1,815	3,559	25	31	4,679
							18,050

Majority for } W. B. Northrup, 71.
Majorité pour }

HASTINGS, E. R.
Continued—(Suite).

HASTINGS,
North Riding.
(Division Nord.)

HASTINGS.
(Continued—Suite).

Starling.....	No. 1	ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON	SAMUEL HAREYTT.	106			142
"	2	62	44	91			122
Rawdon, Township of (Canton).....	3	79	27	106		4	139
"	4	44	86	*136	6		166
"	5	60	32	98			154
"	6	71	43	114			138
"	7	83	38	121	16	2	186
"	8	75	37	112	28	2	187
Huntingdon	9	103	51	154	1		203
"	10	73	47	120	2		168
"	11	108	26	134			245
"	12	44	23	67			148
Marmora & Lake	13	144	50	194	4	1	300
"	14	108	63	171	10		237
"	15	45	13	58		2	86
"	16	43	57	100			145
"	17	10	4	14		1	26
Madoc Village.....	18	52	62	114	1		181
"	19	58	67	12	5	2	219

* Should be 130
Doit être }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de vote.</i>		Names of Candidates Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	SARIEL HARVEY. Nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Votes on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
HASTINGS, North Riding. (<i>Division Nord.</i>) (Continued <i>Suite.</i>)	Madoc, Township of (<i>Canton</i>).	20	68	23	51	91	98	1	1	175	175		
	" "	21	160	23	81	181	268	1	1	273	273		
	" "	22	125	15	141	156	181	1	1	181	181		
	" "	23	46	32	118	154	179	1	1	179	179		
	Elzevir and Grimssthorpe.	24	98	22	111	120	166	1	1	166	166		
	" "	25	76	25	101	101	143	1	1	143	143		
	Tudor and Cashell.	26	52	7	59	66	129	1	1	129	129		
	" "	27	60	15	75	90	143	1	1	143	143		
	Limerick, Township of (<i>Canton</i>).	28	36	15	51	66	94	1	1	94	94		
	" "	29	36	16	52	68	129	1	1	129	129		
	Wollaston	30	16	29	45	64	143	1	1	143	143		
	Paraday	31	90	29	119	148	199	1	1	199	199		
	" "	32	31	121	152	183	256	1	1	256	256		
	" "	33	14	9	23	37	78	1	1	78	78		
	Donmington	34	48	37	85	122	145	1	1	145	145		
HASTINGS, South Riding. (<i>Division Sud.</i>) (Continued <i>Suite.</i>)	" "	35	23	26	49	75	104	1	1	104	104		
	" "	36	30	51	81	131	154	1	1	154	154		
	Mayo	37	30	45	75	120	166	1	1	166	166		
	Carlow	38	6	115	121	137	179	1	1	179	179		
	" "	39	16	51	67	114	143	1	1	143	143		
HASTINGS, Central Riding. (<i>Division Centrale.</i>) (Continued <i>Suite.</i>)	Monteagle and Herschell, Tp. of (<i>Canton</i>).	40	5	60	65	65	94	1	1	94	94		
	" "	41	26	60	86	146	199	1	1	199	199		
	" "	42	26	60	86	146	199	1	1	199	199		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

HASTINGS, N. R. (Continued— Suite.)		Majority for } A. W. Carscallen, 655. Majorité pour }		Totals—Totale.....		Majority for } Henry Corby, 842. Majorité pour }	
Bangor et al, Township of (Canton).	19	68	87	2	181		
" " " " " "	17	22	39		109		
Totals—Totale.....	2,426	1,771	4,197	81	40	6,802	22,070
HASTINGS, W. R.							
Belleville City (City)—							
Foster Ward (Quarter)	No.	1	125	55	180	4	248
Samson "	"	2	87	27	114	1	188
" "	"	3	54	13	67	1	134
Ketcheson "	"	4	64	36	100	1	183
" "	"	5	60	32	92	1	167
Baldwin "	"	6	92	33	125	3	251
" "	"	7	86	35	121	...	216
Bleeker "	"	8	63	32	112	3	187
" "	"	9	63	31	100	1	168
Colman "	"	10	80	53	133	3	201
" "	"	11	69	55	124	2	193
Murney "	"	12	113	38	151	1	230
" "	"	13	85	46	131	3	213
" "	"	14	70	28	98	3	167
Sidney, Township of (Canton).	"	15	118	58	198	8	237
" "	"	16	53	58	111	...	170
" "	"	17	75	83	155	5	207
" "	"	18	83	80	163	1	259
" "	"	19	109	77	186	2	265
" "	"	20	81	54	135	2	176
Trenton, Town (Ville) Ward (Quarter)	"	21	81	70	151	...	264
East (Est).	"	22	75	30	105	...	195
" "	"	23	74	45	119	2	197
Centre.	"	24	68	49	117	4	211
" "	"	25	73	63	136	...	240
West (Ouest).	"	26	70	49	119	8	191
Totals—Totale.....			2,094	1,292	3,346	27	45
HASTINGS, W. R.		Majority for } Henry Corby, 842. Majorité pour }		Totals—Totale.....		Majority for } Henry Corby, 842. Majorité pour }	

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Blyth Village " " " "	No.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de rotation.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
				EDWARD LINDSAY DICKINSON.	PETER MACDONALD.								
HURON, East Riding. (Division Est.)	Blyth Village	1		41	51	92	92	1	1	110	110		
	" "	2		38	32	70	70	1	1	109	109		
	Brussels	3		29	33	62	62	1	1	73	73		
	" "	4		56	56	98	98	1	1	116	116		
	" "	5		30	30	88	88	1	1	99	99		
	" "	6		41	64	108	108	1	1	147	147		
	Grey, Township of (Canton)	7		27	52	79	79	1	1	161	161		
	" "	8		44	90	134	134	1	1	189	189		
	" "	9		34	74	108	108	1	1	156	156		
	" "	10		53	61	116	116	1	1	164	164		
	" "	11		51	73	123	123	1	1	174	174		
	" "	12		41	79	120	120	1	1	189	189		
	Howick	13		38	63	101	101	1	1	170	170		
	" "	14		48	59	107	107	1	1	219	219		
	" "	15		112	58	170	170	1	1	231	231		
	" "	16		116	72	188	188	1	1	207	207		
	" "	17		72	92	164	164	1	1	152	152		
Morris	" "	18		69	45	114	114	1	1	139	139		
	" "	19		43	72	115	115	1	1	140	140		
	" "	20		49	68	117	117	1	1	143	143		
	" "	21		46	45	91	91	1	1	113	113		
HURON, E. R.	" "	22		44	48	92	92	1	1	110	110		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

	Majority for Peter Macdonald, 140.									
	Majorité pour					Majorité pour				
	John McMillan.	George McEwen.								
"	61	59	120	147						
"	75	66	141	171						
Turnberry	70	64	134	154	1					
"	46	90	136	165	1					
"	63	72	135	160	1					
"	67	63	130	152						
Wingham Town (Village).....	49	37	86	146	1					
"	43	49	92	141	1					
"	65	42	107	154						
"	31	42	107	242						
Wroxeter Village	88	74	162	242	1					
"	34	60	94	122						
Totals—Totale.....	1,862	2,002	3,864	4,945	13					18,968
Majority for Peter Macdonald, 140.										
	John McMillan.	George McEwen.								
Seaforth, Town of (Village).....	95	41	136	211						
"	34	33	67	129	1					
"	59	36	95	156	1					
"	17	22	39	71						
"	24	22	46	85						
Hensall Village.....	26	164	190	238						
Bayfield	29	55	84	156	1					
Tuckersmith, Township of (Canton).....	59	73	132	198	2					
"	94	19	113	181	3					
"	77	62	139	196						
"	74	57	131	179						
Stanley	44	26	70	109						
"	26	62	88	131						
"	28	60	88	156						
"	16	42	58	85	2					
"	45	22	67	144						
McKillop	77	57	131	183						
"	74	62	136	202	1					
"	43	68	111	194						
"	65	59	125	178	1					
Hullett	55	42	97	145						
"	57	54	111	172						

HURON, E. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

HURON,
South Riding,
(Division Sud.)

HURON, S. R.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de vote.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	TONS McMILLAN.	ROBERT McEWEN.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
HURON, South Riding. (Division Sud.) (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Morris, Township of (Conton).	No. 23		35	14	49							115		
	"	"	24	69	35	104							159		
	"	"	"	25	9	36							84		
	"	"	"	26	34	40							121		
	"	"	"	27	24	61							116		
	Hay	"	28	27	59	86							98		
	"	"	29	43	41	84							74		
	"	"	30	34	111	145							215		
	"	"	31	4	51	55							187		
	"	"	32	20	92	112							137		
	"	"	33	33	46	84							171		
	"	"	34	9	53	62							73		
Totals		Total		1,475	1,696	3,171		8		12			4,987	19,184	

Majority for) George McEwen, 221.
Majorité pour)

HURON, S. R.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation</i>										Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>		
	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>		Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>		Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>
HURON, West Riding, (<i>Division Ouest.</i>) (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	ROBERT HOLMES.	ROBERT McLEAN.	78	37	115	81	10	26	1	153 105	5,267	20,021	
	52	29	81	37	115	81	10	26	1	153 105	5,267	20,021	
	2,199	2,106	4,305	4,305	10	26	1	153 105	5,267	20,021			
Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>													
Majority for } Robert Holmes, 93. Majorité pour }													
Upon recount by a Judge :— (<i>Sur nouveau dépouillement par un juge</i>) :—													
ROBERT HOLMES 2,163													
ROBERT McLEAN 2,143													
Majority for } Robert Holmes, 20 { As declared by the Judge. Majorité pour } (<i>Tel que déclaré par le juge.</i>)													
HURON, W. R. (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)													

HURON, W. R.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de relation</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés dans chaque arrondissement de relation.</i>	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de relation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de relation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1891. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1891-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	THEODORE A. SMITH.	GEORGE STEPHENS.							
KENT, (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Raleigh Township (Canton).	No. 39	49	116	1	...	167	167	
	"	"	40	131	...	...	214	214	
	"	"	41	103	3	...	151	151	
	"	"	42	102	1	...	161	161	
	"	"	43	106	...	1	160	160	
	"	"	44	105	...	...	161	161	
	"	"	45	100	1	...	158	158	
	"	"	46	102	...	...	149	149	
	"	"	47	77	...	...	104	104	
	"	"	48	125	...	3	184	184	
	"	"	49	155	...	4	239	239	
	Roumney	"	50	122	...	1	162	162	
	"	"	51	99	...	...	136	136	
	"	"	52	74	...	1	112	112	
	Dover	"	53	104	...	1	130	130	
	"	"	54	117	7	...	256	256	
	"	"	55	65	1	...	84	84	
	"	"	56	132	...	...	206	206	
	"	"	57	66	...	1	88	88	
	"	"	58	139	...	...	163	163	

KENT.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	59	39	49	88	1	130
Tilbury Village.....	"	"	60	49	66	115	4	223
Totals— <i>Totale</i>				3,173	3,390	6,563	49	9,096
								31,134

Majority for } George Stephens, 217.
Majorité pour }

KINGSTON.

Sydenham Ward (<i>Quarter</i>)		No.	Byron Moffatt Britton.	Donald Malcolm McIntyre.				
"	"	1	82	65	147			177
"	"	2	97	84	181		2	212
Ontario	"	3	55	32	87	5	1	101
"	"	4	74	71	145	3		184
St. Lawrence	"	5	53	29	82	2	1	99
"	"	6	42	40	82	1		107
Cataraqui	"	7	43	50	93		2	107
"	"	8	90	66	156		5	191
"	"	9	109	73	182		1	231
"	"	10	76	85	161		6	203
Frontenac	"	11	122	104	226			282
"	"	12	101	126	227	2	1	281
"	"	13	98	91	189	2		233
"	"	14	88	74	162		3	208
Rideau	"	15	96	124	220	1	3	262
"	"	16	86	62	148	2		193
"	"	17	60	48	108	2		138
"	"	18	137	84	221	3		289
"	"	19	102	102	204	4	1	256
Victoria	"	20	84	75	159		3	186
"	"	21	75	49	124	2	1	145
"	"	22	62	73	135			150
"	"	23	47	80	127		1	157
Totals— <i>Totale</i>			1,879	1,687	3,566	33	32	4,392
								19,263

Majority for } B. M. Britton, 192.
Majorité pour }

KINGSTON.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts, <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions, <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each in each Polling Division.	OLIVER SIMMONS, nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks, <i>Observations.</i>
LAMBTON, East Riding, (Division Est.)	Alvinston.....	No. 1	68	40	67	1	.....	.....	102	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.		
	".....	" 2	69	52	127	.....	.....	.....	162			
	Arkona.....	" 3	56	55	111	.....	.....	.....	128			
	Watford.....	" 4	64	96	160	.....	.....	.....	185			
	".....	" 5	69	68	137	.....	.....	.....	158			
	Thedford.....	" 6	39	76	111	.....	.....	.....	168			
	Warwick.....	" 7	33	86	121	.....	.....	.....	138			
	".....	" 8	45	60	105	.....	.....	.....	195			
	".....	" 9	32	71	144	.....	.....	.....	160			
	".....	" 10	19	56	117	.....	.....	.....	129			
	".....	" 11	60	41	101	.....	.....	.....	102			
	".....	" 12	41	66	66	.....	.....	.....	135			
	".....	" 13	54	49	103	.....	.....	.....	149			
	Brooke.....	" 14	17	45	116	.....	.....	.....	212			
	".....	" 15	38	94	177	.....	.....	.....	166			
	".....	" 16	48	46	133	.....	.....	.....	191			
	".....	" 17	61	52	113	.....	.....	.....	200			
	".....	" 18	56	109	165	.....	.....	.....	149			
	".....	" 19	88	88	166	.....	.....	.....	149			
	Oil Springs.....	" 20	117	62	117	.....	.....	.....	63			
	".....	" 21	74	62	127	.....	.....	.....	.....

LAMBTON, E. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Passanquet.....	22	65	45	110	1	1	169
".....	23	48	47	95	.....	1	122
".....	24	51	66	117	.....	2	140
".....	25	38	71	71	.....	.....	101
".....	26	43	21	64	.....	.....	82
".....	27	47	19	66	.....	.....	93
".....	28	28	19	47	.....	.....	72
".....	29	14	.....	14	.....	.....	22
Petrolia.....	30	53	41	97	.....	.....	128
".....	31	25	57	82	1	1	120
".....	32	20	32	52	.....	.....	73
".....	33	57	116	173	.....	.....	236
".....	34	57	80	137	1	.....	165
".....	35	61	37	98	.....	.....	124
".....	36	39	78	117	.....	3	158
".....	37	26	36	62	.....	1	87
".....	38	29	53	82	2	.....	104
Emiskillen.....	39	40	89	129	.....	.....	169
".....	40	42	97	139	.....	.....	187
".....	41	56	63	149	.....	.....	169
".....	42	33	41	74	.....	.....	114
".....	43	45	69	114	.....	.....	140
".....	44	33	28	61	.....	.....	93
".....	45	35	38	73	.....	.....	109
".....	46	57	66	123	.....	2	181
".....	47	43	30	73	.....	.....	114
".....	48	54	40	94	2	.....	152
Totals—Totale.....	2,416	2,637	5,653	25	13	6,653	24,269

Majority for } Oliver Simmons, 221.
Majorite pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de rétion.</i>	No.	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de rétion.</i>	HOX. JOHN HAGGART.		RICHARD F. PRESTON.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rétion.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de rétion.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
LANARK, S. R. South Riding, (<i>Division Sud.</i>)	Pathurst, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	1		97		19	138	12	1	201		
	" "	2		72		42	107			118		
	" "	3		65		46	141			196		
	" "	4		95		46	141			255		
	Beckwith,	5		63		106	148	12	1	267		
	" "	6		66		25	136			31		
	" "	7		82		80	163			250		
	Burgess, North (<i>Nord</i>), Tp. of (<i>Canton</i>)	8		13		93	111		1	159		
	Carlleton Place, Town of (<i>Ville</i>)	9		13		79	110		2	164		
	" "	10		17		109	96		1	141		
	" "	11		33		177	332	12		188		
	" "	12		29		38	206	4		280		
	" "	13		24		35	122		1	194		
	Drummond, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	14		58		80	93			145		
	" "	15		82		60	154		1	222		
	" "	16		74		58	138	2		138		
	" "	17		72		26	82			218		
	Elmsley, North (<i>Nord</i>)	18		80		15	75			113		
	" "	19		60		27	58	2		113		
	Montague	20		31		22	77	3		111		
	" "	21		55		43	113		1	168		
	" "	22		70								

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

LEEDS, South Riding, (Division Sud.)	Crosby, North (Nord)	No.	WILLIAM A. LEWIS.		GEORGE TAYLOR.							
	"	1	31	64	95	5	6	137				
	"	2	66	48	114	1	3	158				
	"	3	74	11	85	1		129				
	"	4	52	40	97		1	143				
	"	5	43	100	143		1	188				
	"	6	99	65	161		1	221				
	"	7	51	57	78		2	111				
	"	8	30	52	83		2	105				
	"	9	51	81	132		2	175				
	"	10	84	69	133	5		195				
	"	11	42	107	149			192				
	"	12	21	49	70			81				
	"	13	49	57	132	4		185				
	"	14	24	57	81	1		116				
	"	15	39	133	172	1	1	250				
	"	16	50	66	116		2	146				
	"	17	81	24	108			147				
	"	18	75	58	133	3		180				
	"	19	83	46	129	1		191				
	"	20	65	25	90			116				
	"	21	49	19	98	4		122				
	"	22	47	55	102	2	1	129				
	"	23	40	57	97	5		115				
	"	24	45	44	89	2	2	117				
	"	25	112	38	150	1		189				
	"	26	57	45	102			137				
	"	27	53	68	121			131				
	"	28	63	27	90			123				
	"	29	38	42	80		1	101				
	"	30	28	51	79		1	106				
	"	31	33	73	105			119				
	"	32	26	71	97		1	116				
	"	33	47	78	125		1	150				
	"	34	25	81	106			122				
	"	35	19	55	71			84				

LEEDS, S. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

LENNOX.		No.	RAYMOND LEONARD		URIAH WILSON							
Adolphustown Township (Canton).....	"	1	53	43	96	4	133					
"	"	2	15	9	24	1	37					
Ankerst Island.....	"	3	60	47	107	1	157					
"	"	4	40	47	87	1	112					
Bath Village.....	"	5	54	33	87	3	142					
Ernestown Township (Canton).....	"	6	44	48	92	3	131					
"	"	7	77	92	109	7	226					
"	"	8	51	61	112	2	146					
"	"	9	51	53	104	1	144					
"	"	10	89	91	183	5	246					
"	"	11	62	67	129	3	175					
Fredericksburgh North (Nord).....	"	12	52	50	102	2	137					
"	"	13	68	68	136	2	181					
"	"	14	68	41	109	2	152					
"	"	15	48	89	137	1	180					
"	"	16	43	74	117	2	152					
Napanee, Town (Ville), West Ward (Quar- tier Ouest).....	"	17	55	67	122	4	152					
"	"	18	73	67	140	1	185					
"	"	19	64	68	132	3	185					
"	"	20	69	55	124	3	228					
"	"	21	73	66	139	5	170					
Richmond Township (Canton).....	"	22	87	97	184	3	212					
"	"	23	83	77	160	4	237					
"	"	24	45	61	106	4	195					
"	"	25	37	96	133	2	127					
Totals—Totale.....			1,461	1,570	3,031	51	4,133					
						31	14,900					

Majority for } Uriah Wilson, 109.
Majorité pour }

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Grantham	21	67	84	151	3	1	178
"	22	43	63	106	1	1	124
"	23	42	117	141	1	1	141
Pellam	24	43	59	102	3	1	139
"	25	57	33	90	1	1	121
"	26	85	43	128	1	1	177
"	27	89	16	105	1	1	127
"	28	99	36	135	2	1	171
Gainsboro'	29	70	28	98	2	1	135
"	30	64	51	115	1	1	133
"	31	74	22	96	1	1	111
"	32	64	18	82	5	1	116
"	33	54	34	88	1	1	105
"	34	43	33	76	2	2	96
"	35	47	15	62	1	1	93
"	36	51	24	75	1	1	93
St. Catharines, City (City)	37	94	73	167	1	2	190
St. Catharines, Ward (Ward)	38	79	72	151	1	1	216
"	39	68	74	132	1	1	163
"	40	63	100	163	1	2	192
St. George's	41	100	109	209	1	1	254
Ward (Ward)	42	65	103	168	5	5	201
"	43	72	125	197	4	1	230
"	44	71	154	225	1	1	266
St. Patrick's	45	86	140	226	3	3	270
Ward (Ward)	46	86	147	233	2	1	288
"	47	60	100	160	3	2	190
"	48	14	65	109	2	2	124
Totals—Total	2,981	3,120	6,101	47	58	7,535	27,043

Majority for Edward A. Lancaster, 139.
Majorité pour

LINCOLN AND NIAGARA,
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	CHARLES S. HYMAN.	ROBERT ROADHOUSE.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors inscribed sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
LONDON. (City)—(City.)	London City (City), Ward (Quartier) No. 1.	No. 1.	THOMAS BEATTIE.	60	6	107	206	1	1	254	132		
		"		52	11	206	161			216	103		
		"		58	2	168	187		4	244	194		
		"		94	6	187	135			186	247		
		"		101	9	207	147		1	247	321		
		"		134	6	257	200		4	186	311		
		"		165	4	257	182			253	253		
		"		114	10	114	147		1	186	321		
		"		80	8	88	169		1	247	321		
		"		56	9	65	169			253	253		
		"		36	8	44	147			186	311		
		"		7	7	76	147			247	321		
		"		63	6	69	187			244	321		
		"		38	9	47	135			186	311		
		"		69	10	79	187			244	321		
		"		11	11	22	135			186	311		
		"		73	12	85	169			253	253		
		"		28	13	41	147			186	311		
		"		94	14	108	207			247	321		
		"		96	15	111	207			247	321		
		"		131	16	147	207			247	321		
		"		80	17	97	169			253	253		
		"		112	18	130	187			244	321		
		"		63	19	82	147			186	311		
		"		97	20	117	207			247	321		
		"		120	21	140	207			247	321		
		"		16	22	38	147			186	311		
		"		117	23	130	187			244	321		

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

MIDDLESEX,
North Riding,
(Division Nord.)

MIDDLESEX, N. R.

	VALENTINE KATZ.	JOHN SHERRITT.							
McGillivray Township (Canton).....No.	1	71	105	2	2	135			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2	46	136	1	1	131			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3	88	136			162			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4	61	98			124			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5	81	163			186			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	48	105			134			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	7	39	108			143			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	8	61	130			163			
West Williams " " " " " " " " " " " "	9	76	124			161			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10	61	126			164			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	11	90	143			174			
East Williams " " " " " " " " " " " "	12	109	147			194			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	13	81	141			189			
Biddulph " " " " " " " " " " " "	14	31	116			143			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	15	35	117			141			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	16	33	87			107			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	17	77	126			153			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	18	41	167			211			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	19	18	87			125			
Lucan Village " " " " " " " " " " " "	20	31	94			128			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	21	48	90			136			
Parkhill Village " " " " " " " " " " " "	22	37	83			121			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	23	60	122			169			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	24	106	163			207			
Ailsa Craig Village " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	42	127			190			
Stephen Township (Canton) " " " " " " " " " " " "	26	81	142			182			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	27	89	145			172			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	28	52	88			107			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	29	37	119			148			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	30	55	116			150			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	31	28	97			124			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	32	57	119			171			
Exeter, Town (Ville) " " " " " " " " " " " "	33	26	87			120			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	34	33	89			112			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	35	31	86			113			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	36	50	127			162			
Totals—Totale.....	2,008	2,221	4,229	13	19	5,453			19,050

Majority for) John Sherritt, 213.
Majorite pour)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Lobo Township (Canton)	34	78	112	2	15	5,053	18,806
" "	45	79	124	2	1		
" "	33	90	13	1	1		
" "	18	120	138	1	1		
" "	26	49	58	1	1		
Delaware	32	59	91	1	1		
" "	66	45	111	1	1		
" "	34	36	70	1	1		
" "	29	23	52	1	1		
Totals—Totale	1,264	2,020	3,284	23	15	5,053	18,806

Majority for Malcolm McGugan, 756.
Majorité pourMIDDLESEX, S. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

	WM. Z. CALVERT.	RICHARD DENLOP.					
Metcalf Township (Canton)	37	56	93	2	1	113	
" "	11	52	66	1	1	83	
" "	33	60	93	2	1	115	
" "	51	53	104	1	1	123	
" "	62	29	91	1	1	117	
Gilmore Village	54	59	113	1	1	167	
" "	49	52	101	1	1	132	
Ekfrid Township (Canton)	48	41	89	1	1	108	
" "	50	35	85	2	2	108	
" "	72	48	129	1	1	131	
" "	62	34	96	1	1	115	
" "	46	44	90	3	1	118	
" "	63	56	119	1	1	155	
" "	52	37	89	1	1	105	
Newbury Village	51	40	91	1	1	141	
Adelaide Township (Canton)	79	59	138	1	1	190	
" "	61	56	117	1	1	158	
" "	79	96	175	1	1	229	
" "	108	58	166	1	1	238	
Strathroy, Town (Ville)	59	52	111	1	1	149	
" "	47	26	73	1	1	99	
" "	58	51	109	1	1	196	
" "	70	50	129	1	1	172	
" "	46	48	94	1	1	127	
" "	39	69	108	1	1	159	

MIDDLESEX,
West Riding,
(Division Ouest.)

MIDDLESEX, W. R.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election of the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	Xoms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.		Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.		Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.		Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.		Remarks. Observations.
					GEORGE McCOMICKER.	R. J. WATSON.															
MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND, (Continued—Suite.)	McKenzie and Barton Township (Canton), No. 43				31	16		46							46						
	Perrie " " "				11	10		21							31						
	Pringle " " "				11	7		18							18						
	McConkey Mills, Wilson and Hardy, Township of (Canton), " 46				21	40		61							101						
	Patterson Township (Canton), " 47				16	35		51							51						
	Gird " " "				44	85		129							129						
	" " " "				5	34		39							39						
	Lomat " " "				17	34		51							51						
	Spence " " "				17	17		34							34						
	" " " "				21	17		38							38						
	Laurier South (Sud), " 53				17	17		34							34						
	" North (Nord), " 54				17	17		34							34						
	Proudfoot " " "				35	20		55							55						
	Christie " " "				36	19		55							55						
	" " " "				57	19		76							76						
	Monteith " " "				58	25		83							83						
	" " " "				59	25		84							84						
	Bedham North (Nord) Township (Canton), " 60				26	35		61							61						
	" " " "				2	5		7							7						
	Conger South (Sud), " 61				11	19		30							30						
	Carling " " "				34	12		46							46						

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Shawanaga and Harrison	64	2	9	11	.....	.....	.....	38
Brunel	"	65	74	46	120	.....	.....	192
Cardwell	"	66	52	24	56	.....	.....	142
Chaffey	"	67	76	40	116	.....	2	199
"	"	68	28	20	48	.....	.....	86
Huntsville Village	"	69	85	70	155	1	2	228
"	"	70	66	83	149	3	.....	219
Stisted Township (Ganong)	"	71	36	21	57	1	.....	89
"	"	72	32	43	72	1	.....	72
Stephenson	"	73	82	53	135	1	.....	296
"	"	74	34	18	52	.....	1	94
Watt	"	75	54	35	89	.....	.....	123
"	"	76	22	41	63	.....	.....	113
Baxter	"	77	6	35	41	.....	.....	83
Gibson	"	78	14	22	8	.....	.....	32
Franklin	"	79	30	22	52	.....	.....	74
"	"	80	27	15	42	.....	.....	83
Sinclair	"	81	21	21	42	.....	1	80
"	"	82	6	5	11	.....	.....	40
Depot Harbour	"	83	33	40	73	.....	.....	107
Totals—Totale	.....	2,637	2,515	5,152	58	47	.....	8,982
								*26,515

* A few places only mentioned in Census, (Quelques endroits seulement mentionnés dans le recensement.)

Majority for } George McCormick, 122.
Majorité pour }

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.
(Continued—Suite).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

NORFOLK,
North Riding,
Division Nord.

NORFOLK, N. R

John Charlton, acclamation

19,400

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Polling Division.	HON. DAVID TRIMBLE.	THOS. R. ATRINSON.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>chacune arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors inscribed on the list revised des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	No.	No.										
NORFOLK, South Riding. (Division Sud.)	Walpole	1		49	48	111				137		
	"	2		55	48	142		1		180		
	"	3		46	53	135				139		
	"	4		27	54	95				63		
	"	5		19	47	137				80		
	"	6		18	36	63				67		
	"	7		72	47	116				158		
	"	8		90	36	81				150		
	"	9		33	41	81		1		161		
	Port Dover	10		65	48	113		3		135		
	"	11		65	66	131		3		168		
	Woodhouse	12		25	67	119				158		
	"	13		41	86	109				151		
	"	14		91	72	163				203		
	"	15		15	67	156		1		198		
	Simcoe	16		77	67	144		2		153		
	"	17		46	58	153		1		140		
	"	18		55	43	98				96		
	"	19		38	47	136		2		127		
	"	20		46	42	88				90		
	Port Rowan	21		59	69	125		2		182		

NORFOLK, S. R.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division. Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	EDWARD COCHRANE.	ROBERT BALD- WIN DESIRE.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
		No.									
HASTINGS, North Riding. (Division Nord.) (Continued— Suite.)	Colborne Village.....	1	94	69	161	3	4	215			
	" " " " " " " " " "	2	35	29	64	.....	.....	81	
	Hastings " " " " " " " " " "	3	47	76	123	.....	.....	174	
	" " " " " " " " " "	4	21	20	41	.....	.....	55	
	Campbellford Village.....	5	61	63	124	.....	.....	172	
	" " " " " " " " " "	6	24	44	96	.....	.....	138	
	" " " " " " " " " "	7	41	46	97	.....	.....	126	
	" " " " " " " " " "	8	55	40	97	.....	.....	135	
	" " " " " " " " " "	9	61	30	91	.....	.....	116	
	Cramahe Township (Canton).....	10	68	43	111	.....	.....	144	
	" " " " " " " " " "	11	81	52	133	.....	.....	166	
	" " " " " " " " " "	12	74	70	144	.....	.....	174	
	" " " " " " " " " "	13	69	94	163	.....	.....	209	
	Murray " " " " " " " " " "	14	86	52	138	.....	.....	195	
NORTHUMBERLAND, E. R.	" " " " " " " " " "	15	124	73	197	.....	.....	267	
	" " " " " " " " " "	16	113	74	187	.....	.....	271	
	" " " " " " " " " "	17	74	88	162	.....	.....	220	
	" " " " " " " " " "	18	60	100	160	.....	.....	213	
	Percy " " " " " " " " " "	19	106	93	199	.....	.....	257	
	" " " " " " " " " "	20	104	70	174	.....	.....	206	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	21	11	32	46	..	..	..	96
"	"	"	"	54	56	110	..	..	1	163
Seymour	"	"	22	46	59	105	1	..	..	157
"	"	"	23	41	84	..	..	..	..	104
"	"	"	"	24	63	128	..	..	1	183
"	"	"	25	42	66	108	1	..	..	152
"	"	"	26	53	56	111	..	..	..	141
"	"	"	27	56	16	72	..	..	..	98
"	"	"	28	27	38	65	..	..	1	73
"	"	"	29	35	24	59	1	2	..	72
Brighton	"	"	30	68	54	122	2	..	..	178
Village	"	"	31	73	53	96	..	..	..	110
"	"	"	32	49	29	78	3	..	..	123
"	"	"	33	45	43	88	..	3	..	139
Township (Canton)	"	"	34	100	65	165	..	4	..	253
"	"	"	35	100	71	171	..	..	..	215
"	"	"	36	100	76	134	..	..	..	197
"	"	"	37	76	58	..	..	..	..	203
"	"	"	38	78	66	114	3	..	1	..
Totals—Totale	..	..	2,452	2,086	4,538	27	37	6,221	21,985	..

Majority for } Edward Cochrane, 366.
Majorité pour }

NORTHUMBERLAND, E. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

NORTHUMBER-
LAND,
West Riding,
(Division Oust.)

NORTHUMBER-
LAND, W. R

Cobourg	George GUILLET.	John B. McCOLL.	171	130	3	1	171	176	130	1	171
"	57	73	138	138	2	..	..	176	130	..	176
"	71	67	112	112	..	..	..	130	208	..	130
"	42	70	168	168	4	1	1	208	197	1	197
"	89	79	163	163	1	2	1	197	180	2	180
"	69	94	140	140	3	1	1	180	161	1	161
"	61	76	113	113	6	..	..	161	135	..	135
Hamilton Township (Canton)	55	58	114	114	..	2	2	135	146	1	146
"	63	51	120	120	1	1	1	146	84	1	84
"	66	54	71	71	..	..	..	84	149	..	149
"	36	35	121	121	2	..	..	149	61	..	61
"	67	54	49	49	..	..	..	61	117	..	117
"	11	22	87	87	2	..	..	117	111	2	111
"	12	22	95	95	..	..	..	111	167	..	167
"	13	30	126	126	..	1	1	167	..	..	..
"	14	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	15	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

ONTARIO, N. R.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.											Remarks. — Observations.
	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	ISAAC JAMES (GOLD.)	FRANCIS J. ROCHE.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.		
ONTARIO, West Riding, (Division Oust.)	Pickering Township (Canton)	No.	1	41	28	69	32	3	1	157		
	"	"	2	53	22	75	74	3	1	144		
	"	"	3	50	26	76	76	3	1	148		
	"	"	4	41	33	74	77	1	1	165		
	"	"	5	41	33	74	77	1	1	110		
	"	"	6	31	46	72	71	1	1	120		
	"	"	7	26	46	72	71	1	1	103		
	"	"	8	39	22	61	63	1	1	151		
	"	"	9	52	41	93	93	1	1	121		
	"	"	10	32	33	65	65	1	1	167		
	"	"	11	80	32	112	112	1	1	145		
	"	"	12	60	33	93	93	1	1	107		
	Uxbridge	"	13	43	17	60	60	1	1	137		
	"	"	14	37	31	68	68	1	1	147		
	"	"	15	61	33	94	94	1	1	67		
	"	"	16	24	24	48	48	1	1	118		
	"	"	17	48	26	74	74	1	1	151		
	"	"	18	29	26	55	55	1	1	81		
	"	"	19	65	36	101	101	1	1	233		
	Whitchurch	"	20	44	53	97	97	1	1	151		

ONTARIO, W. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

	21	72	36	108		199
"	"	72	36	108		199
"	"	76	35	111		166
"	"	61	48	109	1	177
"	"	66	32	98		183
"	"	24	46	83	2	158
Usbridge Town (Ville)	"	37	48	101	1	168
"	"	26	53	89	1	129
"	"	27	54	85		191
"	"	67	38	125		165
Stouffville Village	"	29	20	92	2	205
"	"	30	34	115		507
Newmarket, Town (Ville), St. George's Ward (Quartier)	"	31	74	140	2	221
Newmarket, Town (Ville), St. Andrew's Ward (Quartier)	"	32	61	129	3	193
Newmarket, Town (Ville), St. Patrick's Ward (Quartier)	"	33	52	117		
Totals—Total		1,740	1,231	62,994	13	5,022
					10	18,792
						a Should be 2,971 Deduct 670

ONTARIO, W. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

Majority for Isaac James Gould, 509.
Majorité pour

	N. A.	Belcourt.	Thos. Birkett.	Napoleon Champoigne.	Roy Stewart.					
Victoria Ward (Quartier)	No. 1	62	41	35	25	193				226
"	"	77	41	43	72	233				234
"	"	81	103	91	87	353	5	1		205
"	"	4	29	37	24	134		2		287
"	"	5	27	47	30	117		1		
Dalhousie Ward	"	6	91	79	83	346				241
"	"	7	95	77	96	355	2			194
"	"	8	97	96	101	378				211
"	"	9	53	39	38	282				232
"	"	10	35	33	37	144				
"	"	11	73	23	66	190		2		219
"	"	12	90	27	81	231	1	5		227
"	"	13	82	68	71	292		1		165
"	"	14	124	117	61	362		3		195
Wellington Ward	"	15	44	69	48	223		5		
"	"	16	13	57	18	154				170
"	"	17	66	81	73	321		2		
"	"	78	88	81	81					

OTTAWA CITY.
(Cont.)

OTTAWA.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissement de rotation.</i>		No.	Wellington Ward (Quarter)					Central Ward							
	N. A. BELCOURT.	Tnos. BIRKETT.		NAPOLÉON CHAMPAGNE.	ROBT. STEWART.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>			
OTTAWA CITY, (City.) (Continued—Suite).	Wellington Ward (Quarter)	"	18	85	59	40	99	19	44	60	195	3	1	256	224	
		"	19	51	115	33	88	44	60	195	195	1	1	256	224	
		"	20	117	33	88	44	60	195	195	1	1	256	224		
		"	21	117	33	88	44	60	195	195	1	1	256	224		
		"	22	117	33	88	44	60	195	195	1	1	256	224		
	Central Ward	"	23	99	135	124	99	109	90	403	403	1	1	256	224	
		"	24	99	135	124	99	109	90	403	403	1	1	256	224	
		"	25	99	135	124	99	109	90	403	403	1	1	256	224	
		"	26	99	135	124	99	109	90	403	403	1	1	256	224	
		"	27	99	135	124	99	109	90	403	403	1	1	256	224	
OTTAWA, (Continued—Suite.)	Wellington Ward (Quarter)	"	28	85	59	40	99	19	44	60	195	3	1	256	224	
		"	29	51	115	33	88	44	60	195	195	1	1	256	224	
		"	30	117	33	88	44	60	195	195	1	1	256	224		
		"	31	117	33	88	44	60	195	195	1	1	256	224		
		"	32	117	33	88	44	60	195	195	1	1	256	224		
	Central Ward	"	33	99	135	124	99	109	90	403	403	1	1	256	224	
		"	34	99	135	124	99	109	90	403	403	1	1	256	224	
		"	35	99	135	124	99	109	90	403	403	1	1	256	224	
		"	36	99	135	124	99	109	90	403	403	1	1	256	224	
		"	37	99	135	124	99	109	90	403	403	1	1	256	224	

OTTAWA,
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

St. George's Ward "	39	76	91	85	73	325	3		194
" "	40	97	122	110	87	416			170
" "	41	78	60	54	61	253			180
" "	42	71	48	48	63	230	1		198
" "	43	95	116	98	86	395			214
" "	44	94	98	69	63	362	1		151
" "	45	60	69	63	52	244	1		188
" "	46	89	92	85	88	356			165
By Ward	47	89	79	70	75	313	1		130
" "	48	80	65	66	70	281			160
" "	49	97	59	62	91	309	3		182
" "	50	134	62	75	116	387			148
" "	51	88	70	81	73	312			245
" "	52	104	76	81	93	354	1		213
" "	53	42	33	34	40	149			203
" "	54	71	56	58	67	252	2		253
Ottawa Ward	55	65	57	59	56	237	1		212
" "	56	78	64	70	69	281			148
" "	57	55	36	44	46	181			141
" "	58	84	90	98	75	347			225
" "	59	77	40	48	72	237	2		
" "	60	105	65	80	91	341			
" "	61	76	35	41	62	211	1		
" "	62	105	81	95	87	368			
" "	63	89	69	78	80	316	1		
" "	64	79	70	67	84	300	5		
" "	65	70	46	48	75	239			
Totals—Totale	4,556	4,897	4,530	4,419	18,402	56	55	10,907	42,481

Majority for N. A. Belcourt, 26 over (sur) N. Champagne; 137 over (sur) R. Stewart.
Majorité pour Thos. Birkett, 367 over (sur) N. Champagne; 478 over (sur) R. Stewart.

Upon recount by a Judge :

(Sur nouveau décomptement par un juge :—

N. A. BELCOURT. 4,524
THOS. BIRKETT. 4,897
NARCÉON CHAMPAGNE. 4,507
ROBT. STEWART. 4,419

Majority for N. A. Belcourt, 17 over (sur) N. Champagne; 105 over (sur) R. Stewart.
Majorité pour Thos. Birkett, 390 over (sur) N. Champagne; 478 over (sur) R. Stewart.

As declared by the Judge. (Tel que déclaré par le juge.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	JAMES GAMBLE WALLACE.	Total Number of Valid each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Votes on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
	Woodstock, Town of (Ville)	No.									
OXFORD, North Riding, (Division North.)	"	1	75	62	137		1	291			
	"	2	39	46	85		1	123			
	"	3	72	75	147		2	191			
	"	4	46	65	111		1	165			
	"	5	74	49	123		1	161			
	"	6	71	40	111		1	145			
	"	7	43	21	64		1	80			
	"	8	53	42	95		1	123			
	"	9	61	44	105		1	132			
	"	10	43	48	91		2	132			
	"	11	63	40	103		2	150			
	"	12	58	47	105		1	162			
	"	13	53	34	89		2	120			
	"	14	73	54	127		1	182			
	Blandford, Township of (Canton)	"	15	40	26	66		3	117		
	"	"	16	38	21	59			78		
	"	"	17	36	11	36			84		
	"	"	18	39	11	50			86		
	"	"	19	44	15	62		3	95		
	Embro Village	"	20	33	25	88		1	139		

OXFORD, N. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

North (North) Easthope Township (Canton) "	21	68	5	73	..	..	128
" "	..	94	6	100	..	..	198
" "	..	81	20	81	..	..	168
" "	..	56	8	64	..	1	191
South (South) Easthope Township (Canton), "	25	93	16	109	..	..	190
" "	..	121	22	143	..	..	194
" "	..	56	20	76	..	1	160
East (East) Nissouri	..	66	30	96	..	..	156
" "	..	44	24	68	1	..	142
" "	..	82	7	89	..	..	143
" "	..	44	9	53	..	..	88
" "	..	37	10	47	..	1	85
" "	..	26	20	46	..	..	121
" "	..	13	18	31	..	..	97
East (East) Zorra	..	59	14	73	..	..	174
" "	..	60	16	76	..	..	155
" "	..	76	24	100	..	..	198
" "	..	67	7	74	..	..	156
" "	..	99	28	127	3	..	220
" "	..	48	4	52	..	1	156
West (West) Zorra	..	49	18	67	..	..	151
" "	..	51	9	63	..	..	181
" "	..	60	6	66	..	..	176
" "	..	71	6	77	..	1	188
" "	..	127	9	136	..	..	268
Totals—Totals	2,717	3,832	1,115	30	22	..	6,750
							26,131

Majority for Hon. James Sutherland, 1,602.
Majorité pour

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	SIR RICHARD JOHN CARTWRIGHT.	STEPHEN KING.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
OXFORD, South Riding, (Division Sud.)	Ingersoll, Town (Ville)	No. 1				154	3								
	"	" 2		59	47	125	4						169		
	"	" 3		70	43	113							169		
	"	" 4		75	50	134	3						196		
	"	" 5		84	72	156	3						235		
	"	" 6		55	63	118	2						224		
	Oxford North (North Township (Canton))	" 7		35	34	69	1						139		
	"	" 8		30	23	53							86		
	"	" 9		40	21	61							133		
	"	" 10		27	41	68	1						152		
	Barford	" 11		51	27	78							132		
	"	" 12		36	33	69							129		
	"	" 13		50	30	80							140		
	"	" 14		44	25	69							157		
	"	" 15		61	25	86	1						163		
	"	" 16		43	25	68							146		
	"	" 17		56	32	88							129		
	"	" 18		36	33	69							165		
	"	" 19		40	27	67	1						133		
	"	" 20		51	27	78									
	Oakland	" 21		19	22	41									

OXFORD, S. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Oxford West (Ouest)	29	16	45	.....	.....	116
"	67	32	99	.....	.....	161
"	63	22	85	3	.....	136
"	24	21	65	.....	.....	127
East (Est)	44	26	74	1	.....	191
"	25	22	74	.....	.....	177
"	27	17	81	.....	.....	220
"	28	21	78	1	.....	172
Norwich South (Sud)	57	25	59	.....	.....	171
"	34	47	103	2	.....	214
"	31	38	78	.....	.....	165
"	40	22	59	.....	.....	192
"	32	25	82	2	2	177
North (Nord)	37	17	90	.....	.....	195
"	31	21	51	.....	.....	165
"	35	19	54	5	.....	130
"	37	24	92	1	.....	128
Village.....	68	42	91	.....	.....	141
"	39	30	72	1	.....	169
"	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,012	1,226	3,268	36	2	6,322
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,421

Majority for } Sir Richard Jno. Cartwright, 816.
Majorité pour }

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Chinguacousy	"	17	55	63	118	2	151
"	"	"	64	67	131	2	171
"	"	"	67	69	136	4	171
"	"	"	91	51	145	2	180
"	"	"	52	70	122	2	147
"	"	"	50	82	132	2	182
"	"	"	56	82	138	2	196
"	"	"	56	93	149	2	174
Totals—Totale			1,765	4,592	3,297	19	4,309
							15,466

Majority for { Richard Blain, 113.
Majorité pour }

PERTH,
North Riding,
(Division Nord.)

PERTH, N. R.

			George Goetz.	A. F. MacLaren.			
Stratford, Avon Ward (Quartier)	No.	1	72	93	165	2	181
"	"	2	74	70	144	1	178
"	"	3	81	54	135	1	159
"	"	4	46	41	87	1	97
"	"	5	59	69	128	1	150
"	"	6	64	60	124	1	141
"	"	7	42	71	113	1	137
"	"	8	80	96	176	2	210
"	"	9	64	107	171	2	193
"	"	10	81	85	166	1	202
"	"	11	28	23	51	3	57
"	"	12	41	47	88	1	107
"	"	13	53	29	82	1	94
"	"	14	59	57	116	3	135
"	"	15	68	112	180	2	216
"	"	16	57	83	140	1	168
"	"	17	58	60	118	1	133
"	"	18	91	61	155	1	189
"	"	19	78	74	132	1	180
"	"	20	40	51	94	3	119
"	"	21	86	107	193	1	222

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Listowel, Bismark Ward (<i>Quartier</i>).....	43	69	112	1	150
" Gladstone	67	53	120	...	157
" Victoria	46	27	73	...	94
" Dufferin	56	52	108	1	134
" Lansdowne	37	49	87	1	111
Milverton.....	82	68	150	2	181
Totals—Totaux.....	2,838	3,118	5,956	34	7,195
					26,907

Majority for } A. F. MacLaren, 280.
Majorité pour }

PERTH, N. R.
(Continued—*Suite*.)

PERTH,
South Riding,
(*Division Sud*.)

PERTH, S. R.

	DIAMAN KINSEY EMB.	WILLIAM PRIDHAM.			
St. Mary's.....	No. 1	37	21	61	80
"	" 2	50	41	91	114
"	" 3	65	51	116	148
"	" 4	116	95	211	268
"	" 5	69	97	166	222
"	" 6	58	56	114	141
Blanchard Township (<i>Canton</i>).....	" 7	54	48	102	115
"	" 8	42	59	101	126
"	" 9	31	81	112	140
"	" 10	63	77	140	175
"	" 11	77	49	126	165
"	" 12	88	67	165	122
Downie	" 13	91	55	146	200
"	" 14	135	36	171	192
"	" 15	107	28	135	163
"	" 16	77	41	118	153
"	" 17	39	104	143	192
Fullarton	" 18	80	126	206	260
"	" 19	49	117	166	209
"	" 20	83	61	144	173
"	" 21	54	34	88	109
Hibbert	" 22	77	56	133	177
"	" 23	84	60	144	180
"	" 24	79	65	144	168
"	" 25	106	58	164	189
Mitchell, North Ward (<i>Quartier Nord</i>)....	" 26	59	96	155	193
South " (<i>" Sud</i>).....	" 27	65	80	145	198
West " (<i>" Ouest</i>).....	" 28	41	59	100	126

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

PETERBOROUGH East Riding. (Division Est.)	No. 1	JOHN LANG.	JOHN A. SEX- SMITH.				
				170	3	2	239
Havelock.....	1	59	111	170	3	2	103
Belmont and Methuen.....	2	41	36	77	..	..	181
" ".....	3	27	97	124	2	..	116
" ".....	4	21	45	66	2	..	143
" ".....	5	19	61	80	..	..	49
" ".....	6	5	28	33	1	..	126
Norwood.....	7	48	34	82	..	..	113
" ".....	8	40	31	71	..	..	168
Dummer.....	9	48	59	107	..	..	97
" ".....	10	34	34	68	..	..	135
" ".....	11	60	39	99	..	1	138
" ".....	12	35	22	57	..	..	133
Douro.....	13	35	24	59	..	..	133
" ".....	14	66	9	75	..	1	131
" ".....	15	79	7	86	..	..	102
" ".....	16	25	29	54	..	1	144
Asphodel.....	17	53	31	84	..	1	124
" ".....	18	54	24	78	..	..	208
" ".....	19	55	73	128	..	1	129
" ".....	20	53	16	69	..	..	129
Otonabee.....	21	55	45	100	..	..	185
" ".....	22	106	34	140	1	1	219
" ".....	23	88	82	170	..	2	187
" ".....	24	86	35	121	..	1	161
" ".....	25	86	42	128	..	..	136
" ".....	26	69	29	98	..	2	168
Asburham.....	27	43	65	168	1	..	226
" ".....	28	68	77	145	..	..	122
Lakefield.....	29	47	39	86	1	2	163
" ".....	30	49	58	107	..	..	97
Harvey.....	31	30	22	52	..	1	145
" ".....	32	41	39	83	..	..	71
" ".....	33	15	9	24	..	..	66
Burleigh and Austerlith.....	34	14	22	59	1	..	163
" ".....	35	37	22	36	..	..	108
Charles.....	36	29	17	44	..	..	93
" ".....	37	27	20	31	..	..	206
" ".....	38	11	29	49	..	..	45
Dysart, Dudley, &c.....	39	41	67	108	..	1	32
" ".....	40	3	16	19	..	..	..
" ".....	41	0	20	20	..	..	..

PETERBOROUGH, E. R.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		HENRY JOSEPH CLORAN.	ISIDORE PROULX.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES for each of them in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collée électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
PRESCOTT.	Alfred Township (<i>Canton</i>).	No. 1	1	1	28	11	1	1	1	164	164	
	" "	" 2	2	49	15	26	1	1	1	127	94	
Plantagenet, North (<i>North</i>).	" "	" 3	3	15	27	42	1	1	1	208	103	
	" "	" 4	4	91	46	73	3	3	3	116	261	
	" "	" 5	5	46	11	26	1	1	1	191	140	
	" "	" 6	6	46	12	62	1	1	1	152	163	
	" "	" 7	7	27	11	88	10	10	10	126	147	
	" "	" 8	8	15	45	25	1	1	1	152	163	
	" "	" 9	9	40	36	31	1	1	1	166	150	
	" "	" 10	10	33	11	25	1	1	1	126	147	
	" "	" 11	11	41	28	34	1	1	1	146	160	
	" "	" 12	12	47	19	29	1	1	1	150	135	
Caledonia Township (<i>Canton</i>).	" "	" 13	13	36	40	11	1	1	1	150	135	
	" "	" 14	14	73	24	108	1	1	1	146	203	
	" "	" 15	15	11	33	16	1	1	1	150	135	
	" "	" 16	16	34	9	49	1	1	1	150	135	
Hawkesbury, West (<i>West</i>).	" "	" 17	17	40	20	102	1	1	1	150	135	
	" "	" 18	18	53	7	100	1	1	1	150	135	
	" "	" 19	19	39	27	74	1	1	1	150	135	
	" "	" 20	20	45	11	124	1	1	1	150	135	
Hawkesbury, West (<i>West</i>).	" "	" 21	21	14	11	67	1	1	1	150	135	
	" "	" 21	21	14	11	67	1	1	1	150	135	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	East (Est).....	22	18	51	6	75	1	.....	140
"	"	"	36	13	8	57	.....	.....	79
"	"	"	22	111	39	172	7	.....	260
"	"	"	25	34	24	107	.....	3	179
"	"	"	26	41	84	52	.....	6	263
"	"	"	27	54	26	177	.....	.....	180
"	Town of (Ville).....	28	185	11	17	213	1	.....	292
"	"	"	29	150	35	205	2	.....	285
"	"	"	30	40	3	79	.....	5	127
"	Longueuil Township (Canton).....	31	21	34	12	67	1	.....	78
"	"	"	32	45	26	40	1	.....	159
"	L'Original Village.....	33	20	35	110	165	2	.....	228
"	Vankleek Hill, Town (Ville).....	34	16	22	46	84	2	.....	131
"	"	"	35	10	16	32	.....	.....	88
"	"	"	36	18	19	58	1	.....	107
Totals—Total.....		1,177	1,596	1,049	3,822	39	27	5,737	28,173

Majority for } Isidore Proulx, 419.
Majorité pour }

PRESCOTT,
(Continued—Suite.)

Pictou.....	No. 1	55	58	113	2	1	157
"	"	2	53	114	.....	.....	112
"	"	3	62	111	.....	.....	158
"	"	4	46	121	1	1	168
"	"	5	59	105	2	2	159
"	"	6	43	77	1	1	163
"	"	7	82	54	6	.....	186
Maryslough, North (North).....	"	8	61	128	.....	3	161
"	"	9	39	108	1	3	143
"	"	10	46	95	.....	1	116
"	"	11	63	49	.....	1	160
"	South (Sud).....	12	61	112	.....	1	155
"	"	13	76	105	1	.....	139
Athol.....	"	14	65	121	.....	.....	168
"	"	15	38	85	1	.....	113
"	"	16	56	98	.....	.....	128
Hallowell.....	"	17	50	129	.....	1	164
"	"	18	97	90	.....	.....	236
"	"	19	25	118	.....	.....	153
"	"	20	61	158	1	.....	204

GEORGE
OSCAR
ALCOCK.

WILLIAM
V. PETER.

PRINCE
EDWARD.

PRINCE EDWARD.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

RENFREW, North Riding, (<i>Division North.</i>)	THOMAS MACKIE.	PETER WHITE.	No.
Alice Township (<i>Canton</i>).....	69	61	130
" " " " " "	78	73	151
" " " " " "	93	18	111
Algonia South (<i>Sub</i>), Township (<i>Canton</i>).....	116	51	167
Bronley Township (<i>Canton</i>).....	135	30	174
" " " " " "	111	87	198
" " " " " "	43	11	57
Eganville Village, Part of (<i>Partic de</i>).....	47	31	78
Pembroke Town (<i>Ville</i>).....	43	99	142
" " " " " "	10	91	134
" " " " " "	43	63	158
" " " " " "	95	51	114
" " " " " "	63	54	145
" " " " " "	91	52	138
" " " " " "	86	96	142
" " " " " "	46	73	171
Township (<i>Canton</i>).....	101	17	161
Potawawa " " " " " "	47	17	141
Rolph, etc. " " " " " "	84	57	231
Buchanan, etc. " " " " " "	19	135	288
Ross " " " " " "	19	199	259
" " " " " "	20	2	174
" " " " " "	21	68	143
" " " " " "	22	102	166
Stafford " " " " " "	41	56	131
" " " " " "	23	104	177
Westmeath " " " " " "	132	98	230
" " " " " "	24	120	142
" " " " " "	25	93	127
" " " " " "	26	59	148
" " " " " "	27	50	114
" " " " " "	28	87	134
Wilberforce " " " " " "	47	139	186
" " " " " "	29	94	172
" " " " " "	78	39	134
" " " " " "	95	39	134
Totals <i>Total</i>	2,299	2,167	4,466
			24
			19
			5,585
			22, 41

Majority for } Thomas Mackie, 132.
Majorité pour }

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Hagarty, etc	22	72	66	138	3	1	172
"	23	56	79	135	.....	1	188
"	24	31	58	89	.....	1	111
"	25	27	10	37	.....	.....	52
Horton	26	55	80	135	2	.....	198
"	27	15	89	104	2	1	132
McNab	28	36	112	148	.....	.....	213
"	29	57	103	160	1	.....	239
"	30	77	73	150	3	.....	227
"	31	35	78	113	.....	.....	176
Radcliffe and Raglan	32	34	22	56	.....	1	105
"	33	31	78	109	3	2	180
Renfrew Town (Ville)	34	56	88	144	.....	.....	244
"	35	43	118	161	2	1	276
"	36	51	68	122	.....	1	215
Sebastopol	37	48	77	125	5	.....	164
Totals—Totale	.....	1,796	2,149	3,945	34	22	6,126
							23,971

Majority for } A. A. Wright, 353.
Majorité pour }

RUSSELL.

RUSSELL.

Gloucester	No. 1	55	42	97	.....	.....	131
"	2	45	63	108	.....	1	132
"	3	28	81	109	.....	3	167
"	4	24	58	82	.....	.....	116
"	5	54	51	105	.....	.....	130
"	6	36	64	100	.....	.....	142
"	7	13	49	62	.....	1	90
"	8	22	66	88	.....	1	118
"	9	41	45	86	1	.....	114
"	10	52	52	104	3	.....	162
"	11	38	40	78	.....	.....	118
"	12	22	52	74	.....	1	101
"	13	41	46	87	.....	2	132
"	14	23	20	43	1	.....	53
Osgoode	15	34	26	60	.....	1	95
"	16	70	11	81	.....	.....	130
"	17	28	74	102	.....	.....	150
"	18	59	83	142	.....	1	202

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS.

GEORGE H. PERLEY.

RENFREW, S. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de rotation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	NOMES DES CANDIDATS ET nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de Bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
RUSSELL. (Continued—Suite.)	Osgoode	No. 19	595	34	67	85	1	2	405	103		
	"	"	49	34	49	57			136	86		
RUSSELL. (Continued—Suite.)	"	"	42	54	116	85			223	144		
	"	"	49	54	103	84	1	1	141	141		
RUSSELL. (Continued—Suite.)	"	"	62	22	84	110			104	131		
	"	"	46	64	110	57	4		87	103		
RUSSELL. (Continued—Suite.)	Rockland Village	"	15	42	57	130			405	103		
	"	"	129	21	130	190	1		136	136		
RUSSELL. (Continued—Suite.)	Cambridge Township (Easton).	"	172	18	190	167			223	138		
	"	"	97	20	99	167		1	136	136		
RUSSELL. (Continued—Suite.)	"	"	70	70	140	113			152	152		
	"	"	36	36	72	63		1	96	96		
RUSSELL. (Continued—Suite.)	Clarence	"	54	9	63	44			238	209		
	"	"	33	33	66	160	4		104	104		
RUSSELL. (Continued—Suite.)	"	"	88	46	134	70			139	141		
	"	"	58	12	70	93			141	144		
RUSSELL. (Continued—Suite.)	"	"	88	4	92	85			141	144		
	"	"	57	24	81	57	1		141	144		
RUSSELL. (Continued—Suite.)	"	"	64	21	85	57			141	144		
	"	"	47	10	57	57	1		141	144		
RUSSELL. (Continued—Suite.)	"	"	57	10	67	57			141	144		
	"	"	55	2	57	57			141	144		

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	W. H. BENNETT.	GEO. CHEW.							
SIMCOE, East Riding, (Division East.) (Continued—Suite.)	Medora and Wood.....	No. 19	23	69	..	1	60		
	"	" 20	15	34	..	..	52		
	"	" 21	11	19	..	1	32		
	"	" 22	16	34	..	..	64		
	"	" 23	9	11	..	..	17		
SIMCOE, E. R. (Continued—Suite.)	"	" 24	8	15	..	..	22		
	"	" 25	9	19	..	..	25		
	Muskoka.....	" 26	33	82	..	1	145		
	"	" 27	30	56	..	..	86		
	"	" 28	101	141	..	..	206		
	"	" 29	52	130	..	1	134		
	"	" 30	47	218	..	..	229		
	"	" 31	75	134	..	..	175		
	"	" 32	29	119	3	..	173		
	"	" 33	17	27	..	..	43		
SIMCOE, E. R. (Continued—Suite.)	Medonte.....	" 34	38	137	..	2	186		
	"	" 35	23	87	..	..	126		
	"	" 36	61	130	..	1	168		
	"	" 37	70	117	..	..	156		
	"	" 38	47	99	..	..	137		
	"	" 39	26	63	..	..	127		
	"	" 40	126	116	..	..	276		
	"	"	68	116	..	..	172		
	"	"	63	116	..	..	172		
	"	"	36	116	..	..	172		

a Should be 195.
Devoir être

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Oro.....	41	63	48	111	.....	.....	.....	154
".....	"	70	59	129	.....	.....	.....	161
".....	"	41	87	131	.....	.....	.....	171
".....	"	44	75	147	.....	.....	.....	182
".....	"	45	87	148	1	.....	.....	176
".....	"	46	22	66	.....	.....	.....	98
".....	"	47	60	137	.....	.....	.....	177
Matchedash.....	"	73	16	89	.....	3	.....	148
Tay.....	49	67	62	129	1	1	.....	189
".....	"	50	30	99	.....	.....	.....	126
".....	"	51	26	93	.....	.....	.....	128
".....	"	52	170	258	3	1	.....	312
".....	"	53	103	223	.....	3	.....	299
".....	"	54	55	114	.....	2	.....	116
".....	"	55	17	53	.....	.....	.....	74
Orillia Township (Canton).....	56	49	49	98	.....	.....	.....	128
".....	"	57	19	68	1	.....	.....	92
".....	"	58	30	51	.....	1	.....	75
".....	"	59	27	125	2	.....	.....	189
".....	"	60	33	99	.....	.....	.....	147
".....	"	61	38	74	.....	.....	.....	99
".....	"	62	48	103	.....	2	.....	142
".....	"	63	27	42	.....	.....	.....	72
".....	"	64	15	44	.....	.....	.....	55
".....	"	26	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Total.....	3,486	3,447	6,933	23	33	.....	.....	35,801

Majority for } W. H. Bennett, 39.
Majorite pour }

SIMCOE, E. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	CHARLES CAMERON.	LEIGHTON G. McCARTHY. pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		No.											
SIMCOE, North Riding, (Division Nord.)	Barrie.....	1	67	91	158	158	2	1	207				
	".....	2	29	117	186	186	2	2	240				
	".....	3	93	93	191	191	4	4	250				
	".....	4	72	92	164	164	3	3	219				
	".....	5	91	136	227	227	1	1	309				
	Collingwood.....	6	29	67	134	134	1	1	255				
	".....	7	69	73	142	142	1	1	230				
	".....	8	47	46	93	93	1	1	148				
	".....	9	57	101	158	158	1	1	264				
	".....	10	46	73	119	119	2	2	235				
	".....	11	46	101	162	162	1	1	280				
	Vespra.....	12	23	58	81	81	2	2	133				
	".....	13	29	69	98	98	1	1	171				
	".....	14	52	35	63	63	1	1	115				
	".....	15	23	67	89	89	1	1	150				
	".....	16	32	46	78	78	1	1	145				
	".....	17	12	13	25	25	1	1	41				
	Ffos.....	18	38	39	76	76	1	1	118				
	".....	19	37	40	77	77	1	1	149				
	".....	20	32	45	77	77	1	1	136				
	".....	21	63	47	110	110	2	2	151				

SIMCOE, E. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

SIMCOE, N. R. (Continued—Suite.)	Majority for } Leighton G. McCarthy, 588. Majorité pour }									
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
"	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
"	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
"	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Stayner	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
"	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Creemore	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Summerville	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
"	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
"	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
"	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Nottawasaga	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
"	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
"	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
"	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
"	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
"	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
"	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
"	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
"	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
"	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
"	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
"	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Totals—Totale	1,936	2,524	4,460	19	31	6,868	28,263			

SIMCOE,
South Riding,
(Division Sud.)

SIMCOE,
S. R.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SIMCOE, South Riding. (<i>Division Sud.</i>) (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Polling Divisions <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		No.	HAUGHTON LENNOX.		JOS. WHITESIDES.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	<i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	<i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.													
SIMCOE, S. R., (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Essex	11	58	76	161	3	1	247	213	*Should be } 131. Derratt être }			
		.....	.....	12	75	79	.....	144	.....	.....	168	168
		.....	.....	13	96	82	.....	108	.....	.....	232	107
		.....	.....	14	18	50	.....	130*	1	2	149	168	
		.....	.....	15	45	24	.....	69	.....	.....	142	142
		.....	.....	16	50	42	.....	92	.....	1	95	95
		Allandale	17	97	71	168	142		165		
		Imperial	18	54	18	72	1	1	130		168		
		.....	.....	19	89	47	.....	115	1	.....	168	121
		.....	.....	20	26	20	.....	82	.....	.....	96	96
		.....	.....	21	82	42	.....	101	1	6	121	121	
		.....	.....	22	29	16	.....	77	.....	1	91	91
		.....	.....	23	23	19	.....	59	.....	.....	57	57
.....	24	40	19	.....	63	.....	.....	160	160			
.....	25	45	11	.....	35	.....	.....	198	198			
.....	26	32	11	.....	43	.....	.....	178	178			
.....	27	21	14	.....	35	.....	.....	265	265			
Tecumseth	28	61	46	107	
"	29	63	48	111
"	30	57	34	91
"	31	99	34	172

SIMCOE, S. R.,
(Continued—*Suite.*)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	55	61	119	2	211
"	85	16	101	2	210
Toronto	117	56	173	1	278
"	113	29	142	4	232
Tottenham	44	46	90	...	151
Totals—Totals	2,331	1,409	43,739	11	5,919
				28	29,824

†Should be } 3,740.
Demand etc }

Majority for } Houghton Lennox, 922.
Majorite pour }

SIMCOE, S.R.
(Continued—Suite.)

	WILLIAM REES	JOHN FLETT	HENRY GROF- FITH HARE	GRAVE.					
Toronto Centre.	No. 1	11	7	18	2	...	...	...	29
"	2	15	12	21	1	...	...	...	28
"	3	13	13	26	1	...	...	...	32
"	4	31	36	69	2	...	...	...	97
"	5	22	36	60	1	...	...	...	66
"	6	55	50	107	5	...	...	...	132
"	7	42	29	73	3	...	...	...	102
"	8	31	1	91	2	...	...	...	121
"	9	59	31	181	2	...	...	...	234
"	10	101	71	116	5	...	...	...	181
"	11	51	62	117	3	...	...	...	195
"	12	68	46	121	3	...	...	...	193
"	13	77	46	139	3	...	...	...	183
"	14	77	55	130	5	...	...	...	140
"	15	46	48	96	1	...	...	...	152
"	16	65	43	109	3	...	...	...	175
"	17	73	44	124	4	...	...	...	238
"	18	96	69	171	9	...	...	...	196
"	19	73	53	131	5	...	...	...	223
"	20	86	83	179	3	...	...	...	220
"	21	80	85	172	4	...	...	...	164
"	22	61	48	113	1	...	...	...	225
"	23	88	74	167	1	...	...	...	173
"	24	59	74	143	5	...	...	...	138
"	25	47	55	101	...	...	...	...	204
"	26	92	63	162	4	...	...	...	259
"	27	102	94	202	2	...	...	...	236
"	28	81	102	186	1	...	...	...	274
"	28	100	108	217	...	...	...	...	...

TORONTO
CENTRE.

TORONTO CENTRE.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	"	61	6	12	.....	18	.....	24
"	"	"	"	62	3	7	.....	10	.....	12
Totals—Totale.....				.....	2,830	4,071	93	6,997	78	10,404
										43,565

Majority for { A. E. Kemp { over (sur) Geo. Anderson, 1,244.
Majorite pour { " " A. McFarren, 3,981.

TORONTO, E. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

TORONTO,
West Riding.
(Division Ouest.)

TORONTO, W. R.

Toronto, West (Ouest).....No.	JAMES D. ALAN.	WILLIAM BURNS.	EDWARD F. CLARKE.	EDMUND B. OSLER.	HUGH STEVENSON.					
" 1	20	26	28	31	3	108	2	.....	.....	94
" 2	21	26	29	28	5	109	2	.....	.....	83
" 3	3	3	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3
" 4	3	3	8	7	1	22	.....	.....	.....	16
" 5	10	7	9	7	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	23
" 6	36	51	38	38	3	166	2	.....	.....	153
" 7	45	54	45	42	7	193	1	.....	.....	178
" 8	13	15	14	14	1	57	3	.....	.....	51
" 9	18	17	33	33	9	107	.....	.....	.....	97
" 10	7	9	10	12	1	39	.....	.....	.....	32
" 11	26	22	38	41	9	136	.....	.....	.....	99
" 12	49	59	67	62	13	250	.....	.....	.....	175
" 13	46	59	72	70	13	250	2	.....	.....	196
" 14	47	58	76	73	23	279	.....	6	.....	169
" 15	30	37	60	49	19	195	.....	.....	.....	188
" 16	63	59	78	75	21	296	9	.....	.....	245
" 17	49	56	85	79	17	286	2	.....	.....	234
" 18	43	49	78	71	12	253	1	.....	.....	220
" 19	35	35	49	88	28	285	.....	.....	.....	207
" 20	33	40	61	54	14	202	6	.....	.....	164
" 21	43	54	50	40	14	201	3	.....	.....	176
" 22	33	33	58	55	17	196	.....	2	.....	213
" 23	39	56	58	54	17	224	.....	3	.....	197
" 24	51	55	68	68	27	304	1	.....	.....	217
" 25	47	60	68	62	28	265	.....	.....	.....	204
" 26	37	37	100	94	23	291	3	.....	1	222
" 27	52	57	89	87	12	297	.....	5	.....	221
" 28	60	62	77	70	22	291	.....	4	.....	223
" 29	39	43	86	75	22	265	1	.....	.....	204
" 30	50	56	95	88	25	314	5	.....	.....	227

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissement de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each in each Polling Division.							Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.	
	Toronto, West (West)	No.	JAMES D. ALLAN.	WILLIAM BURNS.	EDWARD F. CLARKE.	RIMOND B. OSLER.	HUGH STEVENSON.									
TORONTO, West Riding. (Division Ouest.) (Continued—Suite.)	"	31	44	43	89	84	89	89	259	1	1	1	1	244	186	244
	"	32	30	30	66	60	60	60	198	1	1	1	1	186	186	186
	"	33	24	23	23	23	23	23	140	1	1	1	1	133	133	133
	"	34	30	33	33	33	33	33	182	1	1	1	1	161	161	161
	"	35	27	34	34	34	34	34	177	3	1	1	1	143	143	143
	"	36	62	62	62	62	62	62	314	3	3	3	3	205	205	205
	"	37	22	22	22	22	22	22	287	3	3	3	3	140	140	140
	"	38	47	47	47	47	47	47	207	3	3	3	3	232	232	232
	"	39	77	77	77	77	77	77	314	3	1	1	1	178	178	178
	"	40	45	45	45	45	45	45	260	3	1	1	1	185	185	185
	"	41	54	54	54	54	54	54	284	3	1	1	1	232	232	232
TORONTO, W. R. (Continued—Suite.)	"	42	56	57	96	71	66	68	259	11	2	2	2	241	241	241
	"	43	62	57	96	71	66	68	325	11	2	2	2	249	249	249
	"	44	52	54	33	33	33	33	306	2	2	2	2	189	189	189
	"	45	50	48	38	38	38	38	266	2	2	2	2	207	207	207
	"	46	66	70	38	38	38	38	313	2	2	2	2	153	153	153
	"	47	39	38	38	38	38	38	228	2	2	2	2	166	166	166
	"	48	75	72	33	33	33	33	258	2	2	2	2	177	177	177
	"	49	74	75	71	66	66	66	289	1	1	1	1	154	154	154
	"	50	51	52	36	36	36	36	216	2	2	2	2	157	157	157
	"	51	57	57	57	57	57	57	233	2	2	2	2	157	157	157

TORONTO, W. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>										Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>		
	JAMES D. ALLAN.	WILLIAM BURNS.	EDWARD F. CLARKE.	EDMUND B. OSLER.	HUGH STEVENSON.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	
TORONTO, West Riding. (<i>Division Ouest.</i>) (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Toronto, West (<i>Ouest</i>).....	No. 102											
	"	33	30	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	134		
	"	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	119		
	"	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	97		
	"	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	15		
	"	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	20		
	"	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	163		
	"	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	204		
	"	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	185		
	"	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	208		
	"	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	200		
	"	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	150		
	"	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	138		
	"	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	163		
	"	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	26		
Totals— <i>Totale</i>											19,174	73,862	
											106		
											141		

TORONTO, W. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	21	37	91	128	...	1	165
"	"	22	43	41	87	1	1	122
Emily	"	23	19	69	88	1	1	123
"	"	24	16	45	61	1	1	98
"	"	25	15	65	80	...	...	129
"	"	26	132	11	143	2	...	175
"	"	27	96	39	65	...	1	94
"	"	28	52	12	64	...	...	93
"	"	29	33	54	87	...	4	115
Verulam	"	30	17	49	66	...	2	84
"	"	31	52	62	114	1	...	154
"	"	32	50	30	89	...	...	118
"	"	33	29	44	73	1	...	101
"	"	34	25	42	67	...	...	84
"	"	35	14	29	43	2	3	57
Bobaygon Village	"	36	32	74	106	...	...	145
"	"	37	30	48	78	...	1	91
Onemee Village	"	38	14	118	132	1	1	227
Totals—Totals	...	2,121	2,337	4,458	29	23	5,959	20,455

Majority for } A. E. Vrooman, 216.
Majorite pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.</i>	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
WATERLOO, North Riding, (Division Nord.)							
WATERLOO, N. R.	Joseph E. Seagram, acclamation				25,325		

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	WILLIAM MAYLY (GERMAN.)	WILLIAM MCCLARY. pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	No.														
WELLAND.	Bertie	1	21	7	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	124	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	2	61	31	92	4	4	4	4	4	4	121	162		
	"	3	77	48	125	8	8	8	8	8	8	217	210		
	"	4	91	53	144	3	3	3	3	3	3	241	289		
	"	5	33	46	79	1	1	1	1	1	1	144	181		
	"	6	115	66	181	7	7	7	7	7	7	144	143		
	Bridgeburg	7	56	114	170	1	1	1	1	1	1	143	150		
	"	8	16	45	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	143	150		
	"	9	88	61	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	143	150		
	Chippawa	10	37	30	117	1	1	1	1	1	1	143	150		
	Crowland	11	25	30	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	143	150		
	"	12	37	36	93	3	3	3	3	3	3	143	150		
	"	13	80	32	112	5	5	5	5	5	5	143	150		
	Fort Erie.	14	61	63	124	5	5	5	5	5	5	143	150		
	Humberstone	15	51	49	100	5	5	5	5	5	5	143	150		
	"	16	75	45	120	2	2	2	2	2	2	143	150		
	"	17	60	62	131	2	2	2	2	2	2	143	150		
	"	18	26	24	50	2	2	2	2	2	2	143	150		
	"	19	10	55	65	2	2	2	2	2	2	143	150		
	"	20	19	30	65	2	2	2	2	2	2	143	150		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Niagara Falls, Town (Ville), North Ward (Quartier Nord).....	21	135	90	225	11	.....	311
Niagara Falls, Town (Ville), East Ward (Quartier Est).....	22	127	143	270	2	1	365
Niagara Falls, Town (Ville), West Ward (Quartier Ouest).....	23	120	105	225	10	1	316
Niagara Falls, Town (Ville), South Ward (Quartier Sud).....	24	86	99	185	3	6	264
Niagara Village.....	25	49	85	134	7	1	184
Port Colborne.....	26	49	56	105	1	.....	143
".....	27	62	77	139	.....	.....	190
".....	28	59	52	111	1	4	153
Stanford..	29	93	51	144	.....	.....	188
".....	30	42	34	76	.....	.....	104
".....	31	25	35	60	1	.....	79
".....	32	84	60	144	2	1	196
Thorold, Town (Ville), St. George's Ward (Quartier).....	33	44	93	137	.....	1	177
Thorold, Town (Ville), St. Andrew's Ward (Quartier).....	34	33	75	108	.....	.....	123
Thorold, Town (Ville), St. Patrick's Ward (Quartier).....	35	41	33	74	.....	3	96
Thorold, Town (Ville), St. David's Ward (Quartier).....	36	36	49	85	.....	.....	105
Thorold, Township (Canton).....	37	33	42	75	1	4	104
".....	38	50	42	92	1	.....	135
".....	39	35	62	27	.....	1	78
".....	40	35	64	99	.....	2	121
".....	41	64	70	134	.....	5	164
Welland.....	42	59	28	87	.....	.....	137
".....	43	108	41	149	1	1	182
".....	44	69	34	103	2	1	146
".....	45	77	26	103	1	2	142
Willoughby.....	46	52	50	102	1	.....	126
".....	47	62	46	108	.....	2	153
Totals—Totale.....	2,777	2,557	5,334	80	53	7,180	25,132

Majority for } Wm. M. German, 220.
Majorite pour }

WELLAND.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	JOHN McGOWAN	ANDREW SEMPLE.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		No.											
WELLINGTON Centre.	Drayton Village	1	28	74	156	156	12	1	214	214	Should be } <i>a</i> <i>Devrait être</i> } 169 Should be } <i>b</i> <i>Devrait être</i> } 137		
	Elora	2	44	59	103	103	3	1	160	160			
	"	3	39	76	145	145	1	1	148	148			
	Fergus	4	67	70	137	137	4	1	175	175			
	"	5	71	71	142	142	1	1	178	178			
	Garafraxa, East (<i>Est</i>), Township (<i>Canton</i>).	6	98	67	156	156	2	1	227	227			
	"	7	95	57	152	152	1	1	220	220			
	"	8	105	27	132	132	1	1	181	181			
	"	9	44	69	113	113	1	1	146	146			
	West (<i>Ouest</i>)	10	48	27	75	75	1	1	116	116			
	"	11	56	39	95	95	1	1	139	139			
	"	12	29	41	70	70	1	1	98	98			
	"	13	37	71	108	108	1	1	160	160			
	"	14	84	34	118	118	1	1	168	168			
	"	15	67	47	114	114	1	1	149	149			
	Maryborough	16	66	65	131	131	1	1	173	173			
	"	17	79	90	161	161	1	1	213	213			
	"	18	36	41	77	77	1	1	97	97			
	"	19	96	41	136	136	1	1	170	170			
	"	20	58	31	89	89	1	1	115	115			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Mount Forest, Town (Ville),	North (Nord), "	31	58	46	104	1	186
"	South (Sud), "	32	83	33	116	2	187
"	East (Est), "	33	54	28	82	1	131
"	West (Ouest), "	34	41	39	80	1	161
Palmerston	North (Nord), "	35	46	57	103	1	138
"	West (Ouest), "	36	33	71	104	1	163
"	East (Est), "	37	47	65	112	1	180
Harriston	"	38	31	37	68	1	116
"	"	39	21	25	49	1	71
"	"	40	34	24	58	1	92
"	"	41	39	35	74	1	109
"	"	42	49	29	78	1	125
Grand Valley, Village	"	43	57	80	137	4	182
Clifford	"	44	74	51	125	2	157
Arthur	"	45	46	60	106	1	146
"	"	46	71	50	121	1	155
Totals—Total.	.....	2,428	2,459	4,887	22	26	6,597
							24,956

Majority for } Edwin Tolton, 31.
Majorité pour }

Upon recount by a Judge :—
(Sur nouveau dépouillement par un juge) :—

JAMES McMULLEN, 2,431.
EDWIN TOLTON, 2,463.

Majority for } Edwin Tolton, 32. { As declared by the Judge.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Polling Division.	HUGH GUTHRIE.	CHRISTIAN KLOPPER.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
	Guelph, City (City).	No.														
WELLINGTON, South Riding. (Division Sud.)	"	1	96	124	214	118	1	1	1	1	5	273	166	172	166	
	"	2	13	36	49	112	5	1	1	1	1	172	284	193	166	
	"	3	54	113	167	112	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	4	97	96	193	118	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	5	46	72	118	118	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	6	59	72	131	118	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	7	35	64	123	118	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	8	35	64	123	118	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	9	35	64	123	118	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	10	35	64	123	118	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	11	35	64	123	118	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	12	35	64	123	118	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	13	35	64	123	118	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	14	35	64	123	118	1	1	1	1	1	166	183	193	166	
	"	15	103	72	175	165	2	2	2	2	2	223	202	202	202	
	"	16	74	91	165	165	2	2	2	2	2	223	202	202	202	
	"	17	66	128	194	194	2	2	2	2	2	223	202	202	202	
	"	18	82	115	197	197	2	2	2	2	2	223	202	202	202	
	"	19	62	27	89	89	2	2	2	2	2	223	202	202	202	

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	HON. WILLIAM PATERSON.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	S. ALFRED JONES.	No.									
WENTWORTH, North Riding, (Division North.) AND BRANT.	Ancaster Township (Canton).	1	12	65	71	1	110	* Should be } Derrait être } 55.	
	"	2	10	37	47	...	1	...	116		
	"	3	56	60	60	...	...	...	122
	"	4	35	28	140	...	...	...	283
	"	5	11	36	107	...	...	...	182
	"	6	13	40	53	12	...	...	119
	"	7	14	35	46	...	...	...	85
	"	8	15	31	46	...	...	...	196
	Beverley	9	22	94	121	1	...	...	145
	"	10	21	47	89	12	...	...	221
WENTWORTH, N. R., AND BRANT.	"	11	49	79	124	...	1	...	123	* Should be } Derrait être } 55.	
	"	12	36	47	33	...	...	...	131
	"	13	15	66	71	...	1	...	75		
	"	14	7	35	44	...	1	...	116		
	"	15	17	27	44	1	...	...	121
	"	16	9	46	54	...	...	...	95
	"	17	14	29	43	...	...	...	160
	"	18	45	94	94	...	...	...	139
	Blenheim	19	26	13	66	...	...	...	147
	"	20	49	49	86	...	1	...	147		
WENTWORTH, N. R., AND BRANT.	"	21	17	41	36	1	113	* Should be } Derrait être } 55.	
	"	22	17	41	36	1	...	...	113

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	22	55	110	1	6	196
"	"	"	23	54	55	..	..	122
"	"	"	24	55	70	1	1	120
"	"	"	25	33	120	..	..	186
"	"	"	26	47	59	..	..	124
Dunfries, South (Sud), Township (Canton)	"	"	27	69	84	..	1	111
"	"	"	28	56	88	..	..	128
"	"	"	29	67	79	1	..	124
"	"	"	30	54	83	2	..	114
"	"	"	31	62	119	..	1	174
"	"	"	32	68	92	..	..	141
"	"	"	33	32	45	..	..	74
Brantford	"	"	34	31	51	..	..	107
"	"	"	35	41	84	..	1	155
"	"	"	36	22	79	..	..	147
"	"	"	37	57	47	1	..	81
"	"	"	38	32	91	1	1	170
"	"	"	39	48	42	..	..	52
"	"	"	40	36	71	..	..	117
"	"	"	..	38	..	..	..	..
Totals—Total				2,059	3,020	15	21	5,388
				961				21,629

Majority for } Hon. Wm. Paterson, 1,098.
Majorité pour }

WENTWORTH, N. R., AND BRANT.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Glanford	22	68	38	106	3	1	130
"	"	67	64	131	1	1	158
"	"	70	63	133	3	1	164
Saltfleet	24	89	92	181	4	1	229
"	"	55	137	192	2	1	231
"	"	26	88	124	2	1	155
"	"	27	36	92	1	1	114
"	"	28	55	92	1	1	114
"	"	29	69	131	2	1	166
Bimbrook	30	55	57	112	4	1	144
"	"	31	55	119	1	1	156
"	"	32	43	87	1	1	108
Grimsby, North (Nord)	33	77	83	160	4	1	223
"	"	34	69	117	2	1	141
"	"	35	102	222	1	1	271
Village, South (Sud)	36	75	51	126	1	1	164
"	"	37	60	46	1	1	141
"	"	38	60	95	1	1	120
"	"	38	62	95	1	1	120
Caistor	39	27	42	69	1	1	90
"	"	40	55	101	1	1	133
"	"	41	49	103	2	1	137
"	"	42	42	89	1	1	106
"	"	43	34	42	2	1	60
Totals—Totale	2,428	2,584	5,012	50	14	26,725	

Majority for } E. D. Smith, 156.
Majorite pour }

Majority for } E. D. Smith, 156.
Majorité pour }

WENTWORTH, S. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	22	106	58	164	5	1	229
"	"	"	23	53	47	100	1	1	168
"	"	"	24	47	38	85	1	1	122
"	"	"	25	44	46	90	2	2	109
"	"	"	26	45	51	96	1	1	124
North (West) Toronto, Town (Ville)	"	"	27	48	38	86	1	1	132
"	"	"	28	69	31	100	1	1	140
East (Est) Toronto, Village	"	"	29	70	23	93	1	1	154
"	"	"	30	69	36	105	1	1	196
St. Paul's Ward (Quartier) No. 2	"	"	31	63	47	110	1	1	165
"	"	"	32	67	79	146	1	1	196
"	"	"	33	66	71	137	1	1	177
"	"	"	34	65	76	141	2	2	192
"	"	"	35	95	83	178	1	1	225
"	"	"	36	92	101	193	1	1	234
"	"	"	37	77	77	154	1	1	210
"	"	"	38	80	57	137	2	2	207
"	"	"	39	73	73	146	1	1	182
"	"	"	40	87	69	156	1	1	225
"	"	"	41	71	59	130	1	1	194
"	"	"	42	53	58	111	2	2	125
"	"	"	43	38	50	88	2	2	110
"	"	"	44	64	62	126	1	1	167
"	"	"	45	53	61	114	3	1	153
"	"	"	46	21	49	70	1	1	101
St. Matthew's Ward (Quartier) No. 1	"	"	47	4	4	8	1	1	11
"	"	"	48	14	6	20	1	1	22
"	"	"	49	130	50	180	1	1	221
"	"	"	50	96	56	152	2	2	192
"	"	"	51	78	40	118	1	1	172
"	"	"	52	106	54	160	2	2	204
"	"	"	53	109	50	159	1	1	209
"	"	"	54	93	43	136	1	1	171
"	"	"	55	71	44	115	5	5	173
"	"	"	56	78	36	124	1	1	156
"	"	"	57	70	55	125	2	2	166
"	"	"	58	39	38	89	1	1	122
"	"	"	59	56	27	77	2	2	187
"	"	"	60	85	37	122	1	1	206
"	"	"	61	96	57	153	2	2	69
"	"	"	62	26	21	47	1	1	141
"	"	"	63	56	43	119	1	1	141
Totals—Totaux	...	...	4,131	3,489	67,610	34	39	10,391	33,148

Should be } 114.
Devrait être }

Should be } 99.
Devrait être }
Should be } 7,620.
Devrait être }

YORK, E. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

Majority for } Wm. F. Maclean, 642.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
YORK, North Riding. (<i>Division Sud.</i>)	Aurora.....	No. 1	36	56	92	1	2	140	
	".....	" 2	28	56	84	1	2	147	
	".....	" 3	46	62	108			181	
	Bradford.....	" 4	53	68	121	5	1	169	
	".....	" 5	30	36	66		1	96	
	Holland Landing.....	" 6	53	42	95	1	1	151	
	Sutton.....	" 7	64	43	107	1	1	179	
	King.....	" 8	54	58	112		1	174	
	".....	" 9	20	65	85			129	
	".....	" 10	62	130	192	1	4	286	
	".....	" 11	52	102	154	1	1	212	
	".....	" 12	43	44	87		2	148	
	".....	" 13	61	76	137			200	
	".....	" 14	81	59	140	1		190	
	".....	" 15	39	43	82		1	130	
	".....	" 16	24	26	50			76	
	".....	" 17	24	33	57	3		75	
	Georgetown.....	" 18	40	46	86			117	
	".....	" 19	43	52	95	1		137	
	".....	" 20	62	6	68			100	
	".....	" 21	37	69	106			159	

YORK, N. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Gwillimbury East (Est).....	22	49	63	112	1	2	169
" ".....	"	36	53	95	.....	.....	132
" ".....	"	37	88	125	.....	3	182
" ".....	"	67	50	117	.....	2	159
" ".....	"	66	74	140	.....	1	195
" ".....	"	56	67	123	.....	1	190
West (Ouest).....	27	53	75	128	.....	3	202
" ".....	"	65	72	137	.....	.....	217
" ".....	"	88	27	115	1	1	193
" ".....	"	86	66	152	.....	.....	243
North (Nord).....	31	48	62	110	.....	1	168
" ".....	"	54	72	126	1	1	175
" ".....	"	53	60	113	.....	3	164
Totals—Totaux.....	.....	1,710	2,007	3,717	19	31	5,585
							20,284

Majority for } Hon. Wm. Mulock, 297.
Majorité pour }

YORK, N. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.				Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste-révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.																	
	Toronto, City (Cité)	Ward (Quartier)	3..No.	1	ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.	N. CLARKE WALLACE.	5	22	1	1	1	27	29	28	53	187	151	167	122	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155
YORK, West Riding. (Division Ouest.)	"	"	4..	2	17	13	5	18	1	1	1	29	28	53	187	151	167	122	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155
	"	"	"	3	12	23	11	23	1	1	1	28	53	187	151	167	122	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155	
	"	"	"	4	19	43	24	43	4	4	4	187	151	167	122	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155			
	"	"	"	5	63	132	69	132	3	3	3	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	6	55	108	53	108	1	1	1	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	7	63	115	52	115	2	2	2	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	8	47	92	45	92	4	4	4	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	5..	9	79	104	79	104	1	1	1	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	10	41	97	66	97	2	2	2	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	11	42	108	66	108	4	4	4	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	12	30	88	58	88	1	1	1	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	13	29	74	54	74	1	1	1	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	14	35	92	57	92	3	3	3	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	15	45	91	57	91	3	3	3	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	6..	16	41	72	31	72	1	1	1	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	17	62	132	70	132	3	3	3	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	18	58	119	61	119	3	3	3	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	19	69	140	71	140	3	3	3	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	20	52	118	66	118	1	1	1	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	21	67	127	66	127	1	1	1	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							
	"	"	"	22	61	109	48	109	1	1	1	146	148	164	134	103	128	134	110	184	180	187	165	166	155							

YORK, W. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	6..	23	33	51	84	4	6	115
"	"	"	"	"	51	81	142	1	1	204
"	"	"	"	"	55	63	118		2	170
"	"	"	"	"	53	86	139			198
"	"	"	"	"	53	79	132			131
"	"	"	"	"	67	73	140			196
"	"	"	"	"	28	55	101			141
"	"	"	"	"	29	61	110	1	1	150
"	"	"	"	"	30	49	101			135
"	"	"	"	"	31	60	31			44
"	"	"	"	"	32	15	132			208
"	"	"	"	"	33	91	138	1	2	193
"	"	"	"	"	34	79	139	4		170
"	"	"	"	"	35	78	117			40
"	"	"	"	"	36	58	33			200
"	"	"	"	"	37	12	33			159
"	"	"	"	"	38	51	130	6	1	145
"	"	"	"	"	39	62	108			95
"	"	"	"	"	40	50	113			37
"	"	"	"	"	41	42	74	2	1	130
"	"	"	"	"	42	12	33			110
"	"	"	"	"	43	57	84	3	3	175
"	"	"	"	"	44	44	72			103
"	"	"	"	"	45	43	87			171
"	"	"	"	"	46	44	123			153
"	"	"	"	"	47	71	77	1	1	232
"	"	"	"	"	48	53	132			183
"	"	"	"	"	49	84	127	1	1	152
"	"	"	"	"	50	55	117			149
"	"	"	"	"	51	29	148			167
"	"	"	"	"	52	52	179			93
"	"	"	"	"	53	95	151			144
"	"	"	"	"	54	77	127			152
"	"	"	"	"	55	84	123			132
"	"	"	"	"	56	51	134	1	1	125
"	"	"	"	"	57	58	70			204
"	"	"	"	"	58	61	99			220
"	"	"	"	"	59	72	101			174
"	"	"	"	"	60	29	96			41
"	"	"	"	"	61	71	80			161
"	"	"	"	"	62	43	129	1	3	241
"	"	"	"	"	63	73	150			299
"	"	"	"	"	64	80	111			132
"	"	"	"	"	65	54	128			149
"	"	"	"	"	66	65	32			
"	"	"	"	"	67	24	8			
"	"	"	"	"	68	72	110	2	5	
"	"	"	"	"	69	82	154		6	
"	"	"	"	"	70	159	231			
"	"	"	"	"	71	48	92	2		
"	"	"	"	"	71	61	105	1		

YORK, W.R.,
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de rotation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	N. CLARKE WALLACE. Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Votes on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
YORK, West Riding, (Division Ouest.) (Continued—Suite.)	York, Township (Canton).	No.	72	46	76	.....	2	93	.....	41,857	
	"	"	73	38	82	.....	1	110	.....	
	"	"	74	60	155	.....	.....	192	.....	
	"	"	75	60	105	.....	1	138	.....	
	"	"	76	36	70	.....	2	104	.....	
	Richmond Hill Village.	"	77	64	135	.....	.....	181	.....	
	Weston	"	78	47	105	.....	1	135	.....	
	"	"	79	61	116	.....	.....	150	.....	
	Woodbridge	"	80	47	139	.....	1	174	.....	
	North (Ward) Toronto (Ville).	"	81	23	58	.....	2	95	.....	
	"	"	82	22	47	.....	.....	63	.....	
	Etobicoke, Township (Canton).	"	83	78	166	.....	2	220	.....	
	"	"	84	63	138	.....	.....	187	.....	
	"	"	85	25	140	.....	5	187	.....	
	"	"	86	71	131	.....	3	189	.....	
	"	"	87	54	115	.....	.....	155	.....	
	"	"	88	85	119	.....	.....	143	.....	
Totals—Totaux.			4,306	5,126	9,432	63	87	12,987		41,857	
Majority for Majorité pour			N. Clarke Wallace, 820.								

YORK, W. R.,
(Continued—Suite)

PART II

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

—

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
		THOMAS CRISTIE.	WILLIAM JOHN SIMPSON.											
ARGENTEUIL.	Lachine Town (Ville), Wards (Quartiers)—	No.												
	West (Ouest)	1	59	79	138	2	1	...	...	...	184	...	...
	Centre (Centre)	2	26	60	114	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...
	East (Est)	3	26	4	55	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...
	St. Jérusalem, South Side of the River (Côté Sud de la Rivière) ..	4	102	20	122	1	...	...	...	...	163	...	...
	" North Side of the River (Côté Nord de la Rivière) ..	5	36	23	59	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...
	St. Andrews	6	55	75	130	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	...
	"	7	96	28	104	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...
	Village of Carillon	8	17	33	50	1	...	...	...	...	64	...	...
	Township of (Canton) Chatham	9	41	56	97	1	...	...	...	...	132	...	...
	"	10	25	60	112	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	...
	"	11	57	12	69	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...
	"	12	54	33	78	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...
	"	13	69	18	87	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...
	Village of Grenville	14	32	42	74	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...
	Township of (Canton) Grenville	15	51	51	102	1	...	...	...	...	155	...	...
	"	16	50	38	88	4	...	...	...	...	123	...	...
	"	17	38	33	71	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...
	"	18	22	10	32	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...
	"	19	38	20	58	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...

ARGENTEUIL.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	and Union	20	31	9	40	3	61
"	"	"	Wentworth	21	15	18	33	...	46
"	"	"	"	22	20	9	29	...	29
"	"	"	"	23	18	7	25	...	34
"	"	"	"	24	12	3	15	...	24
"	"	"	Gore	25	16	54	70	...	93
"	"	"	"	26	15	47	62	...	100
Mille Isles	"	"	"	27	26	34	60	1	76
Township of (Ganton) Morin	"	"	"	28	35	11	46	1	66
"	"	"	Howard	29	95	25	120	2	167
"	"	"	Arundel	29					
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>				1,239	910	2,149	16	13	3,000
									15,158

Majority for } Thomas Christie, 329.
Majorité pour }

ARGENTEUIL,
(Continued—*Suite*.)

		JOSEPH EDMOND MARTEL.	LOUIS OLIVIER FAILLON.		
St. Labeire	No. 1	66	49	1	143
"	" 2	64	92	...	192
"	" 3	37	29	5	86
St. Dominique	" 4	164	39	...	222
"	" 5	66	72	1	154
St. Simon	" 6	50	91	2	163
"	" 7	36	75	4	146
St. Hugues	" 8	52	96	1	192
"	" 9	28	48	...	87
"	" 10	45	64	2	126
Acton Vale	" 11	71	17	1	100
"	" 12	77	25	...	121
St. Christine	" 13	81	34	2	167
St. André d'Acton	" 14	80	41	...	193
St. Théodore d'Acton	" 15	75	66	4	182
"	" 16	37	60	2	130
Village d'Upton	" 17	84	45	1	167
St. Ephrem d'Upton	" 18	52	89	2	115
"	" 19	70	26	1	124
St. Hélène	" 20	52	44	2	145
"	" 21	75	74	1	184
St. Rosalie	" 22	42	108	1	164
"	" 23		39	...	94

BAGOT.

BAGOT.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

BEAUCE.

BEAUCE.

St. Joseph.	No.	JOSEPH GODBOUT.		CHARLES BOLDUC.							
		98	48	146	205						
"	1	67	38	105	170	2	2	1	1	1	1
"	2	80	33	113	150	3	1	1	1	1	1
"	3	44	22	66	133	4	2	1	1	1	1
Saints Anges	5	66	70	136	204	6	2	1	1	1	1
St. Marie	6	84	66	150	197	7	2	1	1	1	1
"	7	54	36	90	128	8	1	1	1	1	1
"	8	49	37	86	124	9	4	1	1	1	1
"	9	37	46	83	124	10	1	1	1	1	1
St. Elzéar	10	72	8	80	154	11	1	1	1	1	1
"	11	77	14	91	116	12	1	1	1	1	1
St. Séverin	12	80	8	88	149	13	1	1	1	1	1
St. Pierre de Broughton	13	96	19	115	171	14	1	1	1	1	1
Sacré-Cœur de Jésus	14	132	36	168	257	15	2	1	1	1	1
"	15	80	11	91	108	16	1	1	1	1	1
St. Frédéric	16	96	32	128	185	17	2	1	1	1	1
"	17	75	15	90	136	18	1	1	1	1	1
"	18	51	7	58	96	19	3	1	1	1	1
St. Victor de Tring	19	24	127	151	192	20	1	1	1	1	1
"	20	7	49	96	73	21	1	1	1	1	1
"	21	74	63	137	174	22	1	1	1	1	1
"	22	13	44	57	74	23	1	1	1	1	1
St. Ephrem de Tring	23	11	51	62	87	24	1	1	1	1	1
"	24	16	85	101	148	25	2	1	1	1	1
"	25	60	102	162	148	26	5	1	1	1	1
St. Méthode d'Adstock	26	13	65	78	205	27	1	1	1	1	1
St. Evariste de Forsythe	27	75	59	134	109	28	2	1	1	1	1
"	28	46	84	130	168	29	5	1	1	1	1
"	29	25	58	83	183	30	1	1	1	1	1
"	30	13	29	42	115	31	1	1	1	1	1
St. Vital de Lambton	31	114	38	152	66	32	1	1	1	1	1
"	32	113	27	140	206	33	1	1	1	1	1
St. Sébastien d'Aylmer	33	63	68	131	178	34	2	1	1	1	1
"	34	19	17	36	164	35	1	1	1	1	1
St. Samuel de Gayhurst	35	95	27	122	58	36	1	1	1	1	1
"	36	15	22	37	183	37	1	1	1	1	1
Agnes	37	23	31	54	49	38	1	1	1	1	1
Ditchfield and (c) Spaulding	38	105	15	120	94	39	1	1	1	1	1
St. Honoré de Shenley	39	91	36	127	269	40	5	1	1	1	1
"	40	66	28	91	196	41	1	1	1	1	1
St. Benoît Labre	41	80	26	106	146	42	1	1	1	1	1
St. Martin	42	58	25	83	227		1	1	1	1	1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

BEAUHARNOIS.		J. G. H. BERGERON.		GEORGE M. LOY.									
Beauharnois	No. 1	86	47	133	1	.....	160						
"	" 2	63	36	99	.....	2	111						
"	" 3	63	25	115	1	1	151						
St. Clément	" 4	105	63	168	1	2	199						
"	" 5	93	60	153	1	2	206						
St. Étienne	" 6	60	34	91	.....	.....	113						
"	" 7	42	45	87	.....	.....	98						
St. Louis de Gonzague	" 8	50	74	124	.....	.....	158						
"	" 9	82	80	171	.....	.....	194						
"	" 10	26	98	124	.....	.....	140						
St. Stanislas	" 11	39	87	126	3	1	150						
"	" 12	38	58	96	.....	.....	115						
Sto. Créle	" 13	37	51	88	1	1	161						
"	" 14	60	68	128	.....	.....	179						
Valleyfield	" 15	66	80	146	.....	.....	180						
"	" 16	39	51	93	2	1	114						
"	" 17	52	110	162	1	2	191						
"	" 18	39	77	116	.....	.....	145						
"	" 19	51	73	124	1	.....	160						
"	" 20	76	153	229	9	3	296						
"	" 21	76	83	159	1	1	182						
"	" 22	48	81	129	1	1	168						
"	" 23	61	91	155	1	.....	183						
"	" 24	119	70	180	.....	.....	211						
"	" 25	91	137	228	5	2	277						
St. Timothée	" 26	86	79	165	2	1	201						
"	" 27	70	93	163	2	.....	191						
Totals—Totale		1,739	*2,018	**3,457	36	23	4,634						16,662

Majorité for) G. M. Loy, 279.⁺
Majorité pour)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	JOSEPH EMILE GELLEY.	OXÉSIPORE FARNEST TALBOT.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		No.											
BELLECHASSE.	Beaumont.	1	17	117	134	1	1	1	1	176			
	St. Michel.	2	58	99	157	4	1	1	1	182			
	"	3	17	106	125	1	1	1	1	176			
	St. Valier.	4	16	102	118	1	1	1	1	139			
	"	5	10	116	126	1	1	1	1	143			
	St. Charles.	6	38	120	158	1	1	1	1	195			
	"	7	20	67	87	1	1	1	1	106			
	"	8	13	70	83	1	1	1	1	104			
	St. Gervais.	9	28	21	108	1	1	1	1	133			
	"	10	28	21	124	1	1	1	1	159			
	"	11	72	21	93	1	1	1	1	119			
	St. Raphaël.	12	47	99	146	3	3	3	3	181			
	"	13	27	76	103	3	3	3	3	145			
	"	14	9	83	89	1	1	1	1	111			
	St. Lazare.	15	56	46	102	2	2	2	2	134			
	"	16	46	46	132	1	1	1	1	165			
	St. Nérée.	17	79	50	129	1	1	1	1	177			
	"	18	25	6	31	1	1	1	1	35			
	St. Cajetan d'Armagh.	19	37	82	115	1	1	1	1	138			
	"	20	51	51	134	1	1	1	1	175			
	St. Damien.	21	104	43	147	3	3	3	3	195			

BO NAVENTURE.		JEAN BTE BELANGER.		CHARLES MARCIL.					
Matapedia, Township of (Canton).	No.	1	64	64	128	...	...	161	
" "	"	2	45	64	109	...	...	131	
Restigouche	"	3	14	38	58	...	...	87	
Mam	"	4	34	75	109	1	1	151	
Neuve and (et) Sheodbred	"	5	38	27	65	2	2	87	
" "	"	6	33	46	79	...	...	127	
" "	"	7	43	87	130	1	1	192	
" "	"	8	70	36	106	2	2	131	
Carleton Township of (Canton).	"	9	30	70	101	2	1	84	
" "	"	10	61	40	101	...	...	121	
Maria	"	11	66	72	138	1	...	161	
" "	"	12	41	49	90	...	...	107	
" "	"	13	29	46	75	...	3	102	
New Richmond	"	14	15	53	68	...	...	111	
" "	"	15	75	68	143	1	...	200	
" "	"	16	70	33	103	2	...	179	
St. Charles de Caplan	"	17	75	74	149	...	...	192	
" "	"	18	43	66	109	4	...	133	
Hamilton	"	19	55	66	121	...	...	138	
" "	"	20	81	65	149	...	1	165	
" "	"	21	34	33	77	...	...	112	
New Carlisle	"	22	42	25	67	...	...	111	
" "	"	23	46	22	68	1	3	123	
Paspheiac	"	24	26	23	49	...	2	78	
" "	"	25	46	77	123	...	1	167	
Hope	"	26	63	45	108	5	...	151	
" "	"	27	51	57	108	2	...	155	
Port Daniel, Township of (Canton) West	"	28	49	53	102	1	...	119	
" (West)	"	29	44	22	66	...	1	97	
" East (Est)	"	30	32	35	127	3	1	160	
Totals—Totale.			1,418	**1,562	†2,980	429	20	4,039	29,835

Majority for } Charles Marcil, 144
 Majorité pour }

Alvercorn.....	20	58	51	109	3	151
Glen Sutton.....	"	51	45	96	5	123
<i>East Bolton:</i>						
St. Etienne.....	"	33	61	97	1	134
Bolton Centre.....	"	23	60	102	1	151
Millington.....	"	52	56	108	2	148
Village of Eastman	"	36	75	111	2	136
<i>West Bolton:</i>						
Brill School House.....	"	20	95	115	...	136
Fuller.....	"	47	38	85	...	112
Totals—Totals.....		1,249	1,805	3,054	31	3,932
					30	14,709

Majority for } Hon. Sydney Art. Fisher, 556.
Majorité pour }

BROME,
(Continued—*Suite.*)

Majority for } Hon. Sydney Art. Fisher, 556.
Majorité pour }

CHAMBLY AND VERCHÈRES.	VICTOR GEOFFROY.	DAMASE PARIZEAU.			
Longueuil, Town of (<i>Ville</i>)	97	49	146	1	189
" "	72	41	113	5	140
" "	63	71	134	7	155
" "	38	30	68	1	86
" "	5	49	127	2	155
" Parish of (<i>Paroisse</i>)	36	64	100	3	151
" "	7	39	70	2	200
" "	31	40	99	2	129
" "	59	40	99	1	129
St. Lambert	72	59	131	6	212
" "	77	37	114	1	173
Boucherville Village	11	86	144	2	191
" Parish of (<i>Paroisse</i>)	12	63	89	3	132
" "	13	28	105	3	157
St. Hubert	14	35	105	3	129
" "	15	46	77	1	90
St. Bruno	16	47	110	1	170
" "	17	16	42	1	80
St. Basile	18	68	108	1	161
Chambly Basin (<i>Basin</i>)	19	79	167	7	214
Chambly Canton	20	52	75	13	100
" "	21	59	112	4	144
St. Joseph de Chambly	22	63	81	4	100
" "	23	36	86	4	167
St. Julie	24	69	112	2	160
" "	25	62	101	2	185

CHAMBLY AND VERCHÈRES.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districte électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	VICTOR GEOFFRION.	DAMASE PARIZEAU.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
CHAMBLY AND VERCHÈRES, (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Verchères.	No. 26	96	52	157	1	3	154	6,094	23,961		
	"	" 27	67	10	111	..	1	98	140			
	"	" 28	95	14	115	..	1	86	186			
	Contrecoeur	" 29	75	53	145	1	1	186	194			
	"	" 30	65	77	147	1	1	141	141			
	St. Antoine	" 31	50	11	164	..	..	141	141		
	"	" 32	24	63	87	..	1	141	141			
	Varennes, Parish of (<i>Paroisse</i>)	" 33	108	25	133	5	..	195	195			
	"	" 34	45	50	95	..	..	155	155		
	Varennes Village.	" 35	49	67	116	..	3	151	151			
	St. Théodose	" 36	62	16	88	..	..	127	209		
	St. Marc.	" 37	57	32	147	..	1	224	224			
	Belœil	" 38	38	89	171	3	1	155	155			
	"	" 39	73	49	122	..	1	155	155			
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		2,373	1,941	4,314	52	71	6,094	23,961				
Majority for } Victor Geoffrion, 432. Majorité pour }												

CHAMBLY AND
VERCHÈRES.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

CHAMPLAIN.		F. A. MAR-		J. A. ROUS-		a		a		Should be		147.	
		COTTE.		SEAT.						In each line			
St. Flore.....	No. 1	51	90	141	172	1	172	1	172	1	172	1	172
".....	" 2	46	75	121	163	1	163	1	163	1	163	1	163
".....	" 3	29	100	129	186	1	186	1	186	1	186	1	186
".....	" 4	15	58	135	119	1	119	1	119	1	119	1	119
St. Anne de la Pêraide.....	" 5	50	85	135	159	2	159	2	159	2	159	2	159
".....	" 6	37	76	113	127	1	127	1	127	1	127	1	127
".....	" 7	53	62	115	142	1	142	1	142	1	142	1	142
".....	" 8	13	26	39	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50
".....	" 9	16	42	58	66	1	66	1	66	1	66	1	66
Grand'Mère.....	" 10	58	103	161	300	1	300	1	300	1	300	1	300
".....	" 11	56	76	132	257	8	257	8	257	8	257	8	257
Cap de la Magdeleine.....	" 12	116	13	129	155	1	155	1	155	1	155	1	155
".....	" 13	115	51	169	217	3	217	3	217	3	217	3	217
St. Narcisse.....	" 14	98	82	180	233	1	233	1	233	1	233	1	233
".....	" 15	87	60	153	197	1	197	1	197	1	197	1	197
Mont Carmel.....	" 16	77	87	164	229	1	229	1	229	1	229	1	229
".....	" 17	41	70	111	168	1	168	1	168	1	168	1	168
Champlain.....	" 18	65	63	128	153	1	153	1	153	1	153	1	153
".....	" 19	73	57	130	153	1	153	1	153	1	153	1	153
St. Genevieve.....	" 20	95	46	141	178	1	178	1	178	1	178	1	178
".....	" 21	93	52	145	179	4	179	4	179	4	179	4	179
St. Adelphe.....	" 22	33	92	125	215	1	215	1	215	1	215	1	215
Batiscau.....	" 23	79	133	212	253	1	253	1	253	1	253	1	253
St. Prosper.....	" 24	63	39	102	151	2	151	2	151	2	151	2	151
".....	" 25	63	41	104	132	2	132	2	132	2	132	2	132
St. Jacques des Piles.....	" 26	39	55	94	126	1	126	1	126	1	126	1	126
St. Jean des Piles.....	" 27	30	66	96	130	3	130	3	130	3	130	3	130
Fermont.....	" 28	2	2	2	44	1	44	1	44	1	44	1	44
St. Luc.....	" 29	92	43	135	170	1	170	1	170	1	170	1	170
St. Thecle.....	" 30	90	46	136	180	1	180	1	180	1	180	1	180
".....	" 31	95	35	130	159	1	159	1	159	1	159	1	159
St. Stanislas.....	" 32	21	97	118	165	1	165	1	165	1	165	1	165
".....	" 33	26	127	153	189	1	189	1	189	1	189	1	189
".....	" 34	23	99	122	163	2	163	2	163	2	163	2	163
St. Maurice.....	" 35	48	41	89	134	1	134	1	134	1	134	1	134
".....	" 36	75	55	130	170	4	170	4	170	4	170	4	170
".....	" 37	19	34	53	71	1	71	1	71	1	71	1	71
".....	" 38	49	38	87	116	1	116	1	116	1	116	1	116
".....	" 39	27	56	83	118	1	118	1	118	1	118	1	118
St. Ytze.....	" 40	78	70	148	189	1	189	1	189	1	189	1	189
".....	" 41	71	41	112	130	1	130	1	130	1	130	1	130
".....	" 42	66	74	140	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200

[illegible]

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	No.	No.										
CHATEAUGUAY.	1	1	St. Antoine Abbé	72	21	94	4	157	
	2	2	Ornstown Village	74	53	127	214	
	3	3	St. Malachie d'Ornstown	48	36	84	120	
	4	4	"	56	44	100	163	
	5	5	"	38	34	72	1	124	
	6	6	"	11	21	32	1	97	
	7	7	"	41	76	117	175	
	8	8	Tres Saint-Sacrement	40	56	96	139	
	9	9	"	48	40	88	154	
	10	10	"	81	79	160	1	193	
	11	11	St. Martin	66	58	124	153	
	12	12	"	26	14	40	55	
	13	13	"	72	46	118	145	
	14	14	St. Philomène	38	30	68	107	
	15	15	"	58	74	132	176	
	16	16	St. Joachim de Chateauguay	81	26	106	1	151	
	17	17	"	41	16	57	76	
	18	18	St. Urbain Premier	106	47	153	194	
	19	19	"	65	9	74	1	163	
	20	20	St. Clothilde	58	8	66	134	
	21	21	"	46	40	86	131	
	22	22	St. Jean Chrysostome	65	40	105	2	122	

CHATEAUGUAY.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	23	89	39	128	193
Totals—Totale.	1,301	872	11	2,173	3,338
					15,800

Majority for } J. P. Brown, 429.
Majorité pour }

CHICOUTIMI
AND (ET)
SAGUENAY.

CHICOUTIMI AND (ET) SAGUENAY.

	JOSEPH GIRARD.	PAUL SAVARD.			
Chicoutimi Town (Ville) Wards (Quartiers)					
East (Est) No. 1	82	81	163	1	223
" Centre " 2	73	109	182	2	261
" West (Ouest) " 3	46	44	90	1	107
Township of (Canton) N. East					
(N.-Est) " 4	66	101	167	1	207
Centre " 5	29	58	78	1	104
West (Ouest) " 6	30	90	120	1	189
Tremblay, Township of (Canton)	66	38	104	1	118
Simard " " 8	86	74	160	1	179
Jonquière " " 9	37	88	125	1	167
North (Nord) " 10	41	79	120	3	144
South (Sud) " 11	44	28	72	2	94
St. Anne Village " " 12	15	105	120	1	163
St. Fulgence, Parish of (Paroisse) " 13	31	77	108	1	142
Bourget, Township of (Canton) " 14	54	40	94	1	126
Laterrière " " N.W. part					
(partie N.-O.) " 15	27	30	57	1	74
Bagotville Village " " 16	65	11	76	2	115
Bagot, Township of (Canton) North-west					
(N.-Ouest) " 17	130	28	158	1	232
Grand Baie " " 18	105	53	158	1	202
St. Jean, Township of (Canton) " 19	131	23	154	1	210
Kénogami " " 20	36	47	83	1	110
Township of (Canton) part					
Saguenay Shore (bord) " 21	3	19	22	1	26
Tadoussac, Township of (Canton) " 22	30	8	38	1	49
Village " 23	68	12	42	1	80
Albert, Township of (Canton) Sacré-Cœur " 24	22	27	95	1	132
Saguenay, Township of (Canton) " 25	22	16	38	1	46
St. Eugène " " 26	21	1	22	1	44
Bergeronnes, Township of (Canton) " 27	36	61	97	1	137

CHATEAU-
GUAY.
(Continued—
Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

St. Jérôme, Parish of (<i>Paroisse</i>) North-East (<i>Nord-Est</i>)	45	49	66	115	4	149	
" " " " South-West (<i>Sud-Ouest</i>)	46	60	81	141	3	198	
" " " " Village, Metabetchouan, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	47	26	40	66	...	77	
St. Louis, Metabetchouan, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	48	56	41	97	1	132	
Charlevoix, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	49	30	33	63	1	83	
St. Thomas d'Aquin	50	54	24	78	...	103	
St. François de Sales	51	32	36	68	...	111	
Roberval, North-East (<i>Nord-Est</i>)	52	44	55	99	1	171	
" " " " South-West (<i>Sud-Ouest</i>)	53	52	66	118	4	141	
" " " " Village	54	100	84	184	1	255	
St. Prime, North-West (<i>Nord-Ouest</i>)	55	40	71	117	...	130	<i>a</i> Should be 111. <i>b</i> Should be 169. <i>c</i> Should be 102. <i>d</i> Should be 88. <i>e</i> Should be 5,982. <i>f</i> Should be 278.
" " " " North-West (<i>Nord-Ouest</i>)	56	33	12	45	...	127	
St. Félix	57	70	3	73	2	187	
Demetres, Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	58	106	39	145	2	100	
Rivière Dorée	59	12	16	28	...	40	
St. Méthode	60	27	27	54	4	88	
Normandin	61	76	93	179	...	149	
Allard	62	33	23	56	1	99	
Mistassini	63	45	53	98	...	126	
Pointe aux Esquimaux	64	98	4	98	...	134	
" " " "	65	62	...	62	...	79	
Totals		3,130	<i>d</i> 2,848	<i>e</i> 5,978	38	7,946	38,281

Majority for } Joseph Girard, 282.
Majorité pour }

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Ditton.....	22	37	29	66	2	30	30	6,782	22,779
Chartierville, Emberton.....	23	80	63	143	1	2	1	108	167
Notre Dame des Bois.....	24	44	91	135	1	1	1	173	141
Scottstown.....	25	41	70	114	1	1	1	137	106
Bd Allan, Hampden.....	26	39	24	63	1	1	1	77	175
Marsboro, Marston.....	27	29	34	56	1	1	2	172	39
Milan, Marston.....	28	34	22	56	1	1	1	131	208
Popolis South (Sud), Marston.....	29	56	43	99	1	1	1	124	232
St. Romain, Winslow.....	30	41	71	112	1	1	1	184	175
Cornier's School House.....	31	16	11	27	1	1	1	160	183
Stornoway, Winslow.....	32	63	24	89	1	1	1	111	173
Spring Hill, Whitton.....	33	45	51	96	1	1	1	107	176
Ste. Cecile, Whitton.....	34	29	52	81	2	3	2	109	126
Megantic North-East (North-East).....	35	59	76	135	3	3	1	127	109
" South-West (Sud-Ouest).....	36	52	67	119	2	2	1	127	109
Island Brook, Newport.....	37	53	71	124	1	1	1	127	109
Randboro.....	38	38	71	109	1	1	1	127	109
East (Est) Hersford.....	39	55	83	138	4	4	1	127	109
Perryboro, ".....	40	49	17	66	1	1	1	127	109
Moss School House, Bury.....	41	66	54	120	1	1	1	127	109
Brown's ".....	42	26	51	77	1	1	1	127	109
Robinson, Bury.....	43	82	67	149	1	1	1	127	109
Gould, Langwick.....	44	42	28	70	1	1	1	127	109
Melver's School House.....	45	40	35	75	1	1	1	127	109
Workman's ".....	46	34	56	90	1	1	1	127	109
Totals—Totale.....	2,190	2,438	4,628	30	30	30	30	6,782	22,779

Majority for } R. H. Pope, 248.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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			F. N. GUAY.	J. B. MORIN.	J. S. OUELLET.	F. F. ROULEAU.								
DORCHESTER.	St. Anselme.....	1	70	71	71	144	1	110	144	1	1	1	187	
	".....	2	46	38	38	90	1	110	90	1	1	1	116	
	".....	3	81	39	40	81	4	110	81	4	1	1	106	
	St. Clair.....	4	57	34	34	105	1	110	105	1	1	1	164	
	".....	5	62	66	66	131	1	110	131	1	1	1	153	
	".....	6	4	32	14	50	1	110	50	1	1	1	75	
	St. Malachie.....	7	57	50	50	120	1	110	120	1	1	1	183	
	".....	8	29	23	23	55	1	110	55	1	1	1	70	
	".....	9	17	11	11	30	1	110	30	1	1	1	49	
	St. Léon de Standon.....	10	61	45	45	110	1	110	110	1	2	1	177	
	".....	11	56	9	9	60	1	110	60	1	1	1	87	
	St. Germaine du lac Etchemin.....	12	6	102	102	168	1	110	168	1	1	1	142	
	".....	13	1	35	55	91	1	110	91	1	1	1	115	
	St. Justine.....	14	106	42	42	151	1	110	151	1	3	1	182	
	St. Rose.....	15	3	46	12	61	1	110	61	1	1	1	84	
	St. Prosper.....	16	3	39	37	129	1	110	129	1	1	1	203	
	St. Zacharie.....	17	6	33	75	114	1	110	114	1	1	1	156	
	St. Isidore.....	18	1	41	35	77	1	110	77	2	1	1	106	
	".....	19	5	60	42	108	1	110	108	1	1	1	152	
".....	20	57	41	41	100	1	110	100	1	1	1	117		

DORCHESTER.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

St. Bernard.....	21	..	65	51	116	.....	.....	.....	155
".....	22	3	42	55	100	.....	.....	.....	150
St. Honédine.....	23	2	79	44	126	.....	1	.....	157
".....	24	..	42	9	51	.....	.....	.....	75
St. Marguerite.....	25	1	90	40	131	.....	.....	.....	186
".....	26	1	57	11	69	.....	2	.....	96
St. Edouard de Frampton.....	27	2	27	40	69	.....	.....	1	95
".....	28	9	72	45	127	.....	1	.....	159
".....	29	6	63	5	75	.....	.....	1	90
".....	30	..	32	46	78	.....	.....	1	104
St. Odilon de Crambourne.....	31	1	59	66	126	.....	.....	.....	166
".....	32	3	53	28	84	.....	.....	.....	114
St. Benjamin.....	33	6	17	49	63	.....	2	.....	100
Totals—Totaux.....		90	1,691	1,322	3,130	10	16	4,271	19,017

Majority for } J. B. Morin over (817) Ouellet, 369.
Majorité pour }

DORCHESTER.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division. Noms de Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.						43,923	
DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.	Louis Lavergne, acclamation						

GASPÉ.

[illegible]

GASPE.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

[illegible]

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.	
	Stc. Cuthbert.	No.											
HOCHELAGA. (Continued—Suite.)	Stc. Cuthbert.	No.	42	29	26	40	29	26	40	29	26	40	29
	"	"	43	39	26	39	26	39	26	39	26	39	26
	"	"	44	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	45	40	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	46	40	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	47	40	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	48	40	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	49	40	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	50	47	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	51	63	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
HOCHELAGA. (Continued—Suite.)	"	"	52	66	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	53	55	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	54	54	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	St. Gabriel	"	55	29	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	56	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	57	20	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	58	29	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	59	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	60	37	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	61	41	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
HOCHELAGA. (Continued—Suite.)	"	"	62	35	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	63	24	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	"	"	64	31	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33

[illegible]

f	Should be	3,462
g	<i>Devrait être</i>	
h	Should be	4,127
i	<i>Devrait être</i>	
j	Should be	7,589
k	<i>Devrait être</i>	
l	Should be	12,321
m	<i>Devrait être</i>	
n	Should be	665
o	<i>Devrait être</i>	

HOCHELAGA,
(Continued—*Suite.*)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>										Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		W.M. SCOTT MACLAREN.	ROBT. NELSON WALSH. nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.
HUNTINGDON.	Township of (<i>Canton</i>)	Dundee.....	No. 1	50	84	134	1	1	1	1	175	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.
	"	Elgin.....	" 2	42	48	90	1	1	1	1	131	
	"	".....	" 3	39	42	81	1	1	1	1	111	
	"	Franklin.....	" 4	57	38	116	1	1	1	1	155	
	"	".....	" 5	54	92	146	1	1	1	1	125	
	"	Godmanchester.....	" 6	37	66	103	1	1	1	1	148	
	"	".....	" 7	46	91	137	1	1	1	1	124	
	"	".....	" 8	29	57	86	1	1	1	1	138	
	"	Havelock.....	" 9	41	25	66	1	1	1	1	101	
	"	".....	" 10	67	32	99	1	1	1	1	144	
	"	Hemmingford.....	" 11	35	30	65	1	1	1	1	109	
	"	".....	" 12	70	33	103	1	1	1	1	177	
	"	".....	" 13	51	61	112	1	1	1	1	202	
	"	Hinchbrook.....	" 14	54	27	81	1	1	1	1	126	
	"	".....	" 15	47	58	105	1	1	1	1	138	
	"	".....	" 16	44	53	97	1	1	1	1	125	
	"	".....	" 17	57	49	106	1	1	1	1	144	
	"	St. Anicet.....	" 18	57	49	106	3	3	1	1	142	
	"	".....	" 19	19	18	37	1	1	1	1	56	
	"	".....	" 20	17	61	78	1	1	1	1	137	
	"	".....	" 21	60	38	98	1	1	1	1	144	
	"	St. Barbe.....	" 22	71	31	102	1	1	1	1	138	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

HUNTINGDON.
(Continued—*Suite*.)

Village Hemmingford...	37	19	56	2	3	80
" Huntingdon.....	37	47	84	2	3	130
" ".....	29	53	82	..	..	130
Totals— <i>Toutau</i>	1,147	1,123	2,270	40	12	3,330
						14,385

Majority for } Wm. Scott MacLaren, 24.
Majorité pour }

JACQUES-CARTIER.

	FREDERICK D. MOSE.	JÉRÉMIE L. DÉCARIE.				
Lachine Town (<i>Ville</i>).....	23	25	53	1	..	92
" ".....	72	66	138	2	4	180
" ".....	3	47	104	2	..	137
" ".....	4	79	78	..	..	203
" ".....	5	64	45	1	2	139
" ".....	6	89	77	..	..	210
" ".....	7	59	38	..	..	109
" ".....	8	94	54	..	6	194
Lachine, Parish of (<i>Paroisse</i>).....	47	63	110	..	2	134
Summerlea.....	14	18	32	1	1	54
Dorval.....	43	70	113	1	1	154
La Présentation.....	12	32	50	4	1	110
Pointe Claire, Parish of (<i>Paroisse</i>).....	13	78	96	..	5	149
" ".....	14	29	67	3	5	119
" Village.....	15	55	127	..	..	156
Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Île, Parish of (<i>Paroisse</i>).....	16	38	64	..	..	103
Ste. Anne de Bellevue Town (<i>Ville</i>).....	17	76	168	..	..	241
" ".....	18	56	103	3	1	142
Sonneville.....	19	59	76	..	..	83
Ste. Geneviève Village.....	20	72	425	1	..	174
" Parish of (<i>Paroisse</i>).....	21	29	106	3	..	152
" ".....	22	39	140	1	1	189
Île Bizard.....	23	62	139	..	4	163
St. Laurent Town (<i>Ville</i>).....	24	89	136	..	1	199
" ".....	25	88	41	3	..	177
" Parish of (<i>Paroisse</i>).....	26	33	73	..	..	96
" ".....	27	78	116	..	3	136

JACQUES-CARTIER.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

JACQUES-CARTIER.
(Continued—*Suite*.)

Ontrenont.....	47	60	26	86	.....	.....	.....	127
".....	"	40	25	65	.....	.....	.....	112
".....	"	27	39	66	.....	.....	.....	102
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>,.....	.....	2,682	2,390	5,072	57	57	7,307	19,482

Majority for
Majorité pour) Frederick D. Monk, 292.

JOLIETTE.

Joliette, Town (<i>Ville</i>).....	No. 1	CHARLES BAZINET.	JOSEPH ADOLPHE RENAULT.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	2	55	116	155	3	4	193	.....
".....	3	74	117	172	.....	9	254	.....
".....	4	46	96	168	1	5	206	.....
St. Charles Borromée.....	5	52	30	142	3	3	182	.....
".....	6	48	23	82	2	1	151	.....
St. Paul.....	7	112	18	71	1	.....	96	.....
".....	8	123	17	130	.....	.....	160	.....
St. Thomas.....	9	65	93	158	2	.....	178	.....
".....	10	72	43	115	3	.....	188	.....
St. Elizabeth.....	11	81	43	124	3	2	178	.....
".....	12	63	52	115	1	.....	150	.....
".....	13	76	37	113	1	6	154	.....
".....	14	64	30	94	.....	.....	131	.....
St. Felix de Valois.....	15	15	30	45	2	.....	128	.....
".....	16	30	94	124	.....	5	70	.....
".....	17	38	45	83	12	2	169	.....
".....	18	31	52	83	1	.....	115	.....
St. Cléophas.....	19	22	33	55	.....	1	76	.....
St. Jean de Matha.....	20	88	70	158	1	.....	212	.....
".....	21	98	48	146	.....	3	189	.....
St. Mélanie d'Allebout.....	22	42	59	101	.....	3	143	.....
".....	23	57	27	84	.....	2	113	.....
St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	24	103	62	165	.....	.....	198	.....
".....	25	43	90	133	.....	1	195	.....
St. Béatrix.....	26	62	35	157	1	.....	297	.....
St. Alphonse.....	27	60	94	154	.....	1	188	.....

JOLIETTE.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	HENRI BOU- RASSA.	S. R. POULIN.							
LABELLE.	No.								
	1	Papineauville Village.....	72	96	.....	.....	.....	125	
	2	Ste. Angélique	56	102	.....	.....	.....	154	
	3	"	67	102	.....	.....	.....	146	
	4	Montebello.....	65	114	.....	.....	.....	184	
	5	Notre Dame de Bonsecours.....	40	106	.....	.....	.....	200	
	6	Thurso.....	31	74	.....	.....	.....	119	
	7	Lochaber and Gore.....	38	72	.....	.....	.....	125	
	8	"	34	54	.....	.....	.....	97	
	9	West (Ouest).....	24	63	.....	.....	.....	67	
	10	North (Nord).....	55	103	.....	.....	.....	171	
	11	St. André Avelin.....	32	80	.....	.....	.....	96	
	12	"	51	80	.....	.....	.....	147	
	13	"	34	56	.....	.....	.....	114	
	14	"	19	32	.....	.....	.....	154	
	15	Ripon.....	47	98	.....	.....	.....	153	
	16	"	60	81	.....	.....	.....	106	
	17	"	37	65	.....	.....	.....	117	
	18	Hartwell and (et) Preston	60	96	.....	.....	.....	172	
	19	"	33	54	.....	.....	.....	100	
	20	"	27	32	.....	.....	.....	49	
	21	Suffolk and (et) Addington.....	64	83	.....	.....	.....	176	
	22	"	45	61	.....	.....	.....	108	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Ponsonby.....	23	12	8	50	1	73
Amherst.....	"	40	19	50	1	84
Clyde.....	"	25	26	55	1	95
Joly.....	"	26	81	122	1	174
Marchand.....	"	27	88	180	3	281
Loranger.....	"	28	44	67	1	111
Mulgrave and (et) Derry.....	"	33	9	42	1	86
Portland East (Est).....	"	30	9	73	1	120
" West (Ouest).....	"	31	46	61	1	114
Villeuve.....	"	32	3	21	1	27
Wells and (et) McGill.....	"	33	10	29	1	44
Dudley.....	"	34	0	6	1	12
Kiamika.....	"	35	25	48	3	76
Ange Gardien.....	"	36	34	102	7	152
".....	"	37	17	58	2	92
St. Malachie.....	"	38	7	45	1	72
Buckingham South East (Sud Est).....	"	39	13	52	1	75
Township (Canton).....	"	40	39	59	4	109
".....	"	41	22	93	1	218
Town (Ville) North (Nord).....	"	42	43	85	1	140
".....	"	43	35	99	1	173
".....	"	44	52	100	1	177
".....	"	45	17	53	3	102
".....	"	46	96	131	1	234
Masson.....	"	47	38	113	1	166
Campbell.....	"	48	28	46	1	99
Totals—Totaux.....	1,973	1,494	3,467	65	24	5,986
						24,779

Majority for } Henri Bourassa, 479.
Majorité pour }

LABELLE.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	MAXIMILIEEN CORVAL.	DOMINIQUE MOUET. nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>	
LAPRAIRIE AND (ET) NAPIERVILLE.	Laprairie Village.....	No. 1	59	72	127	127	2	4	171	171				
	" " " " " "	" 2	38	42	129	129	1	1	157	157				
	" " " " " "	" 3	39	31	120	120	1	1	106	106				
	" " " " " "	" 4	13	68	124	124	1	1	152	152				
	St Philippe " " " " " "	" 5	77	96	133	133	4	1	204	154				
	" " " " " "	" 6	77	103	160	160	4	1	204	204				
	St. Jacques le Mineur, Parish (Paroisse).....	" 7	40	52	132	132	1	1	153	153				
	" " " " " "	" 8	28	52	121	121	1	1	150	150				
	St. Constant, " " " " " "	" 9	62	60	103	103	1	1	127	127				
	" " " " " "	" 10	43	86	126	126	1	1	155	155				
	" " " " " "	" 11	38	86	71	71	1	1	106	106				
	St. Isidore, " " " " " "	" 12	26	48	115	115	14	1	144	144				
	" " " " " "	" 13	66	49	128	128	3	4	158	158				
	St. Romé Village.....	" 14	58	43	176	176	1	1	210	210				
	" " " " " "	" 15	74	102	86	86	1	2	131	131				
	" " " " " "	" 16	31	55	63	63	1	1	77	77				
	" " " " " "	" 17	28	35	91	91	1	1	120	120				
	St. Michel Archange, Parish of (Paroisse).....	" 18	29	62	53	118	118	5	2	151	151			
	" " " " " "	" 19	65	46	46	142	142	10	10	171	171			
	St. Edouard, Parish of (Paroisse).....	" 20	96	85	93	131	131	1	6	154	154			
	" " " " " "	" 21	46	85	93	93	1	1	511	511				
	" " " " " "	" 22	20	73	93	93	1	1	511	511				

LAPRAIRIE AND (ET)
NAPIERVILLE.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

LAPRAIRIE AND
(ET) NAPIERVILLE,
(Continued—Suite).

Sherrington	"	"	23	78	57	135	1	.....	180
"	"	"	"	46	22	68	1	.....	89
"	"	"	"	24	33	59	1	.....	92
Napierville.	"	"	"	26	69	120	1	6	169
"	"	"	"	27	51	76	1	1	186
"	"	"	"	28	63	131	1	1	201
Totals	Totale.			1,557	1,653	3,210	39	66	4,190
		Majority for Majorité pour	D. Monet.	96.					21,001

L'ASSOMPTION.

Laurentides Town (Ville).	No.	1	52	98	150	.....	.....	203
St. Lab, Parish of (Paroisse).	"	2	32	110	142	2	8	171
"	"	3	24	49	73	.....	.....	96
Masouche	"	4	17	80	97	2	.....	138
"	"	5	133	41	174	6	.....	227
"	"	6	58	18	76	1	4	123
St. Roch	"	7	50	64	114	3	.....	171
"	"	8	112	66	178	8	.....	245
"	"	9	46	34	80	1	.....	95
Lachenaie	"	10	44	42	86	.....	.....	95
St. Paul l'Ermite, Parish of (Paroisse).	"	11	79	60	139	.....	1	189
"	"	12	41	82	123	.....	.....	166
De Repentigny	"	13	13	85	98	.....	.....	131
St. Sulpice	"	14	29	79	108	4	.....	136
L. Epiphanie	"	15	43	95	138	1	.....	167
"	"	16	110	19	129	.....	.....	323
L'Assomption	"	17	76	73	140	.....	1	465
"	"	18	14	84	98	.....	.....	88
"	"	19	22	41	63	.....	.....	95
"	"	20	20	42	62	2	.....	79
Town (Ville).	"	21	15	38	53	2	4	164
"	"	22	25	72	97	4	1	190
Lavaltrie, Parish of (Paroisse)	"	23	67	66	133	.....	.....	105
"	"	24	16	48	64	1	1	3,502
Totals—Totale.			1,138	1,486	2,624	37	16	14,641
		Majority for Majorité pour	R. Charlemagne	Laurier.	348.			

L'ASSOMPTION.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de rotation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	J. E. EMILE LEONARD.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de Bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Liste des électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de rotation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	THOMAS FORTIN.	No								
LAVAL.	St. Rose Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>) Lower (<i>Bas</i>)... No	1			159					* In this parish there was no voting because the ballot papers, the poll book and the electoral lists left by me with A. J. Blouin, D. R. O., had been taken away and stolen during the night preceding the voting. It was impossible for me to furnish other ballot papers before one o'clock p.m., November 7th, 1900, and then the D. R. O. had returned home claiming to be sick. P. A. L., R. O. * Dans cette paroisse il n'y a pas eu de rotation parce que les bul-
	" " Village Upper (<i>Haut</i>)... "	2	71	56	138		1	186		
	" " Village Lower (<i>Bas</i>)... "	3	50	46	107		1	191		
	St. Martin Village... "	4	29	49	121	1	5	134		
	" " L'Abord à Plouffe... "	5	44	54	169			158		
	" " Lower River Shore (<i>Bas du Bord de l'Eau</i>)... "	6	54	72	131	7	1	167		
	" " Cap... "	7	43	76	93		1	116		
	St. Vincent de Paul Village... "	8	38	76	156	1		186		
	" " Vian's Bridge (<i>Pont Vian</i>)... "	9	80	74	170	4	1	218		
	" " St. Elzéar... "	10	58	71	126	1	3	145		
	St. François de Sales... "	11	72	62	145	4	4	172		
	*St. Dorothy... "	12		63	175	3	3	216		
	Villieray Incorporated Village (<i>Incorporé</i>)... "	13	127	59	186	1		204		
	St. Léonard de Port Maurice... "	14	114	38	152		1	255		
	" " Village... "	15	24	45	69	1	1	204		
	Abnastie... "	16	57	81	75		1	94		
	" " Village... "	17	47	20	67	1		147		
	Rivière des Prairies... "	18	56	68	124			126		
	Pointe aux Trembles... "	19	119		205			160		
		20						278		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

lains de votes, le ca-
hier de votation et la
liste électorale laissés
par moi à A. J. Bi-
loin, S.O.-R., ont été
cachés et volés durant
la nuit précédant la
votation et je n'ai pu
fournir d'autres bulle-
tins que vers une heure
du jour, le 7 novembre
1900, et alors le S.O.-
R. était retourné chez
lui se prétendant mar-
tiale. P.A.L., O.-R.

Sault aux Recollets	Lower (Bas)	21	69	12	81	22	1	118
"	Village	"	103	47	150	2	7	208
"	Parc Auherest	"	23	14	54	2	2	89
St. Joseph de Bordeaux	"	"	38	36	74	2	1	131
"	"	"	25	42	40	3	1	158
Longue Pointe	"	"	68	40	108	2	1	169
Village de Beauvillage de la Louque Pointe	"	27	127	79	206	3	10	260
Totals—Totale			1,821	1,502	3,323	48	49	4,693
								16,594

Majority for } Thomas Fortin, 319.
Majorité pour }

LAVAL,
(Continued—Suite.)

LÉVIS.

LÉVIS.

Lévis	Town (Ville)	Notre-Dame Ward (Quartier), No.	L. J. DEMERS.		J. A. DUMONTIER.			
			L. J. DEMERS.	J. A. DUMONTIER.	J. A. DUMONTIER.	J. A. DUMONTIER.		
Lévis	Town	(Quartier), No.	1	63	86	149	1	202
"	"	"	2	45	76	121	2	151
"	"	"	3	59	91	150	1	178
"	"	"	4	55	62	117	1	143
"	"	"	5	27	49	76	2	123
"	"	"	6	65	54	119	1	156
"	"	"	7	73	61	131	2	172
"	"	"	8	40	36	76	1	99
"	"	"	9	68	53	121	2	150
"	"	"	10	59	59	118	2	133
"	"	"	11	85	46	131	3	176
"	"	"	12	76	56	132	1	179
"	"	"	13	48	54	102	2	137
"	"	"	14	27	56	83	1	125
"	"	"	15	92	27	119	1	163
"	"	"	16	47	50	97	1	143
"	"	"	17	53	53	106	2	135
"	"	"	18	71	31	102	1	119
"	"	"	19	67	25	92	1	120
"	"	"	20	31	20	51	2	96
"	"	"	21	36	89	125	1	173
"	"	"	22	29	24	53	1	68
"	"	"	23	70	87	157	1	189
"	"	"	24	34	23	57	1	71
"	"	"	25	105	33	13	3	191

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

L'ISLET.	L'Islet	JOS. BO. CARON.	ARTHUR M. DÉCHÈNE.								
	No. 1	16	66	82	1	2	1	2	104		
"	"	74	62	136	2	1	1	2	189		
"	"	30	105	135	3	1	1	1	157		
St. Jean Port-Joli.....	"	86	27	113	4	1	1	2	155		
"	"	100	48	148	5	2	2	2	194		
"	"	48	17	65	6	1	1	2	97		
St. Roch des Aulnais	"	59	92	151	7	1	1	1	190		
"	"	35	43	78	8	1	1	1	107		
St. Eugène.....	"	58	39	97	9	2	2	1	167		
"	"	29	64	93	10	1	1	1	129		
St. Aubert	"	41	45	86	11	3	3	1	161		
"	"	54	24	78	12	5	5	1	125		
St. Louise	"	31	39	70	13	1	1	1	101		
"	"	47	30	77	14	1	1	2	110		
"	"	22	19	41	15	1	1	1	57		
St. Cyrille.....	"	65	72	137	16	1	1	1	177		
"	"	23	39	62	17	1	1	3	94		
"	"	27	20	47	18	1	1	2	56		
St. Pamphile.....	"	65	72	137	19	2	2	1	169		
"	"	32	39	71	20	1	1	1	83		
St. Danase	"	47	55	102	21	1	1	2	174		
St. Pépère.....	"	22	94	116	22	2	2	3	158		
Totals—Totaux.....		1,011	1,111	2,122	29	29	29	21	2,954		13,823

Majority for } Arthur Miville Déchene, 100.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de rotation</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	LAWRENCE STAFFORD.	F. BOISVERT. pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
LOTBINIÈRE.	St. Jean Deschailions...	No. 1	Edmond Fortier, 79	Lawrence Stafford, 11	F. Boisvert, 21	111	.....	.....	161		
	"	" 2	35	10	14	59	.....	.....	104		
	"	" 3	50	5	13	68	1	.....	102		
	St. Philomène...	" 4	69	10	14	93	.....	.....	126		
	"	" 5	49	13	8	70	.....	.....	119		
	"	" 6	42	3	15	60	1	1	114		
	Leclercville...	" 7	22	4	47	73	.....	.....	96		
	St. Enelle...	" 8	114	3	15	132	.....	.....	183		
	St. Urbain...	" 9	58	6	11	75	1	.....	106		
	"	" 10	71	10	33	114	.....	2	137		
	St. Edouard...	" 11	52	10	23	85	.....	.....	99		
	"	" 12	62	5	12	79	.....	.....	108		
	St. Croix...	" 13	79	7	50	136	.....	.....	193		
	"	" 14	35	11	78	124	2	3	149		
	"	" 15	52	11	61	113	.....	.....	152		
	"	" 16	61	1	41	103	.....	.....	123		
	St. Antoine...	" 17	9	31	77	117	2	.....	185		
	"	" 18	12	20	37	69	.....	.....	145		
	St. Apollinaire...	" 19	28	33	40	101	.....	3	177		
	"	" 20	44	29	36	109	.....	1	163		
	St. Agapit...	" 21	31	20	10	61	1	.....	99		
	"	" 22	31	46	3	80	3	.....	117		

LOTBINIÈRE.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

St. Agathe.....	23	30	79	18	127	1	185
St. Flavien.....	24	25	95	22	142	1	196
".....	25	43	22	18	83	.....	120
".....	26	23	34	2	59	.....	81
St. Giles.....	27	29	57	15	101	1	165
St. Narcisse.....	28	30	30	22	82	1	167
St. Patrice.....	29	27	75	16	118	5	178
St. Sylvestre.....	30	38	69	16	123	.....	191
".....	31	35	5	4	44	2	84
".....	32	11	11	13	65	2	85
Totals—Total.....	1,376	795	805	2,976	28	17	4,410
							20,688

Majority for { Ed. Fortier : (Over (sur) F. Boisvert, 571.
Majorité pour { " " L. Stafford, 581.

LOTBINIÈRE.
(Continued—Suite.)

		L. OULMET.	R. PRÉFON- TAINÉ.				
MAISONNEUVE.	St. Jean Baptiste Ward (Quartier) of the City of Montreal (de la Cité de Montréal)..... No. 1	35	44	79	1	1	142
"	"..... " 2	24	22	46	.....	.....	74
"	"..... " 3	30	42	72	.....	1	121
"	"..... " 4	47	63	110	1	2	130
"	"..... " 5	10	16	26	1	1	51
"	"..... " 6	28	50	78	.....	.....	119
"	"..... " 7	51	50	101	.....	6	160
"	"..... " 8	27	34	61	.....	1	100
"	"..... " 9	29	34	63	.....	5	119
"	"..... " 10	36	41	77	2	.....	146
"	"..... " 11	31	10	41	.....	3	80
"	"..... " 12	38	39	77	4	7	139
"	"..... " 13	31	53	84	.....	2	147
"	"..... " 14	31	26	57	1	.....	100
"	"..... " 15	37	36	73	1	.....	123
"	"..... " 16	36	39	75	.....	.....	118
"	"..... " 17	35	48	83	.....	.....	147
"	"..... " 18	38	52	90	.....	.....	151
"	"..... " 19	22	49	71	1	.....	123
"	"..... " 20	39	45	84	.....	.....	128
"	"..... " 21	36	57	93	.....	.....	144
"	"..... " 22	33	37	70	.....	.....	192

MAISONNEUVE.

MASKINONGÉ.									
		No.	Sir A. P. Caron.	A. L. Desautels.	J. H. Legris.				
Louiseville	.....	1	45	1	66	112	1	166	
"	.....	2	33	6	76	109	2	156	
Rivière du Loup	.....	3	15	6	63	84	4	129	
"	.....	4	48	4	86	134	3	206	
Maskinongé	.....	5	33	4	99	136	1	169	
"	.....	6	37	1	95	133	1	206	
"	.....	7	51	3	40	94	1	178	
St. Justin	.....	8	95	2	31	128	1	167	
"	.....	9	39	1	93	62	1	68	
"	.....	10	46	1	31	78	1	91	
St. Ursule	.....	11	60	1	72	133	1	174	
"	.....	12	30	1	41	74	1	125	
"	.....	13	17	2	73	90	1	137	
St. Léon	.....	14	74	2	78	151	2	203	
"	.....	15	46	1	67	113	2	145	
St. Paulin	.....	16	74	1	69	143	4	180	
"	.....	17	28	1	27	55	1	81	
Hunterstown	.....	18	15	1	46	61	20	112	
St. Didace	.....	19	41	1	88	129	1	191	
"	.....	20	26	1	50	77	1	125	
"	.....	21	8	1	16	24	1	57	
"	.....	22	14	2	30	44	1	85	
St. Alexis	.....	23	15	2	79	96	1	162	
"	.....	24	11	1	51	63	1	88	
Totals—Total	.....		901	25	1,400	2,325	26	3,463	17,829

Majority for J. H. Legris over (sur) Sir A. P. Caron, 449.
Majorité pour " " A. L. Desautels, 1,375.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
	Lois J. COTE et FRED- ERIC CHETTE.	GEORGES TUR- COT.														
MÉGANTIC.	Inverness.....	No. 1	43	82	71	2	1	107								
	".....	" 2	49	66	115		1	133								
	".....	" 3	40	32	72			98								
	".....	" 4	32	18	50		1	90								
	St. Pierre Baptiste.....	" 5	30	58	88			130								
	".....	" 6	11	41	52			83								
	Leeds.....	" 7	80	38	118			198								
	".....	" 8	69	73	142		1	200								
	".....	" 9	25	28	53			107								
	".....	" 10	41	57	98		1	147								
	" East (Est).....	" 11	42	43	85			113								
	Thetford, North (Nord).....	" 12	40	36	76		1	87								
	".....	" 13	41	71	112			139								
	".....	" 14	8	39	47		1	90								
	" South (Sud).....	" 15	11	41	52			83								
	".....	" 16	44	41	85		1	121								
	Ireland, North (Nord).....	" 17	68	46	114		1	160								
	".....	" 18	79	20	99			128								
	" South (Sud).....	" 19	60	31	91		6	125								
	".....	" 20	52	93	145			192								
	St. Désiré du Lac Noir.....	" 21	51	68	119		2	157								
	St. Anastasie.....	" 22	42	70	112			145								

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Nelson.....	23	43	18	61	1	.....	90		
Halifax South (Sud).....	24	46	16	62	2	.....	96		
".....	25	74	43	117	2	2	146		
".....	26	80	32	112	2	1	133		
" North (Nord).....	27	45	72	117	.....	.....	146		
".....	28	32	76	108	1	.....	141		
Barnierville.....	29	80	23	103	2	.....	131		
".....	30	23	91	114	1	.....	187		
Somerset South (Sud).....	31	28	38	66	1	.....	103		
".....	32	23	74	97	.....	.....	129		
Somerset North (Nord).....	33	37	130	167	.....	.....	197		
".....	34	21	52	73	1	1	37		
Laurdes.....	35	44	108	152	1	.....	185		
Plessisville.....	36	38	75	113	.....	.....	137		
".....	37	71	104	175	.....	1	242		
Kingsville.....	38	81	110	191	3	.....	264		
".....	39	71	104	175	4	.....	234		
Totals—Total.....	1,735	2,204	3,999	927	620	65,507	22,233		

a Should be } 28
Devoit être }
b Should be } 19
Devoit être }
c Should be } 5,513
Devoit être }

Majority for } Georges Turcotte, 409.
Majorité pour }

MÉGANTIC.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	JEAN BAPTISTE COMEAU.	DANIEL BISH- OP MEIGS. pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
MISSISSQUOI.	Cowansville Village.....	No. 1		67	147	1	4	186			
	Danham ".....	" 2		49	49	2	1	64			
	Township of (Canton).....	" 3		47	131	2	1	174			
	" ".....	" 4		59	115	3	1	177			
	" ".....	" 5		67	125	3	1	185			
	Farnham, Town of (Ville).....	" 6		75	165	3	1	177			
	" ".....	" 7		39	125	1	1	161			
	" ".....	" 8		79	143	1	1	179			
	" ".....	" 9		64	138	4	2	183			
	" ".....	" 10		51	115	4	1	149			
	Township of (Canton).....	" 11		61	148	4	1	194			
	" ".....	" 12		41	122	1	1	173			
	" ".....	" 13		73	149	1	1	183			
	Fredrichtsburg Village.....	" 14		26	56	1	1	88			
	Sweetsburg ".....	" 15		53	63	1	1	81			
	Philipsburg ".....	" 16		33	51	1	1	58			
	St. Armand, Parish of (Paroisse) East (Est).....	" 17		60	113	2	1	157			
	" ".....	" 18		45	90	1	1	140			
	" ".....	" 19		74	86	1	1	135			
	" ".....	" 20		64	105	3	1	137			
	St. Georges de Clarenceville.....	" 21		53	130	3	1	191			
	" ".....	" 22		45	90	2	1	116			

MISSISSQUOI.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.		Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	FRANÇOIS OCTAVE DUGAS.	LOUIS EUGÈNE DUGAS.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Nombre de bulletins rejetés.		Nombre de bulletins gâtés.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.		
MONTCALM.	St. Julien	No. 1	58	43	101	164	1	1	1	1	193	290			
	"	" 2	119	45	164	164	1	1	1	1	193	93			
	St. Esprit	" 3	85	16	101	101	1	1	4	1	133	133			
	St. Alexis	" 4	36	84	120	120	1	1	1	1	159	159			
	"	" 5	46	49	95	95	1	1	1	1	118	118			
	"	" 6	29	41	170	170	1	1	4	1	194	194			
	St. Jacques	" 7	55	118	173	173	1	1	1	1	187	187			
	"	" 8	61	46	107	107	1	1	4	1	147	147			
	"	" 9	44	30	74	74	1	1	1	1	92	92			
	St. Marie Salomé	" 10	68	66	134	134	1	1	1	1	162	162			
	"	" 11	22	22	36	36	1	1	1	1	40	40			
	St. Liguori	" 12	39	99	138	138	1	1	1	1	184	184			
	"	" 13	36	49	85	85	1	1	1	1	90	90			
	Rawdon	" 14	67	41	108	108	2	2	1	1	181	181			
	"	" 15	31	60	91	91	1	1	1	1	125	125			
	Chertsey	" 16	57	63	120	120	1	1	1	1	158	158			
"	" 17	12	21	33	33	1	1	1	1	37	37				
"	" 18	24	24	48	48	1	1	1	1	55	55				
"	" 19	39	30	69	69	1	1	1	1	115	115				
Westford (or) St. Emile	" 20	46	27	73	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			

MONTCALM. (Continued— Suite.)	St. Calixte de Kirkenny..... "
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

MONTREAL, St. Anne's Riding, (Division St.-Anne).	Centre Ward (Quartier Centre)	No.	DANIEL GALLERY.		MICHAEL J. F. (CITY).									
	"	1	37	37	37	74	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	149
	"	2	60	60	48	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
	"	3	19	32	32	51	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	94
	"	4	52	52	57	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
	"	5	79	79	61	140	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	235
	"	6	31	33	33	67	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100
	"	7	37	37	29	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
	"	8	52	52	52	104	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
West Ward (Quartier Ouest)	"	9	23	28	28	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
"	"	10	35	44	44	79	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	146
"	"	11	39	98	98	137	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
"	"	12	27	46	46	73	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	125
"	"	13	26	45	45	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
"	"	14	25	57	57	82	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	152
"	"	15	30	62	62	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
"	"	16	21	37	37	58	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	165
"	"	17	42	74	74	116	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	204
"	"	18	9	25	25	34	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	64
"	"	19	26	33	33	59	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
St. Anne's Ward (Quartier St.-Anne)	"	20	34	26	26	60	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	109
"	"	21	64	37	37	101	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	177
"	"	22	40	38	38	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
"	"	23	45	52	52	97	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	193
"	"	24	47	42	42	89	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	163
"	"	25	35	38	38	73	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
"	"	26	64	29	29	93	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
"	"	27	41	33	33	74	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	134
"	"	28	50	30	30	80	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	147
"	"	29	46	36	36	82	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	141
"	"	30	25	25	25	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
"	"	31	56	38	38	94	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	165
"	"	32	82	37	37	119	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	171
"	"	33	57	30	30	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
"	"	34	63	15	15	78	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	121
"	"	35	88	32	32	120	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179
"	"	36	47	30	30	77	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	126
"	"	37	62	35	35	97	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
"	"	38	76	34	34	110	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	180
"	"	39	46	24	24	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
"	"	40	61	31	31	92	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	111
"	"	41	57	19	19	76	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	117

ST. ANNE'S R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

MONTREAL, St. Antoine's Riding <i>Division St-Antoine.</i>		St. Antoine's Ward (<i>Quartier St-Antoine</i>) No.		ROBERT MACRAE		THOMAS G. RODDICK.	
	"	1	2	34	27		
	"	"	"	56	39		
	"	3	"	49	35		
	"	4	"	30	32		
	"	"	"	28	36		
	"	5	"	25	51		
	"	6	"	58	109		
	"	7	"	80	80		
	"	"	"	42	42		
	"	8	"	30	69		
	"	9	"	36	47		
	"	"	"	45	83		
	"	10	"	31	45		
	"	"	"	39	76		
	"	11	"	39	79		
	"	"	"	60	40		
	"	12	"	60	68		
	"	13	"	39	87		
	"	14	"	43	110		
	"	"	"	27	67		
	"	15	"	51	78		
	"	"	"	25	77		
	"	16	"	36	74		
	"	17	"	36	74		
	"	"	"	45	103		
	"	18	"	25	148		
	"	19	"	63	93		
	"	"	"	20	92		
	"	20	"	41	133		
	"	"	"	21	44		
	"	21	"	33	77		
	"	"	"	45	117		
	"	22	"	23	87		
	"	23	"	51	36		
	"	24	"	36	29		
	"	25	"	43	29		
	"	"	"	21	15		
	"	26	"	24	19		
	"	"	"	60	79		
	"	27	"	60	15		
	"	"	"	30	81		
	"	28	"	54	45		
	"	29	"	75	71		
	"	30	"	45	17		
	"	"	"	23	92		
	"	31	"	23	29		
	"	"	"	58	6		
	"	32	"	32	40		
	"	33	"	69	32		
	"	"	"	45	101		
	"	34	"	15	60		
	"	35	"	57	110		
	"	"	"	32	78		
	"	36	"	32	133		
	"	37	"	39	131		
	"	"	"	51	161		
	"	38	"	51	161		
	"	39	"	55	166		
	"	"	"	42	161		
	"	40	"	37	141		
	"	"	"	25	108		
	"	"	"	39	168		
	"	"	"	56	161		
	"	"	"	35	141		

ST. ANTOINE'S R.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	62	25	29	54	1	93
"	"	"	63	56	35	91	1	115
"	"	"	"	64	35	57	2	94
"	"	"	"	65	33	76	1	113
"	"	"	"	66	51	95	3	145
"	"	"	"	67	65	113	...	170
"	"	"	"	68	16	40	3	83
"	"	"	"	69	33	96	1	131
"	"	"	70	41	63	107	1	165
Totals—Total				2,826	2,883	5,709	63	9,179
Majority for } Thos. G. Roddick, 57.							46	
Majorité pour }								
Upon recount by a Judge :—								
(Sur nouveau dépouillement par un juge) :—								
Thos. G. Roddick.....				2,879				
ROBERT MACKAY.....				2,792				
Majority for } Thos. G. Roddick, 87								
Majorité pour }								
As declared by the Judge.								
(Tel que déclaré par le juge.)								

ST. ANTOINE'S R.
(Continued—Suite.)

MONTREAL, St. James Riding, (Division St-Jacques.)	ST. JAMES R.	No.	DILON (DESMARAIS,	JOSEPH HOBIERE MIGNERON,	TANCREDE PAGNELO,					
St. James Ward (Quartier St-Jacques).....		1	26	...	11	39	2	3	99	
"	"	2	19	...	19	38	1	1	68	
"	"	3	39	1	14	51	1	1	113	
"	"	4	28	3	21	52	2	...	106	
"	"	5	62	...	27	89	1	...	158	
"	"	6	37	2	22	61	1	...	112	
"	"	7	55	...	20	75	1	1	109	
"	"	8	17	...	21	68	1	...	136	
"	"	9	24	...	5	29	...	...	71	
"	"	10	53	...	35	90	1	1	149	
"	"	11	31	...	21	52	1	...	83	
"	"	12	45	...	27	72	1	...	114	
"	"	13	66	1	31	98	2	6	156	
"	"	14	35	...	15	50	1	1	97	
"	"	15	55	2	26	83	1	1	130	
"	"	16	38	...	20	58	...	...	96	

[illegible]

ST. JAMES R.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

139	87	2	.....	139
100	81	1	1	100
62	45	.....	.....	62
122	88	1	2	122
113	24	1	.....	113
142	16	1	.....	142
139	77	2	3	139
92	89	2	1	92
117	74	2	.....	117
132	50	2	2	132
115	67	.....	.....	115
168	85	.....	.....	168
112	74	.....	.....	112
168	102	.....	.....	168
136	68	.....	1	136
132	99	3	4	132
110	83	.....	3	110
123	67	.....	1	123
137	80	.....	.....	137
57	83	2	1	57
168	34	.....	.....	168
115	100	1	.....	115
126	84	.....	1	126
98	92	.....	.....	98
76	29	.....	.....	76
138	24	.....	2	138
104	46	.....	2	104
75	85	2	.....	75
111	61	.....	1	111
101	49	.....	.....	101
102	73	2	.....	102
117	57	2	2	117
80	53	.....	.....	80
98	70	.....	.....	98
146	27	.....	.....	146
99	56	2	.....	99
86	85	2	1	86
98	64	3	1	98
99	52	.....	.....	99
148	54	2	.....	148
142	23	2	1	142
149	77	2	1	149
185	72	2	2	185
108	86	1	.....	108
106	109	4	.....	106
158	75	.....	.....	158
111	96	1	1	111
174	66	.....	.....	174
88	55	.....	1	88

ST. LAWRENCE R.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissement de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	Noms de Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	GEORGES BALL.	CHARLES M. LOT.										
NICOLET.	St. Sophie.....	No. 1	17	53	70					130		
	" ".....	" 2	55	103	103					155		
	St. Pierre.....	" 3	52	54	106		1			147		
	" ".....	" 4	23	33	56					94		
	" ".....	" 5	*34	*56	*90	90				171		
	St. Marie.....	" 6	7	31	38					67		
	" ".....	" 7	19	22	41					79		
	Gentilly.....	" 8	94	66	160	1				209		
	" ".....	" 9	49	58	107	2				148		
	" ".....	" 10	53	54	107		3			144		
	St. Angèle.....	" 11	69	77	146	1	1			170		
	Béancour.....	" 12	70	56	126	1				161		
	" ".....	" 13	51	50	101	1				125		
	" ".....	" 14	15	55	70	2				109		
	St. Gertrude.....	" 15	15	39	109		2			118		
	" ".....	" 16	70	31	59					86		
	" ".....	" 17	31	28	59					158		
	St. Sylvestre.....	" 18	64	63	127	6				179		
	" ".....	" 19	27	25	52		2			76		
	Larochelle.....	" 20	39	36	75					83		
	St. Grégoire.....	" 21	78	55	133					182		
	" ".....	" 22	41	48	89	4		1		116		

* Should be } 0.
Devrait être }

NICOLET.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	23	37	70	107	1	125	
St. Célestin	"	50	85	135	2	178	
"	"	24	62	135	6	172	
St. Wenceslas	"	25	82	130	2	165	
"	"	26	68	130	1	165	
"	"	27	16	41	2	65	
St. Enlalie	"	28	47	86	1	105	
"	"	29	39	72	1	89	
"	"	30	19	21	1	23	
St. Samuel	"	31	8	131	1	168	
St. Léonard	"	32	54	74	2	93	
"	"	33	51	91	1	102	
"	"	34	35	72	1	142	
St. Brigitte	"	35	35	111	1	105	
"	"	36	44	83	1	81	
St. Perpétue	"	37	31	62	1	130	
"	"	38	29	107	2	169	
St. Monique	"	39	76	107	1	123	
"	"	40	99	107	4	135	
"	"	41	66	57	1	73	
Nicolet, Parish of (Paroisse)	"	42	7	91	4	135	
"	"	43	42	92	2	120	
"	"	44	25	92	7	164	
"	"	45	12	121	1	154	
"	"	46	35	133	1	83	
"	"	47	18	67	2	41	
Annville	"	48	12	37	1	28,735	
Totals—Total	62,311	e 2,192	d 4,503	131	46	5,966	

b Should be } 9,277
 Devrait être }
 c Should be } 2,136
 Devrait être }
 d Should be } 4,413
 Devrait être }
 e Should be } 141
 Devrait être }

NICOLET.
 (Continued—Suite.)

Majority for } G. Ball, e 119.
 Majorité pour }

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Mansfield and Pontefract.....	23	31	76	110	1	.....	170
Fort Coulonge.....	24	36	28	64	.....	.....	81
Waltham and Bryson.....	25	19	34	53	.....	2	81
Chapreau Village.....	26	21	19	40	.....	.....	66
Alumettes Island (Ile).....	27	21	122	143	.....	.....	207
".....	28	16	142	158	.....	.....	228
Chichester, Township of (Canton).....	29	44	60	104	.....	1	155
Shoen and Aberdeen, &c.....	30	45	49	94	4	.....	164
"..... des Franchim's.....	31	8	17	25	.....	2	43
".....	32	5	17	22	.....	.....	36
Oldfield, Township of (Canton).....	33	57	8	65	.....	.....	96
Alley and Caswood.....	34	28	38	66	.....	.....	108
Ville Marie Village.....	35	23	12	35	.....	.....	67
Dulamel.....	36	50	53	103	.....	.....	163
".....	37	39	31	79	.....	.....	129
Guigues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Totale .....	.....	1,617	1,798	3,445	25	26	5,372
							22,084

Majority for } Thos. Murray, 181.
Majorite pour }

PONTIAC.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	MICHEL SIBÉON DELISSÉ.	G. ANTOINE LAFRÈRE. nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de Bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
PORTNEUF.	Bois, Township of (Canton).	No. 1	49	33	82	3	8	120		
	St. Léonard	" 2	52	75	127			147		
	St. Raymond Village.	" 3	61	39	100	2		102		
	" "	" 4	74	42	116			137		
	" Parish of (Paroisse)	" 5	75	34	109			140		
	" "	" 6	84	60	144	1	6	155		
	" "	" 7	57	31	131			146		
	" "	" 8	47	30	77			78		
	St. Bazile	" 9	127	38	165		1	193		
	" "	" 10	74	25	99		1	117		
	" "	" 11	28	21	49			69		
	St. Catherine.	" 12	61	37	98	1		143		
	" "	" 13	33	9	42			64		
	St. Jeanne.	" 14	97	51	148	3	2	159		
	" "	" 15	82	20	102		2	131		
	St. Augustin	" 16	80	87	167	4		196		
	" "	" 17	52	64	116	1		129		
	Pointe-aux-Trembles.	" 18	39	84	123	1	1	151		
	" "	" 19	27	42	69			81		
	Ecureuils.	" 20	41	85	126	2	2	107		
	Cap Santé.	" 21	70	23	93			117		
	" "	" 22	63	30	93			125		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Notre-Dame de Portneuf.....	23	134	20	154	1	2	196
".....	24	67	22	89	2	...	141
Deschambault.....	25	58	54	112	...	1	146
".....	26	...	41	64	...	...	71
".....	27	63	73	136	2	5	168
Grondines.....	28	89	62	151	...	...	189
".....	29	31	31	62	...	1	78
St. Gilbert.....	30	29	33	62	...	...	91
St. Alban.....	31	35	95	130	...	...	150
".....	32	70	51	121	1	...	176
".....	33	33	22	55	...	...	71
St. Casimir.....	34	34	72	106	2	...	149
".....	35	76	81	157	...	1	178
".....	36	36	58	94	3	...	125
St. Thérèse.....	37	46	49	95	1	1	135
St. Ubalde.....	38	36	105	141	...	3	176
".....	39	52	65	117	...	1	148
Notre-Dame des Anges.....	40	56	39	95	...	1	118
".....	41	23	58	81	1	1	106
Ste. Christine.....	42	80	16	96	3	2	134
Totals—Totale.....		2,444	2,009	4,453	34	42	5,553
							25,813

PORTNEUF.
(Continued—Suite.)

Majority for } M. S. Delisle, 435.
Majorité pour }

		VICTOR CHATEAUVERT.	ALBERT MALOIN.				
St. Louis Ward (Quartier).....	No. 1	41	34	75	...	...	101
".....	2	41	56	100	...	...	141
".....	3	61	59	120	5	1	168
Palace Ward (Quartier du Palais).....	4	23	25	48	2	...	82
".....	5	43	53	102	...	4	147
".....	6	54	77	128	...	1	154
".....	7	59	69	128	...	...	161
Montcalm Ward (Quartier).....	8	37	47	84	...	1	111
".....	9	62	66	128	...	...	157
".....	10	56	78	134	8	12	170
".....	11	42	76	118	1	6	145
".....	12	45	82	127	1	...	158

QUÉBEC
CENTRE.

QUÉBEC
CENTRE.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	L. A. BEAUBIEN.	HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
QUEBEC County (Comté.)	Ancienne Lorette Village	No. 1		62	18	143	143	1	1	1	1	185	185	195	195	
	" "	" 2		86	21	171	171	3	3	1	1	201	201	195	195	
	Beaufort.	" 3		20	62	82	82	1	1	1	1	119	119	119	119	
	" "	" 4		38	30	68	68	1	1	1	1	133	133	133	133	
	" "	" 5		38	62	100	100	2	2	1	1	157	157	157	157	
	" "	" 6		38	62	100	100	2	2	1	1	157	157	157	157	
	" "	" 7		48	74	122	122	2	2	1	1	145	145	145	145	
	" "	" 8		48	74	122	122	2	2	1	1	145	145	145	145	
	" "	" 9		35	74	109	109	2	2	1	1	164	164	164	164	
	" "	" 10		35	74	109	109	2	2	1	1	164	164	164	164	
	Charlesbourg	" 11		32	82	114	114	1	1	1	1	149	149	149	149	
	" "	" 12		64	91	155	155	1	1	1	1	188	188	188	188	
	" "	" 13		50	91	141	141	1	1	1	1	177	177	177	177	
	St. Ambroise.	" 14		50	110	160	160	2	2	2	2	193	193	193	193	
	" "	" 15		50	110	160	160	2	2	2	2	193	193	193	193	
	" "	" 16		31	180	211	211	1	1	1	1	223	223	223	223	
	" "	" 17		35	112	147	147	1	1	1	1	183	183	183	183	
	St. Colomb de Sillery.	" 18		5	30	35	35	1	1	1	1	42	42	42	42	
	" "	" 19		13	90	103	103	2	2	2	2	165	165	165	165	
	" "	" 20		5	85	90	90	1	1	1	1	18	18	18	18	
	" "	" 21		19	109	126	126	1	1	1	1	212	212	212	212	
	St. Dunstan.	" 22		6	62	68	68	1	1	1	1	66	66	66	66	

QUEBEC COUNTY (COMTÉ).

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	A. A. BRUNEAU.	J. B. VANASSE.								
RICHELIEU, (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	St. Louis de Bonsecours.....	No. 27	61	22	336	4	1	124	20,483	
	" " " " " " " " " "	" 28	54	35	89	5	1	127		
	St. Roch de Richelieu.....	" 29	63	75	144	5	1	133		
	Totals— <i>Totale.</i>		1,803	1,535	3,336	42	42	4,288		
Majority for } A. A. Bruneau, 270. Majorité pour }										
RICHELIEU. (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)										

RICHELIEU.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
	J. A. Ross.	LS. TACHE.										
RIMOUSKI, (Continued—Suite.)	Matane West (West).....	No. 37	60	40	100	100	3	1	165			
	" East (Est).....	" 38	64	25	89	89	1	1	133			
	" Village.....	" 39	36	47	73	73	1	1	151			
	St. Luc.....	" 40	27	46	73	73	1	1	68			
	St. Félicien.....	" 41	82	111	193	193	1	1	275			
	Grosse Roche.....	" 42	19	45	64	64	1	1	100			
	Méchin.....	" 43	41	36	77	77	1	1	53			
	Capreins.....	" 44	29	21	50	50	1	1	125			
	St. Moïse.....	" 45	55	49	104	104	1	1	129			
	Sayabec.....	" 46	40	64	104	104	1	1	136			
	Cedar Hall.....	" 47	34	74	108	108	1	1	147			
	".....	" 48	26	82	108	108	1	1	147			
	Amqui West (West).....	" 49	43	92	172	172	1	1	219			
	" East (Est).....	" 50	43	62	147	147	1	1	110			
	Causapscal.....	" 51	28	62	144	144	1	1	179			
Totals—Total			2,794	2,525	5,319	23	43	7,037	33,430			
Majority for } J. A. Ross, 269. Majorité pour }												

RIMOUSKI,
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

ROUVILLE.

ROUVILLE.

	No.	Lotis PHILIPPE BRODEUR.	JOSEPH ANTHUR DAVID.						
St. Césaire Village,.....	1	46	18	64	98	1	1	1	1
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2	55	5	60	93	2	2	2	2
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3	65	7	72	116	3	3	3	3
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4	74	13	81	129	4	4	4	4
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5	59	13	72	131	5	5	5	5
St. Michel de Rougemont.....	6	56	4	60	148	6	6	6	6
" " " " " " " " " " " "	7	33	32	65	100	7	7	7	7
Canrobert Village,.....	8	19	12	31	57	8	8	8	8
L'Ange Gardien, Parish of (Paroisse),.....	9	54	16	70	120	9	9	9	9
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10	30	6	36	59	10	10	10	10
" " " " " " " " " " " "	11	44	10	54	94	11	11	11	11
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12	39	9	48	76	12	12	12	12
" " " " " " " " " " " "	13	64	3	67	99	13	13	13	13
St. Paul d'Abbottsford,.....	14	55	8	63	86	14	14	14	14
" " " " " " " " " " " "	15	70	18	88	177	15	15	15	15
" " " " " " " " " " " "	16	60	46	106	172	16	16	16	16
Marieville Village,.....	17	39	32	71	165	17	17	17	17
" " " " " " " " " " " "	18	19	30	49	117	18	18	18	18
St. Marie, Parish of (Paroisse),.....	19	19	10	29	98	19	19	19	19
" " " " " " " " " " " "	20	16	26	42	78	20	20	20	20
St. Angèle,.....	21	13	27	40	79	21	21	21	21
" " " " " " " " " " " "	22	47	51	98	180	22	22	22	22
Notre-Dame de Bonsecours,.....	23	12	23	35	88	23	23	23	23
Richelieu Village,.....	24	31	28	59	99	24	24	24	24
St. Mathias,.....	25	59	16	75	158	25	25	25	25
St. Jean Baptiste,.....	26	50	9	59	101	26	26	26	26
" " " " " " " " " " " "	27	51	17	68	120	27	27	27	27
" " " " " " " " " " " "	28	43	25	68	146	28	28	28	28
" " " " " " " " " " " "	29	121	17	138	189	29	29	29	29
St. Hilaine Village,.....	30	72	7	79	105	30	30	30	30
" " " " " " " " " " " "	31	77	43	120	185	31	31	31	31
St. Pie,.....	32	31	37	68	81	32	32	32	32
" " " " " " " " " " " "	33	71	48	119	150	33	33	33	33
" " " " " " " " " " " "	34	82	5	87	111	34	34	34	34
" " " " " " " " " " " "	35	91	17	108	145	35	35	35	35
Totals—Totale,.....		1,767	682	2,449	4,130				

Majority for } Louis Philippe Brodeur, 1,085.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.										Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	HOX, M. E. BERVIER.	A.P. CARTIER. pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	List in each Polling Division. des électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. le recensement de 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
ST. HYACINTHE.	St. Hyacinthe City (Cité).....	No.	1	95	2	2	118	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.													
	"	"	2	123	1	2	155														
	"	"	3	126	1	2	176														
	"	"	4	130	1	1	164														
	"	"	5	154	2	3	192														
	"	"	6	123	1	2	154														
	"	"	7	100	1	2	140														
	"	"	8	84	1	2	155														
	"	"	9	100	1	2	213														
	"	"	10	142	1	2	236														
	"	"	11	152	1	2	184														
	"	"	12	88	1	1	61														
	"	"	13	63	2	1	105														
	"	"	14	28	2	1	40														
	"	"	15	134	1	1	185														
	"	"	16	149	1	1	223														
	La Providence.....	"	17	52	1	1	72														
	St. Thomas d'Aquin.....	"	18	133	1	1	198														
	St. Damase.....	"	19	70	1	1	106														
	".....	"	20	76	1	1	112														
	St. Marie Madeleine.....	"	21	102	1	1	153														
	".....	"	22																		

ST. HYACINTHE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	LÉON ADOLPHE CHAVIN.	RAYMOND FRÉRON- TAINE.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
	Terrebonne Town (Ville).	No.											
TERREBONNE.	Terrebonne Town (Ville).	1	69	27	96	121	3	3	110				
	"	2	45	50	95	119	3	3	115				
	"	3	74	45	119	125	2	2	142				
	Parish of (Paroisse)	4	38	87	125	107	3	3	168				
	St. Thérèse Village	5	73	59	126	141	10	2	130				
	"	6	67	53	120	141	1	1	174				
	Parish of (Paroisse)	7	93	48	141	123	5	2	193				
	"	8	57	66	123	190	1	1	157				
	St. Janvier	9	117	73	190	185	1	1	216				
	St. Anne	10	23	162	185	127	2	2	212				
	"	11	31	127	158	116	1	1	174				
	St. Sophie	12	59	57	116	54	1	1	155				
	"	13	30	24	54	24	1	1	77				
	New Glasgow Village	14	11	13	24	197	1	1	30				
	St. Jérôme Town (Ville).	15	75	122	197	140	1	1	230				
	"	16	44	96	140	121	4	4	176				
	"	17	54	67	121	165	1	1	133				
	"	18	45	120	165	157	1	1	181				
	Parish of (Paroisse)	19	67	90	157	120	4	4	188				
	"	20	35	85	120	121	1	1	142				
	"	21	40	81	121	121	1	1	156				

TERREBONNE.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissement de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each in each Polling Division.	Names de Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total de votes validés, donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.					Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
	HENRY STANISLAS HARWOOD.	ALFRED LAPORTE.												
VAUDREUIL.	51	13	No. 1	St. Jeanne de l'Île Perrot	64	1	1	110						
	58	33	" 2	" " "	91			139						
	47	23	" 3	Vaudreuil, Parish of (Paroisse).	72			111						
	67	11	" 4	" " "	82			117						
	15	7	" 5	" " "	92			38						
	32	20	" 6	" " "	52			83						
	75	39	" 7	" Village, "	114		3	209						
	38	7	" 8	Comeau	45			76						
	55	10	" 9	Pointe Fortune "	65			123						
	48	45	" 10	Derion	93		1	147						
	22	21	" 11	Rigaud	43			80						
	53	31	" 12	Parish of (Paroisse).	84		1	148						
	52	19	" 13	" " "	71			129						
	107	41	" 14	St. Marthe	148	2		199						
	70	47	" 15	" " "	117		2	138						
	32	49	" 16	Le Trés St. Rédempteur, Parish (Paroisse).	81		1	105						
	52	103	" 17	St. Justine de Newton	155		2	210						
	48	53	" 18	" " "	101			179						
	14	41	" 19	" " "	55			69						
	74	16	" 20	St. Lazare	90			139						

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada,

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	J. M. McDUGALL.	I. N. CHAMPAGNE.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de Bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
WRIGHT. (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Hull City (<i>Cité</i>).....	No. 32	44	84	128	1	1	181	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>			
	".....	" 33	43	129	172	1	1	234				
	".....	" 34	54	125	179	1	3	260				
	Aylmer Town (<i>Ville</i>).....	" 35	106	55	161	1	1	245				
	".....	" 36	115	68	183	1	1	306				
	South Hull (<i>Sud</i>).....	" 37	65	42	107	1	1	199				
	".....	" 38	59	37	96	1	1	173				
	Blake and (<i>et</i>) Bigelow.....	" 39	6	8	14	1	1	29				
	Bowman and (<i>et</i>) Villeneuve.....	" 40	10	13	23	1	1	62				
	Robertson and (<i>et</i>) Pope.....	" 41	5	46	51	1	1	83				
	Wabasee and (<i>et</i>) Benthillier.....	" 42	8	3	11	1	1	49				
	Hull Township (<i>Canton</i>).....	" 43	9	12	21	1	1	36				
	".....	" 44	28	56	84	1	1	244				
	East Templeton (<i>Est</i>).....	" 45	47	78	125	1	1	227				
	".....	" 46	25	37	62	1	1	162				
	West Templeton (<i>Ouest</i>).....	" 47	67	98	95	1	1	167				
	".....	" 48	8	15	83	1	1	183				
	Low Township (<i>Canton</i>).....	" 49	19	72	91	1	1	147				
	".....	" 50	12	48	60	1	1	112				
	Aylwin.....	" 51	77	36	113	1	1	183				
	Northfield.....	" 52	17	34	51	1	1	86				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

*Should be }
Deduct être } 8,413.

Bouchette.....	53	12	74	86	1	125
Cameron.....	54	8	30	38	.....	70
Totals—Totaux.....	2,074	2,933	5,027	17	45	*8,813

Majority for } L. N. Champagne, 879.
Majorité pour }

YAMASKA.

	No.	R. M. S. MIGNAULT.	A. A. MONDOR.
St. Elphège.....	1	65	48
St. Zéphirin.....	2	5	137
".....	3	21	92
".....	4	25	46
Notre-Dame de Pierreville.....	5	57	40
".....	6	32	32
St. David.....	7	69	80
".....	8	67	57
".....	9	50	45
St. Pie de Déguire.....	10	77	37
".....	11	67	28
St. Michel d'Yamaska.....	12	88	9
".....	13	112	10
".....	14	92	3
St. François du Lac.....	15	82	67
".....	16	33	91
".....	17	85	51
Pierreville Village.....	18	88	82
St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	19	34	18
".....	20	37	85
La Baie du Febvre.....	21	68	73
".....	22	34	108
".....	23	12	53
St. Michel Village.....	24	117	14
La Visitation.....	25	33	33
Totals—Totaux.....	1,473	1,369	2,842

Majority for } R. M. S. Mignault, 104.
Majorité pour }

YAMASKA.

16,058

3,503

19

29

2,842

1,369

1,473

PART III

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	ANNAPOLIS.									
Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de rotation	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	JOHN B. MILLS.	F. B. WADE.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	List in each Polling Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
	Melvyn Square.....	1	61	123	123	.....	.....	.....	165	
	Middleton.....	2	153	197	197	.....	.....	.....	246	
	Lawrencetown.....	3	117	181	181	.....	.....	.....	232	
	Bridgetown.....	4	65	163	163	.....	.....	.....	215	
	Clarence West (West).....	5	51	84	84	.....	.....	.....	121	
	Belleisle.....	6	33	187	187	.....	.....	.....	239	
	Granville Ferry.....	7	92	171	171	.....	.....	.....	215	
	Lower Granville.....	8	50	124	124	.....	.....	.....	165	
	Clementsport.....	9	42	106	106	.....	.....	.....	172	
	Bear River.....	10	44	126	126	.....	.....	.....	172	
	Annapolis Royal.....	11	88	146	146	.....	.....	.....	237	
	Carleton's Corner.....	12	97	177	177	.....	.....	.....	224	
	Nictaux Falls.....	13	69	154	154	.....	.....	.....	186	
	New Albany.....	14	21	51	51	.....	.....	.....	62	
	Maitland.....	15	39	40	40	.....	.....	.....	137	
	Dalhousie.....	16	43	21	21	.....	.....	.....	76	
	Meadowvale.....	17	52	93	93	.....	.....	.....	196	
	Port George.....	18	21	101	101	.....	.....	.....	167	
	Port Lorne.....	19	62	54	54	.....	.....	.....	150	
	Hampton.....	20	36	25	25	.....	.....	.....	79	
	Parker's Cove.....	21	30	94	94	.....	.....	.....	95	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Clements Vale.....	22	55	88	143	3	1	163
Lesquille.....	"	116	54	170	4	1	211
Round Hill.....	"	23	43	145	"	2	157
Lawrencetown Lane.....	"	24	83	123	6	2	170
Springfield.....	"	25	56	107	2	"	150
Margaretville.....	"	26	82	104	"	2	133
Clements West (Ouesl).....	"	27	26	77	"	2	123
Milford.....	"	59	27	86	2	2	94
Totals—Totaur.....		1,733	1,883	a 3,617	b 38	c 43	4,772
							19,350

ANNAPOLIS.
(Continue 1—Suite.)

Majority for } Fletcher B. Wade, 150.
Majorité pour }

ANTIGONISH.

ANTIGONISH.

Atisaig.....	No. 1	55	64	119	"	3	164
Cape George.....	" 2	78	114	192	1	"	285
Morristown.....	" 3	49	101	153	"	3	219
North Grant (Nord).....	" 4	44	39	83	"	1	117
Lochaber.....	" 5	76	64	140	"	2	188
Dunmore.....	" 6	53	57	110	1	"	143
St. Andrews.....	" 7	86	94	180	"	"	239
Tracadie.....	" 8	113	43	156	2	"	208
Harbour au Bouche.....	" 9	62	62	124	1	"	161
Heatherton.....	" 10	62	85	147	1	"	192
Pinkietown.....	" 11	87	131	218	"	1	283
Antigonish North (Nord).....	" 12	44	64	108	"	"	148
" West (Ouesl).....	" 13	80	106	186	"	3	245
Maryvale.....	" 14	45	58	103	3	"	135
Ponquet.....	" 15	85	87	172	"	2	217
Lauwood.....	" 16	49	91	140	1	"	198
Upper South River.....	" 17	28	69	97	"	"	125
Antigonish South (Sud).....	" 18	41	71	112	1	"	152
Totals—Totaur.....		1,137	1,403	2,540	12	15	3,369
							16,114

Majority for } Colin F. McIsaac, 266.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	District	No.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.				Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	A. S. KENDALL.	Sir CHARLES TUPPER, BART.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs dans chaque arrondissement des électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
			H. F. McDUGALL.	A. JOHNSTON.	A. S. KENDALL.	Sir CHARLES TUPPER, BART.										
CAPE BRETON.	1	1	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	136	.....	.....	.....	1	135	
	"	2	61	139	144	60	38	60	60	404	.....	.....	.....	1	274	
	"	3	112	42	48	130	48	48	48	332	.....	.....	.....	1	210	
	"	4	61	52	52	60	52	52	52	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	
	"	5	77	97	100	78	100	100	78	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	
	"	6	143	184	187	150	150	150	150	661	.....	.....	.....	.....	447	
	"	7	105	157	154	104	104	104	104	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	
	"	8	56	92	92	54	54	54	54	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	
	"	9	80	81	78	83	83	83	83	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	
	"	10	147	71	75	148	97	97	97	438	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	
	"	11	96	70	75	75	75	75	75	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	551	
	"	12	117	75	78	125	78	78	78	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	889	
	"	13	85	59	58	82	82	82	82	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	542	
	"	14	91	85	78	94	97	97	97	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	
	"	15	101	87	84	97	97	97	97	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	
	"	16	78	88	83	83	83	83	83	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	
	"	17	83	81	78	86	86	86	86	328	.....	.....	.....	.....
	"	18	89	87	87	87	87	87	87	356	.....	.....	.....	.....
	"	19	36	73	76	35	35	35	35	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
	"	20	46	61	56	45	45	45	45	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
	"	21	144	154	147	133	133	133	133	578	.....	.....	.....	.....

CAPE BRETON.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	SEYMOUR E. GORELEY.	FIRMAN MCCLURE.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
COLCHESTER.	Truro.....	No. 1	60	59	115	1	1	1	157	157	
	".....	" 2	69	65	134	1	1	1	170	170	
	".....	" 3	102	95	188	1	1	1	203	203	
	".....	" 4	130	57	187	1	1	1	254	254	
	".....	" 5	65	38	102	1	1	1	129	129	
	".....	" 6	80	36	116	1	1	1	157	157	
	".....	" 7	107	46	153	1	1	1	188	188	
	Clifton.....	" 8	100	79	179	1	1	1	248	248	
	Brookfield.....	" 9	97	79	165	1	1	1	209	209	
	Lower Stewiacke.....	" 10	93	104	197	1	1	1	257	257	
	Middle ".....	" 11	68	51	119	1	1	1	146	146	
	Upper ".....	" 12	40	47	87	1	1	1	128	128	
	" West (West).....	" 13	72	80	152	1	1	1	181	181	
	Salmon River.....	" 14	47	85	105	1	1	1	157	157	
	" East (East).....	" 15	56	72	128	1	1	1	212	212	
	".....	" 16	46	15	61	1	1	1	81	81	
	Kempt Town.....	" 17	137	72	209	1	1	1	240	240	
	Earlton.....	" 18	51	73	130	1	1	1	178	178	
	Waverly's River, North (North).....	" 19	46	90	136	1	1	1	169	169	
	" South (South).....	" 20	65	60	125	1	1	1	184	184	
	Tatamagouche.....	" 21	36	28	118	1	1	1	148	148	
	" West (West).....	" 22	36	28	118	1	1	1	148	148	

COLCHESTER.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

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RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.			
	CHARLES H. CAHAX.	HANCE J. LOGAN.												
CUMBERLAND. (Continued—Suite.)	Springhill	No. 24	99	79	178	3	1	225	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.				
	" South (Sud)	25	122	95	217	1	2	271						
	" East (Est)	26	127	118	245	1	2	298						
	" Junction	27	73	66	139	1	1	182						
	" West (Ouest)	28	77	57	134	2	1	156						
	River Hébert	29	91	130	221	1	1	286						
	Munich	30	20	66	86	1	1	109						
	Joggins	31	74	93	167	1	1	225						
	Shulite	32	39	18	57	1	1	90						
	Advocate	33	115	132	247	1	1	342						
	Port Greville	34	125	57	182	1	1	219						
	Parrsboro (Diligent River)	35	95	71	166	2	1	220						
	" Town (Ville)	36	115	132	247	4	1	337						
	" " " "	37	93	130	223	7	1	308						
	" " " East (Est)	38	68	65	133	1	1	165						
	Totals—Totale										7,087	59	37	8,891	34,529
Majority for Majorité pour										H. J. Logan, 397.				

CUMBERLAND.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DIGBY.	No.	ALBERT J. S. COPP.	T. EDGAR JONES.										
				174	2	1	248	19					
Hillsburgh	1	107	67	178	2	1	290	16	4,566	19,897			
Marshalltown	2	56	122	105	3	2	146						
Digby	3	51	54	115	3	4	175						
"	4	63	52	134			180						
Sandy Cove	5	104	30	146			189						
Freeport	6	72	74	149			195						
Westport	7	96	53	104			158						
Phlympton	8	45	59	105	1	3	228						
Weymouth	9	37	68	213	1	2	296						
St. Bernard	10	127	86	159	2		199						
Church Point	11	97	62	215	2		270						
Metaghau	12	170	45	181	1		279						
Salmon River	13	113	68	116	1		134						
Tiverton	14	93	23	104	1		132						
New Tusket	15	47	57	76			92						
Rossway	16	29	47	65	1	1	105						
Smith's Cove	17	28	37	137	2		187						
Culloden	18	84	53	106	1		143						
Grosses Coques	19	62	44	153			191						
Comeauville	20	108	45	185	2		221						
Metaghau River	21	127	58	73		1	114						
Cheticamp	22	60	13	170			144						
Weymouth Bridge	23	78	92	91			104						
Little River	24	30	61	87	2		146						
Larton	25	39	48										
Totals—Totale		1,923	1,418	3,341	20	16	4,566	19,897					

Majority for } A. J. S. Copp, 505.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Polling Division. for each of them in each Polling Division.		C. FENEST GREGORY.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		List in each Polling Division.		Number of electors in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.		Population of each electoral district after the recensement de 1890-91.		Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
GUYSBOROUGH.	Guysborough.....	No. 1	75	44	119	
	Intervale.....	" 2	78	39	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manchester.....	" 3	58	70	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Milford.....	" 4	95	91	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crow Harbour.....	" 5	58	96	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canso.....	" 6	88	93	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canso.....	" 7	84	121	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Country Harbour.....	" 8	62	75	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sherbrooke.....	" 9	108	82	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sonora.....	" 10	47	26	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Marie-Joseph.....	" 11	50	35	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(Gleng (or Forks)).....	" 12	97	69	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	White Head.....	" 13	132	106	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indian Harbour.....	" 14	64	60	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Caledonia.....	" 15	48	18	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Salmon River.....	" 16	42	119	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Isaac's Harbour.....	" 17	91	52	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	".....	" 18	75	34	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Harbour.....	" 19	55	18	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tracadie.....	" 20	27	25	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Goshen.....	" 21	55	23	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GUYSBOROUGH.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

*Should be } 1,928,
Devrait être }
 **Should be } 339,
Devrait être }

Larry's River.....	22	164	20	184	.....	6	219
Liscomb.....	23	51	58	109	2	1	147
Mulgrave.....	24	106	81	187	.....	2	234
Hazel Hill.....	25	90	114	204	.....	1	236
Totals—Totale.....		*1,326	1,389	3,517	16	29	4,429
							17,195

Majority for } Duncan C. Fraser, **337.
 Majorité pour }

GUYSBOROUGH.
 (Continued—Suite.)

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX.

Halifax City (Cité)	No.	ROBERT L. BORDEN.	THOS. F. KENNY.	Wm. ROACHE.	Wm. B. WALLACE.				
"	1	72	67	55	35	247	.....	2	160
"	2	61	61	78	77	277	4	1	214
"	3	64	63	65	63	255	.....	.....	169
"	4	61	60	60	60	241	2	2	178
"	5	80	77	75	76	308	2	.....	251
"	6	25	24	12	12	74	2	1	53
"	7	92	91	101	102	386	.....	.....	284
"	8	70	71	92	92	325	2	.....	229
"	9	101	98	73	69	341	.....	3	252
"	10	30	31	49	48	158	1	.....	98
"	11	63	63	76	79	281	.....	.....	200
"	12	47	41	48	46	185	2	.....	131
"	13	77	77	65	66	284	1	.....	209
"	14	69	66	82	81	298	1	1	216
"	15	68	73	87	84	312	3	.....	275
"	16	56	51	61	60	228	2	.....	157
"	17	79	79	55	55	268	3	.....	196
"	18	78	80	80	82	320	.....	.....	226
"	19	75	76	103	96	350	.....	4	262
"	20	75	75	59	57	266	.....	.....	182
"	21	88	83	54	48	273	.....	.....	210
"	22	67	62	41	37	207	.....	.....	160
"	23	68	67	65	63	263	.....	.....	169
"	24	40	36	57	54	187	3	.....	148
"	25	36	36	58	54	184	.....	.....	139
"	26	53	55	83	81	272	1	.....	181
"	27	68	68	56	53	245	.....	.....	181
"	28	64	63	77	80	284	186

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
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		ROBERT L. BORDEN.	THOS. E. KENNY.	WM. ROCHE.	WM. B. WALLACE.										
HALIFAX. (Continued—Suite.)	Halifax City (City)	No. 29				75	281	226	226	
	"	30				57	251	231	231	
	"	31				38	225	1	153	153	
	"	32				43	226	163	163	
	"	33				46	228	162	162	
	"	34				49	214	...	1	1	135	135	
	"	35				55	214	...	4	1	190	190	
	"	36				61	255	...	3	187	187	
	"	37				62	242	...	2	197	197	
	"	38				71	273	136	136	
	"	39				50	178	165	165	
	"	40				50	197	268	268	
	"	41				82	327	1	276	276	
	"	42				26	405	3	80	80	
	"	43				72	112	...	1	190	190	
HALIFAX. (Continued—Suite.)	Ferguson's Cove.	44				72	253	...	4	2	159	159	
	Herring Cove.	45				43	257	...	1	63	63	
	Portuguese Cove.	46				50	124	121	121	
	Sambro.	47				38	179	...	3	1	120	120	
	Upper Prospect.	48				53	200	1	109	109	
HALIFAX. (Continued—Suite.)	Blackett's Cove.	49				30	176	...	2	116	116	
	"	50				63	205	...	3	1	215	215	

French Village	"	51	61	54	45	41	201	...	...	143
Spryfield	"	52	49	49	42	37	177	1	...	169
North-west Arm	"	53	36	34	56	57	183	...	...	134
Bedford	"	54	59	69	58	58	235	2	...	200
Hannond's Plains	"	55	84	82	78	76	320	...	...	185
Sackville	"	56	114	114	110	108	446	...	...	292
Waverly	"	57	100	94	87	85	366	1	...	278
Gay's River	"	58	48	47	68	70	233	...	...	170
Meagher's Grant	"	59	36	37	56	53	182	...	...	120
Middle Musquedobit	"	60	72	66	82	80	300	1	...	198
Upper "	"	61	85	83	110	107	385	...	...	240
Moose River and Cariboo	"	62	21	20	91	91	59	...	...	61
Tenence Bay	"	63	27	28	28	29	112	...	...	61
Smith's Cove	"	64	83	79	47	43	252	...	...	137
Sheet Harbour	"	65	123	124	80	80	407	1	...	277
Solier Island	"	66	18	17	26	26	87	1	...	50
Spry Bay	"	67	51	52	67	68	238	...	...	160
Tanger	"	68	66	67	72	71	276	...	...	199
Ship Harbour	"	69	39	38	61	59	197	3	...	146
Jeddore	"	70	90	86	67	59	302	...	...	233
Chezetook West (Ouse)	"	71	53	50	119	118	340	1	...	193
Seaforth	"	72	26	25	36	35	122	...	...	57
Lawrence-town	"	73	25	24	40	37	126	5	...	83
Preston	"	74	52	50	24	24	150	1	...	85
Dartmouth Town (Villc)	"	75	72	68	48	43	251	...	...	177
"	"	76	55	53	56	53	217	...	...	189
"	"	77	71	70	65	66	272	1	...	218
"	"	78	133	131	56	56	376	...	...	325
"	"	79	141	141	51	50	387	1	...	327
Preston Road	"	80	45	37	36	32	150	...	...	112
Cole Harbour	"	81	64	58	94	78	294	...	...	207
Ingram River	"	82	83	83	17	16	199	2	...	124
Hubbard's Cove	"	83	41	39	24	23	127	1	1	86
Eastern Passage	"	84	103	106	98	95	402	3	1	258
Port Dufferin	"	85	78	75	95	98	346	...	3	235
Little River	"	86	17	17	20	21	75	...	...	53
Chezetook East (Est)	"	87	98	98	76	76	348	...	...	236
Musquedobit Harbour	"	88	61	61	116	108	346	1	...	229
Dover	"	89	53	51	14	12	130	...	...	73
Porter's Lake	"	90	5	6	20	21	52	...	1	33
Totals—Totale	.....	5,705	5,562	5,577	5,380	22,224	76	43	15,673	71,358
Majority for Robt. L. Borden over (sur) T. E. Kenny, 143; over (sur) W. B. Wallace, 325.										
Majorité pour Wm. Roche						45	"	"	"	197.

HALIFAX.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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		ALFRED PUTNAM.	BENJAMIN RUSSELL.							
HANTS.	Windsor.....	1	62	159	4	219
	".....	2	82	180	259
	".....	3	109	203	279
	".....	4	65	94	113
	St. Croix.....	5	113	254	298
	Brooklyn.....	6	69	164	213
	Scotch Village.....	7	64	152	170
	Falmouth.....	8	88	178	224
	Kempt.....	9	95	135	180
	".....	10	111	142	269
	Rawdon Church.....	11	62	116	126
	" South (Stad). ..	12	40	92	110
	Noel.....	13	106	245	280
	Nine Mile River.....	14	91	156	182
	".....	15	34	98	110
	Maitland South (Stad). ..	16	47	86	113
	" Village.....	17	30	76	106
	Selma.....	18	28	71	70
	Five Mile River.....	19	31	50	228
	Forks.....	20	40	163	228
	Shubenacadie.....	21	105	198	235

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Milford.....	No. 22	36	58	94	110
Walton.....	" 23	43	35	78	105
Gore.....	" 24	106	99	205	248
Hantsport.....	" 25	65	33	98	159
Avondale.....	" 26	51	56	107	160
Burlington.....	" 27	61	53	114	145
Totals—Totaux.....		1,866	1,882	3,748	4,779
				65	19
					22,052

Majority for } Benjamin Russell, 16.
Majorité pour }

HANTS,
(Continued—Suite).

Port Hastings.....	No. 1	39	103	142	211
Port Hawkesbury.....	" 2	27	87	114	142
Long Point.....	" 3	49	106	155	232
River Inhabitants.....	" 4	58	113	171	249
Port Hood.....	" 5	80	104	184	249
" Mines.....	" 6	79	115	194	233
Hillsboro'.....	" 7	85	34	119	190
Strathorn.....	" 8	49	103	152	209
Loch Ban.....	" 9	45	78	128	202
Broad Cove Marsh.....	" 10	69	102	171	258
Little River.....	" 11	42	136	178	298
Whycconagh.....	" 12	66	70	136	240
River Dennis.....	" 13	110	68	178	219
East Lake (East).....	" 14	43	52	95	181
West Lake (West).....	" 15	26	36	62	91
Marble Mountain.....	" 16	44	66	110	162
Glencoe.....	" 17	96	87	183	251
Whycconagh, South Side (Cale Sud).....	" 18	37	80	117	170
Creignish.....	" 19	23	81	104	169
Poplar Grove.....	" 20	91	111	202	255
Chetcamp.....	" 21	54	125	179	279
Pleasant Bay.....	" 22	62	66	68	88
Stewartdale.....	" 23	32	82	114	170
Grand Etang.....	" 24	72	96	168	229
Judique Intervale.....	" 25	46	110	186	250
Margaree Harbour West (West).....	" 26	22	111	133	174

INVERNESS.

INVERNESS.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		Names des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
INVERNESS, (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)		HUGH CAMERON.	ANGUS McLENNAN.									
	Margaree Forks,.....	27	105		132					187		
	North East (<i>North-East</i>) Margaree, East (<i>Est</i>) " 28	109	55		164	1				252		
	Margaree East (<i>Est</i>) " 29	18	98		116					170		
	North East (<i>North-East</i>) Margaree,..... " 30	62	54		116		2			182		
	Upper Margaree, South West (<i>South-West</i>) " 31	42	38		80	2				111		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,644	2,702		4,346	62	57			*6,305	26,779	Should be } 6,303. <i>Derrait être</i> }

KING'S.	HON. FRED. ERICK W. BORDEN.	BARCLAY WEBSTER.					
Sheffield Mills.	No. 1	135	44	179	1	.....	214
Canning.....	" 2	112	20	132	4	.....	167
Kingsport.....	" 3	89	53	142	.....	2	177
Scott's Bay.....	" 4	64	38	102	.....	.....	115
Canard.....	" 5	39	32	71	.....	2	100
Port Williams.....	" 6	78	81	159	3	.....	137
Centreville.....	" 7	104	90	194	.....	3	232
Upper Dyke Village.	" 8	71	82	153	2	.....	191
Brooklyn Street.....	" 9	95	63	158	.....	.....	192
Woodville.....	" 10	77	26	103	.....	.....	128
Somerset.....	" 11	107	78	185	2	.....	222
Kentville Town (Village).	" 12	58	113	171	.....	1	224
Canaan.....	" 13	51	102	153	.....	3	197
Gaspereaux.....	" 14	107	128	235	1	2	228
Grand Pré.....	" 15	99	49	148	6	4	192
Wolfville Town (Village).	" 16	61	85	146	10	.....	221
Avonport.....	" 17	117	99	216	5	5	329
Lockhartville.....	" 18	60	29	89	9	1	127
Millville.....	" 19	56	47	103	.....	2	154
Greenwood.....	" 20	50	77	127	.....	2	157
Kingston.....	" 21	59	53	112	.....	.....	129
Dalhousie.....	" 22	92	54	146	2	.....	177
Dempsey's Corner.....	" 23	24	21	55	.....	2	73
Kingston North (North).	" 24	89	66	155	.....	.....	190
Cambridge.....	" 25	96	71	167	2	.....	297
Berwick.....	" 26	88	84	172	1	.....	217
Canada Creek.....	" 27	71	113	184	.....	1	256
Harbourville.....	" 28	22	48	70	.....	.....	80
	" 29	62	34	96	.....	.....	124
Totals—Totals.....	2,233	1,890	4,123	48	31	5,297	22,480

Majority for } Hon. F. W. Borden, 343.
 Majorite pour }

KING'S.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts, — Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. — Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	C. E. KATLBACH.	A. K. MACLEAN.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. — Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. — Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks, — Observations.
LUNENBURG.	Lunenburg East (Est).....	No. 1	70	121	29	184	184	4	1	303	303		
	" Centre.....	" 2	117	40	82	197	197	2	1	292	292		
	" West (Ouest).....	" 3	62	42	102	171	171	1	1	264	264		
	Blue Rocks.....	" 4	97	102	199	132	132	1	1	169	169		
	Malone Bay Road.....	" 5	77	55	26	127	127	1	1	146	146		
	First South.....	" 6	101	26	51	171	171	3	1	251	251		
	Ritcey's Cove.....	" 7	120	120	111	203	203	3	1	266	266		
	Cross Roads.....	" 8	92	105	100	295	295	1	1	197	197		
	Oakland.....	" 9	71	71	38	154	154	1	1	210	210		
	Malone Bay.....	" 10	96	68	33	185	185	1	1	144	144		
	Blackhouse.....	" 11	71	71	33	133	133	1	1	125	125		
	New Cornwall.....	" 12	78	87	45	91	91	1	2	159	159		
	Mador's Cove.....	" 13	33	58	72	131	131	4	1	166	166		
	Bridge-water East (Est).....	" 14	59	72	49	121	121	1	1	166	166		
	Upper La Have.....	" 15	72	49	87	140	140	2	1	307	307		
	Northfield.....	" 16	53	53	122	230	230	3	2	195	195		
	Chesley's Corner.....	" 17	108	108	66	159	159	1	1	135	135		
	Bass's Corner.....	" 18	93	93	80	116	116	1	1	210	210		
	Midville Branch.....	" 19	36	80	70	165	165	1	1	173	173		
	Chester West (Ouest).....	" 20	95	95	50	120	120	1	1				
	" East (Est).....	" 21	70	70				1	1				

LUNENBURG.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

New Ross.....	22	140	52	192	1	...	221
Petite Rivière.....	23	41	62	163	...	1	136
Dublin Shore.....	"	81	88	169	...	...	264
Yogher's Cove.....	25	67	68	135	...	...	265
La Have Islands.....	26	22	54	76	1	...	87
Italy Cross.....	27	26	66	92	...	2	109
Bridgewater South (Sud).....	28	58	95	153	1	...	192
" North (Nord).....	29	67	149	216	...	1	260
Newcombsville.....	30	69	59	128	1	...	149
Baker's Settlement.....	31	63	61	124	1	1	166
Tancook.....	32	49	55	104	...	...	153
Mill Cove.....	33	66	35	101	...	...	127
Sandy Beaches.....	34	74	55	129	2	...	155
Conquerall Bank.....	35	38	60	98	1	...	125
Pleasantville.....	36	59	40	99	1	...	141
Chester Basin.....	37	78	24	102	1	...	137
Western Shore.....	38	74	51	125	1	1	263
Totals—Totaux.....		2,896	2,574	5,470	36	21	7,238
							31,075

Majority for } C. E. Kaulbach, 322.
Majorité pour }

LUNENBURG.
(Continued—Suite.)

[illegible]

Majority for	Hon. Sir Chas. H. Tupper	over (sur)	E. M. MacDonald,	+100 ;	over (sur)	J. D. McGregor,	186.
Majorité pour	Adam Carr Bell	"	"	92 ;	"	"	177.

PICTOU.
(Continued—*Suite*.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division. Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
	JOSEPH A. GILLIES.	JOSEPH MATHEWS.							
RICHMOND.	Arichat.....	1	74	95	.....	.....	121	.....	.....
	" Head of Harbour.....	2	49	131	.....	.....	164	.....	.....
	D'Escoense East (Est).....	3	24	133	1	.....	204	.....	.....
	River Inhabitants.....	4	42	103	.....	3	146	.....	.....
	Black River.....	5	47	97	.....	1	121	.....	.....
	River Bourgeois.....	6	55	120	6	.....	186	.....	.....
	St. Peters.....	7	116	173	.....	.....	210	.....	.....
	Red Islands.....	8	109	138	.....	4	179	.....	.....
	Grand River.....	9	42	126	.....	.....	145	.....	.....
	Lower L'Ardoise.....	10	50	141	1	.....	183	.....	.....
	Arichat West (Ouest).....	11	109	128	.....	1	232	.....	.....
	Leach Leonard.....	12	52	91	.....	.....	109	.....	.....
	Franboise.....	13	42	62	1	.....	81	.....	.....
	Pétite de Grat.....	14	38	107	.....	1	117	.....	.....
	Rockdale.....	15	68	130	.....	2	168	.....	.....
	Poulanpond.....	16	33	84	.....	.....	169	.....	.....
	Port Malcolm.....	17	33	73	.....	.....	103	.....	.....

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

VICTORIA.	No.	HON. WILLIAM ROSS.	DUNCAN A. McCAUSKILL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Totals—Totale.	Majority for Majorité pour } Hon. William Ross, 287.	Should be Devrait être } 21.
Iona.....	1	93	74	167	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle River	2	75	72	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baddeck	3	118	87	205	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Gut	4	50	48	98	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Englishtown	5	49	29	69	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonlanderie	6	76	56	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ingonish	7	68	40	108	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape North (Nord)	8	89	51	140	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay St. Lawrence	9	17	41	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Narrows, North Side (Côte Nord).....	10	28	22	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Shore	11	78	16	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Campbellton	12	48	24	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North River	13	61	36	97	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Narrows, South Side (Côte Sud)	14	47	56	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neils Harbor	15	39	28	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Baddeck	16	57	41	101	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Bras d'Or.....	17	40	29	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washabuck	18	39	41	80	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totale.....		1,072	785	1,857	*26	7																12,432	2,258	21.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Pulnico East (<i>Est</i>).....	92	47	34	81	.....	.....	.....	117
" West (<i>Ouest</i>).....	23	107	120	227	3	.....	.....	251
Kemptville.....	"	24	41	65	.....	.....	.....	91
Pulnico Head.....	24	48	49	97	1	.....	.....	155
Islands (<i>Iles</i>).....	25	13	60	73	.....	.....	.....	107
Totals— <i>Totale</i>	26	1,756	1,535	3,291	35	20	4,654	22,216

Majority for T. B. Flint, 221.
Majorité pour

YARMOUTH,
(Continued—*Suite*).

PART IV

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK



PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

CARLETON.		FREDERICK HARDING HALE.		FRANK BROADSTREET CARVELL.											
Woodstock North (<i>North</i>).	No. 1	45	50	95	116										
" Town (<i>Ville</i>).	" 2	160	90	250	796										
" "	" 3	121	90	210	3										
" "	" 4	125	72	197	2										
" South (<i>Sud</i>).	" 5	103	52	155											
" "	" 6	77	72	149	4										
Simonds	" 7	100	66	166	2										
Willnot	" 8	118	111	229	2										
" "	" 9	113	109	222	3										
Richmond South (<i>Sud</i>).	" 10	109	133	242	1										
" North (<i>North</i>).	" 11	87	115	202											
Wakefield East (<i>Est</i>).	" 12	48	89	137											
" West (<i>Ouest</i>).	" 13	58	79	137	5										
" "	" 14	75	53	128	2										
Wicklow West (<i>Ouest</i>).	" 15	128	119	247											
" East (<i>Est</i>).	" 16	117	118	235	8										
Brighton East (<i>Est</i>).	" 17	71	86	157											
" "	" 18	96	68	164											
" West (<i>Ouest</i>).	" 19	65	90	155											
" "	" 20	66	75	141											
Northampton.	" 21	94	82	176	1										
" "	" 22	60	52	112	4										
Peel	" 23	92	43	135	2										
" "	" 24	89	42	131											
Johnville.	" 25	23	148	171	3										
Aberdeen East (<i>Est</i>).	" 26	57	49	106	1										
Kent West (<i>Ouest</i>).	" 27	159	104	263	5										
" "	" 28	124	97	221	1										
Aberdeen West (<i>Ouest</i>).	" 29	121	94	215	1										
Non-residents	" 30	13	11	24											
Totals—Totanz.		62,716	22,457	5,173	39	24	24,380	22,529							

Majority for } F. H. Hale, 259.
Majorite pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissement de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	ROBERT LOWIN ARISTBORG.	GILBERT WHITE GAXONG.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks <i>Observations.</i>
CHARLOTTE.	Non-residents	No.	1	2	3	5	5					161		
	"	"	2	2	4	6	6					167		
	St. Andrews.	"	3	61	76	137	137			1		160		
	"	"	4	79	75	154	154			1		182		
	Miltoown.	"	5	102	113	215	215					273		
	"	"	6	74	127	201	201			2		273		
	Upper Mills	"	7	25	23	48	48					72		
	St. Stephen	"	8	36	122	158	158		1			202		
	"	"	9	43	123	166	166					191		
	"	"	10	51	142	193	193		5			238		
	"	"	11	39	112	151	151		5			192		
	Dufferin.	"	12	18	42	60	60					75		
	Scotch Ridge.	"	13	58	141	202	202		3	1		246		
	Baillie	"	14	88	124	212	212		3	2		262		
	St. David.	"	15	48	100	148	148		1	1		163		
	"	"	16	66	105	171	171		3			204		
	Flume Ridge.	"	17	13	8	21	21					25		
	Dumfries.	"	18	43	98	141	141			2		162		
	St. Patrick	"	19	67	115	182	182					210		
	St. Croix	"	20	49	91	140	140					157		
	Second Falls (St. George).	"	21	53	31	84	84		1			96		
	Letéto	"	22	120	61	181	181		1			199		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

St. George	23	85	99	181	.....	.....	219
"	"	24	81	177	1	.....	204
Beaver Harbour	"	25	96	100	1	.....	118
Pennfield	"	26	62	38	.....	.....	172
Lepreau	"	27	77	142	.....	.....	134
Clarendon	"	28	13	60	.....	.....	*44
West Isles (Ovest) Chocolate Cove	"	29	29	27	.....	.....	185
" Lord's	"	30	88	77	.....	.....	202
Wilson's Beach, Campobello	"	31	85	80	1	2	178
Welchpool	"	32	72	146	.....	.....	166
North Head, Grand Manan	"	33	139	250	1	.....	295
White Head	"	34	43	97	.....	1	107
Seal Cove	"	35	55	50	.....	.....	117
Grand Harbour	"	36	114	161	1	2	190
Totals—Totale .....	.....	2,265	2,785	4,990	33	31	6,236
							23,752

CHARLOTTE.
(Continued—Suite.)

Majority for } G. W. Ganong, 580.
Majorité pour }

* Seventeen non-resident voters transferred to this poll. Die-sept. électeurs non-résidents transférés à cet arrondissement.

GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER.

	No.	Théophile Blanchard.	R. Carr Harris.	Onésiphore Trépoix.			
Barhurst	1	24	22	98	144	.....	.....
"	2	44	56	50	150	4	.....
"	3	71	19	63	153	.....	10
"	4	57	24	61	142	7	1
"	5	39	11	56	106	.....	1
Beresford	6	21	4	156	181	2	1
"	7	23	4	149	176	4	.....
"	8	15	4	127	146	5	.....
"	9	39	24	124	187	.....	.....
New Brandon	10	25	.....	31	56	.....	3
"	11	40	10	175	175	3	.....
"	12	25	17	66	108	2	.....
Carapic	13	75	1	67	143	.....	.....
"	14	121	2	88	211	2	.....
"	15	55	.....	99	154	1	.....
"	16	54	3	76	133	.....	.....
Paquetville	17	66	.....	92	158	2	5
Samuarez	18	62	1	62	125	.....	.....

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	THEOTIME BLANCHARD.	R. CARP HARRIS.	ONÉSIPHORE TURGEON.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
GLOUCESTER. (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Saumarez.....	No. 19		45	3	106	164	3	2			* Should be } Devoir être } 55. ** Not given by Return- ing Officer. (L'officier- rapporteur ne donne pas le chiffre.)
	".....	" 20		32	1	65	98	3	1			
	St. Isidore.....	" 21		58	1	62	122	2	1			
	Shippegan.....	" 22		74	2	98	174	1	2			
	".....	" 23		55	5	58	113	1	1			
	".....	" 24		43	4	165	212	1	1			
	Inkerman.....	" 25		33	3	73	109	1	1			
	".....	" 26		62	1	48	112	2	1			
	".....	" 27		47		45	97					
	Totals— <i>Totaux.</i>			1,315	228	2,311	3,851	* 51	28	**	24,897	

Majority for } Onésiphore Turgeon, 996.
Majorité pour }

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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	JAMES DOYVILLE.	GEORGE W. FOWLER.										
KING'S.	Hampton.....	No.	1	1	223	223	4	267	267	
	".....	"	2	2	222	222	1	...	3	274	274	
	Cardwell.....	"	3	3	215	215	3	...	4	261	261	
	Waterford.....	"	4	4	209	209	6	251	251	
	Kars.....	"	5	5	169	165	118	118	
	Upland.....	"	6	6	221	221	1	...	4	258	258	
	Hammond.....	"	7	7	155	155	1	...	1	158	158	
	Rothsay Residents.....	"	8	8	208	208	2	...	6	245	245	
	" Non-Residents.....	"	9	9	88	88	249	249	
	" Residents.....	"	10	10	90	90	1	...	1	253	253	
	Norton.....	"	11	11	81	81	250	250	
	".....	"	12	12	145	145	4	187	187	
	Greenwich.....	"	13	13	151	151	1	188	188	
	Westfield (Station).....	"	14	14	136	136	1	...	2	224	224	
	Westfield (Dayswater).....	"	15	15	200	200	3	...	1	243	243	
	Havelock.....	"	16	16	48	48	3	99	99	
	".....	"	17	17	217	217	2	...	1	245	245	
	Stnholm (Newlan's).....	"	18	18	184	184	7	207	207	
	".....	"	19	19	163	163	1	228	228	
	" (Berwick).....	"	20	20	188	188	243	243	
	".....	"	21	21	133	133	9	

KING'S.

Kingston.....	22	103	86	189	1	...	214
"	"	23	125	206	3	6	257
Sussex (Campbell's).....	24	28	29	57	2	...	70
" (Station).....	25	93	98	191	3	...	248
"	26	103	101	204	4	...	269
"	27	91	87	178	1	...	236
Springfield (Belleisle Creek).....	28	117	62	179	...	...	243
" (White's Corner).....	29	117	105	222	...	...	271
Totals—Tolstoi.....	2234	4941	5557	55	44	6,432	23,087

Majority for } George W. Fowler, 173.
Majorité pour }

Upon receipt by a Judge:—
(*Sur nouveau dépôttement par un juge*):—

GEORGE W. FOWLER.....	2,566
JAMES DOMVILLE.....	2,383

Majority for) George W. Fowler, 183
Majorité pour)

(As declared by the Judge.
Tel que déclaré par le juge.

KING'S.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. — Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. — Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. — Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. — Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	List in each Polling Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. — Observations.
	JOHN MORRIS.	JAMES ROB- INSON.								
NORTHUMBER- LAND.	Newcastle.	No. 1	60	89	149	10	2	274	Population of each constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	"	" 2	81	88	169	6	4	259		
	"	" 3	50	58	108	5	1	208		
	"	" 4	47	89	136	5	4	246		
	"	" 5	44	49	93	4	...	140		
	Alnwick.	" 6	34	15	49	...	...	70		
	"	" 7	72	71	143	18	...	237		
	"	" 8	48	79	127	8	...	186		
	"	" 9	38	80	118	4	...	199		
	Derby.	" 10	26	137	163	6	...	234		
	Northesk.	" 11	39	34	73	...	...	97		
	"	" 12	10	10	20	...	...	26		
	"	" 13	19	57	76	...	...	99		
	"	" 14	32	53	85	1	...	137		
	Blackville.	" 15	53	54	107	...	...	234		
	"	" 16	73	59	132	8	...	231		
	"	" 17	33	60	93	...	...	180		
	Blissfield.	" 18	18	137	155	1	...	257		
	Ladlow.	" 19	9	149	158	...	...	261		
	Nelson.	" 20	67	85	152	...	...	247		
	"	" 21	78	43	121	5	...	213		
	"	" 22	67	34	101	3	...	169		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Hardwick.....	23	38	50	88	2	1	135 }
"	"	46	69	115	.....	2	168 }
Rogersville	"	115	50	165	6	.....	220 }
"	"	85	45	130	.....	.....	174 }
Southesk	"	8	41	49	.....	.....	62 }
"	"	40	57	97	3	2	194 }
Chatham and Glenelg.....	"	43	123	166	.....	.....	264 }
Chatham	"	90	77	167	8	.....	249 }
"	"	103	62	165	11	1	258 }
"	"	39	72	171	9	.....	266 }
"	"	68	69	137	8	4	254 }
"	"	82	64	146	2	.....	231 }
Glenelg	"	55	39	94	2	1	171 }
"	"	35	56	91	.....	.....	166 }
Totals--Totale		1,905	2,404	4,309	125	44	7,036
							25,713

Majority for } James Robinson, 499.
Majorité pour }

NORTHUMBERLAND.
(Continued--Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Polling Division.		Names des Candidats et pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.				
	JOHN McALLISTER.	JAMES REID.																		
RESTIGOUCHE.	Dalhousie.....	No. 1	47	46	93	93	5	5	1	1	125	125	8,308	2,527						
	".....	2	59	92	151	151	3	3	1	1	189	189								
	Bathurst.....	3	40	173	213	213	3	3	1	1	270	270								
	Colborne.....	4	46	163	206	206	7	7	1	1	250	250								
	Durham.....	5	66	160	226	226	2	2	1	1	273	273								
	Addington.....	6	71	107	178	178	1	1	1	1	247	247								
	".....	7	38	44	82	82	1	1	1	1	113	113								
	Eldon.....	8	43	43	86	86	3	3	1	1	120	120								
	Addington.....	9	66	126	192	192	3	3	1	1	245	245								
	".....	10	64	101	165	165	2	2	1	1	213	213								
	Dalhousie.....	11	96	66	162	162	7	7	2	2	203	203								
	Durham.....	12	108	103	211	211	1	1	1	1	279	279								
	Totals—Totaux.....																1,965	32	11	2,527	8,308
Majority for } James Reid, 477. Majorité pour }																				

SUNBURY AND QUEEN'S.		SUNBURY COUNTY (Contd.).		QUEEN'S COUNTY (Contd.).		TOTALS—Totale.		MAJORITY FOR R. D. WILMOT. 275.	
ROBERT D. WILMOT.	ALBERT S. WHITE.	No.		No.					
104	80	Barton.....	1	184	4	223	29	5,266	17,914
63	52	".....	2	115	4	144			
29	17	".....	3	46		264			
66	52	Magersville.....	4	118		139			
128	64	Lincoln.....	5	192	1	209			
81	74	Shelfield.....	6	155	5	177			
39	65	Northfield.....	7	134		158			
111	67	Blissville.....	8	178	1	211			
141	85	Gladstone.....	9	226	5	265			
123	85	Gagetown.....	10	208	3	246			
44	86	Petersville.....	11	130	4	154			
98	52	".....	12	150	1	171			
77	50	".....	13	127	2	149			
165	97	Hampstead.....	14	262	2	303			
70	39	".....	15	109		399			
120	73	Wickham.....	16	193	1	217			
101	68	Johnston.....	17	169		204			
87	88	".....	18	175	2	210			
45	29	Brunswick.....	19	74		79			
61	79	Waterborough.....	20	143	3	172			
47	82	".....	21	129	1	165			
61	151	Chipman.....	22	212		290			
34	79	".....	23	113	2	148			
83	93	Canning.....	24	176	2	218			
72	73	Cambridge.....	25	145	1	175			
60	88	".....	26	148	1	176			
2,143	1,868	Totals—Totale.....		4,011	38	5,266	29		

RETURN of the Ninth General Election of the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. — Arrondissements de vote.		No.	King's Ward (Quartier)	No.	HON. ALEXANDER GEORGE BLAIR. Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	HON. GEORGE EULAS FOSTER. Number of Votes polled for each of eux dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de vote.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. — Observations	
ST. JOHN CITY (Cité.)		King's Ward	1	"	1	147	56	205	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	205	178	
		"	2	"	2	141	37	181	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	181	169	
		"	3	"	3	88	33	131	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	131	273	
		Wellington Ward	4	"	4	140	38	229	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	229	244	
		"	5	"	5	107	91	198	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	198	231	
		"	6	"	6	113	84	197	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	197	217	
		"	7	"	7	98	97	183	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	183	278	
		Prince Ward	8	"	8	153	62	235	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	235	268	
		"	9	"	9	137	68	246	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	246	241	
		"	10	"	10	147	62	209	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	209	261	
		"	11	"	11	120	47	217	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	217	219	
		Queen's Ward	12	"	12	114	62	176	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	176	282	
		"	13	"	13	125	105	230	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	230	192	
		"	14	"	14	103	58	161	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	161	195	
ST. JOHN CITY (Cité).		"	15	"	15	93	70	163	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	163	203	
		Duke's Ward	16	"	16	105	98	203	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	203	217	
		"	17	"	17	126	61	187	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	187	238	
		"	18	"	18	105	57	192	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	192	282	
ST. JOHN CITY (Cité).		Sydney Ward	19	"	19	141	46	227	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	227	263	
		"	20	"	20	144	79	223	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	223	263	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Guy's Ward	"	"	"	21	74	122	196	...	3	220
"	"	"	"	22	76	99	175	9	...	210
"	"	"	"	23	59	117	176	1	1	206
Brook's Ward	"	"	"	24	68	98	166	2	1	193
"	"	"	"	25	68	91	159	4	...	191
Lorne Ward	"	"	"	26	91	120	211	5	...	250
"	"	"	"	27	82	91	173	...	5	210
"	"	"	"	28	90	83	173	11	5	231
"	"	"	"	29	75	102	177	...	2	211
"	"	"	"	30	112	86	298	10	...	238
Lausdowne Ward	"	"	"	31	110	76	186	...	...	229
"	"	"	"	32	128	72	200	...	...	248
"	"	"	"	33	93	88	181	...	3	220
Dufferin Ward	"	"	"	34	119	85	204	7	2	248
"	"	"	"	35	111	70	181	2	5	238
"	"	"	"	36	122	61	183	3	7	241
"	"	"	"	37	109	98	207	8	...	270
Victoria Ward	"	"	"	38	108	107	215	6	3	259
"	"	"	"	39	105	103	208	4	3	254
"	"	"	"	40	104	97	201	6	3	246
Stanley Ward	"	"	"	41	102	79	181	4	4	217
Non-residents	"	"	"	42	29	25	51	1	...	161
"	"	"	"	43	30	18	48	1	...	167
Totals—Total				4,520	3,523	8,043	177	78	9,951	24,184

Majority for } Hon. A. G. Blair, 997.
Majorité pour }

ST. JOHN CITY (Cité.)
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Guy's	"	"	"	"	21	115	75	190	8	1	220
"	"	"	"	"	" 22	109	69	178	5	1	210
"	"	"	"	"	" 23	111	60	171	1	1	206
Brook's	"	"	"	"	" 24	92	63	161	1	4	195
"	"	"	"	"	" 25	92	63	155	1	1	191
Lorne	"	"	"	"	" 26	123	86	209	1	1	250
"	"	"	"	"	" 27	101	71	172	1	1	210
"	"	"	"	"	" 28	88	91	182	5	1	231
"	"	"	"	"	" 29	101	73	171	1	1	211
Lansdowne	"	"	"	"	" 30	79	113	192	1	8	238
"	"	"	"	"	" 31	75	113	188	1	1	229
"	"	"	"	"	" 32	77	119	196	1	7	218
"	"	"	"	"	" 33	99	77	167	7	1	220
Dufferin	"	"	"	"	" 34	93	100	193	11	1	248
"	"	"	"	"	" 35	76	104	180	3	1	238
"	"	"	"	"	" 36	72	108	180	1	6	241
"	"	"	"	"	" 37	103	100	203	12	1	270
Victoria	"	"	"	"	" 38	112	92	204	7	2	259
"	"	"	"	"	" 39	97	107	204	6	1	254
Stanley	"	"	"	"	" 40	103	95	198	4	1	216
Simonds	"	"	"	"	" 41	91	94	185	1	1	217
"	"	"	"	"	" 42	63	80	143	1	1	177
"	"	"	"	"	" 43	53	79	132	3	1	182
"	"	"	"	"	" 44	47	64	141	1	1	130
"	"	"	"	"	" 45	71	118	189	7	2	271
St. Martin's	"	"	"	"	" 46	105	116	221	1	1	275
"	"	"	"	"	" 47	91	121	212	1	2	279
Lancaster	"	"	"	"	" 48	88	97	185	6	2	263
"	"	"	"	"	" 49	75	101	179	1	1	252
"	"	"	"	"	" 50	95	118	213	1	1	286
"	"	"	"	"	" 51	102	90	192	3	2	275
"	"	"	"	"	" 52	71	38	109	2	1	138
Mosquash	"	"	"	"	" 53	105	125	230	1	1	261
Non residents	"	"	"	"	" 54	22	31	53	1	1	277
"	"	"	"	"	" 55	22	31	53	1	2	282
"	"	"	"	"	" 56	15	25	40	1	1	164
"	"	"	"	"	" 57	16	16	32	1	1	167
Totals	Totals				1,673	5,449	10,122	186	94	13,297	25,340

Majority for J. J. Tucker, 776.
Majorite pour }

ST. JOHN,
City and County—*Cité et Comté.*
(Continued—*Suite.*)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division. <i>Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de vote.</i>	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de vote.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de vote.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
VICTORIA.						18,217	
VICTORIA.	Hon. John Costigan, acclamation.....						

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	HENRY R. EMMERSON.	HENRY A. POWELL.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de Bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	List in each Polling Division. Nombre de Votants sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
WESTMORE- LAND. (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	Sackville Parish (<i>Paroisse</i>),	No. 40	56	132	190	1	1	1	1	1	222		
	" "	" 41	38	141	229	5	5	5	5	5	268		
	" "	" 42	80	159	235	6	6	6	6	6	273		
	" "	" 43	76	157	233	1	1	1	1	1	260		
	" "	" 44	76	106	182	1	1	1	1	1	204		
	Westmoreland	" 45	120	117	237	1	1	1	1	1	210		
	" "	" 46	64	74	138	1	1	1	1	1	138		
	" "	" 47	53	79	132	1	1	1	1	1	169		
	Non-residents,	" 48	5	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	177		
	" "	" 49	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	176		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i> ,		4,420	3,934	8,354	130	37	10,157	41,477				

Majority for } H. R. Emmerson, 486.
Majorité pour }WESTMORELAND.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

YORK.	No.	ALEXANDER GIBSON, JR.	JOSEPH McLEOD.				
Fredericton City (<i>Ville</i>)	1	57	123	210	3	...	271
" "	2	100	105	205	1	1	280
" "	3	94	117	211	3	1	268
" "	4	115	60	175	5	...	235
" "	5	110	76	186	1	1	233
" "	6	119	75	194	7	3	268
New Maryland	7	21	39	60	2	...	90
Kingsclear	8	68	54	122	3	2	180
" "	9	80	49	129	1	...	171
Manner's Sutton, Cork	10	19	...	19	1	...	31
" " Harvey	11	73	52	125	...	...	174
" " "	12	63	54	117	...	...	166
Prince William	13	25	36	61	1	...	88
" "	14	67	55	122	1	...	154
Dumfries	15	50	79	129	...	2	160
McAdam	16	38	98	136	3	1	171
Canterbury, Front	17	35	50	85	1	...	105
" Station	18	80	84	164	6	1	205
" "	19	85	68	153	2	...	193
North Lake	20	74	80	154	1	...	185
Marysville Town (<i>Ville</i>)	21	120	52	172	8	...	214
" "	22	115	59	174	1	...	207
Nashwaak Village	23	69	38	107	...	...	162
" "	24	66	49	115	2	...	161
Gilson	25	124	99	223	3	1	284
" "	26	97	89	186	3	1	240
Douglas North (<i>Nord</i>)	27	76	114	190	2	2	268
" Keswick	28	62	79	141	1	...	190
" "	29	51	103	154	4	...	239
Bright	30	57	55	112	...	...	148
" "	31	81	79	160	2	1	227
Queensbury	32	48	60	108	...	...	147
" "	33	95	89	181	2	3	252
Southampton	34	82	85	167	...	...	207
Temperance Vale	35	84	75	159	...	4	223
Norton Dale	36	15	7	22	...	...	23
Millville	37	71	59	130	...	...	70

YORK.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. — Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Number of rejected Ballots.		Nombre de bulletins rejetés.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.		Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.		Remarks. — Observations.	
	ALEXANDER GIBSON, JR.	JOSEPH McLEOD.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Number of rejected Ballots.		Nombre de bulletins rejetés.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.		Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.					
YORK. (Continued—Suite).	Stanley, Bloomfield Ridge.....	No. 38	89	60	149	.....	2	197	.....	2	197	.....	2	197	.....	197	.....	197	.....	30,979	.....	30,979	
	" Village.....	" 39	47	122	169	.....	1	230	.....	1	230	.....	1	230	.....	230	.....	230	.....	7,945	.....	7,945	
	" ".....	" 40	73	116	194	.....	5	254	.....	5	254	.....	5	254	.....	254	.....	254	.....	254	.....	254	
	Non-residents.....	" 41	7	18	25	.....	1	271	.....	1	271	.....	1	271	.....	271	.....	271	.....	271	.....	271	
	Totals—Totaux.....			2,937	2,861	5,798	81	27	7,945	81	27	7,945	81	27	7,945	81	27	7,945	81	27	7,945	81	27	7,945
YORK (Continued—Suite).		Majority for Majorité pour		Alex. Gibson, Jr., 76.																				

PART V

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



PROVINCE DE L'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>	Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Polling Division.		AGUSTINE C. MACDONALD. nombre de votes dans pour chacun d'eux dans chacun arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chacun arrondissement de votation.		Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>		Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>		Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>		Remarks <i>Observations.</i>	
		James J. Heghes.	No.																	
KING'S.	Bothwell.....	46	No. 1	61	107	1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	North Lake.....	50	" 2	50	122	1	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Priest Pond.....	51	" 3	57	111	1	111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Red Point.....	70	" 4	43	113	1	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Souris East (Est).....	112	" 5	68	201	1	201	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Souris.....	77	" 6	46	117	1	117	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Souris Line Road.....	47	" 7	45	92	1	92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Rollo Bay Chapel.....	115	" 8	73	188	1	188	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	St. Margaret's.....	61	" 9	24	85	1	85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Head Rollo Bay.....	51	" 10	90	141	1	141	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	St. Andrew's.....	74	" 11	50	124	1	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Peake's Station.....	45	" 12	55	100	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Lot 39.....	92	" 13	106	198	1	198	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Marie.....	74	" 14	70	144	1	144	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Head St. Peter's Bay, South (Sud).....	71	" 15	44	115	1	115	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	" " North (Nord).....	90	" 16	58	148	1	148	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Monticello.....	75	" 17	52	127	1	127	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Dundas.....	66	" 18	66	132	1	132	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Glenfanning.....	23	" 19	39	62	1	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Cardigan.....	109	" 20	66	109	1	109	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Lorne Valley.....	108	" 21	56	164	1	164	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	New Perth.....	35	" 22	42	97	1	97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

KING'S.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Baldwin's Road.....	57	53	110	2	3	..	..
Victoria Cross.....	65	37	102	1	..	..	..
Summersville.....	24	50	74	..	2	..	..
Montague Bridge, North (Nord).....	85	36	121	..	..	..	..
" " South (Sud).....	132	90	222	2	..	..	..
White Road Cross.....	60	46	106	..	1	..	..
Georgetown.....	81	119	230	3	5	..	..
Woodville Mills.....	47	79	126	1	..	..	..
Lauchling.....	44	63	107	..	..	..	..
Red House.....	94	91	185	..	3	..	..
Totals—Totale.....	2,210	1,370	4,180	29	42	*	21,694

*These are no lists of voters in the province. (Il n'y a pas de listes d'électeurs dans la province.)

Majority for } Jas. J. Hughes, 240.
Majorite pour }

KING'S.
(Continued—Suite.)

PRINCE.
East Riding
Division Est.)

	JOHN HOWARD BELL.	ALFRED A. LEFFREGEY.					
Egmont Bay.....	89	129	218	3	..	..	..
Cape Egmont.....	39	95	134	3	3	..	..
Fifteen Point.....	52	85	137	..	8	..	..
Misconche.....	53	122	175	1	5	..	..
St. Eleanor's.....	85	59	144	3	..	..	..
Summerside, West (Ouest).....	90	131	221	..	2	..	..
" " Centre.....	109	93	202	1	3	..	..
" " East (Est).....	110	126	236	4	..	..	..
Traveller's Rest.....	54	86	140	1	8	..	..
Indian River.....	128	99	227	..	..	..	..
Princetown.....	11	100	160	..	6	..	..
Kensington.....	12	100	226	..	..	..	..
Bedeque, North (Nord).....	13	48	96	..	2	..	..
Freetown.....	14	76	116	..	..	..	..
Centreville.....	15	83	108	1	..	..	..
Newton.....	16	41	98	1	1	..	..
Kinkora.....	17	29	135	2	..	..	..
Scarleton.....	18	80	158	1	3	..	..
Cape Traverse.....	19	64	152	3	1	..	..
Tryon.....	117	107	124	4	..	..	..
Stanchel.....	45	44	89	2	..	..	..

PRINCE, E R.

PRINCE,
West Riding.
(Division Ovest.)

PRINCE, W. R.

*There are no lists of voters in the Province. (*Il n'y a pas de listes d'électeurs dans la province.*)

**Total population of Prince. (*Population totale de Prince.*)

	No.	Bernard Donald McLellan.	Edward Hackett.						
Sea Cow Pond.....	1	24	85	109	3	2			
Tignish.....	2	73	99	172	2	7			
Peterville.....	3	29	76	105	1	1			
Skinner's Pond.....	4	67	99	166	1	1			
Greenmount	5	67	100	167	2	1			
De Blois	6	133	107	240	1	3			
Kildare.....	7	57	93	150	1	4			
Mininegash.....	8	46	62	108	1	1			
Alberton.....	9	91	58	149	1	1			
Pinville.....	10	88	65	153	1	2			
Campbelton	11	67	70	137	1	4			
Fortune Cove.....	12	56	36	92	1	3			
Duvar Road.....	13	74	42	116	2	2			
Oyster Creek.....	14	57	29	86	1	1			
O'Leary.....	15	73	83	136	1	1			
Lot 7.....	16	111	91	202	1	1			
" 8.....	17	116	49	165	4	1			
" 9.....	18	57	62	119	1	1			
" 10.....	19	31	46	77	1	1			
" 11.....	20	62	64	126	1	1			
Ellerslie.....	21	65	68	133	1	1			
Tyne Valley.....	22	83	52	135	1	1			
Mount Pleasant.....	23	61	30	94	1	1			
St. Gilbert's.....	24	56	90	146	1	1			
Arlington.....	25	73	68	141	1	1			
Wellington.....	26	42	91	133	1	1			
Southwest.....	27	93	43	136	1	1			
Totals—Totale.....		1,855	1,858	3,713	17	33			**36,470

Majority for } Ed. Hackett, 3.

Majorite pour }

Upon recount by a Judge :—
(*Sur nouveau dénombrement par un juge*) :—

Ed. HACKETT.....1,854

B. D. McLELLAN.....1,845

Majority for } Ed. Hackett, 9. { As declared by the Judge.

Majorite pour }

ED. HACKETT
B. D. McLELLAN.

Majority for } Ed. Hackett, 9. { As declared by the Judge.
Majorite pour } *Tel que déclare par le juge.*

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	D. A. Mc. KINNON.	ALEXANDER MARTIN.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
	No.															
QUEEN'S (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	1	Rustico North (Nord).....	26		78	174		1			3					
	2	" South (Sud).....	60		98	116		2			1					
	3	Wheatly River.....	63		99	162										
	4	Brackley Point Road.....	137		49	186										
	5	Brackley Point.....	67		89	106		1								
	6	Covehead.....	46		63	109										
	7	Tracadie Road.....	20		38	88					1					
	8	Little York.....	61		54	115										
	9	Bedford.....	88		90	178		3								
	10	Tracadie.....	49		75	132		1								
	11	Mount Stewart.....	52		75	109										
	12	Pisquid.....	56		53	116										
	13	Monaghan.....	41		75	116		1								
	14	Fort Angus.....	43		62	165					3					
	15	Johnston's River.....	80		52	132		1								
	16	Mount Herbert.....	41		29	70										
	17	Southport.....	70		54	124		1								
	18	Pownal.....	137		63	200										
	19	Pisquid Road.....	49		49	93		1								
	20	Cherry Valley.....	70		61	131										

QUEEN'S, E. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Vernon River	21	100	69	169	5	3		
Grandview.....	"	22	116	183	1	1		
Caledonia	"	23	55	78	.....	1		
Orwell Cove.....	"	24	52	163	.....	1		
Eldon.....	"	25	77	107	2	1		
Point Prim.....	"	26	77	184	.....	2		
Belle River.....	"	27	67	94	.....	1		
Wood Islands	"	28	106	175	.....	1		
Sturgeon.....	"	29	52	165	4	6		
Murray Harbour North (North).....	"	29	97	176	3	.....	
St. Mary's Road.....	"	30	63	77	1	1		
Murray Harbour South (South).....	"	31	63	48	1	.....	
High Bank.....	"	32	110	236	4	4		
Glen Williams.....	"	33	71	89	.....	.....
Totals—Totale.....	.....	2,293	2,303	4,596	43	50	*	23,464

*There are no lists of voters in the province. (Il n'y a pas de listes d'électeurs dans la province.)

Majority for } Alex. Martin, 10.
Majorité pour }

Upon recount by a Judge :—
(Sur nouveau dépouillement par un juge) :—

D. A. McKINNON..... 2,257
ALEX. MARTIN..... 2,250

Majority for } D. A. McKinnon, 7. { As declared by the Judge.
Majorité pour }

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

	21	107	59	166	2	1		
"	"	75	56	131	5	9		
"	"	85	78	163	5	...		
"	"	163	88	251	6	...		
"	"	91	74	165	3	5		
"	"	115	98	213	2	2		
"	"	104	106	210	6	5		
"	"	a	a	...	...	...
"	"	49	32	81	1	...		
"	"	2,528	1,793	4,321	67	66		
Totals—Totale,							b	22,210

b There are no lists of voters in the province. (Il n'y a pas de listes d'électeurs dans la province.)

Majority for } Sir Louis H. Davies 735.
Majorité pour }

a D. R. O's statement does not give who vote are cast for. Le rapport du S. O. R. n'indique pas pour qui les votes sont donnés.

QUEEN'S, W. R.,
(Continued—Suite).

PART VI

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA



PROVINCE DU MANITOBA

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	NOMES des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Votes on the Revised List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
	Polling Division (Arr. de votation)	No.									
BRANDON. (Continued—Suite.)	"	72	HON. HUGH JOHN MACDONALD.	HON. CLIFFORD SIMPSON.	43	51	1	..	19	826	
	"	73	28	17	48	68	1	..	86	59	
	"	74	31	52	22	41	..	..	115	60	
	"	75	16	41	28	71	2	..	96	65	
	"	76	17	33	44	56	..	..	66	60	
	"	77	38	25	71	36	..	..	62	66	
	"	78	31	36	56	64	..	..	107	88	
	"	79	16	48	32	68	..	..	143	56	
	"	80	33	35	95	47	1	..	179	55	
	"	81	33	42	134	24	..	..	33	58	
	"	82	56	68	24	50	..	..	66	29	
	"	83	33	33	32	24	..	..	26	26	
	"	84	25	10	23	18	..	..	25	25	
	"	85	71	23	14	23	..	..	25	25	
	"	86	25	14	24	23	..	..	25	25	
	"	87	10	21	37	24	..	..	25	25	
	"	88	29	15	22	24	..	..	25	25	
	"	89	2	2	23	18	..	..	25	25	
	"	90	5	18	23	18	..	..	25	25	
	"	91	109	74	183	183	1	..	826	826	

BRANDON.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

121	66	44	91	160	102	107	115	113	95	131	72	84	185	99	197	70	169	163	126	103	116	177	92	142	157	159	191	152	113	192	104	160	41	210	91	169	61	105	169	223	113	121	145	122	179	153	153	164	219		
1	2	2	2	5				2		2						3		2	1				2		1		1		1					1			1		2	3	1	1			2	1					
92	43	29	73	119	76	80	72	77	69	74	50	61	139	65	150	59	93	94	77	60	55	136	48	72	69	104	115	98	43	131	54	85	27	126	107	28	61	120	161	80	89	111	85	98	109	7	24	71			
1						1				1	2				1		2	1			2	1	1			1			2			1													4						
58	15	11	14	23	39	35	38	32	25	24	18	29	68	39	71	25	58	46	44	31	34	63	8	16	53	25	44	21	26	53	32	19	13	33	53	14	42	75	90	50	49	35	39	60	46	7	21	51			
34	28	18	59	96	37	45	34	45	44	50	32	35	71	26	79	34	35	48	33	29	21	73	56	16	79	71	77	51	17	78	22	66	93	54	14	19	45	71	30	40	76	46	38	63	3	20				
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72		
.....
.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

MACDONALD.	NATHANIEL BOYD.	JOHN G. RUTHERFORD.					
Beautiful Plains.....	No. 1	45	75	1	175		
" "							

MACDONALD.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled in each Polling Division.	NATHANIEL BOYD.	JOHN G. RUTHERFORD.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
Norfolk	No. 42			59	30	62	62	2	1	1	1	111	111	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	" 43			38	30	68	68	1	1	1	1	92	92		
	" 44			59	38	99	99	1	1	1	1	132	132		
	" 45			65	49	114	114	1	1	1	1	134	134		
	" 46			44	30	74	74	1	1	1	1	96	96		
Cypress	" 47			64	50	114	114	1	1	1	1	155	155	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	" 48			46	44	90	90	1	1	1	1	121	121		
	" 49			25	37	62	62	1	1	1	1	94	94		
	" 50			52	37	89	89	1	1	1	1	123	123		
	" 51			90	95	185	185	3	3	1	1	236	236		
	" 52			31	26	57	57	1	1	1	1	79	79		
	" 53			29	82	111	111	1	1	1	1	74	74		
	" 54			73	64	137	137	1	1	1	1	189	189		
	" 55			135	71	206	206	1	1	1	1	255	255		
	" 56			34	74	108	108	1	1	1	1	99	99		
" "	" 57			57	51	108	108	1	1	1	1	184	184	Population of each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	
	" 58			96	114	210	210	1	1	1	1	276	276		
	" 59			46	64	110	110	1	1	1	1	162	162		
	" 60			45	64	109	109	1	1	1	1	186	186		

MACDONALD.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Lakeside.....	61	45	45	90	.....	.....	.....	125
".....	62	43	37	80	.....	1	.....	106
".....	63	41	44	85	.....	.....	.....	120
".....	64	22	41	63	.....	1	.....	82
".....	65	49	50	99	.....	.....	.....	124
".....	66	35	37	72	.....	.....	.....	99
".....	67	57	33	90	.....	.....	.....	145
".....	68	48	56	104	.....	.....	.....	168
Portage la Prairie.....	69	71	51	122	.....	1	.....	161
".....	70	43	24	67	.....	.....	2	102
".....	71	73	48	121	.....	.....	.....	157
".....	72	49	85	134	.....	4	.....	173
".....	73	49	77	126	.....	.....	5	179
".....	74	48	53	101	.....	.....	1	119
".....	75	44	79	123	.....	.....	.....	171
".....	76	39	22	61	.....	.....	3	83
".....	77	75	42	117	.....	1	4	170
Dauphin.....	78	16	24	40	.....	.....	.....	71
".....	79	51	88	139	.....	.....	5	180
".....	80	26	15	41	.....	.....	.....	79
".....	81	25	37	62	.....	.....	.....	88
".....	82	18	19	37	.....	.....	3	105
".....	83	34	24	58	.....	.....	.....	97
".....	84	9	4	13	.....	.....	1	41
".....	85	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	15
".....	86	19	19	38	.....	.....	.....	63
Brandon North (North).....	87	32	36	68	.....	1	1	91
" South (Sud).....	88	41	25	66	.....	.....	.....	92
".....	89	28	23	51	.....	1	.....	74
Woodlands.....	90	49	37	86	.....	2	1	117
".....	91	51	33	84	.....	1	1	115
".....	92	34	21	55	.....	2	1	64
".....	93	20	20	40	.....	.....	.....	71
Totals—Total.....	3,866	3,710	7,576	22,776	35	75	a10,719	
Majority for } Nathaniel Boyd, 156. Majorite pour }								Should be } 10,721. a Devrait être }

MACDONALD,
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

192	1	128	56	72	20	"	"	"
149	...	84	30	54	" 21	"	"	"
174	3	107	34	53	" 22	"	"	"
119	1	77	32	45	" 23	"	"	"
117	...	66	24	42	" 24	"	"	"
182	...	45	17	28	" 25	"	"	"
57	...	33	12	21	" 26	"	"	"
39	...	19	14	5	" 27	"	"	"
59	1	44	7	37	" 28	"	"	"
162	1	103	54	49	" 29	"	"	"
86	...	59	9	50	" 30	"	"	"
167	...	79	32	47	" 31	"	"	"
66	...	83	37	46	" 32	"	"	"
73	...	48	32	16	" 33	"	"	"
187	1	134	47	47	" 34	"	"	"
134	1	94	46	46	" 35	"	"	"
81	...	42	21	21	" 36	"	"	"
57	1	40	22	18	" 37	"	"	"
116	...	31	60	60	" 38	"	"	"
158	...	51	29	23	" 39	"	"	"
62	...	49	42	7	" 40	"	"	"
125	...	91	67	24	" 41	"	"	"
79	...	60	17	43	" 42	"	"	"
90	1	71	20	51	" 43	"	"	"
148	2	116	39	77	" 44	"	"	"
113	...	85	41	44	" 45	"	"	"
149	1	98	47	51	" 46	"	"	"
35	...	27	15	12	" 47	"	"	"
73	...	56	28	28	" 48	"	"	"
43	...	36	13	23	" 49	"	"	"
83	...	70	33	37	" 50	"	"	"
199	2	152	76	76	" 51	"	"	"
38	1	30	13	17	" 52	"	"	"
44	...	35	18	17	" 53	"	"	"
41	...	26	14	12	" 54	"	"	"
52	...	43	20	23	" 55	"	"	"
46	...	41	27	14	" 56	"	"	"
92	1	59	26	33	" 57	"	"	"
113	...	92	63	29	" 58	"	"	"
65	...	50	16	34	" 59	"	"	"
74	1	52	8	44	" 60	"	"	"
117	1	47	25	22	" 61	"	"	"
93	...	39	13	26	" 62	"	"	"
181	4	145	66	79	" 63	"	"	"
67	1	57	18	39	" 64	"	"	"
98	2	80	40	40	" 65	"	"	"
159	2	117	57	60	" 66	"	"	"
107	...	72	31	41	" 67	"	"	"
109	...	85	39	46	" 68	"	"	"
84	...	62	36	26	" 69	"	"	"

MARQUETTE
(Continued—Suite.)

	S. A. D. BERTRAND.	A. A. C. LARIVIÈRE.					a Should be Devrait être		b Should be Devrait être
PROVENCHER.	No.								
Ile des Chènes.....	1	28	21	49	77				
Lorette, South (<i>Sud</i>)....	2	51	20	71	111	1			
" " North (<i>Nord</i>)	3	34	59	691	104				
Rosewood.....	4	14	28	42	54				
Ste. Anne, North (<i>Nord</i>)..	5	55	60	115	136				
" " South (<i>Sud</i>).....	6	53	21	74	112				
Coteau des Chênes.....	7	19	6	25	38				
Giroux.....	8	26	32	58	76				
Clearspring.....	9	16	11	27	52				
Hochstadt.....	10	7	1	8	125				
Niverville.....	11	20	5	25	82				
Townships (<i>Cantons</i>), 6 R. 2 and 6 R. 3....	12	14	14	28	39				
St. Pierre.....	13	29	53	82	110				
" ".....	14	56	53	109	146				
St. Malo.....	15	31	35	66	84	1			
Township (<i>Canton</i>) 4 R. 3 (<i>Stc. Elizabeth</i>) ..	16	7	17	24	50				
" " 5 R. 5 and 1 R. 5.....	17	15	4	19	105				
" " 6 R. 5 (<i>La Borderie</i>).....	18	10	2	12	86				
" " 6 R. 6 and part of (<i>partie de</i>) 5 R. 6.....	19	47	14	61	181				
La Broquerie.....	20	26	25	51	63	2			
Stc. Agathe.....	21	32	18	50	97	1			
" ".....	22	19	11	30	34				
Rivière aux Marais.....	23	12	10	22	27				
Stc. Agathe.....	24	12	10	27	44	1			
Lynne West (<i>Ouest</i>).....	25	11	33	44	152				
Emerson, Town (<i>Ville</i>).....	26	56	77	133	156	2			
Stc. Agathe.....	27	14	34	48	53	1			
Anand.....	28	30	2	32	83	1			
Dominion City.....	29	47	44	91	143				
Township (<i>Canton</i>) 3 R. 3.....	30	25	22	47	75	1			
Greenridge.....	31	26	18	44	67				
Stuartburn.....	32	23	26	49	72				
Ridgeville.....	33	15	7	22	27	2			
Stuartburn.....	34	8	16	16	36				
Township (<i>Canton</i>), 1, 2, 3 R. 6.....	35	13	6	19	30				
St. Boniface, Town (<i>Ville</i>).....	36	59	33	92	159				
" ".....	37	39	52	91	119	1			
" ".....	38	27	39	686	82	4			
" ".....	39	35	50	85	140	1			
St. Vital, East (<i>Est</i>).....	40	22	27	49	60	2			

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.										Remarks. Observations.														
	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		S. A. D. BERTRAND.		A. A. C. LA RIVIERE.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Nombre total de votes validés donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Number of rejected Ballots.		Nombre de bulletins rejetés.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		Nombre de bulletins gâtés.		Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.		Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.
PROVENCHER, (Continued—Suite.)	St. Vital, West (Ouest).....		No. 41		15		44		2		1		1		1		1		70						c Should be } Deviât être } d Should be } Deviât être } e Should be } Deviât être }
	St. Norbert, East (Est).....		No. 42		61		95		1		1		1		1		1		155						
	" West (Ouest).....		No. 43		60		115		1		1		1		1		1		172						
	Ste. Agathe, East (Est).....		No. 44		29		47		1		1		1		1		1		86						
	" West (Ouest).....		No. 45		29		35		1		1		1		1		1		63						
	Letellier.....		No. 46		68		96		2		2		2		2		2		129						
	St. Joseph.....		No. 47		28		80		108		1		1		1		1		170						
	St. Jean Baptiste.....		No. 48		78		155		155		1		1		1		1		199						
	Morris, Town (Ville).....		No. 49		47		107		107		1		1		1		1		188						
	Lorne.....		No. 50		9		19		19		1		1		1		1		65						
	Rosenhall.....		No. 51		12		26		26		1		1		1		1		86						
	Rosenort.....		No. 52		27		69		69		1		1		1		1		124						
	Totals—Totaux.....				1,528		3,012		3,012		e16		d26		e4,904		15,469								

Majority for } A. A. C. LaRivière, 44.
Majorité pour }

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

RAPPORT SPÉCIAL D'AUGUSTE GAUTHIER,
OFFICIER RAPPORTEUR.

JE CERTIFIE PAR LE PRÉSENT que le député élu pour le district électoral de Provancher, en conformité du bref ci-joint, comme ayant reçu la majorité des votes lawfully given, est A. A. C. Laskiviere.

ET JE CERTIFIE DE PLUS que pour l'arrondissement de votation No. 10, je nommai Alfred Adolphe, sous-officier-rapporteur, et, par ma proclamation, désignai comme l'endroit où les votes seraient reçus dans cet arrondissement de votation, la maison de Peter Reimer, dans le village de Hochstadt, endroit qui est maintenant reconnu comme étant en dehors de l'arrondissement de votation No. 10, et je découvre que le bureau de votation ne fut pas ouvert à cet endroit, durant cette élection, mais que le dit sous-officier-rapporteur, entre midi et une heure de l'après-midi de ce jour, ouvrit un bureau de votation dans la maison de Peter Hiebert, située à environ dix milles du village de Hochstadt (l'endroit désigné dans ma proclamation); qu'il le ferma à cinq heures de l'après-midi et qu'après la clôture du bureau de votation, entre quarante à cinquante des électeurs de cet arrondissement de votation se présentèrent pour voter, mais qu'il refusa de leur donner des bulletins et de les laisser voter.

ET JE CERTIFIE DE PLUS que d'après la liste des électeurs, cent vingt-cinq personnes avaient droit de voter à ce bureau de votation, et que huit votes seulement furent déposés—sept en faveur de S. A. D. Bertrand, et un en faveur de A. A. C. Laskiviere.

ET JE CERTIFIE DE PLUS que c'est mon opinion que ces électeurs ont été privés de leur droit de vote vu leur ignorance de l'endroit où était tenu le bureau de votation, et je crois fermement que le fait de ces électeurs ayant été privés de leur droit de vote a affecté le résultat de l'élection.

AUG. GAUTHIER,
Officier-Rapporteur.

SPECIAL REPORT OF AUGUSTE GAUTHIER,
RETURNING OFFICER.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the member elected for the Electoral District of Provancher in pursuance of the writ as having received the majority of votes lawfully given is A. A. C. Laskiviere.

AND I FURTHER CERTIFY that for Polling Division No. 10, I appointed Alfred Adolphe the deputy returning officer, and by my proclamation I appointed as the place to take the poll in that sub-division Peter Reimer's house in the village of Hochstadt, a place now known to be outside polling division No. 10, and I find that the poll was not opened at that place during that election, but the said deputy returning officer, between twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, opened a poll at Peter Hiebert's house, which is about ten miles from the village of Hochstadt (the place appointed by my proclamation), and he closed that poll at five o'clock in the afternoon; and after the closing of the poll between forty and fifty voters belonging to that polling sub-division appeared and applied to vote, but the deputy returning officer refused to give them ballots and refused to let them vote.

AND I FURTHER CERTIFY that according to the voters' list there were one hundred and twenty-five voters entitled to vote at that poll and only eight votes were polled—seven for S. A. D. Bertrand and one for A. A. C. Laskiviere.

AND I FURTHER CERTIFY that in my opinion those voters were deprived of their right to vote on account of their not knowing where the poll was being held, and I verily believe that because those voters were deprived of their right to vote the result of the election was affected.

AUG. GAUTHIER,
Returning Officer.

PROVANCHER.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation										Remarks. Observations.				
	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.		JOHN HEBBER HASLÂM.	WILLIAM FORSTHE MCCREARY.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.		Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.
SELKIRK.				5	4	9	9						15		
		"	1	5	15	20	20			1			44		
		"	2	5	15	39	39						53		
		"	3	24	42	89	89						136		
		"	4	47	22	50	50			1			73		
		"	5	28	16	34	34						60		
		"	6	18	22	14	14						26		
		"	7	10	4	71	71					2	139		
		"	8	19	22	40	40						64		
		"	9	18	20	48	48					1	74		
		"	10	28	31	50	50						22		
		"	11	2	17	19	19						69		
		"	12	19	31	44	44					1	50		
		"	13	17	27	34	34						36		
		"	14	21	13	23	23						29		
		"	15	16	7	49	49					1	64		
		"	16	37	12	6	6						19		
		"	17	1	5	14	14						27		
		"	18	10	4	30	30						120		
	"	19	49	30	49	49									

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

107	167	176	126	100	134	106	64	91	150	176	162	111	128	66	162	105	121	157	80	151	98	95	107	89	54	167	42	82	31	86	81	116	201	74	56	36	183	59	98	89	124	133	63	38	83	162	166	95	66		
73	114	117	84	91	88	71	35	56	68	81	91	87	66	38	81	82	64	97	43	97	68	45	61	37	29	69	21	46	26	57	66	114	147	60	55	29	111	32	65	67	88	77	45	28	60	106	130	64	25		
26	62	56	42	28	33	27	16	34	46	54	40	42	37	27	33	42	48	59	10	67	32	15	28	25	12	51	17	26	15	33	43	56	75	28	19	12	60	14	37	17	40	42	27	13	22	48	74	34	9		
47	52	61	23	33	55	44	19	22	27	51	45	29	29	11	51	36	16	38	33	30	36	30	43	44	17	18	4	20	11	24	23	58	33	32	36	17	51	58	18	35	63	18	64	38	66	58	30	16			
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

SELKIRK.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

WINNIPEG.	Winnipeg North (Nord)		No.	Ed. DANIEL MARTIN.	ARTHUR W. PUTTER.				
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	1	52	19	113	2	206	
"	"	"	2	37	57	34	1	193	
"	"	"	3	30	74	104		179	
"	"	"	4	21	97	97	2	198	
"	"	"	5	20	85	108		189	
"	"	"	6	27	96	118		210	
"	"	"	7	23	37	60		195	
"	"	"	8	41	65	106		206	
"	"	"	9	33	57	90	1	171	
"	"	"	10	29	71	91	1	152	
"	"	"	11	28	53	81	1	154	
"	"	"	12	31	48	79		158	
"	"	"	13	29	63	92	1	187	
"	"	"	14	25	37	62	2	183	
"	"	"	15	18	121	139	1	219	
"	"	"	16	30	95	125	1	212	
"	"	"	17	20	77	106		187	
"	"	"	18	43	57	100		191	
Centre.	"	"	19	36	37	83		169	
"	"	"	20	33	38	71		148	
"	"	"	21	33	42	75		172	
"	"	"	22	36	67	103	1	177	
"	"	"	23	23	63	86	2	180	
"	"	"	24	22	47	69	1	169	
"	"	"	25	34	34	68	1	139	
"	"	"	26	31	32	63		131	
"	"	"	27	33	27	60		136	
"	"	"	28	35	46	81		176	
"	"	"	29	35	48	83		181	
"	"	"	30	28	68	96		166	
"	"	"	31	33	49	82		161	
"	"	"	32	35	38	73		162	
"	"	"	33	35	58	43		163	
"	"	"	34	36	43	79		171	
"	"	"	35	37	52	89	2	167	
"	"	"	36	39	46	85		154	
"	"	"	37	16	65	81		145	
"	"	"	38	19	87	106		165	
"	"	"	39	24	51	78	1	149	

WINNIPEG.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	ARTHUR W. PUTTEE. nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks <i>Observations.</i>
	Winnipeg Centre	No.												
WINNIPEG. (Continued— <i>Suite.</i>)	"	40	ED. DANIEL	45	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	122		
	"	41	"	30	77	77	..	..	..	..	..	141		
	"	42	"	5	64	64	..	..	..	..	..	122		
	"	43	"	15	60	75	..	..	..	..	..	137		
	"	44	"	32	56	61	..	..	..	..	..	100		
	"	45	"	49	54	104	..	..	1	..	..	154		
	"	46	"	44	44	88	..	..	1	..	..	146		
	"	47	"	43	30	73	..	..	..	..	..	136		
	"	48	"	31	69	69	..	..	1	..	..	147		
	"	49	"	47	34	81	..	..	..	..	..	155		
	"	50	"	45	41	86	..	..	..	..	..	143		
	"	51	"	66	32	98	..	..	..	..	..	148		
	"	52	"	33	62	95	..	..	..	..	..	131		
	"	53	"	39	24	63	..	..	1	..	..	101		
	"	54	"	51	43	94	..	..	..	..	..	156		
	"	55	"	68	48	106	..	..	..	..	..	167		
	"	56	"	57	62	119	..	..	..	..	..	150		
	"	57	"	44	35	70	..	..	..	..	..	154		
	"	58	"	29	36	65	..	..	..	..	..	106		
	"	59	"	47	36	63	..	..	..	..	..	157		
	"	60	"	34	36	70	..	..	..	..	..	149		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	61	54	49	103	.....	.....	161
"	"	"	"	35	56	91	.....	.....	153
"	"	"	"	62	38	106	.....	.....	154
"	"	"	"	68	36	73	.....	.....	148
"	"	"	"	64	37	64	.....	.....	156
"	"	"	"	65	29	93	1	.....	164
"	"	"	"	66	24	73	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Total			2,258	3,441	5,699	12	21	10,668	25,639

Majority for } Arthur W. Puttee, 1,183.
Majorite pour }

WINNIPEG.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

PART VII.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each in each Polling Division.	JAMES F. GARDEN.	GEORGE R. MAXWELL.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.		Number of rejected Ballots.		Number of spoiled Ballots.		Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.		Number of electors inscribed on the list revised by the Census of 1890-91.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.		Population of each electoral colleège d'après le recensement de 1890-91.		Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
BURRARD.	Vancouver.	No.	1	68	71	139	4	..	..	..	..	262	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	2	49	82	131	..	6	..	..	..	251	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	3	96	128	224	..	5	..	..	..	459	459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	4	91	120	211	2	2	..	..	..	383	383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	5	74	88	162	1	2	..	..	..	289	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	6	93	110	203	..	3	..	..	..	349	349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	7	113	159	272	2	..	..	..	..	492	492	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	8	87	110	197	..	..	..	..	..	447	447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	9	153	141	294	..	..	..	..	..	549	549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	10	112	112	224	2	..	..	..	..	438	438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	11	62	99	161	..	1	..	..	..	329	329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	12	104	131	235	4	..	..	..	..	463	463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	13	77	101	178	..	..	..	..	..	336	336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	14	78	149	227	..	..	..	..	..	474	474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	15	135	137	272	4	..	..	..	..	524	524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	16	63	112	175	..	2	..	..	..	372	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	17	74	100	174	3	..	..	..	..	367	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	18	73	89	162	1	..	..	..	..	315	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	19	109	96	205	6	..	..	..	..	371	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	"	20	138	148	286	1	..	..	..	..	552	552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surprise Lake.	"	21	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	713	713	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Discovery	"	22	17	30	47	1	..	..	..	..	713	713	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BURRARD.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Atlin City.....	23	59	56	115	.....	.....	713
Bennett.....	"	14	10	24	1	.....	*749
Metlakatla and Coast.....	24	2	4	6	.....	.....	*
South Vancouver (Stad).....	25	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....
Howe Sound.....	26	23	6	19	.....	.....	.....
Valdeze and Read Islands.....	27	.....	10	10	2	.....	297
Port Simpson.....	28	.....	10	20	.....	.....	*749
Moodyville.....	29	10	10	64	.....	.....	.....
Land.....	30	22	42	42	.....	.....	*297
Port Moody.....	31	6	36	51	1	.....	749
Inverness Cannery.....	32	31	29	7	.....	.....	*297
Shoal Bay.....	33	3	4	34	.....	.....	*
Whaletown.....	34	5	29	9	.....	.....	*
Coquitlam.....	35	.....	9	17	1	.....	*
Squamish.....	36	12	5	15	.....	.....	*
Alert Bay.....	37	7	8	3	.....	.....	.....
Taxada Island (Marble Bay).....	38	2	1	79	.....	.....	*749
Bella Coola.....	39	14	65	39	.....	1	.....
Naas Harbour.....	40	11	48	4	.....	.....	749
Rivers Inlet.....	41	4	1	3	.....	.....	749
Port Essington.....	42	2	.....	30	.....	.....	*
Port Essington.....	43	4	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux.....	.....	2,089	2,716	4,805	36	33	21,360

BURRARD,
(Continued—Suite.)

Majority for } Geo. R. Maxwell, 627.
Majorite pour }

*Returning officer does not give the number. The figures in this column do not always represent the number of voters in each polling division.
(L'officier rapporteur ne donne pas le chiffre. Les chiffres de cette colonne n'indiquent pas toujours le nombre d'électeurs de chaque arrondissement de votation.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

	8	7	15	1					
Enlbergs	19								
Pine Grove	"	4	14						
Abbotsford	"	8	28						
Upper Sumas	"	7	17						
Licknan's	"	45	11						
Chilwack	"	23	126	2					
Cheam	"	25	71						
Coquitlam	"	26	30	1					
Hammond	"	27	32						
Haney	"	28	30						
Wharlock	"	29	24						
Silverdale	"	30	30						
Mission	"	31	10	2					
Dewdney	"	32	52						
Blatzie	"	33	14						
Deroche	"	34	20						
Nicomien Island	"	35	9						
Harrison	"	36	27	1					
Agassiz	"	37	31	4					
Douglas	"	38	38						
New Westminster City (Cité)	"	39	9						
"	"	40	255						
"	"	41	183						
"	"	42	124	1					
"	"	43	122						
"	"	44	211						
"	"	45	146						
"	"	45	116						
Totals—Totale	1,627	1,772	3,399	9	21	5,598	17,866		

Majority for } Aulay Morrison, 145.
Majorité pour }

NEW WESTMINSTER.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

"	"	"	21	14	2	11	27	....	1	423
"	"	(Mayne Island).....	" 22	....	3	7	10	....	1	
"	"	(Pender Island).....	" 23	3	35	40	74	....	1	
"	"	(North Saanich).....	" 24	5	..	2	7	....	....
Victoria, South (Sud)	"	(Galiana Island).....	" 25	8	26	40	74	....	....
"	"	(South Saanich).....	" 26	10	33	91	104	3	....	338
"	"	(Royal Oaks).....	" 27	7	11	29	47	....	....	235
Esquimalt (Sooke).....	"	" 28	....	....	8	1	9	....	....
"	"	(San Juan).....	" 29	52	41	20	113	1	....
Alberni (Alberni).....	"	" 30	5	5	3	5	13	....	....
"	"	(Ucluelte).....	" 31	6	20	5	31	....	....	307
"	"	(Clayoquot).....	" 32	....	12	1	13	....	....
Comox (Comox).....	"	" 33	52	52	38	28	118	....	1	
"	"	(Cumberland).....	" 34	60	88	77	225	1	....
"	"	(Denman Island).....	" 35	2	10	8	20	....	....	721
"	"	(Hornby Island).....	" 36	5	4	3	12	....	....
"	"	(Union Bay).....	" 37	5	8	13	26	1	....
Totals—Totale.....			832	1,256	868	2,956	26	16	5,220	18,229

Majority for } Ralph Smith, 388 over (sur) C. P. Wolley, 424 over (sur) Wm. Sloan.
Majorité pour }

[illegible]

VICTORIA,
(Continued—*Suite*)

YALE AND
CARIBOO.

YALE AND CARIBOO.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Kuskonook	53	3	2	31	36	.....	.....
Ruskie Creek	" 54	2	1	6	9	.....	.....
Greenwood	" 55	57	44	18	119	1	4
Ymir Mines	" 56	12	13	2	27	.....	1
Vernon	" 57	10	50	53	113	.....	.....
Ymir	" 58	39	21	8	68	1	.....
Shuswap	" 59	.....	5	10	15	.....	.....
Kamloops	" 60	25	39	78	142	3	.....
Nelson	" 61	12	24	11	47	.....	.....
Mara	" 62	3	13	6	22	.....	.....
Okanagan Falls	" 63	1	4	3	8	.....	.....
" Mission	" 64	.....	13	5	18	.....	.....
Midway	" 65	4	20	6	30	.....	.....
Sidley	" 66	2	8	3	13	.....	.....
Waakta	" 67	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....
Okanagan West (Owest)	" 68	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Illicillewaet	" 69	1	8	11	20	1	1
Kualt	" 70	.....	5	2	7	.....	.....
Sandon	" 71	178	30	27	235	3	1
Revelstoke	" 72	48	51	81	180	.....	1
Lytton	" 73	2	13	16	31	.....	1
Ferguson	" 74	45	17	8	70	.....	1
Trail	" 75	21	31	49	101	.....	.....
Tyaaxon Creek	" 76	1	3	1	5	.....	1
Moyie	" 77	101	9	8	118	3	2
Nowling's Ranch	" 78	8	19	4	31	.....	.....
Kimberley	" 79	61	4	3	68	.....	1
Greenwood	" 80	39	36	14	89	.....	1
Hall Mines	" 81	12	12	1	25	1	.....
Nelson	" 82	50	70	67	187	.....	1
"	" 83	33	39	32	104	2	1
Barton City	" 84	2	6	10	18	.....	.....
Kamloops	" 85	23	65	66	154	.....	3
Ashcroft	" 86	3	49	52	104	.....	.....
Michel	" 87	11	6	2	19	.....	.....
Slocan City	" 87	94	16	37	147	.....	1
North Bend	" 89	17	5	15	37	.....	1
Nelson	" 90	28	49	19	96	.....	1
Albert Canyon	" 91	1	4	2	7	.....	.....
Athabasca Mines	" 92	24	6	18	38	.....	.....
Camp McKimney	" 93	.....	.....	8	38	.....	.....
Notch Hill	" 94	2	21	4	27	.....	.....
Monte Creek	" 95	2	4	5	16	1	.....
Quesnel	" 96	2	20	25	47	.....	1
Beaver Lake	" 97	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Glenenna	" 98	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....
Craigellachie	" 99	.....	5	5	10	1	.....
111 Mile House	" 100	.....	21	5	26	.....	.....
Spence's Bridge	" 101	3	7	6	16	.....	.....
Campbell Creek	" 102	.....	12	11	23	.....	.....

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.			Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. chacune arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Polling Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
		C. FOLEY.	Wm. A. GALLINER.	JOHN McKANE.						
YALE AND CARIBOO, (Continued—Suite.)	Stump Lake.....	No. 103								
	Palliser.....				15					
	Griffin Lake.....		14	8	19					
	Peterborough.....	11	20	5	6					
	Big Bar.....	2	11	1	14					
	Columbia.....	7	38	1	102					
	Glacier.....	8	8	16	32					
	Granite Siding.....	6	4	11	26	1				
	Lumby.....	9	26	11	46					
	Ainsworth.....	21	5	8	34					
	Vernon.....	10	62	69	132		1			
	Granite Creek.....	1	7	10	10					
	Nelson.....	115	75	37	165					
	Trout Lake.....	14	13	11	38					
	Revelstoke.....	32	65	71	168		1			
	Alexis Creek.....	1	2	1	4					
	Cadwallader Creek.....	2	9	1	12					
	Salmo.....	119	2	1	12					
	"	120	2	1	13					

YALE AND CARIBOO,
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Cascade.....	121	13	4	1	18	.....	.....	.....
McGillivray Creek.....	" 122	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Pavilion.....	" 123	.....	9	3	12	.....	.....	.....
Comaplix.....	" 124	4	5	13	22	.....	.....	.....
Enderby.....	" 125	2	32	23	57	.....	.....	.....
Creston.....	" 126	.....	37	10	51	1	.....	.....
Savonius.....	" 127	3	7	16	26	.....	.....	.....
Hanceville.....	" 128	1	3	10	14	.....	.....	.....
Alkali Lake.....	" 129	.....	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Nicola Lake.....	" 130	4	10	14	38	.....	.....	.....
Yale.....	" 131	.....	10	8	18	.....	.....	.....
Thompson's Landing.....	" 132	2	10	1	13	.....	.....	.....
Salmon Arm.....	" 133	2	35	15	52	.....	.....	.....
Rossland.....	" 134	86	29	46	161	1	2	.....
North Thompson (West Side) (Côté Ouest).....	" 135	1	8	11	20	.....	.....	.....
Rossland.....	" 136	51	27	27	105	1	.....	.....
Field.....	" 137	8	7	18	33	.....	.....	.....
Nelson.....	" 138	76	98	77	251	.....	5	.....
Spuzzan.....	" 139	.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....
Silverton.....	" 140	59	6	10	75	.....	1	.....
Rossland.....	" 141	60	30	34	124	.....	.....	.....
Watson, Bar Creek.....	" 142	3	2	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Louis Creek.....	" 143	.....	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....
Nakusp.....	" 144	11	23	17	51	.....	1	.....
North Thompson (East Side) (Côté Est).....	" 145	.....	6	9	15	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	" 146	1	26	21	48	.....	.....	.....
127 Mile House.....	" 147	.....	5	9	14	.....	1	.....
Soda Creek.....	" 148	1	12	6	19	1	.....	.....
Robson.....	" 149	4	9	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Grande Prairie.....	" 150	.....	9	18	27	.....	.....	.....
Fort Steele.....	" 151	10	37	60	107	1	7	.....
Bonaparte.....	" 152	3	22	10	35	.....	1	.....
150 Mile House.....	" 153	.....	45	.....	45	4	.....	.....
Hopa.....	" 154	3	4	15	22	.....	1	.....
Beaver.....	" 155	6	1	2	9	.....	.....	.....
Donald.....	" 156	.....	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Parkerville.....	" 157	6	27	27	60	3	.....	.....
Rossland.....	" 158	75	32	42	149	2	.....	.....
Kaslo.....	" 159	37	40	49	126	1	2	.....
".....	" 160	34	40	28	102	.....	1	.....
Argenta.....	" 161	3	5	7	15	.....	1	.....
Galeana.....	" 162	1	5	5	11	.....	.....	.....
Windermere.....	" 163	11	11	7	29	.....	.....	.....
Prisco.....	" 164	.....	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....
Fernie.....	" 165	36	37	26	99	.....	3	.....
Elko.....	" 166	4	3	2	9	.....	.....	.....
Empire.....	" 167	5	2	4	11	.....	.....	.....
Fernie.....	" 168	38	34	32	104	.....	1	.....

YALE AND CARIBOO.
(Continued—Suite.)

PART VIII

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES



TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	R. BEIDFORD. OLIVER.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division.	Number of electors inscribed sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
ALBERTA.	Counties	No.	1								
	Magrath	"	2	9	11	1	3		26		
	Kimball	"	3	15	10				31		
	Atina	"	4	27	37	1	1		33		
	Boundary Creek.	"	5	19	19		1		42		
	Mountain View.	"	6	29	42				55		
	Leavitt.	"	7	29	31				60		
	Cardston.	"	8	113	120	1	1		49		
	Sterling.	"	9	1	1				150		
	Lethbridge South (Sud).	"	10	76	4				12		
	"	"	11	60	146	5	2		386		
	Lethbridge North (Nord).	"	12	48	162		3		200		
	Woodpecker.	"	13	105	153	6	2		12		
	Grassy Lake.	"	14	8	13				20		
	Yarrow	"	15	4	9				20		
	Fishburn.	"	16	8	27	1	1		*		
	Pincher Creek.	"	17	17	25	2			*		
	Mountain Mill	"	18	112	213	3	1		*		
	Blainmore.	"	19	15	20				*		
	Cowley	"	20	25	47				*		
	Livingstone	"	21	18	44				*		
	Stand-Of	"	22	39	59		1		*		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Macleod.....	23	166	113	279	9	11	202
Olson.....	24	11	15	26	..	1	*
Porcupine.....	25	10	18	28	..	1	*
Cut Bank.....	26	13	8	21	..	1	*
Little Bow.....	27	6	5	21	..	1	*
Nanton.....	28	8	18	26	..	1	132
High River.....	29	34	46	80	..	1	31
Pekisko.....	30	22	5	27	..	1	*
Lincham.....	31	10	14	24	..	..	212
Millarville.....	32	31	63	65	..	2	66
Okotoks.....	33	85	14	148	..	..	10
Gladys.....	34	27	14	41	..	..	66
Queenstown.....	35	5	2	7	1	..	66
Davisburg.....	36	32	29	63	..	1	*
Pine Creek.....	37	34	42	74	..	..	37
Priddis.....	38	15	15	30	1	1	68
Laggan.....	39	14	11	25	1	1	32
Banff.....	40	39	31	70	1	..	*
Anthracite.....	41	22	21	43	..	..	68
Canmore.....	42	18	60	78	..	..	32
Kananaskis.....	43	..	6	6	..	..	*
Morley.....	44	10	21	31	..	..	*
Jumping Pond.....	45	37	33	70	1	3	*
Cochrane.....	46	39	36	75	..	..	*
Dog Pond.....	47	8	9	17	1	..	17
Little Red Deer.....	48	2	9	11	..	..	19
Calgary East (Est.).....	49	132	88	220	9	..	260
" Centre.....	50	79	60	139	9	1	373
" ".....	51	89	70	159	1	..	229
Calgary North (North).....	52	133	52	185	3	5	251
West (West).....	53	109	96	205	..	4	170
" South (South).....	54	78	64	142	4	4	*
Shepard.....	55	29	16	45	2	..	*
Langdon.....	56	12	9	21	1	..	80
Gleichen.....	57	38	41	79	..	7	17
Cassils.....	58	3	4	66	1	3	*
Nose Creek.....	59	48	8	66	..	..	*
Whitening Hills.....	60	5	7	12	..	..	*
Rosobud.....	61	20	6	26	..	..	*
Springbank.....	62	33	19	52	..	..	*
Airdrie.....	63	5	17	22	1	..	62
Beaver Dam.....	64	6	18	24	..	..	50
Carstairs.....	65	9	25	34	..	1	61
Didsbury.....	66	26	25	51	1	1	219
Olds.....	67	135	67	262	..	5	*
Red Lodge.....	68	6	5	11	2	..	83
Bowden.....	69	48	19	67	..	..	*
Knee Hill.....	70	32	24	56	1	..	41
Pine Lake.....	71	32	2	34	..	..	22
Quill Lake.....	72	9	2	11	..	..	..

* Number not given by
Returning Officer.
L'officier rapporteur ne
donne pas le chiffre.

ALBERTA,
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Edmonton East (Est)...	95	93	246	339	6	4	314
" West (Ouest)...	96	105	209	314	15	14	407
Spruce Grove...	97	17	78	95	...	...	*
Stony Plain Centre...	98	5	95	102	4	2	145
Strathcona East (Est)...	99	54	77	131	1	1	232
" West (Ouest)...	100	92	121	213	...	...	127
Rabbit Hills...	101	8	60	68	...	...	*
Conjuring Creek...	102	1	8	9	...	1	*
Clover Bar...	103	30	59	89	2	1	*
Colchester...	104	34	32	86	1	...	127
Beaumont...	105	42	36	78	1	...	*
Logan...	106	3	24	27	...	1	*
Beaver Lake West (Ouest)...	107	2	29	31	...	1	*
" East (Est)...	108	13	7	20	...	...	*
" White Lake...	109	3	10	13	1	...	*
Horse Hills...	110	...	16	16	...	...	*
Poplar Lake...	111	14	39	53	...	1	*
St. Albert...	112	77	87	87	...	1	*
St. Pierre...	113	72	156	228	...	...	208
Lac St. Ann...	114	14	34	48	1	...	86
Egg Lake...	115	11	43	54	...	...	82
St. Emeric...	116	14	6	20	...	...	*
Mormville...	117	11	30	41	2	...	87
Rose Ridge...	118	23	26	49	...	...	*
Sturgeon...	119	6	26	32	...	...	51
Creuzot...	120	14	25	39	...	...	81
Lamoureux...	121	27	29	47	...	...	95
Legui...	122	8	70	78	1	...	104
Two Lakes...	123	...	...	...	...	...	53
Athabasca Landing...	124	...	5	5	...	...	*
Clengarry...	125	19	19	38	...	...	60
Fort Saskatchewan...	126	7	17	24	...	...	*
Josephburg...	127	119	80	199	3	6	248
Star...	128	25	47	72	...	1	*
Bruderheim...	129	25	21	46	...	...	*
Star...	130	30	62	92	9	1	*
Whitford...	131	1	72	76	...	1	55
Pakan...	132	16	35	51	...	...	53
Saddle Lake...	133	5	29	34	...	...	38
White Fish Lake...	134	1	8	9	...	1	14
Lac La Biche...	135	1	8	9	1	...	*
" "	136	...	53	53	...	...	*
Totals—Totals...	4,029	9,232	5,203	144	126	...	25,277

* Number not given by
Returning Officer.
—
L'officier rapporteur ne
donne pas le chiffre.

Majority for } Frank Oliver, 1,174.
Majorité pour }

ALBERTA.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election of the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. ----- Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. ----- Arrondissements de rotation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division. ----- Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. ----- Nombre total de votes validés dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Number of rejected Ballots. ----- Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. ----- Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division. ----- Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de rotation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. ----- Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. ----- Observations
ASSINIBOIA East Riding. (Division Est.)	No.	JAMES M. DOUGLAS.	R. S. LAKE.						
	Fleming.....	1	27	144	3	1	165		
	Moosomin North (North).....	2	59	83	..	..	83		
	" " South (Sud).....	3	107	236	..	..	253		
	Wapella.....	4	112	203	2	..	225		
	Benbecula.....	5	41	61	..	..	83		
	Fairmeade.....	6	47	57	..	1	82		
	Glen Adelaide.....	7	13	25	..	..	44		
	Cannington.....	8	38	61	1	..	77		
	Maryfield.....	9	27	58	..	6	70		
	Carlyle.....	10	59	114	7	1	189		
	Carnduff.....	11	85	179	3	1	248		
	Gainsboro'.....	12	43	134	2	2	153		
	Oxlow.....	13	71	225	1	..	278		
	Alameda.....	14	76	146	..	..	179		
	Roche Perce.....	15	19	57	2	..	47		
	Estevan.....	16	22	44	..	1	70		
	Percy.....	17	32	60	..	..	84		
	Weyburn.....	18	30	64	1	..	80		
	Montgomery.....	19	38	59	..	..	83		
	Gretnell South (Sud).....	20	59	171	1	..	201		
	Moffat.....	21	74	110	3	1	129		
	Montmartre.....	22	30	34	..	..	38		

ASSINIBOIA, E. R.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Qu'Appelle.....	23	68	130	198	.....	1	235
Indian Head.....	"	149	169	318	.....	.....	381
Sinclair.....	"	60	101	161	.....	.....	186
Wolsley.....	"	115	81	196	9	3	230
Summerberry.....	"	26	39	85	.....	.....	106
Broadview.....	"	36	75	111	.....	2	132
Whitehead.....	"	101	120	221	6	1	252
Rocanville.....	"	30	16	39	.....	.....	63
Dongola.....	"	31	17	59	.....	1	91
Ohlsen.....	"	32	16	82	2	.....	110
Cutham.....	"	6	25	31	.....	.....	33
Hyde.....	"	34	50	65	1	.....	76
Hill Farm.....	"	35	33	45	.....	.....	33
Katepwe.....	"	36	37	63	.....	1	67
Fort Qu'Appelle.....	"	37	109	177	.....	.....	80
Balcarres.....	"	38	16	57	.....	2	227
Pheasant Forks.....	"	39	37	50	.....	1	102
Crescent.....	"	40	23	37	1	.....	67
Kimbrae.....	"	41	4	11	.....	.....	52
Langenburg.....	"	42	18	31	.....	.....	16
Salcoats.....	"	43	35	110	2	1	50
Yorkton.....	"	44	126	261	7	2	138
Insinger.....	"	45	34	39	1	4	350
Dauphinais.....	"	46	29	37	.....	.....	72
Touchwood.....	"	47	29	41	.....	1	55
Shelbo.....	"	48	9	20	.....	1	51
Whitesand.....	"	49	8	24	.....	.....	29
Pelly.....	"	50	16	24	.....	.....	29
Forest Farm.....	"	51	16	36	.....	1	50
Hayward.....	"	52	40	72	.....	1	104
Spring Creek.....	"	53	14	27	.....	.....	42
Kamsack.....	"	54	33	61	.....	.....	43
Fletwode.....	"	55	16	29	1	.....	35
Dalesboro'.....	"	56	30	47	.....	.....	35
Carleton Place.....	"	57	23	35	2	.....	69
New Hastings.....	"	58	68	128	.....	1	76
Red Jacket.....	"	59	63	110	1	2	175
Brookside.....	"	60	21	50	.....	2	160
High View.....	"	61	38	69	1	1	68
Heron.....	"	62	1	31	.....	.....	100
Carnoustie.....	"	63	14	9	.....	.....	36
Prosperity.....	"	64	44	48	1	2	11
Ferndale.....	"	65	32	43	.....	.....	53
Spy Hill.....	"	66	11	58	2	1	80
Clare.....	"	67	17	72	1	.....	66
Willocks.....	"	68	38	72	.....	1	73
St. Raphael.....	"	69	3	11	1	.....	88
Winlaw.....	"	70	4	11	.....	.....	14
Bellegarde.....	"	71	14	38	.....	.....	21
Glen Ewen.....	"	72	44	86	.....	1	50
							60
							156

ASSINIBOIA, E. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	Polling Divisions. <i>Arrondissements de votation.</i>		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Division.	JAMES M. DOUGLAS.	R. S. LAKE.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Number of rejected Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins rejetés.</i>	Number of spoiled Ballots. <i>Nombre de bulletins gâtés.</i>	Number of Voters on the Revised List in each Polling Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée des électeurs dans chaque arrondissement de votation.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	Names of Candidates for each of them in each Polling Division. <i>nombré de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans votation.</i>										
ASSINIBOIA, East Riding. (Division Est.) (Continued—Suite.)	North Portal	No. 73		16	18	39	2	...	55		
	Alma	" 74		20	26	56		...	89		
	Echo	" 75		23	4	27		1	40		
	Beresina	" 76		50	9	59		1	89		
	Riversdale	" 77		24	11	35		1	54		
	McNutt	" 78		25	8	33		1	33		
	Dunleath	" 79		16	19	35		1	42		
	Fishing Lakes	" 80		6	9	14		...	23		
	Foam Lake	" 81		17	3	20		...	26		
	Elaneger	" 82		47	23	70		1	115		
	Devil's Lake	" 83		8	7	15		3	34		
	Crooked Lakes	" 84		85	6	64		1	103		
	Beaverdale	" 85		33	27	60		...	109		
	Otthon	" 86		9	10	19		...	29		
	Newdorf	" 87		8	4	91		...	103		
	Time	" 88		42	17	59		...	70		
	Carlsruhe	" 89		64	6	70		2	90		
	Chickney	" 90		36	15	51		...	72		
	Ellisboro	" 91		38	38	76		...	98		
	Kentis	" 92		71	84	155		1	196		
	Glen Lynn	" 93		36	34	70		2	80		
	ASSINIBOIA, E. R. (Continued—Suite.)										

ASSINIBOIA, E. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

Wide Awake	94	30	40	70	.....	116
Tache	" 95	29	22	51	.....	60
File Hills	" 96	12	11	23	1	51
Kranzberg	" 97	12	8	20	.....	27
Wishart	" 98	9	6	15	.....	20
Horse Lake	" 99	7	1	8	1	10
Perceval	" 100	20	18	38	.....	52
Grenfell North (North) ..	" 101	41	74	115	1	145
Wawota	" 102	26	19	45	2	37
Riga	" 103	12	15	27	.....	39
Hillburn	" 104	48	12	60	.....	92
Weyburn North (North) ..	" 105	14	23	37	1	41
Clumber	" 106	17	13	30	.....	58
Churchbridge	" 107	25	14	39	.....	50
Qu'Appelle South (Sud) ..	" 108	19	49	68	1 4	72
Kapostar	" 109	30	41	71	5	105
Totals—Totale	4,081	3,822	7,963	93	89	11,319
						20,482

Majority for } James M. Douglas, 259.
Majorité pour }

		NICHOLAS FLOOD	WALTER SCOTT			
Regina, East (Est)	No. 1	52	72	124	3	163
West (Ouest)	" 2	46	44	90	1	115
Centre	" 3	53	54	107	2	160
North (Nord)	" 4	58	78	136	5	180
Sherwood	" 5	13	19	32	.....	45
Springdale	" 6	13	13	26	1	23
Buck Lake	" 7	6	5	11	.....	12
St. Mary's	" 8	34	51	85	1	95
Hicksdale	" 9	59	31	90	3	97
Balgone	" 10	58	30	88	.....	101
St. Joseph	" 11	62	28	90	1	105
Edenwold	" 12	55	56	111	2	116
Arat	" 13	23	42	65	1	75
Loon Creek	" 14	24	15	39	.....	44
Touchwood	" 15	25	16	41	.....	47
Strassburg	" 16	13	15	28	2	31
Peugarth	" 17	8	7	15	4	17

ASSINIBOIA, E. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

ASSINIBOIA,
West Riding,
(Division Ouest.)

ASSINIBOIA, W. R.

RETURN of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.
Rapport sur la Neuvième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Polling Divisions. Arrondissements de votation.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each in each Polling Division.	WALTER SCOTT.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Polling Division.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters List in each Polling Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste révisée de votation.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1890-91.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1890-91.	Remarks. Observations.
	NICHOLAS FLOOD.	DAVIS.										
ASSINIBOIA, West Riding. (Division West.) (Continued—Suite.)	Fosters	No. 18	7	28	6	2	1	1	46	21		
	Longlaketon	" 19	12	28	40	2	1	1	46	21		
	Kennell	" 20	8	15	22	1	1	1	51	26		
	Craven	" 21	52	41	43	1	1	1	102	51		
	Stirling	" 22	23	57	68	4	1	1	128	102		
	Lumsden	" 23	20	25	109	4	1	1	138	128		
	Wascana	" 24	25	54	45	4	1	1	53	53		
	Cottonwood	" 25	25	54	79	4	1	1	95	95		
	Fairville	" 26	11	45	56	4	1	1	68	68		
	Grand Coulee	" 27	24	27	51	4	1	1	53	53		
	Dirt Hills	" 28	5	6	11	4	1	1	12	12		
	Rouleau	" 29	10	4	14	4	1	1	16	16		
	Milestone	" 30	18	6	24	4	1	1	32	32		
	Yellow Grass	" 31	16	22	38	4	1	1	53	53		
	Moose Jaw, North-East (Nord-Est)	" 32	74	84	158	8	2	2	217	217		
	" " South (Sud)	" 33	77	98	175	8	2	2	212	212		
	" " West (Ouest)	" 34	75	86	161	8	2	2	216	216		
	Pasqua	" 35	5	17	22	4	1	1	31	31		
	Stony Beach	" 36	12	20	32	4	1	1	35	35		
	East View	" 37	4	16	20	4	1	1	24	24		
	Spicer's	" 38	7	16	23	4	1	1	27	27		
	Old Wives' Lake	" 39	5	3	8	4	1	1	11	11		

ASSINIBOIA, W. R.
(Continued—Suite.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

	40	12	13	25		14
Parkbeg.....	"	40	12	13	25	14
Chaplin.....	"	41	6	5	11	26
Bolam.....	"	42	18	10	30	31
Carnel.....	"	43	22	8	30	31
Marlborough.....	"	44	21	11	32	38
Pioneer.....	"	45	15	12	27	31
Surprise Valley.....	"	46	.....	10	10	11
Coventry.....	"	47	1	16	27	15
Clinton.....	"	48	9	17	26	29
Point Elma.....	"	49	11	14	25	32
Buffalo Lake.....	"	50	6	10	16	14
Chamberlain.....	"	51	17	6	23	12
Dundurn.....	"	52	20	14	31	43
Willow Hinch.....	"	53	5	81	86	96
Edna Springs.....	"	54	1	8	9	11
Wood Mountain.....	"	55	4	6	10	17
West View.....	"	56	14	17	31	42
Caron.....	"	57	23	18	41	49
Medicine Hat, North (North).....	"	58	95	96	191	280
" " South (South).....	"	59	53	50	103	161
North-West (North-West).....	"	60	58	69	127	189
Seven Persons.....	"	61	2	8	10	13
Little Plume.....	"	62	10	19	29	47
Pen d'Orille.....	"	63	3	15	18	28
Dunmore.....	"	64	7	16	23	29
Walsh.....	"	65	10	13	23	44
Josephsburg.....	"	66	16	20	36	47
Eagle Butte.....	"	67	7	14	21	31
Feldman Lake.....	"	68	3	7	10	19
Thymie's Flat.....	"	69	3	10	13	24
Red Deer.....	"	70	2	3	5	37
Graburn.....	"	71	25	11	36	24
Swift Current.....	"	72	23	13	66	70
Eagle Quill Lake.....	"	73	12	10	22	34
Saskatchewan Landing.....	"	74	6	6	12	18
Gull Lake.....	"	75	16	10	26	41
Crane Lake.....	"	76	39	19	58	82
Big Strick Lake.....	"	77	7	9	16	33
Maple Creek.....	"	78	101	99	200	248
East End.....	"	79	10	8	18	29
Totals—Tataur.....		1,861	2,093	3,954	42	50
				9,890		5,025

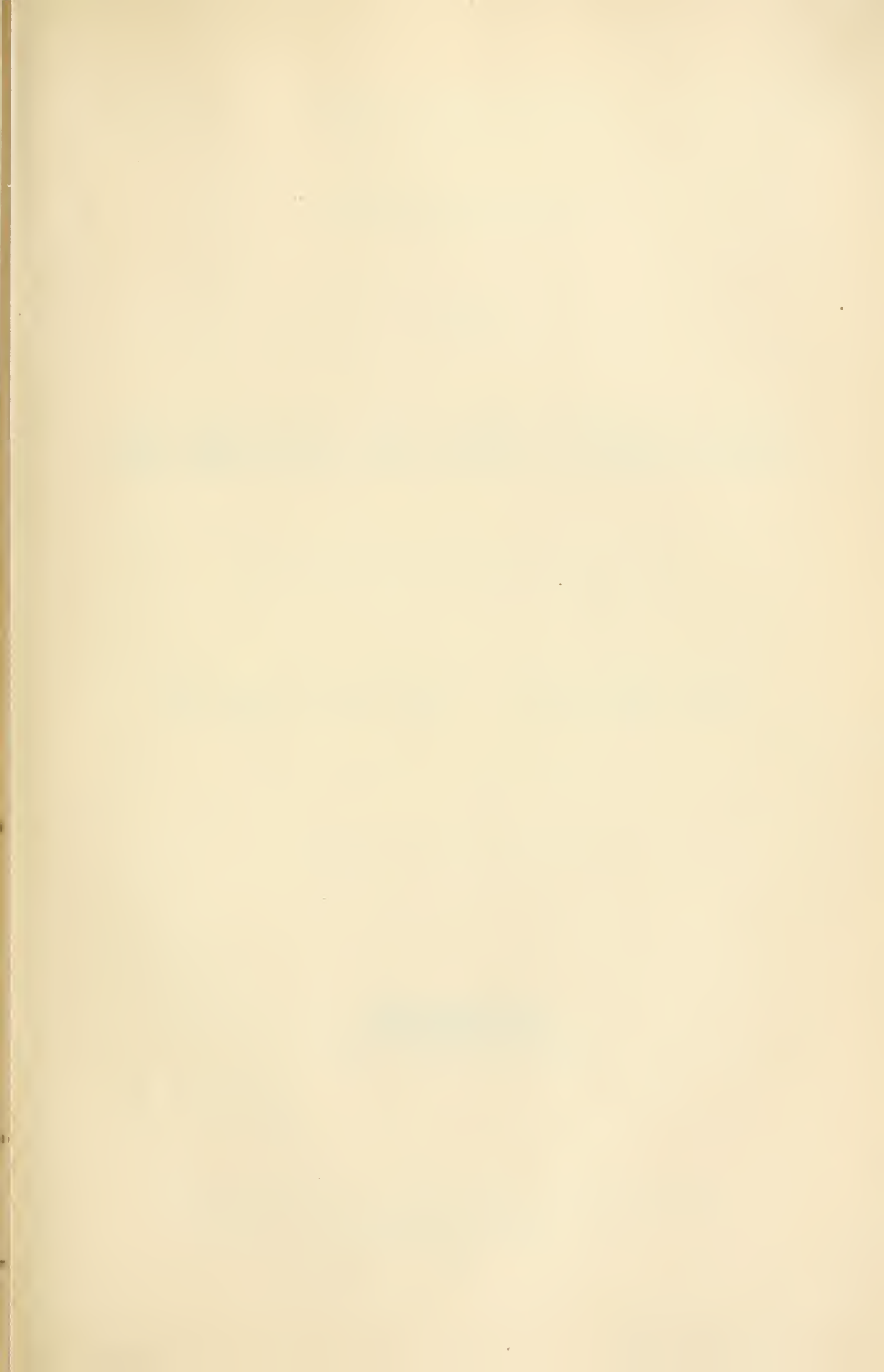
(a Should be)
Devoir être) 5,025

Majority for) Walter Scott, 232.
Majorité pour)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Rosthern.....	19	95	49	144	1	5	358
Hague.....	"	41	5	46	...	...	194
Fish Creek.....	"	32	...	32	...	...	54
Osler.....	"	22	3	5	...	...	45
Saskatoon East (East).....	"	23	14	46	1	2	52
" West (West).....	"	24	57	77	1	...	83
Batoche.....	"	25	8	51	...	2	42
Bellevue.....	"	26	5	25	1	2	28
Donnelly.....	"	15	5	20	2	1	48
St. Louis.....	"	26	21	47	...	...	42
Birch Hills.....	"	25	16	41	2	1	20
Bracepeth.....	"	16	3	19	...	2	52
Crooked Lakes.....	"	31	3	14	...	...	24
Kimistno.....	"	22	22	44	...	...	90
Flett's Springs.....	"	33	5	12	...	...	39
Stoney Creek.....	"	38	23	61	...	3	48
LaCorne.....	"	16	14	30	1	...	40
Butler.....	"	36	23	38	1	1	24
Sheldbrook.....	"	15	16	31	...	...	60
Sturgeon Lake.....	"	38	11	24	1	...	10
Mistawasis.....	"	30	5	35	...	...	58
Devil's Lake.....	"	40	7	12	1	...	8
Green Lake.....	"	41	7	12	...	2	45
Lac LaRonge.....	"	28	8	36	...	...	11
Cumlerland.....	"	34	4	38	...	...	50
Birch River.....	"	8	...	18	...	2	79
The Pas.....	"	45	10	8	...	...	106
Cedar Lake.....	"	46	5	11	...	...	28
Ballentine.....	"	47	11	27	...	...	31
Battleford South (Sud).....	"	48	21	59	6	...	17
" North (Nord).....	"	49	39	82	4	...	47
Mossey Portage.....	"	50	2	6	...	...	65
Meota.....	"	16	5	21	...	...	26
St. Michael.....	"	52	3	10	...	...	28
Bresaylor.....	"	19	16	35	...	...	14
Union Lake.....	"	54	21	41	1	...	94
Stony Lake.....	"	55	3	12	...	...	7
Muskeg Lake.....	"	56	6	27	...	...	22
Meadow Lake.....	"	57	...	14	...	...	11
Egg Lake.....	"	58	3	73	...	2	12
Red Deer River.....	"	59	1	7	...	...	15
Nut Lake.....	"	60	4	9	...	...	18
Barrier River.....	"	61	3	7	...	...	3
Montreal Lake.....	"	62	6	12	...	...	43
Sturgeon River.....	"	63	1	13	...	...	...
Moose Lake.....	"	64	8	14	...	...	...
Pas Mountain.....	"	65	1	4	...	...	...
Grand Rapids.....	"	66	...	39	...	...	...

SASKATCHEWAN,
(Continued—Suite.)



AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

NEW SOUTH WALES AND EASTERN EXTENSION COMPANY

AND FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE WITH REFERENCE TO THE

PACIFIC CABLE

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1901

INDEX

No.	Document.	Page.
1	Letter from Lord Strathcona to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Feb. 1, 1901, inclosing agreement, Jan. 16, 1901, between Government of New South Wales and Eastern Extension Co.	1
2	Letter from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to the Earl of Minto, March 2, 1900.	9
3	Resolution of Pacific Cable Committee, Feb. 23, 1900.	9
4	Telegram from Mr. Chamberlain to the Government of New South Wales and Australia, Feb. 24, 1901.	9
5	Telegram from Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto, March 3, 1900.	10
6	Paraphrase of cable, Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto, May 15, 1900.	10
7	Report of the Privy Council, Ottawa, Oct. 16, 1900.	10
8	Telegram, Lord Minto to Mr. Chamberlain, Nov. 15, 1900.	11
9	Telegram, Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Lord Strathcona, Nov. 30, 1900.	12
10	Telegram from Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto, Nov. 27, 1900.	12
11	Telegram from Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto, Jan. 5, 1901.	12
12	Letter from Lord Strathcona to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Feb. 1, 1901, inclosing agreement dated Jan. 16, 1901, between New South Wales and the Eastern Extension Co.	12
13	Letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto, Jan. 17, 1901, enclosing copy of Pacific Cable contract, dated Dec. 31, 1900.	19
14	Letter from Lord Strathcona to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Jan. 26, 1901, inclosing copy of letter to Mr. Chamberlain, Jan. 26, 1901, and telegrams from Government of Victoria, Jan. 21, 1901, and from Mr. Chamberlain to the Government of New South Wales, Jan. 8, 1901.	46
15	Letter from the Colonial Office to the High Commissioner for Canada, Jan. 23, 1901, inclosing telegram from the Government of New South Wales to Mr. Chamberlain, Jan. 17, 1901.	48
16	Letter of Lord Strathcona to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Jan. 29, 1901.	48
17	Letter from the Colonial Office to the High Commissioner for Canada, Jan. 26, 1901.	49
18	Letter from Sir Andrew Clarke to the Colonial Office, Jan. 22, 1901.	49
19	Letter from the Colonial Office to the Agent General for Victoria, Jan. 26, 1901.	50
20	Letter from Mr. Walter Kemp to the Colonial Office, Jan. 25, 1901.	50
21	Letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Lord Strathcona, Feb. 20, 1901.	50
22	Letter from Lord Strathcona, Feb. 5, 1901, to the President of the Privy Council, inclosing a communication from the British Empire League, London, Feb. 16, 1901.	51
23	Letter from Lord Strathcona to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Feb. 12, 1901.	51
24	Letter from the Treasury Department to Lord Strathcona, Feb. 5, 1901, inclosing a Treasury minute.	52
25	Letter from Mr. Reeves, Agent General for New Zealand, to Lord Strathcona, Feb. 8, 1901.	53
26	Telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Lord Strathcona, Feb. 15, 1901.	53
27	Letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Lord Strathcona, Feb. 18, 1901.	53
28	Telegram from Lord Strathcona to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Feb. 26, 1901.	54
29	Letter from Sir Sandford Fleming to Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, March 5, 1901.	54
30	Letter from Sir Sandford Fleming to the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of Australia, on State owned telegraphs for the Empire, Dec. 3, 1900, inclosing letter to Mr. Chamberlain on the same subject, Oct. 28, 1898.	55
31	Letter from Sir Sandford Fleming to the Postmaster General of Canada on a State owned telegraph service girdling the globe, Jan. 1, 1901.	64
32	Proceedings at the annual meeting of the British Empire League of Canada, Feb. 13, 1901, in reference to the proposal to nationalize the telegraph service of the Empire.	67
33	Letter from the Postmaster General (Mr. Mulock) to the Minister of Justice (Mr. Mills), Feb. 13, 1901.	69
34	Letter from the Minister of Justice to the Postmaster General, Feb. 13, 1901.	70
35	Telegram from Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto, April 4, 1901.	71
36	Letter from the Minister of Justice to the Governor General, April 4, 1901.	71

COPY

(59)

Of an agreement, dated the 16th day of January, 1901, made between the Government of the Colony of New South Wales, by the Honourable Henry Copeland, Agent-General for New South Wales, of the first part, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called 'The Extension Company'), of the second part.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W., February 1, 1901.

The Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C.,
Ottawa.

With further reference to my letter of January 26, regarding the acceptance by the Government of New South Wales of the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, I now beg to transmit to you herewith for your information, a copy of the agreement between the New South Wales Government and the Eastern Company, signed on January 16, 1901, and which has been furnished to me by the agent-general for that colony.

STRATHCONA.

AN AGREEMENT dated January 16, 1901, and made between the Government of the Colony of New South Wales, by the Honourable Henry Copeland, Agent-General for New South Wales of the first part, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called 'the Extension Company'), of the second part.

Whereas the colony party hereto of the first part and the Colonies of South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania are hereinafter referred to as 'the contracting colonies.'

And whereas the telegraphic traffic between the contracting colonies, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland and New Caledonia, on the one side, and Europe, and when transmitting Europe, all other countries beyond Europe on the other side, to be transmitted in the terms of this agreement (hereinafter called 'the Australasian traffic') is carried by the cables and telegraphic lines of the Extension Company in connection with lines belonging to the Indo-European Telegraph Department of Her Majesty's Indian Government, the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called the 'Eastern Company'), and the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called 'the Cis-Indian administrations'), and the lines and cables connected therewith.

And whereas the present rates for the transmission of the Australasian traffic are governed by four agreements, the first dated March 31, 1891, and made between Her Majesty the Queen of the one part and the Extension Company of the other part, the second dated December 13, 1892, and made between Her Majesty the Queen for account and on the authority of the respective Governments of New South Wales, Victoria,

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania of the first part, Her Majesty the Queen on account and by the authority of the Government of New Zealand of the second part and the Extension Company of the third part, the third dated April 30, 1895, and made between Her Majesty the Queen by the authority of the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand of the one part and the Extension Company of the other part, and the fourth dated April 14, 1900, and made between the Government of the Colony of South Australia of the first part, the Government of the Colony of Western Australia of the second part, the Colony of Tasmania of the third part and the Extension Company of the fourth part.

And whereas under clause 8 of the said agreement of March 31, 1891, and clause 1 of the said agreement of April 30, 1895, the arrangement as to rates for the Australasian traffic might be determined by notice, such notice being not less than two calendar months' notice in writing expiring on April 30, 1900, or April 30 in some subsequent year and given either by the Extension Company to the Agent-General of South Australia or by such Agent-General to the Extension Company in manner mentioned in the said clauses.

And whereas the Extension Company in accordance with the said clause 8 gave a notice which expired on April 30, 1900, to determine the then-existing arrangement as to rates for the Australasian traffic.

And whereas it is intended that the rates for the Australasian traffic shall after the first day of January, 1901, be those hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the present terminal stations in Australia of the Extension Company's submarine cables are situated at Port Darwin in the Colony of South Australia and Roebuck Bay in the Colony of Western Australia.

And whereas it is intended that the Extension Company in co-operation with the Eastern Company shall lay a new cable between Durban, in the Colony of Natal, South Africa, and Australia as hereinafter provided called the New Cable and such cable is in course of manufacture.

And whereas a project has been set on foot by the British Canadian and certain Australasian Governments for laying a cable to be known as and herein referred to as 'the Pacific Cable.'

Now, this indenture witnesseth, and it is hereby agreed and declared by and with the Colony of New South Wales and their successors and the Extension Company their successors and assigns as follows, that is to say :—

1. As from January 1, 1901, the rates for the transmission of the Australasian traffic by the existing lines and cables and from and after the opening for traffic of the new cable as hereinafter mentioned, the rates for the transmission of such traffic and the apportionment of such rates on either cable shall (subject to the provisions of article 5 hereof) be the rates and apportionment specified in the schedule hereto. (Table B.) Provided always this shall only apply to the contracting colonies.

2. In these presents and the schedule hereto by 'Government telegrams' are meant political or administrative telegrams sent from or to Her Majesty and by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies or any Government department in the United Kingdom, or the respective Agents General for any of the contracting colonies on the one hand, and by the Governors, Ministers or any officer in charge of any Government department of any of the contracting colonies on the other hand, on matters relating to the public business of the said colonies or any of them.

3. By 'press telegrams' are meant telegrams addressed to any newspapers duly published in accordance with the respective laws relating to the publication of newspapers in force in the United Kingdom or the colonies or countries in which they are respectively published, and intended in good faith for publication in full in such newspapers, and shall include only such as are intelligible and written in English or French in plain language and without the use of cypher code, groups of figures or letters, or words of concealed meaning.

4. The respective governments of the contracting colonies shall in respect of telegrams forming part of the Australasian traffic be entitled to be paid out of the rates

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59

charged for transmitting the same the terminal charges specified in the said schedule hereto.

5. If, on the 1st day of January, 1902, or on the 1st day of January in any subsequent year, the receipts of the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations from the Australasian traffic, after deducting out-payments charged by other governments and administrations, shall have averaged during the three previous consecutive calendar years a sum of £330,000 per annum, or any sum in excess of that amount, the rates for the transmission of the Australasian traffic (except Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland and New Caledonia traffic) to and from Europe via Singapore and Suez or Teheran or via the Cape Colony and St. Helena, shall be reduced to three shillings per word for ordinary telegrams, two shillings per word for government telegrams and one shilling per word for press telegrams, which reduced rates and their apportionment are specified in the schedule hereto (Table C); and if at the expiration of any subsequent calendar year after such further reduction has been made, the said average receipts of the three previous consecutive calendar years shall have amounted to or exceeded the said sum of £330,000, the rates for such traffic (except as aforesaid) by the said routes shall be reduced to two shillings and sixpence per word for ordinary telegrams, two shillings per word for government telegrams and one shilling per word for press telegrams, which reduced rates and their apportionment are specified in the schedule hereto (Table D), and such rates respectively shall be considered in the respective cases in this clause defined to be the maximum rates for the time being for the purpose of this agreement.

6. Nothing herein or in the said schedule contained shall prevent the Extension Company from varying the apportionment of any rate, provided the total rate is not increased and the proportion payable to any of the contracting colonies is not reduced beyond the limits contained in the said schedule.

7. If and whenever the said rates are reduced in pursuance of clause 5, the terminal charges payable to the respective governments of the contracting colonies in respect of telegrams transmitted at such reduced rates shall be reduced according to the scale set forth in the said schedule hereto.

8. After any reduction in the rates for Australasian traffic and in the terminals shall have been made under clauses 5 and 7 hereof, or by the Extension Company or Cis-Indian Administrations of their own motion, the said rates and terminals shall not again be raised except as provided in clause 9.

9. From and after the opening for traffic of the Pacific or any other competing cable nothing in this agreement contained shall prejudice the rights of the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations to at any time reduce the rates for the Australasian traffic, including government and press telegrams, and at pleasure to raise them, subject to the maximum limits in each case fixed by this agreement.

10. In the event of the full rates for the Australasian traffic being at any time reduced by the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations the charge per word for government telegrams shall not exceed the full out-payments for the time being charged by governments and administrations and three-fourths of the rate retained by the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations for their own use and benefit.

11. The Extension Company shall, within three months from the expiration of the year 1901 and within a like period from the expiration of each subsequent calendar year, send to the government of each of the contracting colonies an account showing the receipts of the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations from Australasian traffic during such year, after deducting out-payments charged by other governments and administrations, and such account shall, when required by the contracting colonies or any of them, be verified by the production in London of the account books of the Extension Company kept in respect of or relating in any way whatever to the Australasian traffic and when so required by a statutory declaration made by the Manager, Secretary, Traffic Accountant or other duly authorized officer of the Extension Company.

12. The Extension Company shall, with all convenient speed after the necessary landing rights have been obtained, procure to be manufactured and laid between Durban, in the Colony of Natal, and Australia a submarine telegraph cable (herein called "the

New Cable") in the five sections following, that is to say :—(1) Durban to Mauritius, (2) Mauritius to Rodrigues, (3) Rodrigues to Cocos, (4) Cocos to Freemantle in Western Australia, and (5) Freemantle to Glenelg in South Australia. The Extension Company shall also lay or procure to be laid in connection with the New Cable two subterranean land lines, one from Freemantle to Perth in Western Australia and the other from Glenelg to Adelaide in South Australia. The Extension Company shall also establish and supply or procure to be established and supplied all stations, offices and apparatus necessary for the proper working of the New Cable and the said subterranean land lines.

13. The contracting colonies shall have the right to use the cable from Glenelg to Freemantle at the rate of fivepence per word, such right only to arise in the event of the land lines not being in working order, it being understood that precedence shall always be given to international traffic. The cable between Freemantle and Glenelg shall not, as long as the land lines between the Colonies of Western Australia and South Australia shall be in working order, be used to transmit inter-colonial telegrams not forming part of the international traffic.

14. The Government of New South Wales shall, so soon as the next following clause comes into force, provide and maintain in efficient working order, at its own expense, for the transmission of the Australasian traffic a special wire on the Government posts between Sydney and the South Australian frontier. The said special wire shall be connected with the offices of the Extension Company in Sydney and shall always be at the service of and be worked by the staff of the Extension Company. The charges therefor to be paid by the Extension Company to New South Wales shall be the terminal rates mentioned in the said schedule, and shall be reduced under that schedule as occasion shall arise on reduction by the Extension Company of their cable charges.

15. The Extension Company shall, on and after the opening for traffic of the Pacific cable, or any other competing cable, be entitled to open local offices and to collect direct from and deliver direct to the public in the cities of Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Sydney any telegrams forming part of the Australasian traffic, and shall pay to the contracting colonies the terminal rates specified in the schedule in respect of all such messages so collected or delivered, provided that formal notice of not less than six months shall be given to the Extension Company to enable them to prepare for opening their offices simultaneously with the competing cable.

16. The Australasian traffic shall be transmitted via the new cable or via Port Darwin as the exigencies of the traffic of the Extension Company may require, but traffic received via Port Darwin for transmission to places beyond Adelaide shall be handed to the Extension Company at Adelaide for such transmission so soon as the Company have their own offices and special wires as provided for in Articles 14 and 15 hereof.

17. Upon the opening of the new cable for traffic the net charges of the Extension Company and the Eastern Company after deduction of out-payments for telegrams between the contracting colonies and Durban or Cape Town shall not exceed two shillings.

18. Each of the Governments of the respective contracting colonies shall cause all cables, cable apparatus, telegraph instruments, machinery, stationery and goods of any kind of the Extension Company or their assigns which are used solely for the purpose of the cable business of the Extension Company or for their assigns or for laying, repairing or working any of their cables, land lines or cable ships, to be relieved from all custom duties and wharfage rates in its own respective colony and shall cause every vessel which shall be used by the Extension Company or their assigns for the purpose of laying, repairing or duplicating any cable or any vessel belonging to or chartered by the Extension Company or their assigns in which any such cable apparatus and telegraph instruments, machinery, stationery and goods as aforesaid shall be carried to be exempt from all port and light dues whether upon entering any port or passing through any waters of any such colony or otherwise howsoever and shall also repay to the Extension Company such sums as will be sufficient to recoup the Extension Company any income tax and any rates or taxes, parliamentary or otherwise, which the Extension Company shall be required to pay in such respective contracting colony except rates and taxes on premises occupied as local offices for the purpose referred to in clause 15 hereof.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59

19. Nothing in this agreement contained shall prevent the Extension Company at any time after they shall have commenced working the new cable from closing their station at Roebuck Bay and taking up the cable which lands at that place, subject to consultation with the Government of Western Australia.

20. This agreement shall remain in force until rescinded by mutual consent expressed in writing.

21. The contracting colonies or any of them may at any time after clause 15 is in operation and so often as they or it pleases appoint a confidential officer to peruse and inspect all telegrams received at the offices of the Extension Company in such colonies, and all messages handed to the Extension Company in such colonies at its offices for transmission.

In witness whereof the Honourable Henry Copeland, on behalf of the government of New South Wales, has hereunto set his hand and seal, and the common seal of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, hath been hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

HENRY COPELAND. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named
Honourable Henry Copeland on behalf of the
government of New South Wales in the
presence of

S. YARDLEY.

Secretary,

*Department of Agent General for New South Wales,
Westminster, S. W.*

The common seal of the Eastern Extension Aus-
tralasia and China Telegraph Company, }
Limited, was hereunto affixed in the presence
of

J. DENISON PENDER.

Director.

F. E. HESSE,

Manager and Secretary.

The common seal of the
Eastern Extension
Australasia and China
Telegraph Company,
Limited.

SCHEDULE.

TARIFF per word and apportionment of Australasian Terminal Charges for traffic exchanged between Australasia and Europe on and after 1st January, 1901, and to come into operation upon further reductions of rates taking place under the provisions of Article 5.

TABLE B.

ORDINARY.

	South and West Australia.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Extension Company, Tasmania or Syd- ney-Nelson Cable.	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth or Ade- laide and Europe.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
S. & W. Australia	0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1	3 6
Victoria	0 7	0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 2	4 10
New South Wales	0 3	.....	0 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 11½	3 6
Queensland	0 7	.....	0 2	0 2	.....	.....	.....	4 2	5 1
Tasmania	0 5	0 0¾	.....	.....	0 0¾	.....	0 4	2 7½	3 6
New Zealand	0 7	.....	0 1	.....	.....	0 1	0 3	4 2	5 2

GOVERNMENT.

British Imperial and Colonial.

S. & W. Australia	0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2	2 6
Victoria	0 5	0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1	3 7
New South Wales	0 4	.....	0 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0½	2 6
Queensland	0 5	.....	0 2	0 2	.....	.....	.....	3 1	3 10
Tasmania	0 4	0 0¾	.....	.....	0 0¾	.....	0 4	1 8½	2 6
New Zealand	0 5	.....	0 1	.....	.....	0 1	0 3	3 1	3 11

PRESS.

S. & W. Australia	0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	1 4
Victoria	0 4	0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 5	1 10
New South Wales	0 3	.....	0 0¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0½	1 4
Queensland	0 4	.....	0 1	0 1	.....	.....	.....	1 5	1 11
Tasmania	0 3	0 0¾	.....	.....	0 0¾	.....	0 4	0 7½	1 4
New Zealand	0 4	.....	0 1	.....	.....	0 1	0 1	1 5	2 0

TABLE C.

ORDINARY.

S. & W. Australia	0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8	3 0
Victoria	0 7	0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 2	4 10
New South Wales	0 4	.....	0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 7	3 0
Queensland	0 7	.....	0 2	0 2	.....	.....	.....	4 2	5 1
Tasmania	0 4	0 0½	.....	.....	0 0½	.....	0 3	2 4	3 0
New Zealand	0 7	.....	0 1	.....	.....	0 1	0 3	4 2	5 2

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59

GOVERNMENT.

British Imperial and Colonial.

	South and West Australia.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Extension Company, Tasmania or Syd- ney-Nelson Cable.	Reeluck Bay, Perthor Ade- laide and Europe.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
S. & W. Australia.....	0 3							1 9	2 0
Victoria.....	0 5	0 1						3 1	3 7
New South Wales.....	0 3			0 1				1 8	2 0
Queensland.....	0 5		0 2	0 2				3 1	3 10
Tasmania.....	0 3	0 0½			0 0½		0 3	1 5	2 0
New Zealand.....	0 5		0 1			0 1	0 3	3 1	3 11

PRESS.

S. & W. Australia.....	0 2							0 10	1 0
Victoria.....	0 4	0 1						1 5	1 10
New South Wales.....	0 2		0 0½					0 9½	1 0
Queensland.....	0 4		0 1	0 1				1 5	1 11
Tasmania.....	0 2	0 0½			0 0½		0 1½	0 7½	1 0
New Zealand.....	0 4		0 1			0 1	0 1	1 5	2 0

TABLE D.

ORDINARY.

S. & W. Australia.....	0 3							2 3	2 6
Victoria.....	0 7	0 1						4 2	4 10
New South Wales.....	0 3		0 1					2 2	2 6
Queensland.....	0 7		0 2	0 2				4 2	5 1
Tasmania.....	0 3	0 0½			0 0½		0 3	1 11	2 6
New Zealand.....	0 7		0 1			0 1	0 3	4 2	5 2

GOVERNMENT.

British Imperial and Colonial.

S. & S. Australia.....	0 3							1 9	2 0
Victoria.....	0 5	0 1						3 1	3 7
New South Wales.....	0 3		0 1					1 8	2 0
Queensland.....	0 5		0 2	0 2				3 1	3 10
Tasmania.....	0 3	0 0½			0 0½		0 3	1 5	2 0
New Zealand.....	0 5		0 1			0 1	0 3	3 1	3 11

PRESS.

S. & W. Australia.....	0 2							0 10	1 0
Victoria.....	0 4	0 1						1 5	1 10
New South Wales.....	0 2		0 0½					0 9½	1 0
Queensland.....	0 4		0 1	0 1				1 5	1 11
Tasmania.....	0 2	0 0½			0 0½		0 1½	0 7½	1 0
New Zealand.....	0 4		0 1			0 1	0 1	1 5	2 0

RETURN

(59a)

To an ADDRESS of THE SENATE, dated the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all tenders received for the laying of an electric cable between Canada and Australia; a copy of the contract entered into for the construction and laying of said cable; together with a copy of all correspondence and documents relating to the nationalization of the telegraphics of the Empire, to include papers not already laid before the House, and all contracts or other papers relating thereto.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DOWNING STREET, 2nd March, 1900.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c

I have the honour to transmit to you, with reference to your telegram of the 20th ultimo, copy of a Resolution submitted to me by the Pacific Cable Committee respecting the proposed concessions to the Eastern Telegraph Company, the text of which has, I understand, been sent to you by telegraph by the High Commissioner for Canada.

Copy of a telegram on the subject, which I have addressed to the Governors of New South Wales and Victoria, is also enclosed.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

PACIFIC CABLE COMMITTEE.

Resolved unanimously :—

“That this Committee would urge that no concessions should be made by any of the Australian Governments to the Eastern Telegraph Company as a condition of laying a Cable between Africa and Australia until this Committee has had an opportunity of considering and reporting on the effect of such concessions upon the financial prospects of the Pacific Cable scheme.”

The Committee desire to submit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a resolution passed at the sitting of the Committee on the 23rd February.

(Telegram.)

Mr. Chamberlain to the Governors of New South Wales and Victoria. Sent 3.15 p.m., 24th February, 1900.

Following is text of unanimous resolution passed by Pacific Cable Committee yesterday. Begins. That this Committee would urge that no concessions should be made by any of the Australian Governments to the Eastern Telegraph Company as a

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

condition of laying a Cable between Africa and Australia until this Committee has had an opportunity of considering and reporting on the effect of such concessions upon the financial prospects of the Pacific Cable scheme. Ends. Under existing circumstances I concur, and hope your Ministers have not yet communicated to the Eastern Telegraph Company decision arrived at by Conference.

(Telegram.)

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

LONDON, 3rd March, 1900.

In reply to your telegram of yesterday's date I have urged Australian Colonies to defer entering into agreement with Eastern Telegraph Company until Pacific Cable Committee has examined question.

CHAMBERLAIN.

(Paraphrase of Cable.)

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

LONDON, 15th May, 1900.

Committee on Pacific Cable report estimate furnished by consulting engineer places cost of laying the cable, (including two main ships) at £1,709,000 and Committee are assured that contractors' prices will be within five per cent of this.

Proposed core for Fanning Section—600 pounds copper, 340 pounds guttapercha per knot—giving eight paying words per minute.

Committee estimates annual expenditure on basis of total capital outlay of £1,800,000 as follows:—

Interest and sinking fund.....	£ 70,000
Working expenses	25,000
Maintenance.....	55,000
Total.....	£150,000

Respecting duplication of cable they refer to previous report and say that it would probably be in the interests of associated governments and eastern companies to have a working agreement respecting rates and exchange of traffic.

In the event of not having an agreement of this nature duplication might be required in the near future and prevent cable being self-supporting for many years.

In 18 months cable could be manufactured and laid and it is estimated that it would obtain 960,000 words or $\frac{5}{12}$ of total traffic of 2,300,000 in 1902.

Committee recommend rate of 2 shillings for Pacific portion—showing an estimated deficit of £54,000, but have reason to hope that deficit would disappear in some years under the stimulus of reduced rates and development of American-Canadian and local Pacific business.

The management to be by Board of eight in the same proportions as Committee, unpaid, but with a paid manager.

Copies of report being sent by post.

If the project is to be proceeded with an early decision of the governments interested is desired.

CHAMBERLAIN.

EXTRACT from a report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the October 16, 1900.

On a memorandum dated October 15, 1900, from the Postmaster General, stating that the Right Honourable Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada at London,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

England, one of the representatives of Canada on the Pacific Cable Commission, has submitted for the consideration of the Dominion Government the tenders received by the Pacific Cable Commission for the construction of the Pacific cable.

That Lord Strathcona had submitted to the Postmaster General a letter received from C. T. Davis, Secretary of the Pacific Cable Committee, in the words following:—

COLONIAL OFFICE, September 29, 1900.

I am directed by the Pacific Cable Committee to forward to you a statement summarizing the tenders which they have received for the manufacture and laying of the proposed cable.

I am to request that you will communicate the substance of this statement by telegraph to your Government in strict confidence, and ask them to inform you as soon as possible, whether they are prepared to proceed with the scheme on the basis of the whole work being given to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

On this basis the total cost of establishing the cable would be £1,795,000 plus £180,000: the estimated amount of supplementary and miscellaneous expenditure, i.e. £1,975,000.

C. T. DAVIS.

The Ministers state that the summary of tenders referred to in said letter is as follows:—

STATEMENT AS TO TENDERS RECEIVED BY THE PACIFIC CABLE COMMITTEE.

(a.) Henley's offered to complete in eleven months for £375,000 contract 3 in Appendix of Committee's report. This offer expired August 31 and was subject to reservations as to the market price of raw gutta percha.

(b.) Silvertown Company offer to use their best endeavours to complete in 18 months contract 1 for £1,153,000, or contracts 2 and 3 separately or combined for £415,000 and £404,000 respectively, but will not undertake the whole work. This offer expires March 31, 1901.

(c.) Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company offer to complete contract 1 for £1,067,602, contract 2 for £388,358 and contract 3 for £339,040, total £1,795,000. They undertake to complete any one contract by July 31, 1902, but if whole work is given to them and they are allowed to start with contract 3 and end with contract 1, they will complete by end of 1902 and also carry out without further charge the sounding and survey operations specified in contract 4 (estimated by engineers to cost £24,000). This offer expires October 31, 1900.

(d.) Siemens offer to complete contract 1 for £1,235,000, in 12 months, contract 2 for £512,000, in 10 months, contract 3 for £461,500, in 10 months, total £2,208,700, but state that the time required to complete the whole work or two of its parts would be less than the sum of its several times. This offer expires October 14, 1900.

The Minister recommends that he be authorized to inform Lord Strathcona that the Dominion Government approves of the acceptance of the tender of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and to request him to so notify the Pacific Cable Committee.

The Committee advise that authority be granted as recommended.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Lord Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.

November 15, 1900.

My Ministers are extremely anxious that the Pacific Cable contract should be signed without further delay. They think the present members of the Board have

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

ample authority to act and Canada will confirm such action by its representatives on the Board should it be considered necessary. They also suggest Lord Strathcona and Alexander Lang, Manager Bank of Montreal, as members permanent Board.

OTTAWA, November 30, 1900.

Lord STRATHCONA,
17 Victoria Street,
London, England.

Colonial Office desires that for convenience of drafting and other reasons Pacific Cable contract should be signed on behalf of Canada by the High Commissioner. Canadian Government has no objection and desires you to act accordingly.

LAURIER.

(Telegram.)

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

LONDON, November 27, 1900.

For convenience of drafting and for other reasons it is proposed that Pacific Cable contract shall be signed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and on behalf of Canada and the Australasian Colonies by the High Commissioner and the four Agents General. I request the High Commissioner may be instructed accordingly.

CHAMBERLAIN.

(Telegram.)

From Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

LONDON, January 5, 1901.

Pacific Cable contract executed 31st December.

CHAMBERLAIN.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.,
February 1, 1901.

The Right Honourable,
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C.,
Ottawa.

With further reference to my letter of January 26, regarding the acceptance by the Government of New South Wales of the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, I now beg to transmit to you, herewith, for your information, a copy of the agreement between the New South Wales Government and the Eastern Company, signed on January 16, 1901, and which has been furnished to me by the Agent General for that Colony.

STRATHCONA.

AN AGREEMENT dated the 16th day of January, 1901 and made between the Government of the Colony of New South Wales by the Honourable Henry Copeland Agent General for New South Wales of the first part and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company Limited (hereinafter called 'The Extension Company') of the second part.

Whereas the Colony party hereto of the first part and the Colonies of South Australia and Tasmania are hereinafter referred to as 'The Contracting Colonies.'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

And whereas the telegraphic traffic between the Contracting Colonies Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland and New Caledonia on the one side and Europe and when transmitting Europe, all other countries beyond Europe on the other side to be transmitted in the terms of this Agreement (hereinafter called 'The Australian Traffic') is carried by the cables and telegraphic lines of the Extension Company in connection with lines belonging to the Indo-European Telegraph Department of Her Majesty's Indian Government, the Eastern Telegraph Company Limited (hereinafter called 'The Eastern Company') and the Indo-European Telegraph Company Limited (hereinafter called 'The Cis-Indian Administrations') and the lines and cables connected therewith.

And whereas the present rates for the transmission of the Australian traffic are governed by four agreements the first dated March 31, 1891, and made between Her Majesty The Queen of the one part and the Extension Company of the other part, the second dated December 13, 1892, and made between Her Majesty The Queen for account and on the authority of the respective Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, Western Australia of the first part, Her Majesty The Queen for account and by the authority of the Government of New Zealand of the second part, and the Extension Company of the third part, the third dated April 30, 1895, and made between Her Majesty The Queen by the authority of the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand of the one part and the Extension Company of the other part and the fourth dated April 14, 1900, and made between the Government of the Colony of South Australia of the first part, the Government of the Colony of Western Australia of the second part the Colony of Tasmania of the third part and the Extension Company of the fourth part.

And whereas under clause 8 of the said agreement of March 31, 1891, and clause 1 of the said agreement of April 30, 1895, the arrangement as to rates for the Australian traffic might be determined by notice, such notice in writing expiring on April 30, 1900, or April 30 in some subsequent year and given either by the Extension Company to the Agent General of South Australia or by such Agent General to the Extension Company in manner mentioned in the said clauses.

And whereas the Extension Company in accordance with the said clause 8 gave a notice which expired on April 30, 1900, to determine the then existing arrangement as to rate for the Australasian traffic.

And whereas it is intended that the rates for the Australasian traffic shall after January 1, 1901, be those hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the present terminal stations in Australia of the Extension Company's sub-marine cables are situated at Fort Darwin, in the colony of South Australia and Roebuck Bay, in the colony of Western Australia.

And whereas it is intended that the Extension Company in co-operation with the Eastern Company shall lay a new cable between Durban, in the colony of Natal, South Africa and Australia, as hereinafter provided called the new cable and such cable is course of manufacture.

And whereas a project has been set on foot by the British, Canadian and certain Australasian governments for laying a cable to be known as and herein referred to as 'The Pacific Cable.'

Now this indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared by and with the colony of New South Wales and their successors, and the Extension Company their successors and assigns as follows, that is to say:—

1. As from January 1, 1901, the rates for the transmission of the Australasian traffic by the existing lines and cables, and from and after the opening for traffic of the new cable as hereinafter mentioned the rates for the transmission of such traffic and the apportionment of such rates on either cable shall (subject to the provisions of Article 5 hereof) be the rates and apportionment specified in the schedule hereto, Table B. Provided always this shall only apply to the contracting colonies.

2. In these presents and the schedule hereto by 'Government Telegrams' are meant political or administrative telegrams sent from or to Her Majesty and by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the colonies or any government department in the United Kingdom or the respective Agents General for any of the contracting

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

colonies on the one hand and by the governing ministers or any officer in charge of any government department of any of the contracting colonies on the other hand on matters relating to the public business of the said colonies or any of them.

3. By 'Press Telegrams' are meant telegrams addressed to any newspapers duly published in accordance with the respective laws relating to the publication of newspapers in force in the United Kingdom or the colonies or countries in which they are respectively published and intended in good faith for publication in full in such newspapers and shall include only such as are intelligible and written in English or French in plain language and without the use of cypher code groups of figures or letters or words of concealed meaning.

4. The respective governments of the contracting colonies shall in respect of telegrams forming part of the Australasian traffic be entitled to be paid out of the rates charged for transmitting the same the terminal charges specified in the said schedule thereto.

5. If on January 1, 1902, or on January 1 in any subsequent year the receipts of the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administration from the Australian traffic after deducting out-payments charged by other governments and administrations shall have averaged during the three previous consecutive calendar years a sum of £330,000 per annum or any sum in excess of that amount the rates for the transmission of the Australasian traffic (except Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland and New Caledonia traffic) to and from Europe via Singapore and Suez or Teheran, or via the Cape Colony and St. Helena, shall be reduced to three shillings per word for ordinary telegrams, two shillings per word for government telegrams and one shilling per word for press telegrams, which reduced rates and their apportionment are specified in the schedule hereto Table C., and if at the expiration of any subsequent calendar year, after such further reduction has been made the said average receipts of the three previous consecutive calendar years shall have amounted to or exceeded the said sum of £330,000, the rates for such traffic (except as aforesaid) by the said routes shall be reduced to two shillings and sixpence per word for ordinary telegrams, two shillings per word for government telegrams, and one shilling per word for press telegrams, which reduced rates and their apportionment are specified in the Schedule hereto, Table D., and such rates respectively shall be considered in the respective cases in this clause defined to be the maximum rates for the time being for the purposes of this agreement.

6. Nothing herein or in the said schedule contained shall prevent the Extension Company from varying the apportionment of any rate provided the total rate is not increased and the proportion payable to any of the contracting colonies is not reduced beyond the limits contained in the said schedule.

7. If and whenever the said rates are reduced in pursuance of clause 5, the terminal charges payable to the respective governments of the contracting colonies in respect of telegrams transmitted at such reduced rates shall be reduced according to the scale set forth in the said schedule hereto.

8. After any reduction in the rates for Australasian traffic and in the terminals shall have been made under clauses 5 and 7 hereof, or by the Extension Company or Cis-Indian Administrations of their own motion the said rates and terminals shall not again be raised except as provided in Clause 9.

9. From and after the opening for traffic of the Pacific or any other competing cable nothing in this agreement contained shall prejudice the right of the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations to at any time reduce the rates for the Australasian traffic including government and press telegrams, and at pleasure to raise them subject to the maximum limits in each case fixed by this agreement.

10. In the event of the full rates for the Australasian traffic being at any time reduced by the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administration, the charge per word for government telegrams shall not exceed the full outpayments for the time being charged by governments and administrations and three fourths of the rate retained by the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administrations for their own use and benefit.

11. The Extension Company shall within three months from the expiration of the year 1901, and within a like period from the expiration of each subsequent calendar

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

year, send to the government of each of the contracting colonies an account showing the receipts of the Extension Company and the Cis-Indian Administration from Australasian traffic during such year after deducting outpayments charged by other governments and administrations, and such account shall, when required, by the contracting colonies or any of them be verified by the production in London of the account books of the Extension Company kept in respect of or relating in any way whatever to the Australasian traffic, and when so required by a statutory declaration made by the manager, secretary, traffic accountant or other duly authorized officer of the Extension Company.

12. The Extension Company shall with all convenient speed after the necessary landing rights have been obtained, procure to be manufactured and laid between Durban in the colony of Natal and Australia, a submarine telegraph cable (herein called 'The New Cable') in the five sections following, that is to say: 1. Durban to Mauritius; 2. Mauritius to Rodrigues; 3. Rodrigues to Cocos; 4. Cocos to Freemantle in Western Australia, and 5. Freemantle to Glenelg in South Australia. The Extension Company shall also lay or procure to be laid in connection with the New Cable two subterranean land lines, one from Freemantle to Perth in Western Australia, and the other from Glenelg to Adelaide in South Australia. The Extension Company shall also establish and supply or procure to be established and supplied all stations, offices and apparatus necessary for the proper working of the New Cable and the said subterranean land lines.

13. The contracting colonies shall have the right to use the cable from Glenelg to Freemantle at the rate of five pence per word, such right only to arise in the event of the land lines not being in working order, it being understood that precedence shall always be given to international traffic. The cable between Freemantle and Glenelg shall not, as long as the land lines between the colonies of Western Australia and South Australia shall be in working order, be used to transmit intercolonial telegrams not forming part of the international traffic.

14. The government of New South Wales shall so soon as the next following clause comes into force provide and maintain in efficient working order at its own expense for the transmission of the Australasian traffic a special wire on the government posts between Sydney and the South Australian frontier. The said special wire shall be connected with the offices of the Extension Company in Sydney, and shall always be at the service of and be worked by the staff of the Extension Company. The charges therefor to be paid by the Extension Company to New South Wales shall be terminal rates mentioned in the said schedule, and shall be reduced under that schedule as occasion shall arise on reduction by the Extension Company of their cable charges.

15. The Extension Company shall on and after the opening for traffic of the Pacific cable or any other competing cable be entitled to open local offices and to collect direct from and to deliver direct to the public in the cities of Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Sydney any telegrams forming part of the Australasian traffic and shall pay to the contracting colonies the terminal rates specified in the schedule in respect of all such messages so collected or delivered, provided that formal notice of not less than six months shall be given to the Extension Company to enable them to prepare for opening their offices simultaneously with the competing cable.

16. The Australasian traffic shall be transmitted via the New Cable or via Port Darwin, as the exigencies of the traffic of the Extension Company may require, but traffic received via Port Darwin for transmission to places beyond Adelaide shall be handed to the Extension Company at Adelaide for such transmission so soon as the company have their own offices and special wires as provided for in articles 14 and 15 hereof.

17. Upon the opening of the New Cable for traffic, the net charges of the Extension Company and the Eastern Company after deduction of outpayments for telegrams between the contracting colonies and Durban or Cape Town shall not exceed two shillings.

18. Each of the governments of the respective contracting colonies shall cause all cables, cable apparatus, telegraph instruments, machinery, stationery and goods of

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

any kind of the Extension Company or their assigns which are used solely for the purpose of the cable business of the Extension Company or their assigns or for laying, repairing or working any of their cables, land lines or cable ships to be relieved from all custom duties and wharfage rates in its own respective colony, and shall cause every vessel which shall be used by the Extension Company or their assigns for the purpose of laying, repairing, or duplicating any cable or vessel belonging to or chartered by the Extension Company or their assigns in which any such cable, apparatus and telegraph instruments, machinery, stationery and goods as aforesaid shall be carried, to be exempt from all port and light dues whether upon entering any port or passing through any waters of any such colony or otherwise howsoever, and shall also repay to the Extension Company such sums as will be sufficient to recoup the Extension Company any income tax and any rates or taxes parliamentary or otherwise which the Extension Company shall be required to pay in such respective contracting colony, except rates and taxes on premises occupied as local offices for the purpose referred to in clause 15 hereof.

19. Nothing in this agreement contained shall prevent the Extension Company at any time after they shall have commenced working the new cable from closing their station at Roebuck Bay and taking up the cable which lands at that place subject to consultation with the government of Western Australia.

20. This agreement shall remain in force until rescinded by mutual consent expressed in writing.

21. The contracting colonies, or any of them, may at any time after clause 15 is in operation and so often as they or it pleases, appoint a confidential officer to peruse and inspect all telegrams received at the office of the Extension Company in such colonies and all messages handed to the Extension Company in such colonies at its offices for transmission.

In witness whereof the Honourable Henry Copeland, on behalf of the government of New South Wales, has hereunto set his hand and seal and the common seal of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited) hath been hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named
Honourable Henry Copeland on behalf of the gov- } HENRY COPELAND L.S.]
ernment of New South Wales, in the presence of

S. YARDLEY,

Secretary, Department of Agent General for New
South Wales, Westminster, S.W.

The common seal of the Eastern Extension Austr- }
lasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited)
was hereunto affixed in the presence of

J. DENISON PENDER, Director

F. E. HESSE, Manager and Secretary.

The common seal of the
Eastern Extension Aus-
tralasia and China Tele-
graph Company Limited.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

SCHEDULE.

TARIFF per word and apportionment of Australian terminal charges for traffic exchanged between Australasia and Europe on and after 1st January, 1901, and to come into operation under further reductions of rates taking place under the provisions of Article 5.

TABLE B.

ORDINARY.

	South and West Australia.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Extension Com- pany, Tasmania or Sydney Nel- son Cable.	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth or Adelaide and Europe.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
S. & W. Australia.....	5							3 1	3 6
Victoria.....		0 1						4 2	4 1
New South Wales....	5		1½					2 11½	3 6
Queensland.....	7		2	2				4 12	5 1
Tasmania.....	5	0¾					4	12 7½	3 6
New Zealand.....			11			1	3	4 12	5 2

GOVERNMENT—British, Imperial and Colonial.

S. & W. Australia.....	4							2 2	2 6
Victoria.....	5	1						3 1	3 7
New South Wales.....	4		1½					2 0½	2 6
Queensland.....	5		2					3 1	3 10
Tasmania.....	4	0¾			0¾		4	1 8½	2 6
New Zealand.....	5	11				1	3	3 1	3 11

PRESS.

S. & W. Australia.....	3							1 1	1 4
Victoria.....	4	1						1 5	1 10
New South Wales.....	3		0¾					1 0¾	1 4
Queensland.....	4		1	1				1 5	1 11
Tasmania.....	6	0¾					4	7½	1 4
New Zealand.....	4		1			1	1	1 5	2 0

TABLE C.

ORDINARY.

S. & W. Australia.....	4							2 8	3 0
Victoria.....	7	1						4 2	4 10
New South Wales....	4		1					2 7	3 0
Queensland.....	7		2	2				4 2	5 1
Tasmania.....	4	0½			0½		3	2 4	3 0
New Zealand.....	7		1			1	3	4 2	5 2

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

GOVERNMENT—British, Imperial and Colonial.

	South and West Australia.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Extension Com- pany, Tasmania or Sydney Nel- son Cable.	Darwin, Roebuck Bay, Perth or Adelaide and Europe.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
S. & W. Australia.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 9	12 0
Victoria.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1	3 7
New South Wales.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1 8	12 0
Queensland.....	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3 1	3 10
Tasmania.....	5	0½	.....	.....	0½	.....	3	1 5	2 0
New Zealand.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	3 1	3 11

PRESS.

S. & W. Australia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1 0
Victoria.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 5	1 10
New South Wales.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9½	1 0
Queensland.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1 5	1 11
Tasmania.....	2	0½	.....	.....	0½	.....	1	7½	1 0
New Zealand.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1 5	2 0

TABLE D.

ORDINARY.

S. & W. Australia.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 3	2 6
Victoria.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 2	4 10
New South Wales.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2	2 6
Queensland.....	7	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4 2	5 1
Tasmania.....	3	0½	.....	.....	0½	.....	3	1 11	2 6
New Zealand.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	4 2	5 2

GOVERNMENT—British, Imperial and Colonial.

S. & W. Australia.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 9	2 0
Victoria.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1	3 7
New South Wales.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8	2 0
Queensland.....	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3 1	3 10
Tasmania.....	3	0½	.....	.....	0½	.....	3	1 5	2 0
New Zealand.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	3 1	3 11

PRESS.

S. & W. Australia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 10	1 0
Victoria.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 5	1 10
New South Wales.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9½	1 0
Queensland.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1 5	1 11
Tasmania.....	2½	0½	.....	.....	0½	.....	1	7½	1 0
New Zealand.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1 5	2 0

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

From Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

DOWNING STREET, January 17, 1901.

Governor General,
 The Right Honourable
 The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the contract for the construction of the Pacific Cable, I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of your ministers copies of the contract as completed on December 31 last.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

ARTICLES OF CONTRACT made the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred, between the Right Honourable Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Baronet, and William Hayes Fisher, Esquire, two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, acting on behalf of Her Majesty's Government of the first part; the Right Honourable Donald Alexander Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, acting on behalf of the Government of the Dominion of Canada of the second part; the Honourable Henry Copeland, Agent-General for the Colony of New South Wales, acting on behalf of the government of the said colony of the third part; Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Agent-General for the Colony of Victoria, acting on behalf of the government of the said colony of the fourth part; the Honourable William Pember Reeves, Agent-General for the Colony of New Zealand, acting on behalf of the government of the said colony of the fifth part; the Honourable Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for the Colony of Queensland, acting on behalf of the government of the said colony of the sixth part (which said several governments hereinbefore mentioned are hereinafter in these articles of contract and in the schedules hereto collectively referred to as 'the contracting governments') and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, carrying on business at No. 38 Old Broad Street, in the city of London (hereinafter called 'the contractors') of the seventh part, whereby it is mutually agreed as follows:—

1. The contractors shall, subject as hereinafter provided and to the due performance and observance by the contracting governments of the several agreements and conditions hereinafter mentioned or referred to and on their part to be performed and observed and for the respective considerations and upon the respective terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, make and complete submarine telegraph cables of the respective lengths and types described in the specifications hereinafter mentioned and subject to and in accordance with the conditions in the same specifications respectively contained. And the contractors shall lay down so much thereof as shall be necessary for the several lines of telegraph cable respectively hereinafter mentioned.

2. The said submarine telegraph cables shall be laid down from Vancouver (Port San Juan) to Norfolk island (Sydney bay), and from Norfolk island (Sydney bay) in two directions, that is to say, (1) from Norfolk island (Sydney bay) to Queensland (Moreton bay), and (2) from Norfolk island (Sydney bay) to New Zealand. And the said submarine telegraph cables shall be laid down in the following sections, that is to say:—

Section A. From Vancouver (Port San Juan) to Fanning island.

“ B. “ Fanning island to Fiji (Suva).

“ C. “ Fiji (Suva) to Norfolk island (Sydney bay).

“ D. “ Norfolk island (Sydney bay) to Queensland (Moreton bay).

“ E. “ Norfolk island (Sydney bay) to New Zealand.

3. The aggregate sum to be paid to the contractors for making, completing and laying down the said submarine telegraph cables shall be one million seven hundred and

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

ninety-five thousand pounds and such aggregate sum shall be considered as apportioned between the several sections above mentioned as follows, that is to say :—

For section A.....	£ 1,067,602
For section B.....	388,358
For sections C D and E.....	339,040
	<hr/>
	£ 1,795,000

Payment shall be made by the contracting governments to the contractors in London in all respects in accordance with the stipulations in that behalf contained in the first, second and third parts respectively of the first schedule hereto annexed.

4. The said several sections of the said submarine telegraph cables shall be manufactured, constructed and laid down in all respects subject to and in accordance with the conditions in reference or relating thereto respectively expressed and contained in the first, second and third parts respectively of the said first schedule and in accordance with the specifications and general conditions in reference or relating thereto respectively comprised and contained in the first, second, third and fourth parts respectively of the second schedule hereto annexed. And the contracting governments and the contractors hereby respectively undertake to perform and observe the agreements and conditions on their parts respectively to be performed and observed mentioned herein and in the same parts respectively of the same respective schedules.

5. The contractors for the consideration hereinbefore mentioned hereby further undertake to carry out and perform in a proper manner and upon the terms and conditions expressed in the third schedule hereto the sounding and surveying operations in the Pacific ocean specified in the same third schedule and also any deep water sounding operations which may be required by the engineers of the contracting governments and which are not provided for in the same third schedule but so that such deep water soundings additional to those stipulated for in the said first schedule and the examination of landing places mentioned in clause 2 of the said third schedule together shall not delay the ship for a period of more than sixty days beyond the time occupied in making the soundings mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the said third schedule.

6. It being the intention of the contracting governments as soon as conveniently may be after the execution of these articles to appoint certain persons to form a board to be called The Pacific Cable Board to act as their agents for the purposes of these articles such board shall when constituted and until such agency shall be revoked by the contracting governments be the agents of and represent the contracting governments so as to bind the contracting governments in all respects for all the purposes of these articles and after the said board shall have been constituted and until such revocation of agency as aforesaid all agreements and conditions herein or in any of the schedules hereto contained and on the part of the contracting governments to be performed and observed shall be performed and observed by the said board as such agents as aforesaid but without prejudice to any rights or remedies of the contractors under this contract. And all communications notices and consents which by the same schedules or any of them are required to be made or given to or by the contracting governments shall be deemed to be sufficiently made or given if made or given to or by the said Board.

7. The several schedules hereto annexed and the conditions and specifications therein respectively contained shall be treated and considered as part of these articles of contract and as binding on the parties hereto as any portion hereof.

8. The provisions contained in these articles and the schedules hereto or any of them may from time to time be varied by agreement between the contracting governments or the said board as such agents as aforesaid and the contractors.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties hereto of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth parts have hereunto set their hands and seals and the contractors have hereunto caused their common seal to be affixed the day and year first above written.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

THE SCHEDULE HEREINBEFORE REFERRED TO.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.

SECTION A.

From Vancouver (Port San Juan) to Fanning Island.

1. The cable shall be manufactured and constructed throughout of thoroughly good materials and workmanship and in all respects in strict accordance with the specification contained in the first part of the second schedule and subject to the general conditions contained in the fourth part of the same schedule.

2. After the cable shall have been manufactured and shall have been tested and approved by the contracting governments' engineers (hereinafter included under the expression 'the engineer') the contractors shall cause the whole of the same to be coiled on board a suitable steamship or suitable steamships supplied at their own cost and risk including coals, crews and provisions. Every such steamship shall be provided for the stowage of cables with iron watertight tanks of suitable dimensions and construction thoroughly secured and each steamship shall also be provided with a suitable testing room or suitable testing rooms and shall be fitted with all necessary machinery for laying and testing the cables, buoying, grappling, picking up, repairing, &c., including electric instruments and batteries and such steamship or steamships shall also be equipped with a full and sufficient cable staff. The contractors shall also provide at their own cost and risk all steamboats, barges and appliances necessary for laying the cable. The contractors shall so arrange for the shipment and laying of the cable that the whole length of the cable between Vancouver island (Port San Juan) and Fanning island shall be laid and completed on one expedition. In accordance with the conditions of the tender samples of the materials which will be used in the manufacture of the cable shall be submitted to the engineer as well as a specimen of each type of cable specified for. The whole equipment of the steamship or steamships and other boats, barges and appliances as aforesaid shall be to the satisfaction of the engineer.

3. The engineer and his staff of assistants shall at all reasonable times during the manufacture of the cable be allowed by the contractors free access to their works for the purpose of inspecting and testing the cable during the process of manufacture and of testing the same after manufacture and generally for the purpose of satisfying himself and themselves that the core and all materials that go into the cable are in accordance with the specification. Every facility (including batteries and instruments for testing) shall be afforded to the engineer and his assistants to test every part of the cable during shipment and transport. During the laying of the cable the testing shall be in the hands of the contractors but shall be open to the continuous inspection of the engineer and his assistants and the principle of testing adopted by the contractors during the laying shall be mutually agreed upon and approved by the engineer before the departure of the expedition.

4. The contractors shall subject to the due performance by the contracting governments of the obligations on their part hereinafter contained proceed with the manufacture of the cable with all reasonable dispatch and shall unless prevented by any of the causes hereinafter mentioned complete and finish the manufacture and shipment of the cable mentioned in the specification contained in the first part of the second schedule and shall then transport and lay the said cable between Vancouver (Port San Juan) and Fanning island and complete the connections thereof in an efficient manner between the terminal point of the cable at Vancouver island (Port San Juan) and the terminal point of the cable at Fanning island on or before December 31, 1902.

5. The contractors shall not be liable for any delay arising from strikes or lockouts or any combination affecting the contractors' works or from accidents to shipping or other causes beyond their control and should any such delay occur otherwise than by

default of the contractors the time for completion shall be extended for such period or periods as shall be certified by the engineer to be reasonable.

6. The terminal points of the cable at Vancouver (Port San Juan) and at Fanning island respectively shall be at such parts of the coasts or harbours as shall be selected by the engineer in consultation with the contractors but the engineer shall have the power to finally determine the position where the cable shall be landed subject to the approval of the contracting governments. The contractors shall provide and erect at each of the said terminal points a suitable cable house with fixtures, furniture and appliances in accordance with plans and a list to be approved by the engineer and shall lead the cable and make the necessary connections from the shore ends of the cable into the said cable houses in an approved and efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the engineer. Should the position of the said cable houses or either of them be more than 500 yards from high water mark the contractors shall carry out the further subterranean connections under the direction of the engineer but they shall be entitled to an extra payment for such extra work the amount of such extra payment to be fixed by the engineer.

7. The contracting governments will obtain in due time and grant all government and other authorities wayleaves and other easements required for landing the cable at Vancouver (Port San Juan) and at Fanning island respectively and procure and permit the contractors to enter upon any land required for the purposes of these articles.

8. The contractors shall effect insurances on the cable until laid against fire and river and sea risks by a policy or policies in the form usually taken by the contractors and shall transfer and deliver such policy or policies to the contracting governments to the full amount of the payments from time to time made to the contractors.

9. The engineer and the contractors shall agree upon the course over which the cable shall be laid and the positions in which the various types of cable shall be placed and such agreement shall (unless the engineer consents to any alteration thereof) be adhered to by the contractors as nearly as practicable.

10. During the laying the engineer shall be supplied with any information which is in the possession of the contractors which he may require in connection with the operations as quickly as possible and shall be consulted as to the retarding strains to be applied to the cable and all the incidental questions that may arise during the process of paying out or picking up should the latter become necessary. The engineer shall also have the right of inspecting the charts log and observations taken during the laying of the cable and also of having communication on the business of laying the cable for warded from the ship to the shore and *vice versa* through the cable at reasonable times while the same is being laid.

11. The contractors shall provide victualling and accommodation for the engineer and his staff (not exceeding in the whole 5 persons) on board the steamship or steamships during the laying of the cable and until the return of the expedition.

12. The contractors shall if requested be prepared to take on board the said steamship or steamships and transport and discharge free of cost at Vancouver (Port San Juan) and Fanning island respectively such materials and stores as may be required for the building of stations and staff quarters at the respective terminal points of the cable and also such stores for the provisioning of the staff as may be necessary but so that the total weight which the contractors may be required to ship transport and discharge without extra payment be limited to 300 tons weight.

13. The contracting governments shall pay in London to the contractors for the works and matters hereby undertaken by the contractors in this part of this schedule the total sum or contract price of £1,067,602.

14. The said contract price shall be paid at the times by the instalments and in the manner following that is to say :—

(a) £186,830 at such time after the date of these articles as may be convenient to the contracting governments but not later than March 31, 1901.

(b) £106,760 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these articles of 600 nautical miles of cable.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

(c) £106,760 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these Articles of 1,200 nautical miles of cable.

(d) £106,760 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these Articles of 1,800 nautical miles of cable.

(e) £106,760 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these Articles of 2,400 nautical miles of cable.

(f) £106,760 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these Articles of 3,000 nautical miles of cable.

(g) £133,450 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture and shipment of the whole of the Vancouver (Port San Juan) and Fanning island cable and that the same is in accordance with these articles.

(h) £133,450 on the engineer's certificate of the successful laying and completion of the Vancouver (Port San Juan) and Fanning island cable in accordance with these articles.

(i) £80,072 on the engineer's certificate hereinafter mentioned in clause 16 of this part of this schedule.

The engineer shall certify from time to time as to the happening of the event on which the respective instalments of the contract price (other than the moneys payable under head (a) of this clause) are payable.

15. On the completion of the laying of the cable the engineer accompanying the expedition shall examine and test the cable between the respective cable houses at Vancouver (Port San Juan) and Fanning island and as soon as practicable thereafter telegraph to the engineer in England and write to him the results of his examination and testing and shall forthwith deliver a copy of the telegram and letter to the contractors' engineer-in-charge (who is hereby appointed agent of the contractors to receive the same) and upon the receipt by the engineer in England of such telegram or letter he shall give his certificate that the section therein referred to has been successfully laid in accordance with these articles or shall state in writing his reasons for not giving such certificate and shall forward a duplicate of such certificate or statement in writing (as the case may be) to the contracting governments and the contractors respectively.

16. The instalment of the contract price mentioned in clause 14 (i) shall be paid to the contractors upon the certificate of the engineer in England that for 30 consecutive days after the completion of the laying of the cable between the cable house at Vancouver (Port San Juan) and the cable house at Fanning island the same continued in good electrical condition and that the contract has as regards such cable been completed. The contractors during the said period of 30 days shall keep at hand a suitable ship or vessel with approved machinery for such repairs as may possibly be required. For the purpose of testing the laid cable the engineer shall be at liberty as long as the cable remains in good electrical condition to use a battery power equivalent to 100 volts. Should, however, the cable show signs of electrical defects all further testing until such defects are removed shall be in the hands of the contractors.

17. Subject to the direction of the engineer traffic may be worked upon the cable from time to time when the same shall be laid until finally certified under clause 16 and the receipts from working the same shall belong to the contracting governments who shall bear the expense of working but the contractors shall until such final certificate is given have full liberty to inspect and examine the cable and its connections and the working and testing thereof and to test the same at reasonable times under the supervision of the engineer.

18. Any surplus cable remaining out of the lengths specified after the completion of the contract shall belong to the contracting governments and shall be delivered and coiled into tanks to be erected by the contracting governments at Fiji (Suva) or Fanning island or into the tanks of the maintenance ship to be provided by the contracting governments at one of those stations unless otherwise agreed between the contracting governments and the contractors. The contracting governments hereby agree that the said tanks shall be erected or the said maintenance ship shall be at Fiji (Suva) or Fanning island or as otherwise agreed as aforesaid in readiness to receive such surplus cable at the expiration of the 30 consecutive days mentioned in clause 16.

19. If any part or parts of the cable hereby contracted for and in respect of which the contracting governments shall have made payment to the contractors shall be lost destroyed or damaged before being laid and in consequence thereof money shall be payable under all or any of the policies of insurance referred to in clause 8 hereof the contracting governments shall for the purposes of this clause forthwith re-transfer and deliver to the contractors the policy or policies in respect of which such money shall be payable and do all acts necessary to enable the contractors to obtain the full benefit thereof. The contractors shall have full authority to collect and recover the moneys payable under such policy or policies and to make such settlements or agreements as to the amounts to be paid thereunder as they think fit and subject as hereinafter provided the moneys received under the said policy or policies after deduction of the expenses of recovery thereof shall unless otherwise agreed between the contracting governments and the contractors be deposited at interest with Messrs. Barclay & Company, bankers, in the joint names of the contracting governments and the contractors or their respective nominees.

20. The contractors shall upon receipt of the said policy or policies with all practicable despatch replace the cable so lost destroyed or damaged with a similar type or similar types of cable or other cable certified by the engineer to be suitable for the purposes of these articles and the contractors shall use and apply the substituted cable (when certified by the engineer as satisfactory) for the purpose of these articles accordingly.

21. The moneys deposited as mentioned in clause 19 and all interest thereon shall be paid to the contractors upon the certificate of the engineer of the shipment of the whole of the substituted cable and that the condition thereof when shipped was satisfactory and the contractors shall have no further claim upon the contracting governments in respect of the substituted cable.

22. The engineers for the purposes of these articles and referred to in clause 2 of this part of this schedule shall be Herbert Arnaud Taylor, Robert Edward Peake and Arthur Lovel Dearlove or any one or more of them acting in the name of their firm of Clark Forde & Taylor and several members of the firm may act as engineer at the same time in different places. The engineer in England shall subject as hereinbefore provided duly sign and give every certificate to which the contractors shall become entitled under these articles when the provisions of these articles upon the performance of which the contractors are entitled to the same respectively shall have been performed.

23. If any dispute or difference shall arise between the contracting governments or the engineer and the contractors on any electrical mechanical or engineering question arising in the course of the manufacture testing shipment or laying of the cable then and in every such case the matter in difference shall be referred to the arbitration of some person resident in England to be appointed by the president for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers at the instance of the party first applying for the appointment. In case an arbitrator who shall be resident in England appointed under the foregoing or under the power next following in that behalf refuses to act or dies then the president for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers may appoint another arbitrator resident in England in his stead upon notice from either party and if in any case such president fails to appoint an arbitrator within 21 days after the receipt of notice in that behalf section 5 of the Arbitration Act, 1889, or the provisions of any modification of the said section for the time being in force shall apply and subject as hereinbefore mentioned any arbitration under this clause shall be deemed an arbitration upon a submission under the said Act or any modification thereof. If any dispute or difference shall arise concerning any matter not hereinbefore in this clause provided for the same shall be referred to arbitration in London and the provisions of the Arbitration Act of 1889 and any modification thereof for the time being in force shall apply to such arbitration.

PART II.

SECTION B.

From Fanning Island to Fiji (Suva).

1. The cable shall be manufactured and constructed throughout of thoroughly good materials and workmanship and in all respects in strict accordance with the specification contained in the second part of the second schedule and subject to the general conditions contained in the fourth part of the same schedule.

2. After the cable shall have been manufactured and shall have been tested and approved by the contracting governments' engineers (hereinafter included under the expression "the engineer") the contractors shall cause the whole of the same to be coiled on board a suitable steamship or suitable steamships supplied at their own cost and risk including coals crews and provisions. Every such steamship shall be provided for the stowage of cables with iron watertight tanks of suitable dimensions and construction thoroughly secured and each steamship shall also be provided with a suitable testing room or suitable testing rooms and shall be fitted with all necessary machinery for laying and testing the cables buoying grappling picking up repairing, &c., including electric instruments and batteries and such steamship or steamships shall also be equipped with a full and sufficient cable staff. The contractors shall also provide at their own cost and risk all steamboats barges and appliances necessary for laying the cable. The contractors shall so arrange for the shipment and laying of the cable that the whole length of cable between Fanning island and Fiji (Suva) shall be laid and completed on one expedition and the direction of laying whether from Fanning island to Fiji (Suva) or from Fiji (Suva) to Fanning island shall be decided by the engineer subject to the approval of the contracting governments. In accordance with the conditions of the tender samples of the materials which will be used in the manufacture of the cable shall be submitted to the engineer as well as a specimen of each type of cable specified for. The whole equipment of the steamship or steamships and other boats barges and appliances as aforesaid shall be to the satisfaction of the engineer.

3. The engineer and his staff of assistants shall at all reasonable times during the manufacture of the cable be allowed by the contractors free access to their works for the purpose of inspecting and testing the cable during the process of manufacture and of testing the same after manufacture and generally for the purpose of satisfying himself and themselves that the core and all materials that go into the cable are in accordance with the specification. Every facility (including batteries and instruments for testing) shall be afforded to the engineer and his assistants to test every part of the cable during shipment and transport. During the laying of the cable the testing shall be in the hands of the contractors but shall be open to the continuous inspection of the engineer and his assistants and the principle of testing adopted by the contractors during the laying shall be mutually agreed upon and approved by the engineer before the departure of the expedition.

4. The contractors shall subject to the due performance by the contracting governments of the obligations on their part hereinafter contained proceed with the manufacture of the cable with all reasonable despatch and shall unless prevented by any of the causes hereinafter mentioned complete and finish the manufacture and shipment of the cable mentioned in the specification contained in the second part of the second schedule and shall then transport and lay the said cable between Fanning island and Fiji (Suva) and complete the connection thereof in an efficient manner between the terminal point of the cable at Fanning island and the terminal point of the cable at Fiji (Suva) on or before the 31st day of December 1902.

5. The contractors shall not be liable for any delay arising from strikes or lock-outs or any combination affecting the contractors' works or from accidents to shipping or other causes beyond their control and should any such delay occur otherwise than by default of the contractors the time for completion shall be extended for such period or periods as shall be certified by the engineer to be reasonable.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

6. The terminal points of the cable at Fanning island and at Fiji (Suva) respectively shall be at such parts of the coasts or harbours as shall be selected by the engineer in consultation with the contractors but the engineer shall have the power to finally determine the position where the cable shall be landed subject to the approval of the contracting governments. The contractors shall provide and erect at one or if required at each of the said terminal points a suitable cable house with fixtures furniture and appliances in accordance with plans and a list to be approved by the engineer and shall lead the cable and make the necessary connections from the shore ends of the cable into the said cable house or cable houses in an approved and efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the engineer. Should the position of the said cable houses or either of them be more than 500 yards from high water mark the contractors shall carry out the further subterranean connections under the direction of the engineer but they shall be entitled to an extra payment for such extra work the amount of such extra payment to be fixed by the engineer.

7. The contracting governments will obtain in due time and grant all government and other authorities wayleaves and other easements required for landing the cable at Fanning island and at Fiji (Suva) and procure and permit the contractors to enter upon any land required for the purpose of these articles.

8. The contractors shall effect insurances on the cable until laid against fire and river and sea risks by a policy or policies in the form usually taken by the contractors and shall transfer and deliver such policy or policies to the contracting governments to the full amount of the payments from time to time made to the contractors.

9. The engineer and the contractors shall agree upon the course over which the cable shall be laid and the positions in which the various types of cable shall be placed and such agreement shall (unless the engineer consents to any alteration thereof) be adhered to by the contractors as nearly as practicable.

10. During the laying the engineer shall be supplied with any information which is in the possession of the contractors which he may require in connection with the operations as quickly as possible and shall be consulted as to the retarding strains to be applied to the cable and all the incidental questions that may arise during the process of paying out or picking up should the latter become necessary. The engineer shall also have the right of inspecting the charts log and observations taken during the laying of the cable and also of having communication on the business of laying the cable forwarded from the ship to the shore and *vice versa* through the cable at reasonable times while the same is being laid.

11. The contractors shall provide victualling and accommodation for the engineer and his staff (not exceeding in the whole 5 persons) on board the steamship or steamships during the laying of the cable and until the return of the expedition.

12. The contractors shall if requested be prepared to take on board the said steamship or steamships and transport and discharge free of cost at Fanning island and Fiji (Suva) respectively such materials and stores as may be required for the building of stations and staff quarters at the respective terminal points of the cable and also such stores for the provisioning of the staff as may be necessary but so that the total weight which the contractors may be required to ship transport and discharge without extra payment be limited to 300 tons weight.

13. The contracting governments shall pay in London to the contractors for the works and matters hereby undertaken by the contractors in this part of this schedule the total sum or contract price of £388,358.

14. The said contract price shall be paid at the times by the instalments and in the manner following that is to say :—

(a) £58,253 at such time after the date of these articles as may be convenient to the contracting governments but not later than the 31st day of March, 1901.

(b) £38,835 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these articles of 333 nautical miles of cable.

(c) £38,835 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these articles of 666 nautical miles of cable.

(d) £38,835 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these articles of 1,000 nautical miles of cable.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

(e) £38,835 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these articles of 1,333 nautical miles of cable.

(f) £38,835 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these articles of 1,666 nautical miles of cable.

(g) £38,835 on the engineers' certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these articles of 2,000 nautical miles of cable.

(h) £29,126 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture and shipment of the whole of the Fanning island and Fiji (Suva) cable and that the same is in accordance with these articles.

(i) £38,835 on the engineer's certificate of the successful laying and completion of the Fanning island and Fiji (Suva) cable in accordance with these articles.

(j) £29,134 on the engineer's certificate mentioned in clause 16 of this part of this schedule.

The engineer shall certify from time to time as to the happening of the event on which the respective instalments of the contract price (other than the moneys payable under head (a) of this clause) are payable.

15. On the completion of the laying of the cable the engineer accompanying the expedition shall examine and test the cable between the respective cable houses at Fanning island and Fiji (Suva) and as soon as practicable thereafter telegraph to the engineer in England and write to him the results of his examination and testing and shall forthwith deliver a copy of the telegram and letter to the contractors' engineer-in-charge (who is hereby appointed agent of the contractors to receive the same) and upon the receipt by the engineer in England of such telegram or letter he shall give his certificate that the section therein referred to has been successfully laid in accordance with these articles or shall state in writing his reasons for not giving such certificate and shall forward a duplicate of such certificate or statement in writing (as the case may be) to the contracting governments and the contractors respectively.

16. The instalment of the contract price mentioned in clause 14 (j) shall be paid to the contractors upon the certificate of the engineer in England that for 30 consecutive days after the completion of the laying of the cable between the cable house at Fanning island and the cable house at Fiji (Suva) the same continued in good electrical condition and that the contract has as regards such cable been completed. The contractors during the said period of 30 days shall keep at hand a suitable ship or vessel with approved machinery for such repairs as may possibly be required. For the purpose of testing the laid cable the engineer shall be at liberty as long as the cable remains in good electrical condition to use a battery power equivalent to 100 volts. Should however the cable show signs of electrical defects all further testing until such defects are removed shall be in the hands of the contractors.

17. Subject to the direction of the engineer traffic may be worked upon the cable from time to time when the same shall be laid until finally certified under clause 16 and the receipts from working the same shall belong to the contracting governments who shall bear the expense of working but the contractors shall until such final certificate is given have full liberty to inspect and examine the cable and its connections and the working and testing thereof and to test the same at reasonable times under the supervision of the engineer.

18. Any surplus cable remaining out of the lengths specified after the completion of the contract shall belong to the contracting governments and shall be delivered and coiled into the tanks to be erected by the contracting governments at Fiji (Suva) or Fanning island or into the tanks of the maintenance ship to be provided by the contracting governments at one of those stations unless otherwise agreed between the contracting governments and the contractors. The contracting governments hereby agree that the said tanks shall be erected or the said maintenance ship shall be at Fiji (Suva) or Fanning island or as otherwise agreed as aforesaid in readiness to receive such surplus cable at the expiration of the 30 consecutive days mentioned in clause 16.

19. If any part or parts of the cable hereby contracted for and in respect of which the contracting governments shall have made payment to the contractors shall be lost destroyed or damaged before being laid and in consequence thereof money shall be pay-

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

able under all or any of the policies of insurance referred to in clause 8 hereof the contracting governments shall for the purposes of this clause forthwith re-transfer and deliver to the contractors the policy or policies in respect of which such money shall be payable and do all acts necessary to enable the contractors to obtain the full benefit thereof. The contractors shall have full authority to collect and recover the moneys payable under such policy or policies and to make such settlements or agreements as to the amounts to be paid thereunder as they think fit and subject as hereinafter provided the moneys received under the said policy or policies after deduction of the expenses of recovery thereof shall unless otherwise agreed between the contracting governments and the contractors be deposited at interest with Messrs. Barclay & Company bankers in the joint names of the contracting governments and the contractors or their respective nominees.

20. The contractors shall upon the receipt of the said policy or policies with all practicable despatch replace the cable so lost destroyed or damaged with a similar type or similar types of cable or other cable certified by the engineer to be suitable for the purposes of these articles and the contractors shall use and apply the substituted cable (when certified by the engineer as satisfactory) for the purposes of these articles accordingly.

21. The moneys deposited as mentioned in clause 19 and all interest thereon shall be paid to the contractors upon the certificate of the engineer of the shipment of the whole of the substituted cable and that the condition thereof when shipped was satisfactory and the contractors shall have no further claim upon the contracting governments in respect of the substituted cable.

22. The engineers for the purposes of these articles and referred to in clause 2 of this part of this schedule shall be Herbert Arnaud Taylor, Robert Edward Peake and Arthur Lovel Dearlove or any one or more of them acting in the name of their firm of Clark Forde & Taylor and several members of the firm may act as engineer at the same time in different places. The engineer in England shall subject as hereinbefore provided duly sign and give every certificate to which the contractors shall become entitled under these articles when the provisions of these articles upon the performance of which the contractors are entitled to the same respectively shall have been performed.

23. If any dispute or difference shall arise between the contracting governments or the engineer and the contractors on any electrical mechanical or engineering question arising in the course of the manufacture testing shipment or laying of the cable then and in every such case the matter in difference shall be referred to the arbitration of some person resident in England to be appointed by the president for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers at the instance of the party first applying for the appointment. In case an arbitrator who shall be resident in England appointed under the foregoing or under the power next following in that behalf refuses to act or dies then the president for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers may appoint another arbitrator resident in England in his stead upon notice from either party and if in any case such president fails to appoint an arbitrator within 21 days after the receipt of notice in that behalf section 5 of the Arbitration Act 1889 or the provisions of any modification of the said section for the time being in force shall apply and subject as hereinbefore mentioned any arbitration under this clause shall be deemed an arbitration upon a submission under the said Act or any modification thereof. If any dispute or difference shall arise concerning any matter not hereinbefore in this clause provided for the same shall be referred to arbitration in London and the provisions of the Arbitration Act of 1889 and any modification thereof for the time being in force shall apply to such arbitration.

PART III.

SECTIONS C D AND E.

Section C.—From Fiji (Suva) to Norfolk island (Sydney bay).

Section D.—From Norfolk island (Sydney bay) to Queensland (Moreton bay).

Section E.—From Norfolk island (Sydney bay) to New Zealand.

1. The cable shall be manufactured and constructed throughout of thoroughly good materials and workmanship and in all respects in strict accordance with the specifications contained in the third part of the second schedule and subject to the general conditions contained in the fourth part of the same schedule.

2. After the cable shall have been manufactured and shall have been tested and approved by the contracting governments' engineers (hereinafter included under the expression "the engineer") the contractors shall cause the whole of the same to be coiled on board a suitable steamship or suitable steamships supplied at their own cost and risk including coals crews and provisions. Every such steamship shall be provided for the stowage of cables, with iron watertight tanks of suitable dimensions and construction thoroughly secured and each steamship shall also be provided with a suitable testing room or suitable testing rooms and shall be fitted with all necessary machinery for laying and testing the cables, buoying, grappling, picking up, repairing, &c., including electric instruments and batteries and such steamship or steamships shall also be equipped with a full and sufficient cable staff. The contractors shall also provide at their own cost and risk all steamboats, barges and appliances necessary for laying the cable.

The contractors shall so arrange for the shipment and laying of the cable that the several sections of cable viz. between Fiji (Suva) and Norfolk island (Sydney bay) between Norfolk island (Sydney bay) and Queensland (Moreton bay) and between Norfolk island (Sydney bay) and New Zealand shall be laid on one expedition and the direction of laying of section C whether to or from Norfolk island shall be decided by the engineer subject to the approval of the contracting governments. In accordance with the conditions of the tender samples of the materials which will be used in the manufacture of the cable shall be submitted to the engineer as well as a specimen of each type of cable specified for. The whole equipment of the steamship or steamships and other boats, barges and appliances as aforesaid shall be to the satisfaction of the engineer.

3. The engineer and his staff of assistants shall at all reasonable times during the manufacture of the cable be allowed by the contractors free access to their works for the purpose of inspecting and testing the cable during the process of manufacture and of testing the same after manufacture and generally for the purpose of satisfying himself and themselves that the core and all the materials that go into the cable are in accordance with the specifications. Every facility (including batteries and instruments for testing) shall be afforded to the engineer and his assistants to test every part of the cable during shipment and transport. During the laying of the cable the testing shall be in the hands of the contractors but shall be open to the continuous inspection of the engineer and his assistants and the principle of testing adopted by the contractors during the laying shall be mutually agreed upon and approved by the engineer before the departure of the expedition.

4. The contractors shall subject to the due performance by the contracting governments of the obligations on their part hereinafter contained proceed with the manufacture of the cable with all reasonable despatch and shall unless prevented by any of the causes hereinafter mentioned complete and finish the manufacture and shipment of the cable mentioned in the specifications contained in the third part of the second schedule and shall then transport and lay the said cables, section C section D and section E, and complete the connections thereof in an efficient manner between the several terminal points of the cables, viz., at Fiji (Suva), Norfolk island (Sydney bay), Queensland (Moreton bay) and New Zealand on or before June 30, 1902.

5. The contractors shall not be liable for any delay arising from strikes or lock-outs or any combination affecting the contractors' works or from accidents to shipping or

other causes beyond their control and should any such delay occur otherwise than by default of the contractors the time for completion shall be extended for such period or periods as shall be certified by the engineer to be reasonable.

6. The terminal points of the cables at Fiji (Suva), Norfolk island (Sydney Bay), Queensland (Moreton bay) and New Zealand, respectively, shall be at such parts of the coasts or harbours as shall be selected by the engineer in consultation with the contractors, but the engineer will have the power to finally determine the position where the cable shall be landed, subject to the approval of the contracting governments. The contractors shall provide and erect at each of the landing places of the cables a suitable cable house with fixtures, furniture and appliances in accordance with plans and a list to be approved by the engineer and shall lead the cable and make the necessary connections from the shore ends of the cable into the said cable houses in an approved and efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the engineer. Should the position of the cable houses or any of them be more than 500 yards from high water mark, the contractors shall carry out the further subterranean connections under the direction of the engineer but they shall be entitled to an extra payment for such extra work, the amount of such extra payment to be fixed by the engineer.

7. The contracting governments will obtain in due time and grant all Government and other authorities wayleaves and other easements required for landing the cable at Fiji (Suva), Norfolk island (Sydney bay), Queensland (Moreton bay) and New Zealand and procure and permit the contractors to enter upon any land required for the purposes of these articles.

8. The contractors shall effect insurances on the cable until laid against fire and river and sea risks by a policy or policies in the form usually taken by the contractors and shall transfer and deliver such policy or policies to the contracting governments to the full amount of the payments from time to time made to the contractors.

9. The engineer and the contractors shall agree upon the course over which the cable shall be laid and the positions in which the various types of cable shall be placed and such agreement shall (unless the engineer consents to any alteration thereof) be adhered to by the contractors as nearly as practicable.

10. During the laying the engineer shall be supplied with any information which is in the possession of the contractors which he may require in connection with the operations as quickly as possible and shall be consulted as to the retarding strains to be applied to the cable and all the incidental questions that may arise during the process of paying out or picking up should the latter become necessary. The engineer shall also have the right of inspecting the charts, log and observations taken during the laying of the cable and also of having communication on the business of laying the cable forwarded from the ship to the shore and *vice versa* through the cable at reasonable times while the same is being laid.

11. The contractors shall provide victualling and accommodation for the engineer and his staff (not exceeding in the whole five persons) on board the steamship or steamships during the laying of the cable and until the return of the expedition.

12. The contractors shall if requested be prepared to take on board the said steamship or steamships and transport and discharge free of cost at Fiji (Suva), Norfolk island (Sydney bay), Queensland (Moreton bay) and New Zealand respectively, such materials and stores as may be required for the building of stations and staff quarters at the respective terminal points of the cable and also such stores for the provisioning of the staff as may be necessary but so that the total weight that the contractors may be required to ship transport and discharge without extra payment be limited to 100 tons weight.

13. The contracting governments shall pay in London to the contractors for the works and matters hereby undertaken by the contractors in this part of this schedule the total sum or contract price of £339,040.

14. The said contract price shall be paid at the times by the instalments and in the manner following that is to say:—

(a) £42,380 at such time after the date of these articles as may be convenient to the contracting governments but not later than March 31, 1901.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

- (b) £33,900 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacturer in accordance with these articles of 400 nautical miles of cable.
- (c) £33,900 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these articles of 800 nautical miles of cable.
- (d) £33,900 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these articles of 1,200 nautical miles of cable.
- (e) £33,900 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these articles of 1,600 nautical miles of cable.
- (f) £33,900 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture in accordance with these articles of 2,000 nautical miles of cable.
- (g) £42,380 on the engineer's certificate of the manufacture and shipment of the whole of the cable for sections C D and E and that the same is in accordance with these articles.
- (h) £16,950 on the engineer's certificate of the successful laying and completion of the Fiji (Suva)—Norfolk island cable in accordance with these articles.
- (i) £16,950 on the engineer's certificate of the successful laying and completion of the Norfolk island—Queensland cable in accordance with these articles.
- (j) £16,950 on the engineer's certificate of the successful laying and completion of the Norfolk island—New Zealand cable in accordance with these articles.
- (k) £33,930 on the engineer's certificate mentioned in clause 16 of this part of this schedule.

The engineer shall certify from time to time as to the happening of the event on which respective instalments of the contract price (other than the moneys payable under head (a) of this clause) are payable.

15. On the completion of the laying of the respective sections C, D and E of the cable the engineer accompanying the expedition shall examine and test the cables between the respective cable houses of the said sections, and as soon as practicable thereafter telegraph to the engineer in England and write to him the results of his examination and testing and shall forthwith deliver a copy of the telegram and letter to the contractor's engineer in charge (who is hereby appointed agent of the contractors to receive the same) and upon the receipt by the engineer in England of such telegram or letter he shall give his certificate that the section therein referred to has been successfully laid in accordance with these articles, or shall state in writing his reasons for not giving such certificate and shall forward a duplicate of such certificate or statement in writing, as the case may be, to the contracting governments and the contractors respectively.

16. The instalment of the contract price mentioned in clause 14 (k) shall be paid to the contractors upon the certificate of the engineer in England that for 30 consecutive days after the completion of the laying of the cables between the cable houses of the respective sections C, D and E, the same continued in good electrical condition and in accordance with these articles. The contractors during the said period of 30 days shall keep at hand a suitable ship or vessel with approved machinery for such repairs as may possibly be required. For the purpose of testing the laid cable the engineer shall be at liberty as long as the cable remains in good electrical condition to use a battery power equivalent to 100 volts. Should, however, the cable show signs of electrical defects all further testing until such defects are removed shall be in the hands of the contractors.

17. Subject to the direction of the engineer traffic may be worked upon the cable from time to time when the same shall be laid until finally certified under clause 16, and the receipts from working the same shall belong to the contracting governments who shall bear the expense of working but the contractors shall until final certificate is given have full liberty to inspect and examine the cable, and its connections and the working and testing thereof and to test the same at reasonable times under the supervision of the engineer.

18. Any surplus cable remaining out of the lengths specified after the completion of the contract shall belong to the contracting governments and shall be delivered and coiled into tanks to be erected by the contracting governments at Fiji (Suva) or Fanning

island or into the tanks of the maintenance ship to be provided by the contracting governments at one of those stations unless otherwise agreed between the contracting governments and the contractors. The contracting governments hereby agree that the said tanks shall be erected or the said maintenance ship shall be at Fiji (Suva) or Fanning island or as otherwise agreed as aforesaid in readiness to receive such surplus cable at the expiration of the 30 consecutive days mentioned in clause 16.

19. If any part or parts of the cable hereby contracted for, and in respect of which the contracting governments shall have made payment to the contractors, shall be lost, destroyed or damaged before being laid and in consequence thereof money shall be payable under all or any of the policies of insurance referred to in clause 8 hereof the contracting governments shall for the purpose of this clause forthwith re-transfer and deliver to the contractors the policy or policies in respect of which such money shall be payable, and do all acts necessary to enable the contractors to obtain the full benefit thereof. The contractors shall have full authority to collect and recover the moneys payable under such policy or policies and to make such settlements or agreements as to the amounts to be paid thereunder as they think fit and subject as hereinafter, provided the moneys received under the said policy or policies after deduction of the expenses of recovery thereof shall unless otherwise agreed between the contracting governments and the contractors be deposited at interest with Messrs. Barclay & Co., bankers, in the joint names of the contracting governments and the contractors or their respective nominees.

20. The contractors shall upon receipt of the said policy or policies with all practicable despatch replace the cable so lost, destroyed or damaged with a similar type or similar types of cable or other cable certified by the engineer to be suitable for the purposes of these articles, and the contractors shall use and apply the substituted cable (when certified by the engineer as satisfactory) for the purposes of these articles accordingly.

21. The moneys deposited as mentioned in clause 19 and all interest thereon shall be paid to the contractors upon the certificate of the engineer of the shipment of the whole of the substituted cable, and that the condition thereof when shipped was satisfactory and the contractors shall have no further claim upon the contracting governments in respect of the substituted cable.

22. The engineers for the purposes of these articles and referred to in clause 2 of this part of this schedule shall be Herbert Arnaud Taylor, Robert Edward Peake and Arthur Lovel Dearlove, or anyone or more of them acting in the name of their firm of Clark, Forde & Taylor, and several members of the firm may act as engineer at the same time in different places. The engineer in England shall, subject as hereinbefore provided, duly sign and give every certificate to which the contractors shall become entitled under these articles when the provisions of these articles upon the performance of which the contractors are entitled to the same respectively shall have been performed.

23. If any dispute or difference shall arise between the contracting governments or the engineer and the contractors on any electrical, mechanical or engineering question arising in the course of the manufacture, testing, shipment or laying of the cable, then and in every such case the matter in difference shall be referred to the arbitration of some person resident in England, to be appointed by the president for the time being, of the Institution of Civil Engineers, at the instance of the party first applying for the appointment. In case an arbitrator who shall be resident in England, appointed under the foregoing or under the power next following in that behalf, refuses to act or dies, then the president for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers may appoint another arbitrator resident in England in his stead upon notice from either party, and if in any case such president fails to appoint an arbitrator within 21 days after the receipt of notice in that behalf, section 5 of the Arbitration Act, 1889, or the provisions of any modification of the said section for the time being in force, shall apply and subject as hereinbefore mentioned, any arbitration under this clause shall be deemed an arbitration upon a submission under the said Act or any modification thereof. If any dispute or difference may arise concerning any matter not hereinbefore in this clause provided for, the same shall be referred to arbitration in London, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act of 1889 and any modification thereof for the time being in force shall apply to such arbitration.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

SECTION A.

Vancouver (Port San Juan)—Fanning Island Cable.

SPECIFICATION.

For the manufacture of the lengths and types of cable to be furnished by the contractors under the contract.

DESCRIPTION.	TYPE.	SHEATHING.	LENGTH IN NAUTICAL MILES TO BE MANUFACTURED.	
			Core { 600 lbs. Copper. 340 lbs. Gutta Percha.	
			Core Brass sheathed.	Core not Brass sheathed.
Heavy shore end ..	AA	Type B 12 No. 6 reclosed with 14 No. 1 (300) galvanized compounded and yarn served.....	1.25	
Heavy intermediate.	E	10 No. 2 (280) galvanized compounded and yarn served.....	3.25	
Light intermediate.	B	12 No. 6 (200) galvanized compounded and yarn served.....	60.00	
Main cable.....	D	18 No. 14 (083) galvanized each wire taped and compounded.....		3,589.00
			64.50	3,589.00

Total contract length of cable, 3,653.50 nautical miles.

Core { 600 lbs. copper.
340 lbs. gutta percha.

(a) The conductor to consist of a central copper wire 149 mils. in diameter, surrounded by four copper strips each of 125 mils. by 17 mils., the completed conductor to weigh 600 lbs. per nautical mile or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof, but the average weight per nautical mile shall not be less than that specified.

The interstices of the strips to be completely filled with Chatterton's compound.

The resistance per nautical mile of the conductor at a temperature of 75° Fahrenheit shall not be more than 2.03 B. A. ohms.

(b) The conductor to be insulated with three or more coatings of gutta percha of uniform radial thickness and of the best description and manufacture, and such coatings may be applied with or without the use of compound between the successive coatings of gutta percha.

The average weight of the dielectric shall not be less than 340 lbs. per nautical mile and no coil of core shall have a less weight of dielectric than 332 lbs. per nautical mile.

The core 7 days after manufacture and not before that period has elapsed shall be submitted for testing to the engineer or his representative.

For the purpose of these tests the core shall be immersed for at least twenty-four hours in water having as nearly as practicable a temperature of 75° Fahrenheit and when tested at this temperature the resistance of the dielectric after one minute's electrifica-

tion shall not be less than 500 nor more than 1,500 megohms per nautical mile on the average, and its average inductive capacity shall not exceed 0.440 microfarads per nautical mile and the maximum variation in the capacity of any coil is not to be higher than 5 per cent. above the average value specified.

The total weight of the core when completed to be 940 lbs. per nautical mile or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof but the mean weight of the whole must be at least equal to the specified weight.

(c) The cores of types AA E and B specified as to be brass sheathed are to be covered with a sheathing of brass tape 4 mils. thick laid on spirally with a sufficient overlap and further covered with an ozokerited woven tape the whole to be done in an approved manner.

(d) Each coil of core shall if required be submitted to an alternating E. M. F. of at least 5,000 volts this electrical pressure test to last 15 minutes on each coil.

The coils of core to be delivered in lengths of not less than 1.0 nautical mile without joint and the length and weight of conductor and dielectric of each coil shall be given in writing to the engineer.

No coil can be accepted that does not comply with the electrical conditions before mentioned.

(e) The completed core to be covered with an ample and sufficient serving of jute yarn steeped in cutch or other approved preservative mixture of such strength as to have the best preservative effect and applied wet. The yarn to be of good quality of even size free from lumps so as to give a uniform gauge to the served core and of sufficient strength to avoid breakages when being laid up. This serving is to be sufficient to prevent the sheathing wires being laid up so close as to render the cable too springy.

OUTER COVERINGS.

(f) Type AA (heavy shore end) type B light intermediate cable to be further served with tarred jute yarn and again closed with 14 galvanized low carbon basic iron wires No. 1 B. W. G. equal to .300 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof.

Average breaking strain of No. 1 B. W. G. wires to be not less than 25 tons per square inch nor more than 30 tons per square inch and to bear twelve twists in lengths of 6 inches.

(g) Type E (heavy intermediate.) The served core to be covered with 10 galvanized low carbon basic iron wires No. 2 B. W. G. equal to .280 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof.

Average breaking strain to be not less than 27 tons to the square inch nor more than 32 tons to the square inch with an elongation of 10 per cent in lengths of 10 inches and to bear 10 twists in lengths of 6 inches.

(h) Type B (light intermediate). The served core to be covered with 12 galvanized low carbon basic iron wires No. 6 B. W. G. equal to .200 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof.

Average breaking strain to be not less than 28 tons to the square inch nor more than 35 tons to the square inch with an elongation of not less than 12 per cent and to stand not less than 15 twists in lengths of 6 inches.

(i) Type D (main cable). The served core to be covered with 18 galvanized steel wires each wire being well covered with a bituminous compound and taped to a diameter of .100 of an inch.

The galvanized steel wires to be No. 14 B. W. G. equal to .083 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof and to bear a breaking strain of not less than 84 tons to the square inch with an elongation of not less than 4 per cent.

The wire to be capable of being bent round its own diameter three times and unbent three times without breaking.

The wire to be in bundles of not less than 2 cwt. and to have no more than one weld in each bundle.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

(j) The wire to be free from splinters and irregularities. No brittle wire to be put in the cable nor weld made within 12 feet of any other weld. All joints in the sheathing wires to be welded either electrically or by efficient workmen no brazed or soldered joints to be made.

(k) The galvanized wire to withstand four immersions of one minute each in a solution of sulphate of copper (one sulphate to five water by weight) without showing a trace of copper coating.

(l) Before being used for the sheathing of the cables the galvanized wire for the Types AA E and B is to be heated in a kiln or oven just sufficiently to drive off all moisture and whilst warm is to be dipped into a hot compound not containing anything deleterious to the core and so prepared as to adhere to the wire and form when set a perfectly fixed preservative coating that will not come off in passing through the closing machine.

OUTER SERVING.

(m) Types AA E and B manufactured as above to be covered with two servings of jute yarn steeped in "freed" coal tar and laid on spirally in opposite directions alternating with three coatings of Clark's compound applied hot.

(n) Type D manufactured as above to be covered with two Hessian canvas tapes soaked in an approved preservative compound and laid on spirally in opposite directions alternating with three coatings of Clark's compound.

PART II.

SECTION B.

Fanning Isand—Fiji (Suva) Cable.

SPECIFICATION.

For the manufacture of the Lengths and Types of Cable to be furnished by the Contractors under the Contract.

DESCRIPTION.	TYPE.	SHEATHING.	LENGTH IN NAUTICAL MILES TO BE MANUFACTURED.	
			Core.. { 220 lbs. Copper. 180 lbs. Gutta Percha.	
			Core Brass Sheathed.	Core not Brass Sheathed.
Heavy Shore End	AA	Type B 10 No. 6 reclosed with 14 No. 1 (.300) galvanized compounded and yarn served.	1.75	
Heavy Intermed-iate.....	E	10 No. 2 (.280) galvanized compounded and yarn served.	1.25	
Light Intermed-iate.....	B	10 No. 6 (.200) galvanized compounded and yarn served.	5.00	
Heavy Deep Sea..	D ¹	17 No. 13 (.095) galvanized compounded and yarn served.	....	649.00
Light Deep Sea..	D	16 No. 14 (.083) galvanized each wire taped and compounded.	....	1,524.00
			8.00	2,173.00

Total contract length of cable, 2,181.00 nautical miles.

Core { 220 lbs. copper.
180 lbs. gutta percha.

(a) The conductor to consist of a central copper wire of 82 mils. in diameter surrounded by three copper strips each 97 mils. by 15 mils. the completed conductor to weigh 220 lbs. per nautical mile or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. thereof but the average weight per nautical mile shall not be less than that specified.

The interstices of the strips to be completely filled with Chatterton's compound.

The resistance per nautical mile of the conductor at a temperature of 75° Fahrenheit shall not be more than 5.54 B. A. ohms.

(b) The conductor to be insulated with three or more coatings of gutta percha of uniform radial thickness and of the best description and manufacture and such coatings may be applied with or without the use of compound between the successive coatings of gutta percha.

The average weight of the dielectric shall not be less than 180 lbs. per nautical mile and no coil of core shall have a less weight of dielectric than 175 lbs. per nautical mile.

The core seven days after manufacture and not before that period has elapsed shall be submitted for testing to the engineer or his representative.

For the purpose of these tests the core shall be immersed for at least 24 hours in water having as nearly as practicable a temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit and when tested at this temperature the resistance of the dielectric after one minute's electrification shall not be less than 500 nor more than 1,500 megohms per nautical mile on the average and its average inductive capacity shall not exceed 0.385 microfarads per nautical mile and the maximum variation in the capacity of any coil is not to be higher than 5 per cent above the average value specified.

The total weight of the core when completed to be 400 lbs. per nautical mile or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof but the mean weight of the whole must be at least equal to the specified weight.

(c) The cores of types AA E and B specified as to be brass sheathed are to be covered with a sheathing of brass tape four mils. thick laid on spirally with a sufficient overlap and further covered with an ozokerited woven tape the whole to be done in an approved manner.

(d) Each coil of core shall if required be submitted to an alternating E. M. F. of at least 5,000 volts this electrical pressure test to last 15 minutes on each coil.

The coils of core to be delivered in lengths of not less than 1.5 nautical mile without joint and the length and weight of conductor and dielectric of each coil shall be given in writing to the engineer.

No coil can be accepted that does not comply with the electrical conditions before mentioned.

(e) The completed core to be covered with an ample and sufficient serving of jute yarn steeped in cutch or other approved preservative mixture of such strength as to have the best preservative effect and applied wet. The yarn to be of good quality of even size free from lumps so as to give a uniform gauge to the served core and of sufficient strength to avoid breakages when being laid up. This serving is to be sufficient to prevent the sheathing wires being laid up so close as to render the cable too springy.

OUTER COVERINGS.

(f) Type AA (heavy shore end). Type B light intermediate cable to be further served with tarred jute yarn and again closed with 14 galvanized low carbon basic iron wires No. 1 B. W. G. equal to .300 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof.

Average breaking strain of the No. 1 B. W. G. wires to be not less than 25 tons per square inch nor more than 30 tons per square inch and to bear 12 twists in lengths of 6 inches.

(g) Type E (heavy intermediate). The served core to be covered with 10 galvanized low carbon basic iron wires No. 2 B. W. G. equal to .280 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

Average breaking strain to be not less than 27 tons to the square inch nor more than 32 tons to the square inch with an elongation of 10 per cent in lengths of 10 inches and to bear 10 twists in lengths of 6 inches.

(h) Type B (light intermediate). The served core to be covered with 10 galvanized low carbon basic iron wires No. 6 B. W. G. equal to .200 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof.

Average breaking strain to be not less than 28 tons to the square inch nor more than 35 tons to the square inch with an elongation of not less than 12 per cent and to stand not less than 15 twists in lengths of 6 inches.

(i) Type D¹ (heavy deep sea). The served core to be covered with 17 galvanized steel wires each wire being well covered with a bituminous compound.

The galvanized steel wires to be No. 13 S. W. G. equal to .095 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof and to bear a breaking strain of not less than 85 tons to the square inch with an elongation of not less than 4 per cent.

The wire to be capable of being bent round its own diameter 3 times and unbent 3 times without breaking.

The wire to be in bundles of not less than 2 cwt. and to have no more than one weld in each bundle.

(j) Type D (light deep sea). The served core to be covered with 16 galvanized steel wires each wire being well covered with a preservative compound and taped to a diameter of .100 of an inch.

The galvanized steel wires to be No. 14 B. W. G. equal to .083 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof and to bear a breaking strain of not less than 84 tons per square inch with an elongation of not less than 4 per cent.

The wire to be capable of being bent round its own diameter 3 times and unbent 3 times without breaking.

The wire to be in bundles of not less than 2 cwt. and to have no more than one weld in each bundle.

(k) The wire to be free from splinters and irregularities, no brittle wire to be put in the cable nor weld made within 12 feet of any other weld. All joints in the sheathing wires to be welded either electrically or by efficient workmen, no brazed or soldered joints to be made.

(l) The galvanized wire to withstand 4 immersions of 1 minute each in a solution of sulphate of copper (1 sulphate to 5 water by weight) without showing a trace of copper coating.

(m) Before being used for the sheathing of the cables the galvanized wire for the types AA E B and D¹ is to be heated in a kiln or oven just sufficiently to drive off all moisture and whilst warm is to be dipped into a hot compound not containing anything deleterious to the core and so prepared as to adhere to the wire and form when set a perfectly fixed preservative coating that will not come off in passing through the closing machine.

OUTER SERVING.

(n) Types AA E B and D¹ manufactured as above to be covered with two servings of jute yarn steeped in 'freed' coal tar and laid on spirally in opposite directions alternating with three coatings of Clark's compound applied hot.

(o) Type D manufactured as above to be covered with two Hessian canvas tapes soaked in an approved preservative compound and laid on spirally in opposite directions alternating with three coatings of Clark's compound.

PART III.

Section C—Fiji (Suva)—Norfolk island (Sydney bay).
Section D—Norfolk island (Sydney bay)—Queensland (Moreton bay).
Section E—Norfolk island (Sydney bay)—New Zealand.

SECTION C.

Fiji (Suva)—Norfolk Island (Sydney Bay).

SPECIFICATION.

For the manufacture of the lengths and types of cable to be furnished by the Contractors under the contract.

DESCRIPTION.	TYPE.	SHEATHING.	LENGTH IN NAUTICAL MILES TO BE MANUFACTURED.	
			Core $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 130 \text{ lbs. Copper.} \\ 130 \text{ lbs. Gutta Percha.} \end{array} \right.$	
			Core Brass sheathed.	Core not Brass sheathed.
Rock cable	G	Type E 10 No. 2 reclosed with 6 No. 00 (.380) galvanized and compounded.....	0.75	
Heavy shore end....	AA	Type B ¹ 12 No. 8 reclosed with 14 No. 1 (.300) galvanized compounded and yarn served.....	1.50	
Heavy intermediate..	E	10 No. 2 (.280) galvanized compounded and yarn served.....	4.50	
Light intermediate..	B ¹	12 No. 8 (.165) galvanized compounded and yarn served.....	43.25	
Deep sea	D ¹	16 No. 13 (.095) galvanized compounded and yarn served		969.0
			50.00	969.00

Contract length of cable 1,019 nautical miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

SECTION D.

Norfolk Island (Sydney Bay)—Queensland (Moreton Bay).

SPECIFICATION.

For the manufacture of the Lengths and Types of Cable to be furnished by the Contractors under the Contract.

DESCRIPTION.	TYPE.	SHEATHING.	LENGTH IN NAUTICAL MILES TO BE MANUFACTURED.	
			Core { 130 lbs. Copper, 130 lbs. Gutta Percha.	
			Core Brass sheathed.	Core not Brass sheathed.
Rock cable	G	Type E 10 No. 2 reclosed with 6 No. 00 (.380) galvanized and compounded	0.75	
Heavy shore end. . .	AA	Type B ¹ 12 No. 8 reclosed with 14 No. 1 (.300) galvanized compounded and yarn served.	5.75	
Heavy intermediate. .	E	10 No. 2 (.280) galvanized compounded and yarn served.	23.50	
Light intermediate. .	B ¹	12 No. 8 (.165) galvanized compounded and yarn served.	24.00	
Deep sea	D ¹	16 No. 13 (.095) galvanized compounded and yarn served		852.00
			54.00	852.00

Contract length of cable 906.00 nautical miles.

SECTION E.

NORFOLK ISLAND (SYDNEY BAY)—NEW ZEALAND.

SPECIFICATION.

For the manufacture of the lengths and types of cable to be furnished by the Contractors under the Contract.

DESCRIPTION.	TYPE.	SHEATHING.	LENGTH IN NAUTICAL MILES TO BE MANUFACTURED.	
			Core { 130 lbs. Copper, 130 " Gutta Percha.	
			Core Brass Sheathed.	Core not Brass Sheathed.
Rock cable	G	Type E 10 No. 2 reclosed with 6 No. 00 (.380) galvanized and compounded.	0.75	
Heavy shore end.	AA	Type B ¹ 12 No. 8 reclosed with 14 No. 1 (.300) galvanized compounded and yarn served.	5.5	
Heavy intermediate. .	E	10 No. 2 (.280) galvanized compounded and yarn served.	11.5	
Light intermediate. .	B ¹	12 No. 8 (.165) galvanized compounded and yarn served.	55.25	
Deep sea.	D ¹	16 No. 13 (.095) galvanized compounded and yarn served. ....	....	440.00
			73.00	440.00

Contract length of cable 513 nautical miles.

Grand total of nautical miles of cable to be furnished by the contractors under the contract for sections C D and E, 2,438.

Section C.—Fiji (Suva)—Norfolk island (Sydney bay).

Section D.—Norfolk island (Sydney bay)—Queensland (Moreton bay).

Section E.—Norfolk island (Sydney bay)—New Zealand.

Core $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 130 \text{ lbs. copper.} \\ 130 \text{ lbs. gutta percha.} \end{array} \right.$

(a) The conductor to consist of a strand of 7 copper wires the completed conductor to weigh 130 lbs. per nautical mile or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof but the average weight per nautical mile shall not be less than that specified.

The resistance per nautical mile of the conductor at a temperature of 75° Fahrenheit shall not be more than 9.35 B.A. ohms.

The central wire to be drawn through compound before the surrounding wires are laid round it.

(b) The conductor to be insulated with three or more coatings of gutta percha of uniform radial thickness and of the best description and manufacture and such coatings may be applied with or without the use of compound between the successive coatings of gutta percha the dielectric shall weigh 130 lbs. per nautical mile or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof but the average weight of the insulator shall not be less than that specified.

The core 7 days after manufacture and not before that period has elapsed shall be submitted for testing to the engineer or his representative.

For the purpose of these tests the core shall be immersed for at least 24 hours in water having as nearly as practicable a temperature of 75° Fahrenheit and when tested at this temperature the resistance of the dielectric after 1 minute's electrification shall not be less than 500 nor more than 1,500 megohms per nautical mile on the average and its average inductive capacity shall not exceed 0.355 microfarads per nautical mile and the maximum variation in the capacity of any coil is not to be higher than 5 per cent above the average value specified.

The total weight of the core when completed to be 260 lbs. per nautical mile or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof the mean weight of the whole must be at least equal to the specified weight.

(c) The cores of types G A A E and B¹ specified as to be brass sheathed are to be covered with a sheathing of brass tape 4 mils. thick laid on spirally with a sufficient overlap and further covered with an ozokerited woven tape the whole to be done in an approved manner.

(d) Each coil of core shall if required be submitted to an alternating E.M.F. of at least 5,000 volts this electrical pressure test to last 15 minutes on each coil.

The coils of core to be delivered in lengths of not less than 1.5 nautical miles without joint and the length and weight of conductor and dielectric of each coil shall be given in writing to the engineer.

No coil can be accepted that does not comply with the electrical conditions before mentioned.

(e) The completed core to be covered with an ample and sufficient serving of jute yarn steeped in cutch or other approved preservative mixture of such strength as to have the best preservative effect and applied wet. The yarn to be of good quality of even size free from lumps so as to give a uniform gauge to the served core and of sufficient strength to avoid breakages when being laid up. This serving is to be sufficient to prevent the sheathing wires being laid up so close as to render the cable too springy.

OUTER COVERINGS.

(f) Type G (rock cable).—Type E as completed with outer serving to be again served with tarred jute yarn and again closed with six galvanized low carbon basic iron wires No. 00 B. W. G. equal to .380 of an inch diameter when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof. The No. 00 wire of this outer sheathing to be specially soft and the ay to be sufficiently short to form a close covering round the inner cable.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

(g) Type AA (heavy shore end).—Type B¹ light intermediate cable to be served with tarred jute yarn and again closed with 14 galvanized low carbon basic iron wires No. 1 B. W. G. equal to .300 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof.

Average breaking strain of No. 1 B. W. G. to be not less than 25 tons to the square inch nor more than 30 tons to the square inch and to bear 12 twists in lengths of 6 inches.

(h) Type E (heavy intermediate).—The served core to be covered with 10 galvanized low carbon basic iron wires No. 2 B. W. G. equal to .280 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof.

Average breaking strain to be not less than 27 tons to the square inch nor more than 32 tons to the square inch with an elongation of not less than 10 per cent in lengths of 10 inches and to stand not less than 10 twists in lengths of 6 inches.

(i) Type B¹ (light intermediate).—The served core to be covered with 12 galvanized low carbon basic iron wires No. 8 B. W. G. equal to .165 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof.

Average breaking strain to be not less than 28 tons to the square inch nor more than 33 tons to the square inch with an elongation of not less than 14 per cent and to stand not less than 15 twists in lengths of 6 inches.

(j) Type D¹ (deep sea).—The served core to be covered with 16 galvanized steel wires each wire being well covered with a bituminous compound.

The galvanized steel wires to be No. 13 S. W. G. equal to .095 of an inch when galvanized or within $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent thereof and to bear a breaking strain of not less than 85 tons per square inch with an elongation of not less than 4 per cent.

The wire to be capable of being bent round its own diameter 3 times and unbent 3 times without breaking.

The wire to be in bundles of not less than 2 cwt. and to have no more than one weld in each bundle.

(k) The wire to be free of splinters and irregularities no brittle wire to be put in the cable nor weld made within 12 feet of any other weld. All joints in the sheathing wires to be welded either electrically or by efficient workmen no brazed or soldered joints to be made.

(l) The galvanized wire to withstand 4 immersions of 1 minute each in a solution of sulphate of copper (1 sulphate to 5 water by weight) without showing a trace of copper coating.

(m) Before being used for the sheathing of the cables the galvanized wire for all the types is to be heated in a kiln or oven just sufficiently to drive off all moisture and whilst warm is to be dipped into a hot compound not containing anything deleterious to the core and so prepared as to adhere to the wire and form when set a perfectly fixed preservative coating that will not come off in passing through the closing machine.

OUTER SERVING.

(n) Types AA E B¹ and D¹ manufactured as above to be covered with 2 servings of jute yarn steeped in "freed" coal tar and laid on spirally in opposite directions alternating with 3 coatings of Clark's compound applied hot.

PART IV.

GENERAL CONDITIONS applicable to all the specifications contained in the first second and third parts of this schedule.

The manufacture of the cable shall not be carried on at night without the consent of the engineer.

No coils of core shall be sheathed before they have been tested and approved by the engineer or his representative appointed for that duty.

All coils shall be labelled, numbered and registered and as the manufacture of the cable proceeds the engineer or his representative shall be supplied with a complete list showing the order in which they are placed in the cable.

The joints in the core are to be made by experienced workmen. In every case one joint maker is to be employed to join the conducting wire and another to apply the insulating covering. Each joint shall if required be inspected tested and passed by the engineer or his assistant before it is allowed to pass into the cable.

Reasonable notice shall be given to the engineer or his assistant when each joint is to be made to enable him to be present at its making if he so desires, and ample time shall be allowed for a satisfactory test six hours after it has been immersed in water.

The manufacture of the cable in every stage as well as the materials and compounds used therein shall be of the best and be satisfactory to the engineer.

The sections of the cable under manufacture shall be handed over for daily testing to the engineer with a memorandum for each showing the numbers weights and lengths of the coils jointed on during the previous 24 hours the total length in circuit and the length completed and sufficient time shall be given for proper and satisfactory tests to be taken.

Every nautical mile of cable shall be carefully marked with a leather tally on which the number is stamped and securely fixed at the end of each mile.

The cable when manufactured shall be coiled in suitable water-tight tanks receiving at the same time a good coating of whitewash and shall be kept as far as practicable constantly under water.

A separate and convenient room for testing the core and cable with instruments and batteries is to be provided by the contractors at their works for the engineer's electrician and free access to the works is to be given to the engineer or his representative and also every facility for testing and examining the cable and materials.

The cable shall be shipped from the contractors' works direct into the tanks of the ship. It shall receive at the same time a thorough coating of chalk and water.

The vessel on which the cable is shipped for transport shall not leave her moorings until the cable has been tested from the shore by the engineer or his representative to his satisfaction and ample time shall be allowed after the completion of the shipment for this purpose.

During the transport the cable shall as far as practicable be kept under water and tested each day by the contractors' electricians and a complete copy of the test shall be supplied to the engineer.

No damaged cable shall be laid and the engineer shall be entitled to refuse to allow any portion of the cable to be laid which in his opinion is damaged and unfit for use.

The electrical condition of every portion of the cable when manufactured and of the entire cable when shipped and also of the completed cable when laid shall be such as having regard to its previous condition and making due allowance for the mean actual temperature of the water as shown by the resistance of the conductor to give no good grounds for believing that any fault exists in the insulator or conductor.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE OF SOUNDINGS TO BE MADE BY THE CONTRACTORS.

1.

Section.	Number of Soundings to be taken on each Section.	Approximate positions between which Soundings are to be made.			
Vancouver-Fanning	20	(Lat. 8 30 00 N.		Lat. 1 00 00 N.	
		(Long. 137 00 00 W.		Long. 159 20 00 W.	
Fanning-Fiji	47	(Lat. 3 00 00 S.		Lat. 18 20 00 S.	
		(Long. 165 40 00 W.		Long. 178 00 00 E.	
Fiji-Norfolk island	65	(Lat. 18 20 00 S.		Lat. 28 57 00 S.	
		(Long. 178 18 00 E.		Long. 168 40 00 E.	
Norfolk island-Queensland	53	(Lat. 29 4 00 S.		Lat. 27 19 00 S.	
		(Long. 167 55 00 E.		Long. 153 51 00 E.	
Norfolk island-New Zealand	30	(Lat. 29 5 00 S.		Lat. 34 00 00 S.	
		(Long. 167 58 00 E.		Long. 173 24 00 E.	
Total	215				

2. In addition to the above soundings the contractors shall subject to the direction of the contracting governments' engineer (in this schedule referred to as 'the engineer') make profile soundings at positions where the routes of the cables approach the landing in order that the slope may be determined and a suitable approach to the landing place of the cable may be selected.

The approximate positions where such profile soundings shall be made are as follows:—

The approach to the selected landing place in Queensland.

The approach to the selected landing place in Fiji.

The approach to the selected landing place in New Zealand.

3. For the purpose of examining and reporting upon the most suitable landing places for the cables, the sites of stations and obtaining local information upon these points the contractors shall if necessary and subject to the engineer's decision, afford the engineer all reasonable opportunity for such examination at the following places:—

Queensland.

Norfolk island.

New Zealand.

Fiji.

Fanning island.

4. The steamship provided by the contractors for the carrying out of the work specified shall be capable of maintaining on a voyage a speed of not less than 10 nautical miles per hour, and shall be properly found and fitted with all necessary sounding machinery and appliances of the most modern type and description the contractors supplying at their own cost all the necessary coals, crew and provisions for the steamship employed, as well as paying all port dues and such like expenses.

5. The ship shall also have a full and competent staff for the proper carrying out of the survey, and shall be despatched if required not later than six weeks from the signing of the contract.

6. The ship and her whole equipment shall be approved by the engineer or in case of difference between him and the contractors by such other engineer as the contracting governments and the contractors shall mutually appoint and the decision of such engineer shall be final.

7. The contractors shall provide victualling and suitable accommodation for the engineer and his staff (not exceeding in the whole three persons) on board the vessel during the survey and until the return of the expedition.

8. During the operations and survey the engineer shall be supplied with any information which is in the possession of the contractors, which he may require in connection with the work. He shall also have the right of inspecting the charts, log and observations taken during the survey.

9. The engineers for the purpose of these articles and referred to in clause 2 of this schedule, shall be Herbert Arnaud Taylor, Robert Edward Peake and Arthur Lovel Dearlove, or any one or more of them acting in the name of their firm of Clark, Forde and Taylor and several members of the firm may act as engineer at the same time in different places.

10. Should any difference arise between the contracting governments or the engineer and the contractors under or in relation to any of the provisions of the contract mentioned in this schedule, the same shall be referred to arbitration by a single arbitrator in manner provided by the Arbitration Act, 1889, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Right Honourable Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, being one of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in the presence of
 FRANCIS MOWATT,
 Treasury.
 L. J. HEWBY.
 Treasury.

M E. HICKS-BEACH. [L.S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered by William Hayes Fisher, being one of the Lord's Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in the presence of
 FRANK GREEN,
 13 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.
 Butler.
 F. W. HOLNESS,
 Treasury Messenger,
 Whitehall.

W. H. FISHER. [L.S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered by the before-named, the Right Honourable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal in the presence of
 FRANCIS MOWATT,
 Treasury.
 T. G. COLMER,
 17 Victoria St., S. W.

STRATHCONA & MOUNT ROYAL. [L.S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered by the before-named, the Honourable Henry Copeland in the presence of
 S. YARDLEY,
 9 Victoria St., Westmr.
 W. F. ADDEY,
 Solicitor's Department,
 Treasury, London.

HENRY COPELAND. [L.S.]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

Signed, sealed and delivered by the before-
 named Lieutenant General the Honourable } AND. CLARKE. [L.S.]
 Sir Andrew Clarke in the presence of }
 C. LEWIS,
 42 Portland Place, Butler.
 W. F. ADDEY,
 Solicitor's Department,
 Treasury, London.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the before-
 named, the Honourable William Pember } W. P. REEVES. [L.S.]
 Reeves in the presence of }
 WALTER KENAWAY,
 13 Victoria Street,
 London, S.W.
 W. F. ADDEY,
 Solicitor's Department,
 Treasury, London.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the before-
 named, the Honourable Sir Horace Tozer in } HORACE TOZER. [L.S.]
 the presence of }
 J. M. GRANT,
 1 Victoria Street, S.W.
 W. F. ADDEY,
 Solicitor's Department,
 Treasury, London.

The Common Seal of the Telegraph Construc- }
 tion and Maintenance Company, Limited, }
 was hereunto affixed in the presence of }
 Director—W. SHUTER.
 Secretary—E. DICKENS.



1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, S.W., January 26, 1901.

The Right Honourable

Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C.,
Ottawa.

I beg to confirm my telegram to you of the 24th inst. as follows:—

"In reply my communications protesting against proposed arrangements, Administrator New South Wales telegraphs Colonial Office following: Referring to your telegram eighth January my ministers advise Pacific Cable Board no power deal any matter affecting post office except Pacific Cable. Our post office probably pass to Federal Government end next month when cable rates would necessarily be uniform. At present this state pays 4/11 per word, while adjoining state pays 3/6. Paving way for uniformity federal service my government entered into agreement Eastern Extension Company for uniformity rate from 1st February. Ends. Agreement signed sixteenth instant. Victorian Government advises Agent General this result conference between Postmasters General New South Wales and Victoria at which mutually agreed grant Eastern Extension Co. permission open offices for direct transaction business from date completion Pacific Cable but getting reduction from 1st prox. Postmaster General Victoria, however, agreed under misapprehension exact position matter and his government were determined do nothing involving breach terms on which contributing parties entered into Pacific Cable contract, but New South Wales having obtained advantages they are desirous occupy as good position as other States if other parties interested do not consider breaking faith. Large number their people consider proposed agreement justifiable and Mr. Chamberlain is being asked give consent. Special meeting Pacific Cable Board being called consider matter. Please cable your views. Personally not disposed accede request Victoria."

The following reply from you reached me this morning :

"Canadian Government entered into Pacific Cable partnership in full confidence no partner government would alter conditions then existing to prejudice of scheme. Consider concessions asked for Eastern Extension would if granted materially alter conditions and seriously prejudice scheme. Canada certainly will be unwilling to continue its adherence if co-partners without mutual consent change basis on which partnership formed. Last Saturday received cable from Premier Victoria asking views and cabled reply to above effect."

I take the opportunity of writing to transmit a copy of the telegram from the Government of Victoria to its Agent General, Sir Andrew Clarke, on the subject ; also further letters, with their enclosures, which have reached me from the Colonial office on the subject.

I append also, for the information of the government, a copy of the communication I have to-day addressed to Mr. Chamberlain on the subject.

STRATHCONA.

January 26, 1901.

The Under Secretary of State.
Colonial Office,
S. W.

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 23rd instant respecting the reported acceptance by the Government of New South Wales of the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and transmitting copy of a telegram received from the officer administering the Government of that colony, on the subject.

Your further letter of the 25th instant, with a copy of Mr. Chamberlain's telegram to the Government of New South Wales dated 8th instant, has also reached me.

I had no doubt that the action of the New South Wales Government would cause grave disappointment among the other partners in the Pacific Cable scheme. After all

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

the correspondence that has passed, it was never deemed possible that any one of the partners in the construction of the Pacific Cable would enter into any agreement with a competing line, without the consent and approval of Her Majesty's Government and the other colonies associated with them.

Sir Andrew Clarke, a few days ago, handed to me a copy of a telegram received by him from the Government of Victoria, stating that although they had agreed with the New South Wales Government recently to sign the agreement with the Eastern Extension Company, their action in the matter was the result of a misapprehension and that they did not wish to proceed further or to do anything that could possibly be regarded as a breach of the terms on which the contributing parties had entered into the contract for the Pacific Cable. At the same time, the telegram gave expression to the desire of the government, should no objection be raised, to participate in the temporary advantages which the people of New South Wales would secure by the action of its government.

I at once took the opportunity of cabling to Canada both the telegrams received by Mr. Chamberlain from New South Wales, and the effect of the telegram addressed to Sir Andrew Clarke by the Government of Victoria.

I have now to transmit, for the information of Mr. Chamberlain, the following telegram which reached me to-day from Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Canadian Government entered into Pacific Cable partnership in full confidence no partner Government would alter conditions then existing to prejudice of scheme. Consider concessions asked for Eastern Extension would, if granted, materially alter conditions and seriously prejudice scheme. Canada certainly will be unwilling to continue its adherence if co-partners, without mutual consent, change basis on which partnership formed. Last Saturday received cable from Premier, Victoria, asking views and cabled reply to above effect."

I venture to believe that His Majesty's Government will use their best endeavours with New South Wales, and with the Government of Victoria, to bring about a reconsideration of the matter, in the hope that it may still be possible to avoid the consequences of the action of the former Government, which are certainly calculated to seriously prejudice both the construction and successful operation of the Pacific Cable.

STRATHCONA.

Copy of telegram received on January 21, 1901.

(Transmit following telegram to Secretary of State for Colonies.)

Pacific Cable, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, some months ago agreed with Eastern Extension Company to grant permission to at once open offices for direct transaction of business, and have obtained considerable reduction charges. Postmaster General New South Wales, Victoria, had conference, and agreed in writing to give similar privileges from the date of completion of Pacific Cable, but getting reduction at once, namely, from February 1, Victorian Postmaster General being under misapprehension of exact position of matter. New South Wales has instructed Agent General, and he has signed agreement, but on matter being reported to Victoria cabinet they were determined not to do anything that would be breach of terms on which contributing parties enter into contract. However, New South Wales having obtained the advantages, we are naturally desirous our people should be in position as good as other States, if other parties interested do not consider that we are breaking faith with them. I would be glad to know therefore under the circumstances as they now exist, you will object to Victoria enter into agreement proposed. Matter of allowing Eastern Extension Company to have separate offices was not thought of or taken into consideration at the time of negotiation, and large numbers of our people consider that proposed agreement is justifiable, and therefore I should be glad if you can give your consent.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

Telegraph reply.

COLONIAL OFFICE, January 25, 1901.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies presents his compliments to the High Commissioner for Canada, and requests that he will be good enough to add the accompanying copy of a telegram to the officer administering the government of New South Wales to the inclosure in the letter from the Colonial Office on January 23 respecting the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

(Telegram.)

Mr. Chamberlain to the Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales,
(Sent 5 p.m., January 8, 1901.)

Referring to my telegram of July 2, Canadian Government are informed that New South Wales will probably accept proposals of Eastern Telegraph Company. Presume that this is not correct, and that matter will be kept open till Pacific Cable Board is in position to deal with it.

COLONIAL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET, S.W., January 23, 1901

The High Commissioner for Canada.

With reference to the letter from this Department of the 14th instant, respecting the reported acceptance by the Government of New South Wales of the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, for your information and for the information of the Canadian Government, copy of a telegram which has now been received from the officer administering the Government of New South Wales on the subject.

H. BERTRAM COX.

(Telegram.)

The Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales to Mr. Chamberlain

(Received Colonial Office, 3.30 a.m., January 17, 1901.)

Referring to your telegram of January 8, my ministers advise that Pacific Cable Board has no power to deal with any matter affecting post office except Pacific Cable. Our post office will probably pass to Federal Government at the end of next month when cable rates would necessarily be uniform. At present this State pays 4s. 11d. per word, while the adjoining state pays 3s. 6d. Paving the way for uniformity in the federal service my government has entered into agreement with Eastern Extension Company for uniformity of rate from February 1st.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, S.W., January 29, 1901.

Right Honourable

Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa.

In continuation of my letter of the 26th instant, respecting the acceptance by the Government of New South Wales of the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, I now beg to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a further letter which has reached me from the Colonial Office covering a copy of a correspondence with

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

the Agent General for Victoria in regard to the proposals made to his government by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the conclusion of an agreement similar to that recently entered into by the Government of New South Wales; together with a copy of a letter from the Agent General for New Zealand on the subject of the latter agreement.

I trust that the views which have been expressed against the acceptance of the proposals will prevent any further action being taken before the matter can be considered at the meeting of the Pacific Cable Board which is shortly to take place.

It will be within your knowledge that the contract for the construction and laying down of the Pacific Cable was signed on behalf of the contracting parties on the 31st ultimo. I had the honour, in accordance with the authority which you were so good as to convey to me by cable on November 30 last, of signing on behalf of the Government of the Dominion of Canada. I do not, however, send you a copy of the contract as I am informed by the Colonial Office that copies have been forwarded direct to the colonial governments who are parties to the contract, and I do not doubt that ere this you have had an opportunity of seeing it.

STRATHCONA.

DOWNING STREET, January 26, 1901.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

With reference to the letter from this department of the 23rd instant, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, for your information, copy of a correspondence with the Agent General for Victoria with reference to the proposals made to his Government by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, for the conclusion of an agreement similar to that recently entered into by the Government of New South Wales.

2. I am also to enclose copy of the letter from the Agent General for New Zealand referred to in this correspondence.

H. BERTRAM COX.

VICTORIA OFFICE, 15 VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W., January 22, 1901.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office, S.W.

I have the honour to inform you that I have received the following telegram from my government :—

‘Transmit following telegram to Secretary of State for Colonies :—Pacific Cable. Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, some months ago agreed with Eastern Extension Company to grant permission to at once open offices for direct transaction of business, and have obtained considerable reduction charges. Postmasters General New South Wales, Victoria, had conference and agreed in writing to give similar privileges from the date of completion of Pacific Cable, but getting reduction at once, namely, from 1st February, Victorian Postmaster General being under misapprehension of exact position of matter. New South Wales has instructed Agent General, and he has signed agreement, but on matter being reported Victorian cabinet, they were determined not to do anything that would be breach of terms on which contributing parties enter into contract. However, New South Wales having obtained the advantages, we are naturally desirous our people should be in position as good as other States, if other parties interested do not consider that we are breaking faith with them. I would be glad to know, therefore, under the circumstances as they now exist, you will object to Victoria enter into Agreement proposed matter of allowing Eastern Extension Company to have separate offices was not thought of or taken into consideration at the time of negotiation, and large numbers of our people consider that proposed agreement is justifiable and therefore I should be glad if you can give your consent. Telegraph reply.’

ANDREW CLARKE.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

DOWNING STREET, January 26, 1901.

The Agent General for Victoria.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, communicating the text of a telegram which you have received from the Government of Victoria with reference to the proposals made to them by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the conclusion of an agreement similar to that recently entered into by the Government of New South Wales.

2. Mr. Chamberlain is endeavouring to arrange for the immediate assembly of the Pacific Cable Board in order that His Majesty's Government may have the benefit of the advice of that body, as representing all the partners in the Pacific Cable, before expressing a definite opinion on the subject.

3. A letter from the Agent General for New Zealand respecting the action of the Government of New South Wales is inclosed.

4. Copies of this correspondence have been communicated to the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agents General for New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand.

H. BERTRAM COX.

7 WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, 13 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., January 25, 1901.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office, S.W.

I am directed by the Agent General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1897, 1901, of the 23rd inst., inclosing copy of a telegram which has been received from the Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales on the subject of the agreement entered into by the government of that state with the Eastern Telegraph Company, and, in reference thereto, to express his regret at the action taken by the New South Wales Government.

I am to add that the agent general would be glad to co-operate in any steps which might possibly be taken with a view to the reconsideration of the question at issue.

WALTER KENNEWAY.

OTTAWA, February 20, 1901.

The Right Honourable
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,
High Commissioner for Canada,
London, England.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo enclosing copy of the following correspondence, namely:—

Letter dated January 26 last, from the Colonial Office to yourself.

Letter from the Agent General for Victoria to the Colonial Office, dated January 22 last.

Reply of the Colonial Office, dated January 25, and letter from the Agent General for New Zealand to the Colonial Office with reference to the Pacific Cable.

His Excellency has also received a copy of the Pacific Cable contract. In continuance of the reference in my letter of the 18th instant to the agreement between New South Wales and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, I have to say that a further consideration of the subject only goes to confirm the view that the agreement may very seriously prejudice the financial success of the Pacific Cable scheme, and it seems to the Canadian Government essential that matters be restored to their former condition by the cancellation of that agreement. I would be glad, therefore, if you would communicate this view on behalf of the Canadian Government to the Agent General for New South Wales.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

We are of opinion that none of the partners should enter into any arrangement adverse to the interest of the Pacific Cable scheme unless with the full knowledge and consent of the other partners. The correspondence above referred to indicates that Victoria is now considering a proposition apparently similar to that embraced in the New South Wales agreement, and I would be glad if you would at the earliest moment make known the views of the Canadian Government to the representative of Victoria.

W. LAURIER.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W., February 5, 1901.

The Right Honourable
The President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Government, a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of the British Empire League conveying the text of a resolution on the subject of the Pacific Cable which was unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the League at a meeting held on the 10th ultimo.

STRATHCONA.

112 CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C., January 16, 1901.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Empire League, held on the 10th instant, with Sir Robert Herbert in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

‘That the Executive Committee of the British Empire League expresses its satisfaction at the acceptance by the Imperial Government of a tender for the construction of the Pacific Cable, and congratulates the representatives of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand, as well as the members of the British Empire League in Canada, upon the success of their efforts.’

My committee will esteem it a favour if your lordship will communicate the same to your government.

S. FREEMAN MURRAY.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., 12th February, 1901.

The Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C.,
Ottawa.

In continuation of previous correspondence respecting the Pacific Cable, I beg to transmit to you, herewith, for your information a copy of a letter which has reached me from the Treasury covering a copy of a Treasury Minute appointing the members of the board of management of the cable.

The first meeting of the board has been called for Monday the 25th instant, when, among other matters, consideration will be given to the question as to what action should be taken by the board in view of the arrangement between certain of the Australian Colonies and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

I also inclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Agent General of New Zealand in which you will see that his government are entirely in accord with the view

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

of the Dominion Government as to the concession granted by the New South Wales Government to the Eastern Extension Company.

Sir Horace Tozer, the Agent General for Queensland, has also written me in a similar sense, explaining that his government have all along maintained the attitude that nothing should be done by any of the co-partners in the Pacific Cable contract which would be likely to have a prejudicial effect on the success of the cable. Queensland, however, is not directly represented on the Pacific Cable Board, but Sir Horace Tozer tells me that he has suggested to his Government that the Hon. W. P. Reeves, the Agent General for New Zealand, should be authorized to voice the views of Queensland at the meeting of the board.

I will keep you fully informed of what transpires from time to time.

STRATHCONA.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, February 5, 1901.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to forward herewith a copy of a Treasury minute appointing you and other gentlemen to the board of management of the Pacific Cable.

I am to add that the chairman of the board has been requested to call a meeting of the Board as soon as possible, and to notify the time and place of meeting to each member.

E. W. HAMILTON.

The Treasury in agreement with the Governments of Canada and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland and of the Colony of New Zealand being the Governments contributing with His Majesty's Government to the cost of the construction laying and management of the Pacific cable in respect to which a contract was entered into with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company on the 31st December, 1900 :—

Hereby appoint the following persons to constitute the board of management of the said cable, namely :—

Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B., (Chairman). G. E. Y. Gleadowe, Esq., C.M.G. W. H. Mercier, Esq., representing His Majesty's Government.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Alexander Lang, Esq., representing the Government of Canada.

The agents general for New South Wales and Victoria representing the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

The agent general for New Zealand representing the Government of New Zealand.

The board is empowered to provide an office, to appoint or employ a manager, secretary and such officers and persons, and to take such steps, as they deem necessary for the business of the cable.

The chairman shall have a second or casting vote in any matter in which the votes of the board are equally divided ; and, so long as he does not hold any office or profit under the Crown or under any of the above mentioned governments, he shall receive a salary of £600 a year, to commence from the 1st February, 1901.

Any vacancy in the office of chairman or of other representative of His Majesty's Government shall be filled by the Board of Treasury for the time being. Any vacancy in the office of a representative of any of the other governments above mentioned shall be filled by the government, or governments, immediately concerned. There shall be paid to any officer or person appointed or employed by the board on the business of the cable such fee, remuneration, or salary as the board may think fit, and until parliament has made provision on that behalf, the said payment together with any payment made for the purposes of the cable shall be charged upon such moneys as the Treasury shall direct.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

The board shall keep such accounts of receipts and expenditure, and the accounts shall be examined and audited at such times, in such manner and by such persons, as the Treasury shall direct and copies of such accounts so audited shall be furnished to each of the contributing governments.

AILWYN E. FELLOWES.
W. H. FISHER.

13 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., February 8, 1901.

The Right Honourable
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.,
17 Victoria Street, S.W.

Referring to your letter of the 26th ultimo, and in confirmation of the assurance which I have already given to you that my Government would co-operate with Canada in disapproving the step taken by the New South Wales Government, I beg to quote for your information a copy of a cablegram which I have this day received from my Government:—

‘Inform High Commissioner for Canada that New Zealand works harmoniously with Victoria and Queensland and has no intention to agree to the concession asked for by Eastern Extension Company and will be no party to, without consent of partners, alter conditions or knowingly do anything prejudicial to Pacific Cable.’

W. P. REEVES.

OTTAWA, February 15, 1901.

Dominion,
London.

Received your letter of the 1st instant, inclosing agreement dated January 16 between New South Wales and Eastern Extension Company. Canadian law officers advise that under this agreement Eastern Company most probably entitled to require South Wales to send all its controllable cable traffic by Eastern Company. If similar agreements with other Australasian colonies and if this opinion correct then, inasmuch as Australasian governments own telegraph land lines, there would be practically no traffic from Australasia for Pacific Cable. Government think Australasian governments parties to Pacific Cable scheme should not contract against sending traffic by Pacific Cable nor enter into any arrangement or understanding likely to divert Australasian traffic from Pacific Cable. Canadian legislation for Canada's share of cost of cable now before Parliament. We must take Parliament fully into our confidence in connection with pending measure. Most important, therefore, to know view of Imperial Government as to legal effect of agreement also policy of South Wales Government as to sending traffic by Pacific Cable, also view of New South Wales Government as to effect of agreement, also whether any other agreement affecting Australasian cable traffic exists or is contemplated by South Wales Government. Government cabling Mr. Chamberlain on subject. Please see him.

LAURIER.

OTTAWA, February 18, 1901.

The Right Honourable
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,
High Commissioner for Canada,
London, England.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., inclosing copy of an agreement dated the sixteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and one, between the Eastern Extension Company and New South Wales. This agreement was referred by the Postmaster General to the Minister of Justice for his opinion as to its legal effect,

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

and I inclose copy of such opinion from which you will observe that in the minister's view the probable effect of the agreement is to give to the Eastern Company the right to require New South Wales to transmit all its controllable Australasian traffic by one or other of the Eastern Company's lines. Should this view be correct, then as New South Wales owns its land lines, it can practically control all Australasian traffic originating in or passing through New South Wales. The agreement intimates that other of the Australasian colonies have entered into similar agreements. It would therefore seem that a very serious condition of affairs has arisen.

When the Pacific Cable partnership was entered into (our Australasian partners controlling the land lines) we counted upon their good will for directing a large volume of traffic by the Pacific Cable. Whilst the legal effect of the agreement may be open to doubt, still the Eastern Company will place upon it the construction favourable to themselves, and if New South Wales yields to that construction the agreement may never be the subject of judicial determination.

It appears to the Canadian Government that none of our Australasian partners should, by contract or otherwise, put themselves in a position likely to interfere with their freedom to send Australasian traffic by the Pacific Cable, and I think that the Canadian Parliament will expect satisfactory assurances on this point from New South Wales and any other of our partners that may have entered into similar contracts.

WILFRID LAURIER.

LONDON, February 26, 1901.

LAURIER, Ottawa.

Further your cable sixteenth. Chamberlain has received cable from officer administering Government New South Wales following effect: That policy of New South Wales will be to use Pacific Cable for all government business, that agreement with Eastern Extension Company does not entitle latter require New South Wales send all controllable traffic by company's lines, that New South Wales free send traffic as it pleases, that no agreement affecting Australian cable business in existence or contemplated. Board had first meeting yesterday, all except representative New South Wales deprecate action of that colony in making agreement with Eastern Extension Company, and trust means can still be found by conference several governments interested prevent its operating to prejudice Pacific Cable.

STRATHCONA.

WINTERHOLME, OTTAWA, March 5, 1901.

Honourable R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

It having been intimated to me that the committee recently appointed by the Home Government to inquire into the telegraph service of the Empire, would shortly receive my views on the subject, I have sent to the chairman, Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, the following papers, viz. :—

1. Letter to His Excellency Lord Hopetoun, Governor General of Australia, on State-owned Telegraphs for the Empire. December 3, 1900.
2. Letter to Honourable William Mulock, Postmaster General, on a State-owned Telegraph Service, girdling the Globe. January 1, 1901.
3. Proposal to nationalize the Telegraph Service of the Empire. Resolution unanimously passed at the annual meeting of the British Empire League in Canada, February 13, 1901. With remarks in support of the motion.

As the subject of these papers will probably come before long under the consideration of the Canadian Government, in connection with the Pacific Cable, I deem it my duty to place them in your hands.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

No. 1.

STATE-OWNED TELEGRAPHS FOR THE EMPIRE.

Letter to His Excellency the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia. Ottawa, December 3, 1900.

OTTAWA, December 3, 1900.

To His Excellency

The Right Honourable THE EARL OF HOPETOUN,
Governor General,
Commonwealth of Australia.

I had the honour, in October, 1898, to address the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of a state-owned system of cables for the British Empire. My letter was made public and the records of the press show that much interest was awakened and that a singular unanimity of opinion was evinced in favour of the proposal. Since that date events have occurred which, while they have had the effect of diverting attention from the subject, have at the same time in a remarkable degree emphasized its importance, especially to Australasia. I venture to think, therefore, that no time could be more opportune for its consideration than on the occurrence of the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia.

In asking Your Excellency to be good enough to bring the remarks which follow before the government of the commonwealth, I am unable to claim that I hold any official position. It is merely as a Canadian subject of Her Majesty that I make the request, and, as such, I feel we in Canada desire to think that we enjoy privileges, and have interests and rights in common with our fellow-subjects in Australia. While I venture to speak for my countrymen on the subject of this communication, and there are substantial reasons why I should do so, it is not without hesitation that I assume the self-imposed duty; but all hesitation must be set aside in view of the words of Your Excellency in bidding farewell a few weeks back at Hopetoun House in Scotland: 'This is no time for any one to hang back when he can serve the empire. Some can serve as soldiers, and right well have many done so during the past twelve months, others can serve in other capacities.'

I appeal then to Your Excellency in this spirit, satisfied that there are none so humble who cannot do faithful service. I appeal to Your Excellency under the firm conviction which has been forced on me that the subject of this communication demands immediate and earnest attention. I venture strenuously and respectfully to urge that it be one of the first matters brought to the consideration of your Government.

In Canada not less than in Australia we have an abiding desire to serve the empire. Soon after Canadians embarked in the constitutional career in which the Australian people are about to enter, they undertook a work of imperial magnitude—the establishment of a telegraph and railway across the continent of North America. Long before the undertaking was completed it became apparent that the electric wire on reaching the Pacific from the east should be extended across the Western ocean. The first proposal to connect Canada with Australia by a trans-Pacific electric cable was published in returns relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway laid before Parliament in 1880. From that date until the present the Canadian parliamentary records give evidence that the project has always been kept prominently in view.

It has fallen to my lot during these twenty years, unceasingly to take more or less active interest in the telegraphic connection of Australia with the mother country by way of Canada. The evidence shows that it has been a long chapter of difficulties and disappointments, that a series of obstructions raised by strong opposing influences have been encountered, but that owing to unrelaxed, persistent efforts and the steady adhesion of friends of the enterprise they have one by one been overcome. The dominant reason for desiring to see every obstacle removed and the connection by telegraph effected by the Canadian route is explained by the vitally important fact, that the Canadian route is absolutely the only route by which the globe may be girdled by a series of all-British

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

cables. Prolonged delays have been caused, but at length success is assured. An arrangement has now been reached under which the several governments immediately concerned shall without further loss of time, establish a Pacific cable as a state undertaking. The first part of the problem may therefore be regarded as solved, and the way is opened for entering fully into the consideration of the main proposal, viz: The establishment of a complete system of inter-imperial cables, which will put each part of the realm of Her Majesty in touch with every other part; the whole under state control, so that it can be utilized for the highest good of the empire.

At the close of the nineteenth century it is impossible to form a narrow conception of the British Empire. It has long since ceased to be confined to the group of islands on the west coast of Europe. The empire has undergone an extraordinary expansion, and now embraces vast territories in the four quarters of the globe. The subjects of the Queen are in possession of an immense extent of the earth's surface. The European home of the British people occupies but a fraction over one per cent of the superficial area of the whole empire.

The great Ruler of the Kingdoms of the world has brought many lands under one sovereignty. He has granted to our Queen length of days, and placed Her Majesty over great multitudes of the human race, comprising various nations and kindreds and peoples and tongues. We may regard this as evidence of beneficent design, and we are called upon as human agencies to take every means at our disposal to perfect the union of the mother of nations with the daughter states, in order that, united, they may fulfil their higher destiny.

The countries occupied by the family of British nations are widely sundered geographically; their shores are washed by the great oceans, and although for purposes of commerce, inter-communication is effected by fleets of steamships and sailing vessels, more adequate means of intercourse is needed. For general security, for great state purposes, no less than for the operations of trade and for ordinary social requirements, all the different parts of this widely scattered empire demand the freest use of the most perfect means of communication known to us.

We are familiar with the electric telegraph and its employment by land and sea. This marvellous agency is at our command, and it only requires to be properly applied, in order that it may best serve the highest interests of the people of the empire. Already it is employed in part, but as at present established and administered it is open to grave objections. It is wanting in essentials to our daily needs, and we are debarred from enjoying all the advantages which, if properly applied, it can confer.

There are lines of telegraph established across parts of Europe, Africa and Asia, connecting Australia with the mother country, but these lines at certain points pass through foreign territories or touch at foreign ports. At many places on their way they traverse shallow seas in proximity to foreign states, where they are liable at a critical moment to speedy interruption. Moreover, these telegraph lines are owned and controlled by private companies, and charges are exacted for the transmission of messages which are felt by all to be exorbitant, and by most people absolutely prohibitory.

In my letter to Mr. Chamberlain of October 28, 1898, a revised copy of which is appended, I have set forth the outlines of a scheme of arrangement for cables and land telegraphs by which the most wonderful product of science of the age may be adapted to the peculiar conditions of our empire. The proposal is to establish electric cables to and from each British possession; these cables to be connected with the local land lines in Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and elsewhere; in this manner linking together the whole empire by a chain of telegraphs without touching the territory of other nations, at the same time avoiding shallow waters adjacent thereto. Moreover, it is designed that the whole system of telegraphs, by land as well as by sea, be brought under state control, in order that the fullest benefit to the British people everywhere, and to the empire, be attained.

In my letter to Mr. Chamberlain, a peculiarity of the electric telegraph of far-reaching importance is pointed out. It is a peculiarity which, however, cannot be turned to public advantage so long as the cables of the empire remain in the hands of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

private companies. The cost of sending a message by telegraph is not, as is generally supposed, governed by distance. It is true that the companies charge according to distance; but this is simply an expedient for obtaining from the telegraphing public larger profits. As a matter of fact, there is practically no more current outlay incurred in transmitting long than in transmitting short distance messages. It may be contrary to practice, it may not agree with preconceived ideas, but it is a fact nevertheless, that there is no known means by which communications may be sent at less actual cost than by telegraph. A mail or letter cannot be conveyed by railway or ocean steamer without expenditure on coal, machinery, oil, wages, and other things, to keep the train or ship in motion. The expenditure is constant for every hour, and continuous for every mile. The circumstances are entirely different in the case of the telegraph; when once established, equipped with instruments and manned by operators, messages may be transmitted one hundred or one thousand miles, with as much ease and at no greater actual cost than one mile.

This remarkable anomaly added to the equally remarkable, although better known fact, that transmissions by the electric wire are instantaneous, point to a system of state-owned cables and telegraphs as the ideal means of communication for an empire under such conditions as ours. If it be the case, and it is indisputable, that long-distance messages can be sent at no more actual working outlay than short-distance messages, we have happily a means at our command which will greatly tend to unify and consolidate this widely-scattered empire, provided we have the wisdom and forethought to bring it into use. If the principle of state-ownership of cables generally be carried into effect as suggested, I do not hesitate to state my belief that the day is not far removed when oversea messages will be sent from any one British possession to any other, whatever the distance, at the uniform charge, first of one shilling, and eventually of sixpence a word.

I have always held a Pacific cable to be the initial link in a great chain of globe-encircling imperial telegraphs. The more advocacy of the Pacific cable has already benefited Australia by lowering charges levied on messages fully fifty per cent, and any accountant can estimate the enormous money value of this benefit by the saving which has accrued during the past ten years. I do not doubt that the advocacy of the Imperial system will have a similar effect on the policy of the companies in still further reducing charges, but any such reduction will be incomparably less important than the advantages to result from placing the cables and telegraphs of the empire under state control. At present it is recognized that the empire is inadequately provided with the means of telegraphic communication, that commerce is unduly taxed in consequence, and that an embargo is placed on the free intercourse of the British people. The circumstances of to-day demand multiplied facilities for sending telegrams from any one part to any other part of the empire at greatly reduced charges, in order to widen the use of telegraphy to all classes of the community. With an imperial chain of cables established, incalculable advantages would follow, and Her Majesty's subjects, in whatever part of the world they may be situated, could interchange communications with the greatest possible ease and the greatest possible economy.

Some words may with propriety be added with respect to the position of Canada in the matter. It will be borne in mind that it is owing to the unparalleled expansion of the empire and the resultant circumstances that some organization is absolutely needed to secure unfettered intercourse, and that in this respect the subject concerns Canada in common with Australia and all other parts of Her Majesty's wide domain. There is abundant evidence to show that in Canada we have common interests, common sentiments, common aspirations and common sympathies with our kindred in Australia. Have we not, during the past year, sent our bravest to fight a common foe; and have not our sons fallen on the same field and been laid in a common grave? Before these lines reach Australia the world will have revolved into another year. At this date we in Canada appear to be standing in the old century gazing across the deep into the dawn of the new. We are distant spectators, yet intensely interested in the starting of the constitutional machinery of a sister nation to dominate for all time in another quarter of the globe. We recognize and welcome the approaching great historical

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

occasion as an epoch to denote the steady evolution of an unique Empire of many commonwealths.

It will be apparent from the preceding remarks that a complete system of State-owned telegraphs encircling the globe would in no small degree contribute to the consolidation of the great Oceanic Empire. It will further be obvious that owing to the position of Australia in the southern seas and her comparative isolation from other parts of the world, still more by reason of the highly important place she is destined to fill among the nations, that it would be fitting to signalize the birth of the new commonwealth by initiating a comprehensive system of cheap and speedy communications of permanent advantage to the whole British people.

Naturally it is felt that the initiative must be taken by Australia. I trust, therefore, that Your Excellency's government will see the way clear to take such action as may be expedient.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

Letter to the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain on the subject of a State-owned System of Electric Cables for the Empire. By Sir Sandford Fleming.

OTTAWA, October 28, 1898.

The Right Honourable

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I had the honour, on the 28th December of last year, to address Sir Wilfrid Laurier respecting the proposal to establish a state-owned Pacific cable. Circumstances have since arisen which impel me to ask permission to address you on the subject of a state-owned system of cables for the British Empire.

In the remarks which follow, the subject will be discussed on its merits. I venture to think that the arguments advanced will make it clear that such a service is extremely desirable and is fast becoming a necessity. The telegraph is an essential ally of commerce and is indispensable to the full and satisfactory development of trade and shipping. The trans-Pacific steamship lines which have been established are heavily handicapped by the absence of any direct means of telegraphy between the ports with which trade is carried on. The Pacific cable would serve the purposes of trade between Australasia and Canada, but these countries are debarred from establishing independent telegraphic connection with Hong Kong, the terminal port of one of the steamship lines. Under an agreement, dated 28th October, 1893, the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company strengthened its monopoly by having Canada and the Australasian colonies telegraphically excluded from Hong Kong and forbidden to lay, or assist in laying, any new cable to that port for a period which does not expire until twenty years from the present date.

There remains only one way of gaining telegraphic connection with Hong Kong freed from exacting charges, and that is through the Home government. In granting to the Eastern Extension Company exclusive privileges, Lord Ripon, then Colonial Secretary, reserved to Her Majesty's government the option to take possession of the cable between Singapore, Labuan and Hong Kong, by giving twelve months' notice and paying the company £300,000.

My letter of December last to Sir Wilfrid Laurier (copy inclosed) sets forth the position and the attitude, to Canada and the Australasian colonies, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. The proposal now submitted would undoubtedly interfere with the rich monopoly which that company enjoys, and to some extent, and for some time diminish its profits; but I venture to hold that no private company, however rich and influential, should be allowed to stand in the way when great Imperial interests are at stake. It must be borne in mind, too, that telegraphy is one of the most astonishing results of science, and that the facilities which it offers, if not shackled by hindrances, may be rendered of greater and greater value to the human race.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

The advantages of cable connections and low charges increase with distance in an accelerated ratio. It is impossible, therefore, to set a limit to the commercial, social and political benefits which would result to the empire from a state-controlled cable service reaching every British possession. In the following remarks I point out that the Pacific cable, established as now proposed, will prove to be the key to such a service, and practically its forerunner.

BRITISH EMPIRE CABLE SERVICE.

The action recently taken in London in adopting the principle of cheap imperial postage suggests that the time has arrived when the expediency of establishing a complete telegraph cable system throughout the empire may be considered on its merits. The advantages which will inevitably follow the adoption of universal penny postage appear to be generally recognized, and I venture to think the public mind will be prepared to entertain favourably another proposal not less important. It is not necessary in the least to undervalue cheap postage or detract from its immense importance in order to show that a cheap telegraph service on a comprehensive scale is easily attainable, and that it would prove an effective means of speedy communication for an empire such as ours.

The transmission of letters has always been a function of the government; indeed, it has been wisely held throughout the civilized world that the postal service should be controlled by the state. The electric telegraph is a comparatively modern introduction. In the mother country private companies were the first to establish lines of telegraph, but in 1868 it was found to be in the public interest to have them taken over by the State and placed under the Post Office Department.

A committee of inquiry had reported to Parliament: 'That the telegraph service as managed by companies, (1) maintained excessive charges, (2) occasioned frequent and vexatious delays in the transmission of messages, and inaccuracies in sending them, (3) left a large number of important towns and districts wholly unprovided for, and (4) placed special difficulties in the way of that newspaper press which had in the interest of the public a claim, so just and so obvious, to special facilities.' The transfer was effected in 1870. Changes and improvements were immediately made; the telegraph service, previously confined to lines connecting great cities where business was lucrative, was extended to many towns and districts previously neglected, and, notwithstanding the fact that the charges on messages were greatly reduced, the business developed to such an extent that the receipts progressively increased. Before the transfer it cost about six shillings to send an ordinary message from London to Scotland or Ireland. The rate was reduced to a shilling, and subsequently to six pence (the rate at present charged), and for that sum a telegram can be sent from any one station to any other station within the limits of the United Kingdom, without regard to distance.

It was early discovered by every country in Europe that so efficient a servant to trade and commerce, so important an aid to the state itself, should become a national institution. France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Belgium each established a State telegraph system, and, as in Great Britain, experience has shown that they have done this, not only with advantage to the various administrative necessities, but with benefit to the public at large.

Such being the unanimous conclusion, is not the application of the principle of State ownership on a larger scale than hitherto attempted a fit subject for inquiry? Is it not desirable and expedient that the whole British Empire should have a state-controlled cable system?

The conditions of the empire are totally different to what they were some years back. When Her Majesty ascended the throne there was not a single mile of electric telegraph anywhere. There was not an iron ship of any class afloat, and mail steamships were practically unknown. From that period the conditions have been continually changing and the process of growth and development still goes on. True, change has met with resistance from individuals and companies and classes, but resist it who

may, the law of development follows its steady course and continually makes demands on science and skill to meet the ever-changing conditions. We are living in an age of transformation; the spirit of discovery and enterprise, of invention and achievement, has extended and expanded the British Empire from the small islands on the coast of Europe to new territories, continental in extent, in both hemispheres. The development of the mercantile marine has carried the flag of our country over every mile of sea to meridians far distant from the mother land. In these distant territories, communities have established themselves under the protection of that flag. They have drawn riches from the forest, the soil and the mine. They have caused noble cities to spring up, rivalling in the splendour of their streets and buildings the finest cities of the old world. These young nations, full of hope and vigour, have made progress in every direction; they are imbued with lofty aspirations, and their most ardent desire is to give their energy and strength to the building up of a greater British Empire, on the firm foundation of common interest and common sentiment.

At an earlier period of the world's history it would have been difficult to conceive the possibility of any lasting political union between countries so widely separated by intervening seas. The problem is, however, being solved, not by old methods, but by the application of wise principles of government, aided in a wonderful way by the highest resources of modern science. Steam has made the separating oceans no longer barriers, but the general medium of union. Electricity has furnished the means by which the British people in all parts of the globe may exchange thought as freely as those within speaking distance. These twin agencies of civilization are pregnant with stupendous possibilities. Already the one, as the prime factor in sea-carriage, has rendered universal penny postage possible. The other has made it equally possible to bring the British people, so widely sundered geographically, within the same neighbourhood telegraphically.

Imperial penny postage will have far-reaching consequences; it is undoubtedly a great onward movement in the career of civilization, and in the development of wider national sympathy and sentiment. But great as are the benefits to follow the adoption of universal cheap postage, the first result, and not the least, will be to make plain that a postal service, however cheap and comprehensive, is in itself insufficient for the increasing daily needs of the now widely-distributed British people. It will be seen that in addition to an ocean penny postal service, the circumstances of our world-wide empire demand a cheap ocean cable service, extending to every possession of Her Majesty.

The carriage of letters at any known speed consumes time, and the length of time consumed depends on the distance traversed. The telegraph, on the other hand, practically annihilates space, and in this one respect has immeasurably the advantage over the ordinary postal service, especially in the case of correspondents who are separated by the greatest distances.

We can as yet but faintly appreciate the extent to which the telegraph may be employed, because its use heretofore has been restricted, on long-distance messages, by almost prohibitory charges. If messages be exchanged between places not far apart, let us say between London and Edinburgh, or Toronto and Montreal, the gain in time by the use of the telegraph is inconsiderable. But if the points of connection be far separated, such as London and Melbourne, or Ottawa and Cape Town, the comparison between a postal and a telegraph service brings out the distinct value of the latter. In either of the cases last mentioned, while it would require the lapse of eight or ten weeks to obtain an answer to a letter by post, if the telegraph be employed, a reply may be returned the next day, or even the same day.

Existing long-distance cables are little used by the general public; it may be said, not at all except in emergencies. They are used in connection with commerce, the growing needs of which demand more and more the employment of the telegraph, but owing to the high charges exacted its use is limited to business which would suffer by delay. These cables are in the hands of private companies striving chiefly to earn large dividends, and who adopt the policy of charging high rates, in consequence of which trade and commerce is unduly taxed, and its free development retarded. Were the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

cables owned by the state, large profits would not be the main object, and precisely as in the case of the land lines of the United Kingdom, it would be possible to reduce charges so as to remove restrictions on trade, and bring the telegraph service within reach of many now debarred from using it.

When the government assumed control of the inland telegraphs of the United Kingdom it was found possible greatly to reduce charges. In 1869, the year before the transfer, less than seven million messages were carried. At the transfer the rate was reduced to one shilling per message; the traffic immediately increased nearly 50 per cent, and continued increasing until, in the tenth year, twenty-nine million messages were transmitted, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £354,060. In another decade the total annual business equalled ninety-four millions, the operations still resulting in a surplus of £251,806 although the charge for a message had been meanwhile reduced from one shilling to sixpence. It is indisputable that high charges restrict the utility of sea cables as well as of land lines, while low charges have the opposite effect. A few years ago the tariff of charges between Australia and London was nine shillings and fourpence per word. The proposal to establish the Pacific cable and the discussion which followed, led to the cheapening of the rate to four shillings and ninepence per word. In 1890, the year before the rates were lowered, the gross business consisted of 827,278 words. Last year (1897) it had increased to 2,349,901 words. In 1890, with high charges, the revenue was £331,468. In 1897, with reduced charges, the revenue was £567,852, or £236,384 in excess of 1890, when the highest rates were exacted.

The utility of the telegraph may be measured by the time gained over the post, and the success of the telegraph service of the United Kingdom must be accepted as convincing evidence of its utility and value, for the gain in time is, in this case, measured by hours only. Its striking success in this instance may be largely owing to State control, but whatever the cause, it is obvious that if, under similar conditions, weeks were gained instead of hours, the utility of the telegraph would be proportionately increased and its value as a means of communication correspondingly enhanced. There is another immense advantage, not generally known to the public, which can be claimed for telegraphy: It is the fact, that within certain limitations the actual cost of transmission is but little affected by distance. While the cost of carrying letters is in proportion to the distance traversed, the same rule does not apply to the electric wire. With a properly equipped telegraph system, the actual expenditure incurred in transmitting a message thousands of miles is practically no greater than in sending it ten miles. Obviously, therefore, the principle of 'penny postage,' that is to say, a low uniform charge for all distances, is applicable even more fully to ocean telegraphy than to the imperial postal service. With these considerations before us, a moment's reflection leads to the conviction that this wonderful agency—the electric wire—places within our reach, if we have the wisdom to accept it, an ideal means of communication for the world-wide British Empire.

Thirty years ago the British Parliament for reasons, the soundness of which experience has fully confirmed, determined that the state should assume control of the inland telegraph system of the United Kingdom. To-day there are incomparably stronger reasons for state control being exercised over a cable system for the whole empire.

The proposal is not altogether new. If the proceedings of the Colonial Conference of 1887 be referred to, it will be found that an imperial telegraph service was foreshadowed in the discussions. To these I would refer, and especially pages 225 to 228, 339 to 341, and 513 to 520. In these discussions the delegates from the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and Canada took part. Again, at the Colonial Conference of 1894 the proposal was set forth in some detail, and the advantages of an all-British system of telegraphy around the globe pointed out. On that point I beg leave to direct attention to the proceedings of the Ottawa Conference, and more particularly to pages 88 to 90, inclusive. Likewise to the proceedings of the second Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and more especially to a letter from the Ottawa delegate (July 1, 1892) to the President, Sir John Lubbock.

The proposal to complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe has no doubt suggested itself to many persons. Among those who have written on the subject may be mentioned, Sir Julius Vogel, at one time Postmaster General of New Zealand; the late Mr. F. N. Gisborne, Superintendent of Telegraphs for the Canadian Government; Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., London; Mr. J. C. Lockley, of Nhill, Australia; and the veteran postal reformer, Mr. Henniker Heaton. At the Cape, Mr. Jan Hendrick Hofmeyer has given the matter his strongest support.

PROJECTED CABLE SYSTEM.

It may be laid down as an essential condition of an imperial cable service, that none of the lines should touch foreign soil, and that they should be placed so as to avoid shallow seas, more especially those seas in proximity to any country likely at any time to prove unfriendly. In describing generally the route which would best comply with these conditions, I shall commence at Vancouver, for the reason that up to this point telegraphic connection with the imperial centre in London is already assured, without being dependent on any foreign power. First, we have direct telegraphic connection across the Atlantic by a number of cables, and it is a mere question of cost to lay additional trans-Atlantic cables to be state-controlled, whenever they are wanted. Secondly, we have a transcontinental telegraph from the Atlantic coast to Vancouver, extending along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and all practical telegraphers will recognize the great advantage of this position. By having the wires hung within sight of passing trains, the telegraph can be frequently inspected with the greatest possible ease, and faults, when they occur, can speedily be repaired.

Commencing at Vancouver the cable would cross the Pacific to New Zealand and Australia, from Australia the main line would cross the Indian ocean to South Africa, from South Africa it would traverse the Atlantic to Canada, where it would connect with the trans-Atlantic lines. Such a system of cables would complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe, and would constitute a base for connecting every one of Her Majesty's possessions and naval coaling stations (Gibraltar and Malta excepted) by the most perfect means of conveying intelligence at our disposal. Moreover, the connection would be formed by a system of all-British deep-sea cables in the position where they would be least vulnerable. This imperial cable system may be considered in three divisions.

(1.) *Cables in the Pacific Ocean.*

The cable from Vancouver would first find a mid-ocean station at Fanning island, second at Fiji islands, third at Norfolk island; at Norfolk island it would bifurcate, one branch extending to New Zealand, the other to the eastern coast of Australia.

There are many islands in the Pacific, some under British, others under foreign flags; in course of time these islands could be served by branches as circumstances may require. The land lines of Australia would complete telegraph connection with the western coast, or it may be deemed expedient to substitute a cable for the land lines over that portion of the interior between Adelaide and King George's sound.

(2.) *Cables in the Indian Ocean.*

From King George's sound, or other point in Western Australia, the cable would extend to Cocos island, thence to Mauritius, and thence to Natal or Cape Town, as may be found expedient. Cocos would become an important telegraphic centre; it would be a convenient point for connecting Singapore by a branch cable. Singapore is already in connection with Hong Kong by an all-British cable via Labuan, and Her Majesty's government can take possession by giving 12 months' notice. India could be reached by a branch from Cocos to Colombo or Trincomalee in Ceylon. At Mauritius a connection would be formed with the existing cable to Seychelles, Aden and Bombay.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

(3.) *Cables in the Atlantic Ocean.*

In order to avoid the shallow seas along the west coast of Africa, Spain, Portugal and France, it is proposed that the cable should extend from Cape Town to Bermuda, touching at St. Helena, Ascension and Barbados as mid-ocean stations. At Bermuda a connection would be formed with the existing cable to Halifax, and at that point with the Canadian and trans-Atlantic lines, or a cable could be laid from Bermuda direct to England.

Much prominence has been given to a proposal to connect England with the Cape by a line of cable touching at Gibraltar, Sierra Leone or Bathurst, Ascension and St. Helena. I pointed out in my letter of last December to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that there are grave objections to the northern half of that route, as 'the cable, of necessity, would be laid for some distance in shallow seas where it would be exposed to injury from various causes, and where, too, the agent of an unfriendly nation or, indeed, an evil-disposed fisherman, would have it in his power to destroy the cable with ease, totally unobserved. For hundreds of miles it would be exposed to such risks.'

The route now proposed from Ascension to Great Britain is certainly less direct, but the cable would be much less in jeopardy, and to this may be added, the advantage which would result in bringing the West Indian possessions within the Imperial telegraphic circle.

In order that some estimate may be formed of the cost of such an undertaking, I submit the following approximate distances which each group of cables would require to cover :—

(1.) In the Pacific ocean, from Vancouver to Australia and New Zealand	7,150 knots.
(2.) In the Indian ocean, from Western Australia to South Africa—	
Main line.....	6,500
Branch to Singapore.....	1,100
" Colombo	1,500
	————— 9,100 knots.
(3.) In the Atlantic ocean, from South Africa to Bermuda.....	6,600 "
	————— 22,850 "

The total distance for which new cables would be required (of which 20,250 knots would be in the main line, and 2,600 knots in branches) may be roughly placed at 23,000 knots, and the cost (including the branch to Hong Kong) between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling.

I have long advocated the first division of the proposal, the establishment of a cable from Canada to Australasia as a state work. I have felt that it would be the forerunner of an all-British telegraph system embracing the whole empire. As a state undertaking I am satisfied that the Pacific cable would be a complete commercial success, and that so soon as it so proved, the cable extension to South Africa and India would follow.

One advantage peculiar to a globe-encircling system of cables will be apparent, each point touched would be in connection with every other point by two routes extending in opposite directions. This feature is of special value, as it practically constitutes a double connection in each case. The projected system of all-British cables with its branches would thus doubly connect the following fortified and garrisoned coaling stations, namely :—Hong Kong, Singapore, Trincomalee, Colombo, Aden, Cape Town, Simons Bay, St. Helena, Ascension, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Bermuda, Halifax, Esquimalt, King George's Sound and Thursday island. The following 'defended ports' would likewise be connected, viz. :—Durban, Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Adelaide, Melbourne, Hobart, Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane, Townsville, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttletown and Dunedin.

Would it not be in the interest of a great commercial people to have these and all such points in the outer empire connected by a means of communication so perfect as

the electric telegraph?—Is it not a matter which vitally concerns every British community around the globe? Is it not in their common interest that they all should be placed in possession of the speediest means of conveying intelligence the one to the other, free from the burden of high charges?

That a state owned Pacific cable is the key to the situation, I am firmly convinced. Exhaustive examinations have proved its entire practicability. Its financial aspect has been minutely investigated by business men of the highest rank. The Canadian government appointed Lord Strathcona and the Honourable A. G. Jones for the purpose, than whom there are no men with stronger business insight. Their report is in the possession of the government, and it takes the most favourable view of the project. As a State undertaking it would be self-supporting from the first year of its establishment, and would admit of charges being lowered year by year. That the final outcome of the laying of this cable would be an imperial telegraph service there can be little doubt. I am satisfied that the Pacific cable would prove to be the entering wedge to remove for ever all monopoly in ocean telegraphy, and free the public from excessive charges; that it would be the initial link in a chain of state cables encircling the globe, with branches ramifying wherever the British Empire extends, and that it would be the means of bringing into momentary electric touch every possession of Her Majesty.

In 1837, Rowland Hill, in advocating uniform penny postage for the United Kingdom, pointed out how desirable it would be to have the same low rates as on inland letters charged on letters passing to and from the colonies. This remarkable man concluded with the memorable words: "There is perhaps scarcely any measure which would tend so effectually to remove the obstacles to emigration, and maintain that sympathy between the colonies and the mother country which is the only sure bond of connection, as the proposed reduction on the postage of colonial letters."

Had Sir Rowland Hill known of the means of instantaneous communication which, since his day, has been placed at our command, he assuredly would have viewed it as the most civilizing agency of the century. He would have seen that while promoting the activities of trade and commerce and improving the well-being of the human race, nothing would more tend to deepen the sympathies of our people and make firm the foundations of the Empire, than the adding to a universal penny postage, the incalculable advantage of a State-controlled ocean telegraph system encircling the globe.

Holding the views which I have ventured to submit, I feel that in the public interest I should greatly err if I failed to seek an opportunity of giving expression to them.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

No. 2.

A STATE-OWNED TELEGRAPH SERVICE GIRDLING THE GLOBE.

Letter to the Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada, Jan. 1, 1901.

OTTAWA, January 1, 1901.

To the Honourable WILLIAM MULOCK,
Postmaster General.

On the opening of the new year, I beg leave to submit the following remarks on a subject connected with your department. I believe the views expressed will meet with your sympathy and the sympathy of the government, as the subject is of great interest not only to the people of Canada, but to all other British people.

The change of the century is a peculiarly striking epoch to Her Majesty's subjects throughout the world when regarded as coincident with a turning-point in the history of the empire. To-day, another British nation enters on its constitutional career, to

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

dominate in another quarter of the globe, and it seems to me that this is an opportune moment to consider a subject which effects Canada in common with Australia.

A few weeks ago, the Home government, with the governments of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand, completed a long delayed arrangement, by jointly contracting for the establishment of the Pacific cable. This act of co-operation involved the adoption of an entirely new principle in connection with ocean cables, that is to say joint state-ownership. This principle was first mooted in a report on the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway laid before Parliament in 1880. It was proposed by the Canadian delegates at the Colonial Conference of 1887, again at the Conference of 1894, and ever since these conferences, in season and out of season, it has been strenuously advocated. It was recommended by the Imperial Cable Committee in their report of 1897. At length, the principle has been adopted, and its adoption is in my judgment of far reaching importance. If closely followed up, I am satisfied that the Pacific cable, established as now determined, will prove to be the harbinger of a complete system of state-owned telegraphs, by land and sea, ramifying throughout the whole British Empire.

At one time, the empire was limited to the British islands in Europe, known as the United Kingdom, but from various causes the flag now flies over vast territories in the four quarters of the globe. As a matter of exact knowledge, the United Kingdom occupies but a trifle more than one per cent of the whole superficial area under Her Majesty's rule.

An entirely new empire, consisting of many nations, is steadily being evolved, and we cannot fail to recognize the vital importance of providing the best possible means of bringing each member of the British family of nations into the closest possible contact with all other members. But as wide seas and oceans intervene, the desired end can only be accomplished by means of the electric wire.

Electric cables have, to some extent, been already employed for a number of years, and they have served a provisional purpose, but they are now wholly inadequate. In the progress of events, since these cables were first established a quarter of a century ago, in some instances, circumstances have altered, new conditions have arisen, and new needs have been developed, demanding modification and change. The existing lines of telegraph, between distant portions of the empire, pass in part through foreign countries or traverse shallow seas in proximity thereto, where, at a critical moment, they are liable to speedy interruption. Moreover, these lines have been established by private companies who exact oppressive rates. Not a few Canadians are by painful experience during the past year familiar with the extortionate charges on messages between the Dominion and South Africa. The companies, too, not content with having long received heavy government subsidies and having been rewarded for their enterprise by enormous profits have, by force of a combination, created a powerful monopoly detrimental to the public interests. Complaints are frequent and well founded. In the *Times* of November 14, 1900, there are letters from Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India, on the telegraph rates between India and Europe, which corroborate the facts here stated. In one of these letters the effect of the combination is referred to as 'medieval thralldom.' The allied companies have taken every means to strengthen their monopoly, and since the Colonial Conference of 1887, have left nothing undone to defeat the project of a Pacific cable. The friends of the Pacific cable have, however, never relaxed their efforts on its behalf, and one reason above all others why they have persisted against adverse influences and patiently struggled to overcome every obstacle, is the vitally important fact, that the Canadian route between England and Australia is absolutely the only route by which the globe may be girdled by an all-British chain of telegraphs.

It is well known that it has fallen to my lot for many years to take an active interest in a Pan-Britannic System of Telegraph cables. Last month, I addressed the Governor General of the new Commonwealth of Australia on the subject, and specially directed His Excellency's attention to a striking peculiarity of the electric telegraph, which it will be impossible to turn to public advantage while the cables and telegraphs

of the empire are controlled by a combination of private companies. The cost of sending a message by telegraph is not, as is generally supposed, governed by distance. It is true that the companies charge according to distances, but this is simply an expedient for obtaining from the telegraphing public larger profits. As a matter of fact, there is practically no more current outlay incurred in transmitting long than in transmitting short distance messages. It may be contrary to practice, it may not agree with preconceived ideas, but it is a fact nevertheless, that there is no known means by which communications may be sent at less actual cost than by telegraph. A mail or a letter cannot be conveyed by railway or ocean steamer without the consumption of coal and expenditure on machinery, on oil, in wages and other things to keep the train or ship in motion. The expenditure is constant for every hour, and continuous for every mile. The circumstances are entirely different in the case of the telegraph; when once established, equipped with instruments and manned by operators, messages may be transmitted one hundred or one thousand miles, with as much ease and at no greater actual cost than one mile.

This remarkable anomaly, added to the equally remarkable, although better known fact, that transmissions by the electric wire are instantaneous, points to a system of state-owned cables and telegraphs as the ideal means of communication for an Empire under such conditions as ours. If it be the case, and it is indisputable, that long distance messages can be sent at no more actual outlay than short distance messages, we have happily a means at our command, which, if we have the wisdom and forethought to apply it, will greatly tend to unify and consolidate the widely scattered portions of the Empire.

In the determination to establish a trans-Pacific Cable from Canada to Australia, the first essential step is now taken. It should be followed by state-cables from Australia across the Indian ocean to India and to Africa, thence through the Atlantic, to the West Indies and to England, as set forth in my letter to Mr. Chamberlain of October 28, 1898, and in other documents made public. With our whole telegraph system nationalized as suggested, I do not hesitate to say that messages will be transmitted to and from the most distant British possessions at one-eighth or one-tenth the rates now levied by the companies.

A single word in conclusion. Of late, we have witnessed great events occurring in rapid succession, and the evolution of the Empire making steady progress. To-day, we stand at the opening of a new chapter in our history. If it has been decreed by a wise Providence that there shall be a galaxy of nations under one sovereign, so aptly indicated by the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we have indeed a high purpose before us, and we must be true to our duty and our destiny. The subjects of the Queen must see to it that the rivets of a gigantic monopoly are loosened. There must be no isolation or partial isolation of any of our sister states. British subjects in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in India, in Africa, as well as in the mother country must unite in securing complete emancipation from the grasp of the great 'cable combine.' Thirty years ago it became expedient for parliament to expropriate the then existing lines and nationalize the telegraph service of the United Kingdom. Experience has proved the wisdom of that policy and furnished irrefragable reasons for its general application.

At the threshold of the twentieth century, high imperial interests demand the cheapest possible telegraph transmission, and the greatest possible freedom of intercourse between all the subjects of Her Majesty wherever they may be domiciled around the globe. I respectfully submit therefore, that action cannot be taken a day too soon to nationalize our telegraph system by land and sea throughout the whole empire.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

No. 3.

PROPOSAL TO NATIONALIZE THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE OF THE EMPIRE.

Resolution unanimously passed at the Annual Meeting of British Empire League in Canada, February 13, 1901, with remarks in support of the motion submitted by Sir Sandford Fleming.

Those who were present at the last annual meeting will remember that an animated discussion took place and the opinion was affirmed with the greatest unanimity, that a complete system of state-owned ocean cables, touching the British possessions throughout the globe is a project of the first importance. The following motion was formally submitted and unanimously adopted:

1. That the Home and Colonial Governments should, as a matter of policy, recognize the principle of state control of all British cables, and apply the principle as opportunity offers, and as speedily as circumstances will admit.

2. That the Pacific cable should be at once completed as the initial undertaking in such an imperial system of cables as that indicated.

3. That in all arrangements for connecting by telegraph the possessions of Her Majesty in any part of the globe, provision be made for ultimate state ownership.

4. That in permitting a private company to lay a cable to or from any British possession, landing privileges be granted only on the condition that Her Majesty may at any time assume possession of the cable on specified terms.

These resolutions were sent to the league in England, and means were taken to bring them to the attention of the several governments concerned. It will be remembered that several of the Canadian ministers were present at the annual meeting and took part in the discussions.

It is satisfactory to know that the action then taken by the League has had its influence and that a turning point in the history of the great project was soon afterwards reached. Before last year closed, a contract was entered into for the construction of the Pacific cable, by the Home Government in conjunction with the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand and Canada. Thus after prolonged and vexatious delays caused by a combination of hostile companies, the first essential step to nationalize the telegraph service of the empire has been taken. We may regard this outcome of the long struggle to secure the establishment of the Pacific cable, as an illustration of the fact that public opinion responds slowly and yet surely to a movement in favour of reform, if the reform be founded on public needs.

It is now coming to be recognized that it is of vital importance to bring the British people on all parts of the surface of the globe within telegraph touch, and to provide them with the means of intercourse freed from such oppressive charges as have hitherto been imposed.

In my open letters which have been published in England, Canada, Australia, addressed to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Hon. William Mulock and the Right Hon. Lord Hopetoun, it is pointed out, that by nationalizing our telegraph service by land and sea the charges on messages to and from the most distant parts of the Empire can be reduced to one-eighth or one-tenth the rates at present exacted. This statement had been criticised, and I feel called upon to submit some explanations respecting it.

In the letters referred to I have laid great stress on a remarkable peculiarity of the telegraph, viz., that distance does not appreciably add to the cost of operating, and that there is practically no greater outlay incurred in transmitting long than in transmitting short distance messages. While postal matter cannot be conveyed by railway or ocean steamer without the consumption of fuel and other expenditure to keep the train or steamer in motion, there is no similar expenditure in sending telegraphic messages; in the one case the expenditure is constant for every hour and continuous for

every mile, but in the other it is entirely different. With a telegraph properly established, equipped with instruments and manned by operators, messages may be transmitted 100 or 1,000 miles with as much ease and at no greater cost than one mile. There is in fact no known means, indeed I may add no conceivable means, by which communications may be sent any distance however great at less actual cost than by electric telegraph.

The only exception taken to this view may be presented in the words of a correspondent: 'As it is acknowledged that a cable is only good for so many years, ample provision must be made, averaged over the whole line for the cost of renewal at stated periods. Then again breaks in cables frequently occur, and from these two causes the cost of maintenance would of course be more over 1,000 miles than over ten miles.'

My answer is, we are safe in assuming that a cable will not always remain in a serviceable condition without repairs and renewals; its life is not so limited, however, as at one time supposed. In fact the actual life of a cable is unknown. Modern cables seldom break. Once properly manufactured and properly laid the cables of to-day are not to be compared in this respect with the first laid cables. The breaking of a cable is coming to be regarded as a preventable evil, and it is believed that many of the cables now being submerged, in deep water at least, will last for an indefinite period. Still it is no doubt wise and prudent to provide for the perpetual maintenance of cables, and this I understand is being done in the case of the Pacific cable.

The criticism raises a side issue. It will be borne in mind that my comparison was between the cost of operating a postal service and the cost of operating a telegraph service. I hold to the absolute accuracy of my statement, and I would now merely add that if there be no entire immunity from breaks in the case of cables, neither is there from wrecks in the case of mail steamers. There is this difference, however, a cable may be repaired at no great cost, while in the case of a steamer all may be lost. A railway is not quite the same as a steamer, it cannot suddenly become a total wreck, but the rails, sleepers, bridges, culverts, &c., require continually to be repaired or renewed, and to keep a railway in an efficient condition an army of workmen is needed. This, however, is quite apart from the cost of operating which consists of many expenses embracing fuel, repairs of rolling stock, &c. I am quite confident that the more the question is looked into, the accuracy of my statement will be brought out in stronger and stronger light. My contention, that while the operating cost of a postal service by sea or land increases with every mile, the cost of transmitting messages by telegraph is not appreciably affected by distance. If this view be correct, and I contend it is uncontrovertible, does it not follow that the principle of universal postage, that is to say, a low uniform rate for all distances, is peculiarly applicable to a national telegraph service, reaching out to every part of our widely spread empire?

I have learned at the telegraph office in this city that in the transmission of messages from Ottawa to India, South Africa, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand and Hong Kong, the charges for transmission range from \$1.23 (five shillings) to \$1.60 (six shillings) per word. Each word in address and signature being charged at the same rate. Such being the case it is indisputable that a reduction in these charges to 12½ cents (sixpence) a word or even to twenty-five cents (one shilling) a word would greatly stimulate commerce and in many ways prove an immense advantage to the British people. One effect would be to increase enormously the number of messages transmitted, so that instead of the cables remaining idle for certain periods of the day the operators would be kept well occupied. Of course the rule would be for all ordinary messages to be transmitted in their proper turn, and as a consequence many such messages would frequently be thrown into a slack period of the twenty-four hours, thus causing delay in the transmission, which in the case of urgent messages would be inconvenient.

One of the first matters to be considered will be how best to deal with urgent messages, for occasions will always arise when demands will be made for instant transmissions. To my mind this difficulty may best be met by following the precedent adopted in the postal service of Canada with respect to the speedy delivery of letters. Two years ago the Postmaster General introduced an admirable system for the special

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

delivery of letters. The ordinary letter postage is two cents, but the addition of a special delivery stamp costing ten cents, making a total pre-payment of twelve cents, secures the prompt delivery of a letter directly on the arrival of a mail train in any of the several cities of the Dominion. These special delivery stamps are constantly used and the plan is felt to be a great public benefit. By the payment of six times the ordinary postage a letter obtains a preference in delivery. If we apply the same principle to the state telegraph service let us assume that the uniform charge for ordinary messages be $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents (sixpence) per word and that the same ratio of increase as in Canada be charged for urgent messages. Such messages would obtain a preference in transmission on payment of 75 cents (three shillings) per word a rate considerably within the present average charge for ordinary messages. It will be understood that these remarks are submitted merely to illustrate the manner in which the principle so acceptably introduced in the Canadian postal service, might be applied to the Pan-Britannic telegraph service.

The charge for urgent messages would have to be determined after a full consideration of all the circumstances; it might indeed under some circumstances be ten times the rate for ordinary messages, but whatever the charge it will be obvious that among the many advantages to result from the adoption of the principle, there would be a very large augmentation of the general revenue.

In submitting these several explanations I am satisfied that every one of my fellow members of the league will extend to them due consideration. We all feel that the interests of British commerce no less than the cause of Imperial unity are vitally concerned in securing the greatest possible freedom of intercourse between the widely separated subjects of His Majesty. To reach the end in view we place before us a right ideal and strive with unrelaxed efforts for its fulfilment. Our design is to bring all British people throughout the globe telegraphically into one neighbourhood, in order that they may constantly maintain that sympathetic relationship so necessary to their highest interests. Our wish is to make the means of intercommunication as perfect and as free as possible. We aim to put an end to all monopolistic tax on commercial and social intercourse, to remove all unnecessary toll on that marvellous gift of science, telegraphy. To accomplish these ends we must resolutely resolve to press upon the representatives of the people of Canada in Australasia and in the mother country the urgent need to nationalize the nervous system of this great empire.

Moved by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.,

Seconded by T. B. Flint, M.P.,

This meeting of the British Empire League in Canada reaffirms the resolutions unanimously passed at the last annual meeting respecting state-owned cables, and is strongly of opinion that as a further step towards consolidating the empire, means should be taken without delay to nationalize all cables between British possessions and all land lines necessary to complete a Pan-Britannic telegraphic service.

Resolved further that it be an instruction to the executive committee in the name of the league to memorialize parliament on the subject of the resolution, and take such other means as may be expedient to bring the proposal to a successful issue.

Resolution adopted unanimously.

OTTAWA, February 13, 1901.

HON. DAVID MILLS,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

Inclosed please find copy of an agreement dated the 16th January, 1901, between the government of New South Wales and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and I would ask whether this agreement in any, and if so, in what respect would control the routing of messages from Australia to Europe when the contemplated Pacific cable is constructed. You will observe in the recital that the telegraphic traffic between the colonies of Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland and New Caledonia and Europe, and countries beyond Europe is called 'the Australasian traffic.'

Section sixteen declares that 'the Australasian traffic' shall be transmitted via the new cable or via Port Darwin, and the question is whether any of the contracting colonies of Australasia would be bound to transmit 'the Australasian traffic' by the new cable or via Port Darwin, or whether they will be perfectly free to transmit Australasian traffic by the Pacific cable when constructed.

The subject is one of vital importance to the Pacific cable interest. The Australasian colonies own the telegraphic land lines and, therefore, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary they are in a position to send unrouted messages by any available cable line, but if the agreement in question should be construed as binding them to send all Australasian traffic by the new cable or via Port Darwin there would be no traffic from these colonies for the Pacific cable.

You will therefore observe the importance of this question to the governments who are joining in the Pacific cable scheme. Please return inclosures.

WILLIAM MULOCK.

OTTAWA, February 13, 1901.

Hon. WM. MULOCK,
Postmaster General.

Referring to your letter of this date, in which you state as follows:—

'Inclosed please find copy of an agreement dated January 16, 1901, between the government of New South Wales and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and I would ask whether this agreement in any, and, if so, in what respect, would control the routing of messages from Australia to Europe when the contemplated Pacific cable is constructed. You will observe in the recital that the telegraphic traffic between the contracting colonies of New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland and New Caledonia and Europe, and countries beyond Europe is called "the Australasian traffic."

'Section sixteen declares that "the Australasian traffic" shall be transmitted via the "new cable" or via Port Darwin, and the question is whether any of the contracting colonies of Australasia would be bound to transmit "the Australasian traffic" by the new cable or via Port Darwin, or whether they will be perfectly free to transmit Australasian traffic by the Pacific cable when constructed.

'The subject is one of vital importance to the Pacific cable interest. The Australasian colonies own the telegraphic land lines, and therefore, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, they are in a position to send unrouted messages by any available cable line, but if the agreement in question should be construed as binding them to send all Australasian traffic by the new cable or via Port Darwin, there would be no traffic from these colonies for the Pacific cable.

'You will therefore observe the importance of this question to the governments who are joining in the Pacific cable scheme. Please return inclosures.'

I have considered the contract between the government of New South Wales and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., in view of the facts which are stated in your letter. I observe that the second recital of the contract speaks of telegraphic traffic between the countries therein mentioned *to be transmitted in the terms of this agreement*, and such telegraphic traffic is thereafter referred to as the Australasian traffic. A reference is made by one of the recitals to the Pacific cable project. The primary object of the contract appears to be to permanently fix or provide for the establishing of the rates for transmission of this Australasian traffic. Under section 15 the Eastern Extension Company upon and after the opening of traffic of the Pacific cable is to have the right to open local offices and do its business direct with the public in the cities of Perth, Adelaide, Hobart and Sydney. The 16th section provides that the Australasian traffic shall be transmitted via the new cable or via Port Darwin as the exigencies of the traffic of the Eastern Extension Company may require. This clause is perhaps open to two constructions, the one of which would merely give the Eastern Extension Company the right of directing transmissions of such messages as

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59a

might be voluntarily offered by either the new cable or Port Darwin as the exigencies of its traffic required, while the other interpretation would involve an obligation by the contracting colonies to transmit Australasian traffic by the Extension Company, and either by the new cable or Port Darwin as required by the Company. The reference in the recital to the fact that the telegraphic traffic which is spoken of in the agreement as the Australasian traffic is to be transmitted in the terms of this agreement, and the reference to the Pacific cable project, which would be a competing cable, together with the words used and form of expression of section 16, point strongly to the conclusion that the latter interpretation was intended, and I am of the opinion that you would not be at all safe in supposing that, in view of this contract, the government of New South Wales would be free to divert any traffic between the countries mentioned in the recital from the Eastern Extension Company.

I return the papers herewith.

DAVID MILLS,
Minister of Justice.

From Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

LONDON, April 4, 1901.

Referring to your telegram of 26th February, law officers of the Crown advise that agreement between government of New South Wales and Eastern Telegraph Company is not susceptible of construction placed on it by your law officers. Law officers of the Crown point out that government of New South Wales nowhere undertake to send all its messages by Eastern Telegraph Company's route nor does agreement protect company against competition, but on the contrary it recognizes the possibility of competition.

CHAMBERLAIN.

OTTAWA, April 9, 1901.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

There has been referred to the undersigned, copy of a cable despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Excellency stating as follows:—'Referring to your telegram of 26th February, law officers of the Crown advise that agreement between government of New South Wales and Eastern Telegraph Company is not susceptible of construction placed on it by your law officers. Law officers of the Crown point out that Government of New South Wales nowhere undertakes to send all its messages by Eastern Telegraph Company's route, nor does agreement protect company against competition, but on the contrary recognizes the possibility of competition.'

The undersigned having considered this despatch, has the honour to report that he sees no reason to modify the view which he expressed upon this agreement as stated in his letter of February 13th last, to the Postmaster General.

DAVID MILLS,
Minister of Justice.

RETURN

[60]

To an ORDER of the HOUSE of COMMONS dated the 18th February, 1901, for a return showing the amount of the rebate paid on Agricultural Implements exported from Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, specifying amount paid to each firm in each of those years.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

FISCAL YEAR 1896

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	\$ 563 43
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., Brantford and Toronto.	41,499 34
Verity Plow Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	2,378 22
J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville, Ont.	1,351 38
Total for 1896	\$ 45,792 37

FISCAL YEAR 1897.

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	\$ 139 48
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., Brantford and Toronto.	33,902 25
Verity Plow Co. Ltd., Brantford.	1,983 57
J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville.	956 64
Coulthard Scott Co., Oshawa.	92 98
Total for 1897	\$ 37,074 92

FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., Brantford and Toronto.	\$ 14,834 92
Verity Plow Co. Ltd., Brantford.	624 80
J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville	829 25
Coulthard Scott Co., Oshawa.	82 45
Total for 1898	\$ 16,371 42

FISCAL YEAR 1899.

Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., Brantford and Toronto.	\$ 65,271 24
Coulthard Scott Co., Oshawa.	110 95
J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville.	460 04
Total for 1899.	\$ 65,842 23

FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., Brantford and Toronto.	\$ 65,883 74
J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville.	616 49
Verity Plow Co. Ltd., Brantford.	13,570 29
Total for 1900.	\$ 80,070 52

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

(61)

To an ADDRESS of THE SENATE dated April 25, 1899, for a return showing:

1. The number of acres of land set apart for the purpose of education in the Province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, respectively, under the authority of Chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, Section 23.

2. The number of acres sold in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the amount received in payment therefor, and the amount now due thereon.

3. The total sum now at the credit of the said fund held by the Dominion of Canada, how invested, and the rate of interest paid thereon.

4. The amount advanced out of said principal sum in aid of education in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

5. The sum recouped to the said principal out of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the purpose of education, and the amount now due to said principal sum.

6. And all correspondence relating to any further advance or advances out of said school fund, either to Manitoba or the North-west Council.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, February 21, 1901.

MEMORANDUM for Supplementary Return to the Senate in answer to questions 1 and 2 contained in Address of the Senate dated April 25, 1899, bringing down the information to December 31, 1900, in accordance with the request contained in the letter from the Under-Secretary of State dated February 15, 1901.

1. Assuming the School Lands in Manitoba to comprise one-eighteenth of the estimated area of the Province (being two sections in every thirty-six sections) they represent approximately an area of 2,277,900 acres.

On the same basis, the combined area of the land reserved as School Lands, in the Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabaska would be approximately 19,200,000 acres.

The above is only an approximate estimate, as a large portion of the country is still unsurveyed.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

2. The total area of Manitoba School Lands sold to December 31, 1900, is 278,714.72 acres, but of this area 5,119.83 have reverted to the School Endowment through the cancellation of sales, and correction surveys have made a further reduction of 84.11 acres, leaving the area covered by the sales of School Lands now in force 273,542.31 acres. This area was sold for \$2,191,903.44.

The amount collected on account of these sales to December 31, 1900, is \$779,174.65 (of this \$673,192.28 is principal and \$105,982.37 interest); the amount of principal outstanding on December 31, 1900, was \$1,524,109.17. Of this sum only \$138,621.28 is due, the balance being payable in nine equal annual instalments bearing interest at six per cent per annum.

The total area of North-west School Lands sold to December 31, 1900, is 10,042.44 acres. This area was sold for \$133,357.44. The amount received on account of sales of North-west School lands to December 31, 1900, is \$63,064.18 (of this sum \$58,101.45 is principal and \$4,962.73 interest).

The amount of principal outstanding on December 31, 1900, was \$75,255.99, but of this sum only \$758.40 of principal is due, the balance being payable during the next nine years in equal annual instalments. There is also due \$529.16 on account of interest. In calculating the amount of principal still outstanding, \$5,398.01 must be deducted from the principal collected (\$673,192.28) that sum (\$5,398.01) having been paid on account of sales now cancelled.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA, February 28, 1901.

MEMORANDUM, so far as Department of Finance is concerned, relative to School lands in Manitoba.

1. The total sum at the credit of the Manitoba School Fund held by the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1900, was \$733,774.51. The amount is held by the Government who allows interest thereon at the rate of three per cent per annum.

2. There have been no advances made to the Province of Manitoba since April 30, 1899. The amount advanced to the province out of principal sum prior to that date was \$30,000.

3. The amount so advanced as above was recouped to the Manitoba School Lands Fund.

4. There is no correspondence on file in this Department respecting a further advance out of the School Fund either to Manitoba or the North-west Council since April 30, 1899, to which date the answer to the Address of the Senate of April 25, 1899, was made up, so far as this Department was concerned.

J. M. COURTNEY,

Deputy Minister of Finance.

EXTRACTS FROM SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN (No. 48a, 1899) TO AN
ADDRESS OF THE SENATE, DATED MARCH 31, 1898, RELATING
TO SCHOOL LANDS IN MANITOBA.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 7th July, 1883.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch dated April 9, 1883, from the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, advising that the sum of eighty thousand dollars be placed at the disposal of the Province for the purposes of education, and that this sum with that already advanced be charged against the first sale of school lands in the Province.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

The Ministers of Finance and of the Interior, to whom the despatch in question was referred, report that by the Statute 41 Vic., chap. 1, the Governor in Council was authorized to make an advance of a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole ten thousand dollars in each of the three fiscal years, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81, to the Province of Manitoba, in aid of the public schools in that province, and of this sum it appears that twenty thousand dollars have been paid, and that the balance of ten thousand dollars is now available for the purposes of the Act.

The Ministers further observe that without an Act of Parliament the Government have no power to exceed the express words of the statute, which limits the advance in the whole to thirty thousand dollars.

The Committee concur in the above report, and they advise that a despatch founded upon this minute, when approved, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba for the information of his Government.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 1st January, 1884.

On a Report dated December 29, 1883, from the Minister of Finance, stating that under 41st Vic., Cap. 13, the Governor in Council was authorized to advance to the Province of Manitoba, for school purposes, a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole \$10,000 in each of the three fiscal years 1878-79, 1879-80 and 1880-81; the sums of \$10,000 each have been advanced under this Act for the fiscal years 1878-79 and 1879-80, making \$20,000 in all, but that no sum was advanced in 1880-81; that the Government of Manitoba has applied for the payment to them of the sum of \$10,000 authorized by the Act to be paid to them in the last mentioned fiscal year.

The Minister recommends, as the necessity is urgent and there being no appropriation from which the amount can be taken, that a special Warrant of His Excellency the Governor General do issue for the said sum of \$10,000 to be advanced to the Government of Manitoba for school purposes, the same to be charged to "School Lands Accounts," and to be included in the estimates to be laid before Parliament at its ensuing session.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st April, 1884.

3.—SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands form the subject of a special trust, for which they were set apart immediately after the acquisition of the country.

The trust is one which, in the opinion of the Committee, considering its object and character, the Dominion Government cannot, in good faith towards the settlers in Manitoba and in the other provinces which may be constituted out of the North-west Territories, part with or be relieved from. And the Committee are unable to advise a compliance with the request of the Government of Manitoba that these lands should be conveyed to the province.

The Committee desire to point out that in each of the fiscal years 1878-79 and 1879-80 an advance of ten thousand dollars was made to the province in aid of its public schools, and that by a bill now before parliament provision is made for the payment of 'a further sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of thirty

thousand dollars, being the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for each of the fiscal years 1881-82 and 1882-83.'

School lands will be offered for sale at auction annually, after consultation with the Provincial Government as to the time of sale, quantity and price. Under the provisions of the law proceeds of these sales will be invested in Government securities, and the interest received on account thereof paid annually to the Government of the province for school purposes. It must be remembered, also, that in the year 1881 school lands, to a considerable extent, were advertised to be sold by auction, but at the earnest solicitation of the Government of Manitoba the sale was postponed, and the best opportunity which had occurred of obtaining large prices therefor lost for some years.

4.—CROWN LANDS.

The following resolutions have recently been passed by the Legislature of Manitoba in respect to the lands of the Dominion situated in the province:—

'Whereas, by the terms by which the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick became confederated, it was enacted that the several provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should have the management and sale of the public lands belonging to them, respectively, and of the wood and timber thereon;

'And whereas, by the provisions of the Manitoba Act it was enacted that all the ungranted or waste lands in the Province of Manitoba should be vested in the Crown and administered by its parliament of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion;

'And whereas, among the rights claimed by the people of Manitoba, before they consented to become confederated, was a demand that the public lands of the province should be vested in the legislature and administered for the use of the province;

'And whereas, it is claimed that the province has a just and equitable claim thereto;

'And whereas, repeated representations have since been made to the Government of Canada, praying that the management and sale of public lands be vested in the Legislature for the use of the Province;

'And whereas, it is deemed by the House to be in the best interest of the Province that the Public Lands lying within its limits should be administered by its Legislature;

'And whereas, it is further deemed in the interest of the Dominion that all the Provinces of Canada should possess equal jurisdiction in all the matters of a local nature;

'And whereas, a continuance of the discriminating policy pursued towards Manitoba is calculated to undermine the feeling of common interest that this Province should have in building up the Dominion;

'And whereas, no answer satisfactory to the Legislature of the Province has been received in reply to the demands as above mentioned, and in the opinion of this House the rights of the people of the Province to obtain redress in all matters of a local nature which are extended to the people of the other Provinces of Canada, are denied to the people of Manitoba, and the resources derivable from the sale of land in Manitoba are appropriated by the Dominion, which, in other Provinces of the Union, are administered by their several Legislatures, and the revenues arising therefrom inure to the several Provinces respectively;

'And whereas, this Legislature views with alarm the alienation from the Crown of the public domain without provision being made for the future necessities of Government in this Province, which will, in the near future, be obliged to resort to direct taxation to support its institutions, and to prosecute improvements necessary to the building up thereof, which state of affairs in other Provinces was obviated largely by the revenues arising from Crown Lands, and by liberal provisions made for them on entering the Union;

'Be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be passed by this House, praying His Excellency the Governor General to cause such inquiry to be made into the relations of this Province with the Dominion, and such action to be taken in reference thereto as will place this Province in as favourable a position as regards her future necessities as are the four provinces confederated under the British North America Act.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

'And be it further resolved, that a memorandum of the case be prepared and transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with an humble request that the Manitoba Act may be so amended as to place this Province of Manitoba on the same status in the Dominion as the older Provinces in the Union.'

Following, in this respect, the example of the United States, where all public lands in new territories remain the property of the nation, the Crown lands in Manitoba are vested in Her Majesty as represented by the Government of the Dominion. They have been freely granted in aid of the Canadian Pacific and other railways, of colonization companies, actual settlers, and other objects calculated to develop and augment its population. In the older provinces the lands which they owned at the time of Confederation remained their property; and, as regards the Province of Prince Edward Island, which had no public lands, a grant of \$800,000 was made to it in lieu of the advantage which it would have had if it had owned any public lands. The step thus taken in the case of Prince Edward Island was repeated in dealing, in 1882, with Manitoba, and a sum of \$900,000 or \$15,000 a year, granted the province in lieu of public lands. The free homestead and pre-emption policy of the Dominion Government has been proclaimed throughout Europe, and carried out with advantage to Manitoba, and the Committee are of opinion that the faith of the Dominion, as well as the best interests of Manitoba, are pledged to its being permanently adhered to. Beyond this, and how far it may be expedient to change the arrangement existing between Manitoba and the Dominion, in respect to the lands of the Dominion situated within the province, is one of those questions involving financial considerations which could be advantageously inquired into in the manner contemplated by the Legislature of Manitoba in the first of the resolutions above referred to, in regard to the financial relations of the Province with the Dominion.

The Committee advise that a despatch based on this report, if approved of by Your Excellency, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, for the information of his Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on May 20, 1884.

The Committee of the Privy Council have named a sub-committee to confer with Hon. Messrs. Murray, Norquay and Miller, duly accredited delegates from the Legislature of Manitoba, upon the subjects embraced in the memorandum of instructions given by the said Legislature of Manitoba to the delegates, as well as many other matters affecting the Province.

The sub-committee, after having very fully discussed with the delegates all the points embraced in the said memorandum and the other matters referred to, report as follows:—

That following the order of the memorandum of instructions, the delegates urged with great earnestness:—

'1. The right of the Province to the control, management and sale of the public lands within its limits, for the public uses thereof, and the mines, minerals, wood and timber thereon, or an equivalent therefor, and to receive from the Dominion Government payment for the lands already disposed of by them within the Province, less cost of surveys and management,' and they, the sub-committee, having given to all the views advanced by the delegates in support of this claim the fullest consideration, and with every desire to meet their wishes as far as possible in the general interests of the Dominion, cannot advise the Council to recommend to Parliament to grant this request.

The lands of Manitoba hold a very different position in relation to the Dominion Government from the lands of the other provinces. Shortly after the union of the old provinces, the Government formed from that Union purchased at a large price in cash, all the rights, title and interest of the Hudson's Bay Company, in and to the territory

out of which the Province of Manitoba has been formed, it incurred further a very large expenditure to obtain and hold this territory in peaceable possession, and at a still further cost which is continuous and perpetual is extinguishing Indian titles and maintaining the Indians so that the Dominion Government has a very large pecuniary interest in the soil, which does not exist in respect to any other of the confederated provinces.

The purpose expressed in the memorandum of instructions for which the lands are sought, "is that they may be applied to the public uses of Manitoba."

This purpose seems to be most fully met by the Federal Government already, viz. : in providing railway communication to and through Manitoba, in aiding the settlement of vacant lands, and in public works of utility to the province.

It was urged by the delegates that the Canadian Pacific Railway is being constructed in fulfilment of the terms of Union with British Columbia, and not in the interests of Manitoba and the North-west. The Sub-Committee, however, maintain that desirable as it may be to have railway connection with that Province, Parliament would not have gone beyond the original proposition of a waggon road, had not the Dominion Government been the owner by purchase of a large territory which would be made accessible and valuable by railway, and largely contributory to the cost of so great an undertaking. Accompanying the proposition to construct a railway was the declaration that the lands of the North-west would bear a considerable proportion of the cost, and from time to time large subsidies of land were offered to any company that would undertake the work. In 1880 Parliament solemnly set aside one hundred million acres of those lands towards meeting the cost of the work and, in 1881, contracted with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to hand over certain portions of constructed road together with twenty-five millions of dollars in cash, and grant twenty-five million acres of land for the completion of the line. It was not to be expected that the lands could be made available to meet a cash expenditure, until some time after railway connection was had with and through them, and, therefore, the expenditure in construction and in cash subsidy may be regarded as an advance to be repaid from the lands. This cash expenditure or advance, when existing contracts are completed, may be stated as follows :—

Cash expenditure from Callendar to Port Arthur, say subsidy.....	\$10,000,000
Port Arthur to Red River construction.....	15,000,000
Pembina Branch, construction	1,500,000
Winnipeg and Western Boundary of Province, subsidy.....	2,150,000
Total cash expenditure	\$28,650,000

by the Dominion Government to make connection with and through the Province of Manitoba.

The Dominion Government has also set apart, at greatly reduced prices, lands to aid the construction of other roads in Manitoba and the Territories, and given free of cost a large acreage in aid of a line to Hudson's Bay, so that the Dominion Government is, as stated, using the 'Public Lands of Manitoba for the benefit thereof.' Moreover it should not be forgotten that it has provided in the Act of 1881 for an annual cash payment of \$45,000, which was then accepted in lieu of public lands. Other considerations of vital import to the Province of Manitoba have much weight with your Sub-Committee. The success of all the undertakings by the Dominion Government in and for the North-west, depends largely upon the settlement of the lands. Combined with a great expenditure in organizing and maintaining an immigration service abroad and at home, Parliament pledged its faith to the world that a large portion of those lands should be set apart for free homesteads to all coming settlers and another portion to be held in trust for the education of their children. No transfer could therefore be made, without exacting from the Province the most ample securities that this pledged policy shall be maintained : hence in so far as the free lands extend there would be no monetary advantage to the Province, whilst a transfer would most assuredly seriously embarrass all the costly immigration operations which the Dominion Government is making mainly in behalf of Manitoba and the Territories.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

The great attraction which the Canadian Government now offers, the impressive fact to the mind of the men contemplating emigration is that a well known and recognized Government holds unfettered in its own hand the lands which it offers free, and that that Government has its agencies and organizations for directing, receiving, transporting and placing the immigrant upon the homestead which he may select. And if the immigration operations of the Dominion, which involve so large a cost, are to have continued success and to be of advantage to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, your Sub-Committee deem it to be of the utmost importance that the Dominion Government shall retain and control the lands which it has proclaimed free to all comers. Were there other considerations of sufficient force to induce them to recommend their transfer to Manitoba, and as a consequence and by precedent the surrender to the Provinces to be created from the North-west Territory, all the lands within their boundaries, then they would advise that the Provinces holding the lands should conduct their own immigration operations at their own expense.

The attention of the Sub-Committee has been directed to the procedure of the Federal Government of the United States, in the organization of new States, and they find that it rigidly retains the public lands of the State, except those it may appropriate for specific purposes, allotting to the State only swamp lands, which, when drained, become a source of profit.

In the Province of Manitoba there is a considerable area of similar lands, which, when drained, are fit for settlement and very valuable.

It having been decided that the necessary works for drainage could be best supervised by the local authorities, an agreement was made with them to undertake certain portions of it for a moiety of the lands reclaimed.

The Sub-Committee submit that it is expedient to recommend to Parliament a modification of this arrangement, and that all lands in Manitoba, which can be shown to the satisfaction of the Dominion Government to be swamp lands, shall be transferred to the Provincial Government and inure wholly to its benefit.

This would place Manitoba, in respect to public lands, in as favourable a position as the States of the Union, irrespective of the annual allowance of \$45,000, whilst in public expenditure by the General Government directly and indirectly for her advantage, Manitoba has been dealt with far more liberally than has any other Province, or than any State of the Union by the Federal Government of the United States.

2. The delegates urged the transfer to the Local Government, of the lands set apart for education with a view to capitalize the sums realized from sales and apply the interest accruing therefrom to supplement the annual grant of the Legislature in aid of education.

Had your Sub-Committee decided to recommend the first proposition they might have regarded this somewhat differently, but inasmuch as the retention of the general lands involves the maintenance of a staff organization for their management, the Committee deem that the School Lands can by that organization be best cared for.

The Dominion Government has taken no action in relation to those lands without full consultation with the local authorities, and, pending sales, has sanctioned advances of \$60,000 on account for educational purposes.

Of past action Manitoba cannot complain, and with but one object common to both governments, and with the established practice of consultation, no just cause of complaint is likely to occur. Under the provisions of the law the proceeds of all sales will be invested in government securities, and the interest received on account thereof paid annually to the government of the province for school purposes. It is almost impossible to conceive a mode of management more likely to be satisfactory to the people and affording greater security for a trust deliberately and voluntarily set apart by the dominion government as sacred to the education of the children of settlers. Whilst the dominion government has thus wisely made a generous provision in aid of general education in the province, the sub-committee submit that in view of the rapid increase of its population, the time has come when provisions may be made to secure the maintenance of a university capable of giving a proper training in the higher branches of education, and to attain this end an allotment of land, not exceeding 150,000 acres of

fair average quality should be selected by the dominion government and granted as an endowment to the university of Manitoba, to be held in trust for the purpose referred to upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the university and approved by the government of the dominion.

3. 'The adjustment of the capital account of the province decennially according to population, the same to be computed now at 150,000 souls, and to be altered until it corresponds to the amount allowed the province of Ontario on that account.'

At the confederation of the provinces it was found advisable and necessary to allow to each a capital account, because large expenditures involving debts had been made by all the provinces on works of a public character, such as canals, railways, harbours, piers, lights and public buildings, most of which were transferred to the dominion government.

It would have been manifestly unfair to have transferred the assets without providing for the debts which they created, and for which each province was liable.

To meet this a rate per head of the population was adopted and found to meet the case, as the debts of the province were nearly in proportion to the population.

Subsequently upon the admission of other provinces, it was found that their debts did not reach the same per capita allowance given to those first confederated; but it was held, that although the province had not made the expenditure, it was desirable to give it the same allowance, the surplus, after covering indebtedness, to form a capital, the interest of which would enable its government to make such internal improvements as were of provincial and general benefit. Upon the organization of Manitoba a similar course was pursued, and the population estimated at 17,000. This was a small number for a province, and it may be fair to assume that in ordinary circumstances the expenses and responsibilities of government would not have been placed upon a population so small. A per capita allowance, based on that population, did not give a sum sufficient to meet any considerable expenditure, and, in consequence, the provincial government has drawn upon the capital sum, and the dominion has, also, made expenditures within the province, which are held to be strictly local and which, in the other provinces, were borne out of provincial funds. The population of the province having now largely increased, it is desirable that the province shall be placed, so far as practicable, in a position to maintain the necessary local expenditure, and the sub-committee recommend that the same per capita allowance as was made on a population of 17,000 be now made on 150,000, and that the capital sum therefrom be charged with such advances as have already been made from the former capital account, and such expenditure as the dominion government has made within the province of a strictly local character. To meet the expenditure of the present fiscal year, it is estimated that in consequence of the construction of a lunatic asylum and other exceptional services, another advance from the old capital account to the extent of \$150,000 will be necessary, and the committee advise that under the provisions of the Act creating the province, it be made and held chargeable against the capital account or any readjustment thereof sanctioned by parliament.

4th. 'The right of the Province to charter lines of railway from any one point to another within the Province, except so far as the same has been limited by its Legislature in the Extension Act of 1881.'

This question has no doubt arisen in consequence of the disallowance of certain Acts of incorporation granted by the Legislature of Manitoba, which were held to conflict with the spirit of Canadian policy as embodied in the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, which contains a clause preventing the Dominion Parliament authorizing the construction of any railway South of the Pacific line, and running from any point at or near the Canadian Pacific Railway, except such lines as shall run South-west, nor to within 15 miles of latitude 49. 'Throughout the whole discussion upon the Pacific Railway, both in and out of Parliament, up to the ratification of the contract of 1880, there was no proposition received with so great unanimity and approval, as that the railway should not, at least for a time, whether constructed by the Government or a company, be tapped by lines running into the United States, and its legitimate traffic drawn to that country instead of passing down to the seaboard over Canadian soil. Not only was this held to be in the interest of the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

whole people, but it is safe to assert that a company could not have been found to undertake the work without this guarantee.'

Whatever the provisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act are, the Province of Manitoba had in advance assented to, in accepting an extension of her boundaries and an increase of area about tenfold, under an Act which provided 'that the said increased limit and territory thereby added to the Province of Manitoba shall be subject to all such provisions as may have been or shall hereafter be enacted respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway and the lands to be granted in aid thereof.' Having accepted the increased area upon the above conditions, and knowing the long avowed policy of parliament to prevent the legitimate trade of the country and traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway being diverted to the United States, the sub-committee consider that no injustice will be done to the people of Manitoba by the exercise of such supervision by the Dominion Government over the railway charters sought from the Dominion Parliament or passed by the Legislature of Manitoba, as will maintain this policy, and the condition of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, until the expiry of the time named therein, or until the road is opened and trade established, when, it is believed it may be repealed or modified, without injustice and with the consent of the contracting parties.

5th. 'That the grant of 80 cents a head be not limited to a population of four hundred thousand souls, but that the same be allowed the Province until the maximum on which the said grant is allowed the Province of Ontario be reached.'

The Act of Confederation places the per capita allowance upon the population given to each Province by the census of 1861, but in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick allows a decennial increase until a population of 400,000 be reached.

In the admission of Manitoba with a small population, it was provided that she should have the same advantages and be placed upon terms of equality with those two named older Provinces, one of which has now passed the maximum number. In view of the fact that some considerable time must elapse before the maximum allowed to Manitoba is reached, and that the question affects all the Provinces of the confederation, the sub-committee deem it more advisable to give attention to the means by which aid can be given to the Province within the maximum number named in the Act.

The increase of population in the Province of Manitoba has been exceptionally rapid, and would warrant a more frequent census than that named, and the sub-committee has to repeat that portion of the Order in Council of April 1, 1884, bearing upon this question and 'advise that a quinquennial census of the Province of Manitoba be taken hereafter reckoning from September, 1801, and that between the future takings of the census approximate estimates should be made at evenly divided periods, so that the sum granted to the Province for the purpose above mentioned may be revised four times in each decade, and in each instance adjusted according to population until the number of the inhabitants shall have reached 400,000, and they further advise that the first of such approximate estimates be made on the first of September next, when if the population should be found to exceed 150,000, at which the grant in aid is now made, the first readjustment should take place.'

6th. 'The granting to the Province extended railway facilities, notably the energetic prosecution of the Manitoba and South-western, the Souris and Rocky Mountain, and the Manitoba and North-western Railways.'

The sub-committee has assured the delegates of the earnest desire of the Dominion Government to extend railway facilities in Manitoba and the North-west in any direction that will not conflict with the general interest and the engagements of the Government, and has cited in proof thereof the extraordinary expenditure made upon the main Pacific line, and the grants of land hereinbefore referred to, together with a grant already made of \$100,000.00 to commence explorations in Hudson's Bay, to test the practicability of a commercial outlet in that direction for the products of the North-west.

7th. 'To call the attention of the Government to the prejudicial effects of the tariff on the Province of Manitoba.'

In the discussion on this point the sub-committee is of opinion that it was not shown that the effect of the tariff is prejudicial to the Province, or that it operates exceptionally unless perhaps in some few cases, which it is believed will be remedied, as means of transport from the other Provinces improve, or which if not so remedied may be adjusted on the recommendation of the Ministers of Finance and Customs.

Stn. 'Extension of boundaries.'

The sub-committee having given to this proposal, and the arguments advanced by the delegates, the most careful consideration, cannot recommend any change or modification of the views entertained by Council, as set forth in the Order in Council of date 1st April last, and which for convenience of reference may be here repeated.

"The boundaries of Manitoba were originally fixed at the instance of the delegates from that Province who came to Ottawa in the year 1870, to adjust with the Government of Canada the terms upon which Manitoba was to enter the Confederation of Her Majesty's North American Provinces.

"The limits then agreed to embraced an area of about 9,500,000 acres. In the year 1881, these limits were enlarged and territory added to the west and north, making the total area of the Province 96,000,000 acres, or 150,000 square miles.

"In the same year the true western boundary of Ontario was fixed as the eastern limit of Manitoba, which may add largely to the area of the Province.

"The total areas of the other Provinces of the Dominion were in 1882, as follows:—

PROVINCE.	SQUARE MILES.	ACRES.
Ontario.....	109,480	70,067,200
Quebec	193,355	123,747,200
New Brunswick.....	27,322	17,486,080
Nova Scotia.....	21,731	13,907,840
Prince Edward Island.....	2,133	1,365,120
Manitoba	150,000	96,000,000
British Columbia (including Vancouver and other Islands)	390,344	249,820,160
North-west Territory	1,868,000	1,195,520,000
Keewatin District.....	309,077	197,809,280
Islands in Arctic Ocean.....	311,700	199,488,000
" Hudson's Bay.....	23,400	14,976,000
Total.....	3,406,542	2,180,186,880

"The further enlargement now asked for by Manitoba would add about 180,000 square miles to the already large area of the Province, and would be viewed with disfavor as well by the old Provinces as by the new Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca, which have been created in the North-West Territories, and which will ultimately become Provinces of the Dominion. It would largely add to the expense of the Government, without increasing the resources of Manitoba, already pronounced by the Government of the Province to be insufficient to meet its normal and necessary expenditure.

"The Committee, under these circumstances, humbly submit to Your Excellency, that it is inexpedient to alter the boundaries of the Provinces as prayed for.

"It having, however, been represented to them that the enlargement to the North is sought for by Manitoba chiefly in connection with the desire of that Province to extend Railway communication to the waters of Hudson's Bay, the Committee recommend that the Government of Manitoba be informed that Your Excellency's advisers will notify the two existing Companies who hold charters from the Canadian Parliament to construct Railways between Manitoba and Hudson's Bay, that the public interests demand the amalgamation of their Companies, and that if they will unite and make provisions satisfactory to Manitoba, for the early construction of the Railway, and against pooling or amalgamating with other Railways, and against excessive freight charges, application will be made to Parliament to convert the sale which it was intended to have made to those Companies of six thousand four hundred (6,400) acres per mile of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

Railway within the Province at a dollar per acre, and twelve thousand eight hundred (12,800) acres per mile outside the Province at half a dollar per acre into a free gift.

"Failing which, Parliament will be asked to authorize the land to be given in the like way to either one of the said incorporated Companies, giving satisfactory assurances of its ability to construct the Railway; and failing this last, then to any other Company satisfactory to Manitoba, and that every facility will be given to incorporate such last mentioned Company." Parliament having given the necessary authority to the Dominion Government to carry into effect the foregoing cited offer of free lands in aid of the Hudson's Bay Railway, your Sub-Committee is of opinion that the said Order in Council of 1st April, should, in respect to the extension of boundaries, be satisfactory to the Legislature of Manitoba.

In the consideration of the various proposals submitted and claims advanced by the delegates on behalf of the Province of Manitoba your Sub-Committee have, consistent with Federal obligations and the interest of the Dominion, felt the deepest anxiety to further the welfare and progress of that Province, and in recommending to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for submission to Parliament, the very liberal propositions embodied in this report, only do so in the full anticipation that they will be satisfactory to the people of Manitoba, and upon the condition that they will be accepted by the Legislature of that Province as a settlement of the claims so earnestly urged by the delegation charged with their submission at Ottawa.

The Committee of the Privy Council adopt the foregoing report of the Sub-Committee and the several recommendations made therein, and they submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To His Excellency The Most Honourable Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calstone, in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, in Legislature assembled, humbly approach Your Excellency, for the purpose of representing:—

Whereas this House, having fully considered the proposition of your Government, contained in the Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by Your Excellency on the 20th of May, 1884, in answer to the representations of the Delegates appointed to urge upon the Privy Council a settlement of the claims of this Province, regrets that your Government have not seen fit to accede to the request of this House as presented by its Delegates.

1st. "Upon the claim urged by the Delegates on behalf of the province to the control, management and sale of the public lands within its limits, for the public uses thereof, and the mines, minerals, wood and timber thereon, or an equivalent therefor, and to receive from the 'Dominion Government' payment for the lands already disposed of by them within the Province, less cost of surveys and management."

The Privy Council have taken the following view:—

The lands of Manitoba hold a very different position in relation to the Dominion Government, from the lands of the other Provinces. Shortly after the Union of the old Provinces, the Government formed from that Union purchased at a large price in

cash, all the rights, titles and interests of the Hudson's Bay Company in and to the territory out of which the Province of Manitoba has been formed, it incurred further a very large expenditure to obtain and hold this territory in peaceable possession, and at a still further cost which is continuous and perpetual, is extinguishing Indian titles and maintaining the Indians, so that the Dominion Government has a very large pecuniary interest in the soil which does not exist in respect to any other of the Confederated Provinces.

The purpose expressed in the Memorandum of instructions for which the lands are sought "is that they may be applied to the public uses of Manitoba."

This purpose seems to be most fully met by the Federal Government already, viz :— in providing railway communication to and through Manitoba, in aiding the settlement of vacant lands, and in public works of utility to the Province.

It was urged by the Delegates that the Canadian Pacific Railway is being constructed in fulfilment of the terms of Union with British Columbia, and not in the interests of Manitoba and the North-West. The Sub-Committee, however, maintained that desirable as it may be to have railway connection with that Province, Parliament would not have gone beyond the original proposition of a waggon road, had not the Dominion Government been the owner by purchase of a large territory which would be made accessible and valuable by railway, and largely contributory to the cost of so great an undertaking. Accompanying the proposition to construct a railway was the declaration that the lands of the North-West would bear a considerable proportion of the cost, and from time to time large subsidies in land were offered to any Company that would undertake the work. In 1880 Parliament solemnly set aside one hundred million acres of those lands towards meeting the cost of the work, and in 1881 contracted with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to hand over certain portion of constructed road, together with twenty-five millions of dollars in cash, and grant twenty-five million acres of land for the completion of the line. It was not to be expected that the lands could be made available to meet a cash expenditure until some time after railway connection was had with and through them, and therefore the expenditure in construction and in cash subsidy may be regarded as an advance to be repaid from the lands. This cash expenditure or advance when existing contracts are completed may be stated as follows :—

Cash expenditure from Callendar to Port Arthur, say, subsidy.	\$10,000,000 00
Port Arthur to Red River, construction.	15,000,000 00
Pembina Branch, construction.	1,500,000 00
Winnipeg and Western boundary of Province, subsidy.	2,150,000 00
Total cash expenditure.	\$28,650,000 00

by the Dominion Government to make connection with and through the Province of Manitoba.

The Dominion Government has also set apart at greatly reduced prices, lands to aid in the construction of other roads in Manitoba and the Territories, and given free of cost a large acreage in aid of a line to Hudson's Bay, so that the Dominion Government is as stated, using the "Public Lands of Manitoba for the benefit thereof." Moreover, it should not be forgotten that it is provided in the Act of 1881, for an annual cash payment of \$15,000, which was then accepted in lieu of public lands. Other considerations of vital import to the Province of Manitoba have much weight with your Sub-Committee. The success of all the undertakings by the Dominion Government in and for the North-west, depends largely upon the settlement of the lands, combined with a great expenditure in organizing and maintaining an immigration service abroad and at home.

Parliament pledged its faith to the world that a large portion of those lands should be set apart for free homesteads to all coming settlers, and another portion to be held in trust for the education of their children. No transfer could therefore be made without exacting from the Province the most ample securities that this pledged policy shall be maintained, hence in so far as the free lands extend there would be no monetary advantage to the Province, whilst a transfer would most assuredly seriously embarrass

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

all the costly immigration operations which the Dominion Government is making mainly in behalf of Manitoba and the Territories.

The great attraction which the Dominion Government now offers, the impressive fact to the mind of the man contemplating migration, is that a well known and recognized Government holds unfettered in its own hand the lands which it offers free, and that that Government has its agencies and organization for directing, receiving, transporting and placing the immigrant upon the homestead which he may select. And if the immigration operations of the Dominion, which involve so large a cost, are to have continued success and to be of advantage to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, your Sub-Committee deem it to be of the utmost importance that the Dominion Government shall retain and control the lands which it has proclaimed free to all comers. Were there other considerations of sufficient force to induce them to recommend their transfer to Manitoba, and as a consequence and by precedent, the surrender to the Provinces to be created from the North-West Territory all the lands within their "boundaries," then they would advise that the Provinces holding the lands should conduct their own immigration operations at their own expense.

The attention of the Sub-Committee has been directed to the procedure of the Federal Government of the United States in the organization of new States, and they find that it rigidly retains the Public Lands of the State, except those it may appropriate for specific purposes, allotting to the State only Swamp Lands which, when drained, become a source of profit.

In the Province of Manitoba there is a considerable area of similar lands, which, when drained, are fit for settlement and very valuable.

It having been decided that the necessary works for drainage could be best supervised by the Local Authorities, an agreement was made with them to undertake certain portions of it for a moiety of the lands reclaimed.

The Sub-Committee submit that it is expedient to recommend to Parliament a modification of this arrangement, and that all lands in Manitoba which can be shown to the satisfaction of the Dominion Government to be Swamp Lands shall be transferred to the Provincial Government and inure wholly to its benefit.

This would place Manitoba in respect to Public Lands in as favourable a position as the States of the Union, irrespective of the annual allowance of \$45,000, whilst in public expenditure by the General Government, directly and indirectly for her advantage, Manitoba has been dealt with far more liberally than has any other Province, or than any State of the Union, by the Federal Government of the United States.

It has always been claimed by this Legislature that the intention of the promoters of Confederation has not been carried out in the creation of this Province as it was in the Union of the originally confederated Provinces, and in the admission of those Provinces which became confederated subsequent to the creation of Manitoba. It is evident that the spirit of "The British North America Act" is, that each Province admitted into confederation, as well as those originally confederated, should be placed on the same status, more especially with reference to the control of the Public Lands within each Province being vested in such Province. This was carried out in the instance of Prince Edward Island, which had no Public Lands, but was allowed the sum of \$800,000 to enable her to acquire lands held by private parties within the Province; but in Manitoba, on her admission into Confederation, there were Public Lands and they should have become vested in the Province as was the case in the other Provinces of the Dominion. The repetition of the statement that the Dominion Government, having purchased at a large price in cash, all the rights, titles and interests of the Hudson's Bay Company in and to the territory out of which the Province of Manitoba has been formed, entitles them to consider Manitoba as having a different status in Confederation to the other Provinces is invidious, and this House feels that the time has arrived when the repetition of such a statement should cease. So far as the Hudson's Bay Company is concerned, they never established a claim to a title to the lands except those to which Lord Selkirk had extinguished the Indian title and which were subsequently re-purchased from his successors by the Hudson's Bay Company. On the contrary the settlers at

Point de Chene and other places settled there under the homestead law adopted by the Council of Assiniboia irrespective of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The extinction of the Hudson's Bay title cannot be viewed by this House in any other light than that of the purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company of certain rights which were held by that Company to the detriment of the people of Canada, and which were extinguished by the Government thereof in the same way that in the other Provinces they have extinguished other rights created in former ages and which obstructed the progress and development of the people.

And without reflecting on the policy of the Federal Government or criticising the manner adopted by them in assuming control of the Red River District, this Legislature submits that the people of this country should not be held responsible for the expense incident to the establishment of the authority of the Dominion in this Province.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a line running from one end of the Dominion to the other, is an enterprise of a wholly national character and the expenses connected therewith should be borne by the Dominion. Although its construction was one of the conditions upon which the Province of British Columbia entered Confederation, that Province was not called upon to contribute in any way towards its construction, but on the contrary was indemnified in the sum of \$100,000 annually for the right of way and for the land covering an area of 20 miles on each side of the line. Thus in the case of British Columbia the Province does not only receive a similar benefit to what Manitoba is receiving, but in addition receives compensation for the right of way as previously stated. Why should Manitoba as a Province be made to contribute towards the construction of that railway while no other Province of Canada is charged a similar contribution? Even were the Canadian Pacific Railway entirely a local line the reasons set forth in the appropriation of the lands of Manitoba for its construction would be inadmissible, as the same would only be analogous to the assumption by the Federal Government of lines purely local in other Provinces.

As to local railways: Had Manitoba been possessed of the territory she would have been able to subsidize their construction, which are so essential to the prosperity of her people.

This Province has already offered to redeem every pledge given by the Federal authorities in respect to the setting apart of free homesteads to all coming settlers and for the education of their children.

The proposal that this Province shall become possessed of only the Swamp Lands, together with the grant of \$15,000 a year is not acceptable to this Legislature as a compensation for the equitable claim that this Province has always preferred to all the lands thereof.

2nd. "The Delegates urged the transfer, to the Local Government, of the lands set apart for education, with a view to capitalize the sums realized from the sales and apply the interest accruing therefrom to supplement the annual grant of the Legislature in aid of education."

Had your Sub-Committee decided to recommend the first proposition they might have regarded this somewhat differently; but inasmuch as the retention of the general lands involved the maintenance of a Staff organization for their management the Committee deem that the School Lands can by that organization be best cared for.

The Dominion Government has taken no action in relation to those lands without full consultation with the local authorities and, pending sales, has sanctioned advances of \$60,000 on account, for educational purposes.

Of past action Manitoba cannot complain, and with but one object common to both governments, and with the established practice of consultation, no just cause of complaint is likely to occur. Under the provisions of the law the proceeds of all sales will be invested in government securities, and the interest received on account thereof, paid annually to the government of the province for school purposes.

It is almost impossible to conceive a mode of management more likely to be satisfactory to the people, and affording greater security for a trust deliberately and voluntarily set apart by the Dominion Government as sacred to the education of the children of settlers. Whilst the Dominion Government has thus wisely made a generous provis-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

ion in aid of general education in the province the sub-committee submit that in view of the rapid increase of its population the time has come when provision may be made to secure the maintenance of a university capable of giving a proper training in the higher branches of education : and to attain this end, an allotment of land, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres of fair average quality, should be selected by the Dominion Government and granted as an endowment to the university of Manitoba to be held in trust for the purpose referred to upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the university and approved by the government of the Dominion.

As to the school lands this House can only reiterate the arguments already advanced in favour of their control being vested in the province. The grant of 150,000 acres as an endowment to the University of Manitoba is considered by this House advisable, and should the province become possessed of her public lands, pledges itself to carry out that proposition.

3rd. "The adjustment of the Capital Account of the province decennially according to population, the same to be computed now at 150,000 souls, and to be altered until it corresponds to the amount allowed the province of Ontario on that account."

At the Confederation of the provinces it was found advisable and necessary to allow to each a Capital Account, because large expenditures involving debts had been made by all the provinces on works of a public character, such as canals, railways, harbours, piers, lights, and public buildings, most of which were transferred to the Dominion Government.

It would have been manifestly unfair to have transferred the assets without providing for the debts which they created, and for which each province was liable.

To meet this a rate per head of the population was adopted and found to meet the case as the debts of the provinces were nearly in proportion to the population.

Subsequently, upon the admission of other provinces, it was found that their debts did not reach the same per capita allowance given to those first confederated, but it was held that although the province had not made the expenditure, it was desirable to give it the same allowance, the surplus after covering indebtedness, to form a capital, the interest on which would enable its government to make such internal improvements as were of a provincial and general benefit. Upon the organization of Manitoba a similar course was pursued and the population estimated at 17,000. This was a small number for a province, and it may be fair to assume that in ordinary circumstances the expenses and responsibilities of government would not have been placed upon a population so small, a per capita allowance based on that population did not give a sum sufficient to meet any considerable expenditure, and, in consequence, the provincial government has drawn upon the Capital sum, and the Dominion has also made expenditures within the province which are held to be strictly local and which, in the other provinces, were borne out of provincial funds. The population of the province having now largely increased, it is desirable that the province shall be placed, so far as practicable, in a position to maintain the necessary local expenditure, and the sub committee recommend that the same per capita allowance as was made on a population of 17,000 be now made on 150,000, and that the capital sum therefrom be charged with such advances as have already been made from the former capital account, and such expenditures as the Dominion Government has made within the province of a strictly local character. To meet the expenditure of the present fiscal year it is estimated that in consequence of the construction of a lunatic asylum and other exceptional services, another advance from the old Capital Account, to the extent of \$150,000, will be necessary and the Committee advise that under the provision of the Act creating the province, it be made and held chargeable against the Capital Account, or any readjustment thereof sanctioned by Parliament.

In reference to the allowance of capital on a population of 150,000 souls instead of 17,000 as previously fixed, this House is of opinion that the same is a step in the right direction and only regrets that there is no assurance given that the same will be allowed on the increased population as may be ascertained decennially. This being the most important source to which the province could look for a revenue to meet its increasing requirements, this Legislature is of the opinion that the same should not be limited to

150,000 souls, but should be adjusted decennially, as urged by the Delegates ; and is further of opinion that a full statement of those expenditures made by the Dominion Government, and referred to as of a strictly local character, the cost of which it is the intention to deduct from the amount of the debt capital allowed, should have accompanied the report in order that this House would be in a position to estimate accurately its revenue from that source, which under the ambiguous reference thereto in the above mentioned report it is unable to do.

4th. "The right of the Province to charter lines of railway from any one point to another within the province, except so far as the same has been limited by its Legislature in the Extension Act of 1881."

This question has, no doubt, arisen in consequence of the disallowance of certain acts of incorporation granted by the Legislature of Manitoba, which were held to conflict with the spirit of Canadian policy as embodied in the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, which contains a clause preventing the Dominion Parliament authorizing the construction of any railways south of the Pacific line and running from any point at or near the Canadian Pacific Railway, except such lines as shall run south-west, nor to within 15 miles of latitude 49°. Throughout the whole discussion upon the Pacific Railway, both in and out of Parliament, up to the ratification of the contract of 1880, there was no proposition received with so great unanimity and approval as, that the railway should not, at least for a time, whether constructed by the Government or a company, be tapped by lines running into the United States and its legitimate traffic drawn to that country instead of passing down to the seaboard over Canadian soil. Not only was this held to be in the interest of the whole people, but it is safe to assert that a company could not have been found to undertake the work without this guarantee. Whatever the provisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act are, the province of Manitoba had in advance assented to, in accepting an extension of her boundaries and an increase of area about tenfold, under an Act which provided, 'that the said increased limit and territory thereby added to the province of Manitoba, shall be subject to all such provisions as may have been or shall hereafter be enacted respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway and the lands to be granted in aid thereof. Having accepted the increased area upon the above conditions, and knowing the long avowed policy of parliament, to prevent the legitimate trade of the country and traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway being diverted to the United States, the sub-committee consider that no injustice will be done to the people of Manitoba by the exercise of such supervision by the dominion government over the railway charters sought from the dominion parliament or passed by the legislature of Manitoba as will maintain this policy and the condition of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act until the expiry of the time named therein, or until the road is opened and trade established, when it is believed it may be repealed or modified, without injustice and with the consent of the contracting parties.

Although admitting that this province has committed itself not to exercise any legislative powers in reference to chartering railways, which would conflict with the Canadian Pacific Railway Act within the added territory, this house is nevertheless of opinion that this concession does not affect the exercise of that right within the limits of Manitoba as it existed previous to the extension, and insist that they should be left to the full exercise of all their powers to charter local railways from one point to another within the old province, and in the added territory north of the 15-mile limit.

5th. "That the grant of 80 cents a head be not limited to a population² of 400,000 souls, but that the same be allowed the province until the maximum on which the said grant is allowed the province of Ontario be reached."

The Act of confederation places the per capita allowance upon the population given to each province by the census of 1861, but in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick allows a decennial increase until a population of 400,000 be reached. In the admission of Manitoba with a small population, it was provided that she should have the same advantages and be placed upon terms of equality with those two named older provinces, one of which has now passed the maximum number. In view of the fact that some considerable time must elapse before the maximum allowed to Manitoba is reached, and that the question affects all the provinces of the confederation, the sub-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

committee deem it more advisable to give attention to the means by which aid can be given to the province within the maximum number named in the Act.

The increase of population in the province of Manitoba has been exceptionally rapid, and would warrant a more frequent census than that named, and the sub-committee has to repeat that portion of the Order-in-Council of April 1, 1884, bearing upon this question, and 'advise that a quinquennial census of the province of Manitoba be taken hereafter, reckoning from September, 1881, and that between the future takings of the census approximate estimates should be made at evenly divided periods, so that the sum granted to the province for the purpose above mentioned may be revised four times in each decade, and in each instance adjusted according to population until the number of the inhabitants shall have reached 400,000, and they further advise that the first of such approximate estimates be made on the 1st September next when, if the population should be found to exceed 150,000, at which the grant in aid is now made, the first re-adjustment should take place.'

The proposal to adjust the 80 cents a-head grant on a quinquennial census is received with satisfaction; and should the Dominion deem it advisable to increase the maximum number allowed the respective Provinces on which the 80 cents a-head is to be paid, the Province of Manitoba insists that her claims shall not be overlooked in the general adjustment.

6th. "The granting to the Province extended railway facilities, notably, the energetic prosecution of the Manitoba South-western, the Souris and Rocky Mountain, and the Manitoba and North-western Railways."

The sub-committee has assured the delegates of the earnest desire of the Dominion Government to extend railway facilities in Manitoba and the North-west in any direction that will not conflict with the general interest and the engagements of the Government, and has cited in proof thereof the extraordinary expenditure made upon the main Pacific Line, and the grants of land hereinbefore referred to, together with a grant already made of \$100,000 to commence explorations in Hudson's Bay to test the practicability of a commercial outlet in that direction for the products of the North-west.

The assurance of the earnest desire of the Dominion Government to extend railway facilities in Manitoba and the North-West is received with satisfaction, and the opinion of this House is, should the Province obtain control of its Public Lands, the policy adopted by the Dominion Government could be advantageously supplemented by a modification of the terms upon which lands have been granted in aid of the railways referred to, by merely charging those railway companies with the cost of surveys and management of those lands. The difficulties encountered in raising money for the prosecution of these enterprises induce this Legislature to strongly urge upon the Government the modification suggested.

7th. "To call the attention of the Government to the prejudicial effects of the Tariff on the Province of Manitoba."

In the discussion on this point the Sub-Committee is of opinion that it was not shown that the effect of the tariff is prejudicial to the Province, or that it operates exceptionally unless perhaps in some few cases which it is believed will be remedied, as means of transport from the other Provinces improve, or which if not so remedied may be adjusted on the recommendation of the Ministers of Finance and Customs.

With reference to this discussion this House begs to call the attention of the Privy Council to a Report of a Select Committee appointed by this Legislature to inquire into the operation of the Tariff on Agricultural Implements, Lumber, Canned Fruits, etc., which is annexed thereto:—

TARIFF REPORT.

Your Committee, in submitting this, their Final Report, beg to state that they have held seven meetings, and received the evidence of the most prominent business men respecting the several branches of trade coming within the scope of their enquiry. Taking a conjunct view of the information they have obtained, your Committee would

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

respectfully submit the following as their report on the subject submitted to them by this House for their investigation :—

1. In Manitoba, not yet able to produce the necessities of life, the effect of the present tariff on articles absolutely necessary for settlers bears very heavily upon our people as compared with those who have settled in the older provinces of the Dominion. This fact is plainly shown by statements hereto annexed, compiled from official Trade returns of the Dominion. By reference to these returns it will be seen that the Province of Manitoba has paid more duty than all the other provinces put together, on the following articles :

(1.) Agricultural implements, for example, mowing, reaping and threshing machines, plows, etc.

(2.) Animals and flesh meats, including bacon, hams, beef, pork and canned meats ; and

(3.) Timber, lumber and manufactures of wood.

Out of a total of \$1,073,217, this province paid \$539,747 or two and one-third times more than Ontario, four and one-third times more than Quebec, ten times more than British Columbia, eleven times more than New Brunswick, thirteen times more than the North-west Territory, fifteen times more than Nova Scotia, and two hundred and eighty times more than Prince Edward Island. If the amount of duty per head of population be computed it will be seen from statement No. 3 that Manitoba is very heavily handicapped. Taking the total population the duty per head is \$8.18, while the other provinces average only 32 cents, and if the total occupiers of land be taken, the difference as against Manitoba, will be very much greater, Manitoba farmers paying \$60 per head, while those of the other provinces average \$9.02, and if British Columbia and the North-west Territory are excluded the average per head will be brought down to 83 cents for the older provinces. These figures show most conclusively that the effect of the present Tariff on these necessary articles has been against settlers coming into this new country.

2. As corroborating the above, your Committee hereunder give the following statements, made by the several gentlemen mentioned in their evidence before the Committee.

Mr. Fairchild (of Westbrook & Fairchild) states that if the Tariff was lowered to 20 per cent, his company would continue to manufacture Agricultural Implements and do well, and that an improvement in the quality of Canadian manufactures would follow.

Mr. L. M. Jones, (of Harris & Son) states that his firm was in as good a position to hold this market under the Revenue Tariff of 17½ per cent as they are now.

Messrs. Banning (of Dick & Banning), Crowe (of Boyd & Crowe), and Woods (of McIntyre, Woods & Co), representing the Lumber Trade, state that they do not need the duty to protect the manufactures as the cost of freight is quite sufficient protection.

Mr. K. McKenzie, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Galt, who represents the Wholesale Grocery, Provisions, Canned Fruit and Vegetable Trade, state that as no fruit is grown in this country, the duty being specific, bears high upon the people of this Province ; they favour ad valorem duties. The present specific duty on canned fruits and vegetables runs from 45 to 116 per cent on the original cost of the article.

3. The evidence of these gentlemen goes to show that they did not require the present heavy duties to protect the lines of goods they represent, and that they could have done as well, if not better, with a much lower tariff.

4. The principal of differential duties has been admitted in the present tariff by placing forest trees for planting on the free list when imported into Manitoba and the North-west territory. Had this principle been extended, say for two years, to those articles used and consumed by settlers in a new country, not only the settlers who paid the duty, but the whole country would have been benefitted. With the money thus paid, the settler could have sent for his family or friends, or cultivated a very much larger area of land, and in a very short time become a large producer of all kinds of agricultural products, thereby enriching himself and the country, besides producing grain and live stock to supply freight to the existing and projected lines of railway.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

A. A. C. LARIVIERE, Chairman.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

No. 1.—STATEMENT, showing the value of the undermentioned Articles imported into each of the Eight Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, during the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1882 and 1883, with the amount of duty paid thereon.

ANIMALS, LIVING, OF ALL KINDS.

Province.	1882.			1883.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Ontario	334	20,900	4,180	288	22,044	4,409
Quebec	190	8,396	1,679	194	8,571	1,725
Nova Scotia.....	4	283	57	8	552	100
New Brunswick	35	1,970	394	55	2,862	572
Manitoba.....	5,688	250,208	49,942	9,307	256,983	51,496
P. E. Island	1	5	1			
British Columbia.....	8,646	31,086	6,217	12,209	57,893	11,679
N. W. Territory.....	8,228	120,018	24,003	6,650	168,318	33,663
Total.....	23,106	432,866	86,473	28,711	517,223	103,644

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—MOWING, REAPING, THRESHING MACHINES,
AND PLOUGHS.

Provinces.	1882.		1883.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	15,248	4,229	85,253	23,412
Quebec.....	23,476	6,802	55,121	16,882
Nova Scotia.....	13,060	3,703	26,628	8,175
New Brunswick.....	7,914	2,214	24,397	6,646
Manitoba	1,900	507	363,709	91,736
P. E. Island.....	3,714	984	1,649	513
British Columbia.....	21,307	6,243	23,906	7,283
N. W. Territory	1,642	414	2,402	601
Total.....	88,261	25,156	583,065	155,248

BACON AND HAMS.

Provinces.	1882.			1883.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Lbs.	£	£	Lbs.	£	£
Ontario	449,251	49,164	8,986	379,310	57,852	7,586
Quebec	73,790	8,968	1,476	35,230	4,890	705
Nova Scotia.....	118,768	9,924	2,376	32,864	4,607	657
New Brunswick.....	16,479	1,928	330	22,420	2,431	448
Manitoba.....	2,573,000	297,408	51,460	2,615,599	326,102	52,312
British Columbia.....	166,561	23,390	3,322	414,590	65,245	8,292
P. E. Island.....						
N. W. Territory.....	87,487	10,475	1,750	177,526	27,264	3,551
Total.....	3,485,336	401,257	69,700	3,677,539	488,391	73,551

BEEF.

Provinces.	1882.			1883.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Lbs.	£	£	Lbs.	£	£
Ontario	76,562	6,445	766	365,372	25,518	3,654
Quebec	25,778	1,595	258	22,060	1,490	220
Nova Scotia	458,381	26,986	4,584	524,473	34,158	5,245
New Brunswick.....	80,800	4,958	808	104,369	7,232	1,044
Manitoba	271,937	18,542	2,719	745,376	50,869	7,454
British Columbia.....	12,015	428	120	6,135	272	61
P. E. Island.....						
N. W. Territory.....	800	48	8	2,000	250	20
Total	926,273	59,002	9,263	1,769,786	119,789	17,698

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

PORK.

Provinces.	1882.			1883.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	lbs.	\$	\$	lbs.	\$	\$
Ontario	7,045,130	601,688	70,451	6,710,000	615,722	67,100
Quebec	3,257,983	278,413	32,580	2,782,300	255,555	27,823
Nova Scotia	367,294	33,949	3,673	364,702	38,178	3,647
New Brunswick	1,711,065	152,255	17,110	1,736,900	169,276	17,369
Manitoba	1,204,601	99,971	12,046	1,214,590	106,755	12,145
British Columbia	24,181	2,271	242	34,420	3,203	344
P. E. Island						
N. W. Territory						
Total	13,610,254	1,168,547	136,102	12,842,912	1,188,689	128,428

CANNED MEATS, TOMATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES.

Provinces.	1882.			1883.		
		Value.	Duty.		Value.	Duty.
		\$	\$		\$	\$
Ontario		21,927	3,829		63,422	11,511
Quebec		33,449	5,911		51,499	9,322
Nova Scotia		7,631	1,504		25,944	4,810
New Brunswick		6,317	1,302		25,522	4,978
Manitoba		51,798	9,699		87,846	15,964
British Columbia		19,613	4,232		38,398	8,636
P. E. Island		398	78		1,425	300
N. W. Territory		23,394	3,95		13,108	2,355
Total		164,527	30,511		397,074	57,276

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

Provinces.	1882.		1883.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	293,555	77,139	430,152	110,437
Quebec.....	208,014	54,730	253,898	68,395
Nova Scotia.....	34,399	9,495	51,923	13,987
New Brunswick.....	54,760	15,481	60,672	17,837
Manitoba.....	819,205	192,132	1,330,451	308,640
P. E. Island.....	5,642	1,542	2,879	1,112
British Columbia.....	35,178	9,702	57,756	16,640
N. W. Territory.....	1,430	379	1,766	374
Total.....	1,452,183	360,600	2,189,497	537,422

RECAPITULATION.

	1882.		1883.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals.....	432,866	86,473	517,223	103,644
Agricultural implements, &c.....	88,261	25,156	583,065	155,248
Bacon and hams.....	401,257	69,700	488,391	73,551
Beef.....	59,002	9,263	119,789	17,698
Pork.....	9,168,547	136,102	1,188,689	128,428
Canned meats and vegetables.....	164,527	30,511	307,074	57,276
Lumber and manufactures of wood.....	1,452,183	360,600	2,189,497	537,422
Total.....	3,766,643	717,805	5,393,728	1,073,247

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Value of Articles (*) enumerated in No. 1 Statement imported into the Provinces during the fiscal years 1882 and 1883, and the Duty paid thereon.

Provinces.	1882.		1883.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba	1,539,032	318,565	2,522,715	539,747
Ontario.....	1,008,927	169,580	1,299,963	228,169
Quebec.....	562,311	103,436	631,024	125,072
British Columbia	133,273	30,078	246,583	52,335
New Brunswick	230,102	37,639	292,392	48,894
North-west Territories.....	157,007	30,510	213,108	40,564
Nova Scotia.....	126,232	25,392	181,990	36,621
Prince Edward Island.....	9,759	2,605	5,953	1,925
Total	3,766,643	717,805	5,393,728	1,073,267

(*) Animals, agricultural implements, mowing, reaping and threshing machines, ploughs, bacon and hams, beef and pork, canned meats and vegetables, timber, lumber and manufactures of wood.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the amount of Duties paid per head of population in each Province for the year ending June 30, 1883, on the following *Articles:—

Provinces.	Total Population.	Total Occupiers of Land.	Total Amount of Duty Paid.	AMOUNT PAID PER HEAD OF	
				Total Population.	Total Occupiers of Land.
			\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	1,923,228	206,989	228,169	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10
Quebec.....	1,359,027	137,863	125,072	0 09 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 90
Nova Scotia	440,572	55,873	36,621	0 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 70
New Brunswick.....	321,233	36,837	48,894	0 15	1 30
Manitoba	65,954	9,077	539,747	8 18	60 00
Prince Edward Island.....	108,891	13,629	1,929	0 01 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 14
British Columbia	49,459	2,743	52,335	1 04	19 00
North-west Territory	56,446	1,014	40,564	0 72	40 00
Total	4,324,810	464,025	1,073,267		

* Animals, agricultural implements, mowing, reaping and threshing machines, ploughs, bacon and hams, beef and pork, canned meats and vegetables, timber, lumber, and manufactures of wood.

8th. Extension of Boundaries.—The sub-committee having given to this proposal and the arguments advanced by the delegates, the most careful consideration cannot recommend any change or modification of the views entertained by Council as set forth in the Order in Council of date of April 1st last, and which for convenience of reference may be here repeated :—

‘The boundaries of Manitoba were originally fixed at the instance of the delegates from that province who came to Ottawa in the year 1870 to adjust with the Government of Canada the terms upon which Manitoba was to enter the Confederation of Her Majesty’s North American Provinces.

‘The limits then agreed to embrace an area of about 9,500,000 acres. In the year 1881 these limits were enlarged and territory added to the west and north, making the total area of the province 96,000,000 acres or 150,000 square miles.

‘In the same year the true western boundary of Ontario was fixed as the eastern limit of Manitoba which may add largely to the area of the Province. The total areas of the other provinces of the Dominion were in 1882 as follows :—

Provinces.	Square Miles.	Acres.
Ontario.....	109,480	70,967,200
Quebec.....	193,355	123,747,200
New Brunswick.....	27,322	17,486,080
Nova Scotia.....	21,731	13,907,840
Prince Edward Island.....	2,133	1,365,120
Manitoba.....	150,000	96,000,000
British Columbia, including Vancouver and other islands.....	390,344	249,820,160
North-west Territory.....	1,868,000	1,195,520,000
Islands in the Arctic Ocean.....	311,700	199,488,000
Keewatin District.....	309,077	197,809,280
Islands in Hudson’s Bay.....	23,400	14,976,000

Total areas by square miles, 3,406,542; acres, 2,180,186,880.

The further enlargement now asked for by Manitoba would add about 180,000 square miles to the already large area of that province, and would be viewed with disfavour as well by the old provinces as by the new Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca, which have been created in the North-west Territories and which will ultimately become provinces of the Dominion. It would largely add to the expenses of the Government without increasing the resources of Manitoba already pronounced by the Government of the province to be insufficient to meet its normal and necessary expenditure. The Committee, under these circumstances, humbly submit to Your Excellency that it is inexpedient to alter the boundaries of the province as prayed for. It having, however, been represented to them that the enlargement to the north is sought for by Manitoba chiefly in connection with the desire of that province to extend railway communication to the waters of Hudson’s Bay, the Committee recommend that the Government of Manitoba be informed that Your Excellency’s advisers will notify the two existing companies who hold charters from the Canadian Parliament to construct railways between Manitoba and Hudson’s Bay, that the public interests demand the amalgamation of their companies, and that if they will unite and make provision satisfactory to Manitoba for the early construction of the railway, and against pooling or amalgamating with other railways and against excessive freight charges, application will be made to Parliament to convert the sale which it was intended to have made to those companies of six thousand four hundred (6,400) acres, per mile (1,708,000 acres) of railway within the province at a dollar per acre, and twelve thousand eight hundred (12,800) acres per mile (4,480,000 acres) outside the province at half-a-dollar per acre, into a free gift.

Failing which, Parliament will be asked to authorize the land to be given in the like way to either one of the said incorporated companies giving satisfactory assurance of its ability to construct the railway, and failing this last, then to any other company

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

satisfactory to Manitoba, and that every facility will be given to incorporate such last mentioned company.

Parliament having given the necessary authority to the Dominion Government to carry into effect the foregoing cited offer of free lands in aid of the Hudson's Bay Railway, your Sub-Committee is of opinion that the said Order-in-Council of 1st April should in respect to the extension of boundaries be satisfactory to the Legislature of Manitoba.

In reference to extension of boundaries this House is of opinion that were the same conceded and a grant of the lands included in the territory so added handed over to the province a material benefit would be secured by having a seaport on Hudson's Bay. There being no probability of any province being formed between Manitoba and Hudson's Bay, this extension would not interfere with the rights or ambition of any other province; and it having been the channel through which for over two centuries access was obtained to this country that territory naturally belongs to Manitoba.

In the consideration of the various proposals submitted and claims advanced by the Delegates on behalf of the Province of Manitoba, your Sub-Committee have, consistent with Federal obligations and the interests of the Dominion, felt the deepest anxiety to further the welfare and progress of that province, and in recommending to His Excellency, the Governor-General-in-Council, for submission to Parliament, the very liberal propositions embodied in this report, only do so in the full anticipation that they will be satisfactory to the people of Manitoba and upon the condition that they will be accepted by the Legislature of that province as a settlement of the claims so earnestly urged by the delegation charged with their submission at Ottawa.

It is obvious that the proposition made by the Federal Government cannot be accepted as a settlement of the claims urged by the delegation charged with their submission at Ottawa; and while appreciating some of the concessions proposed, this House, impressed with a sense of its responsibility to the people of this country, and having in view the best interests of this province, deems it its duty to decline the acceptance of the proposition for the reasons already adduced.

We therefore humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that such steps be taken as will meet the views of this House as expressed through its Delegates on the occasion of their late mission to Ottawa.

A. MURRAY,
Speaker.

WINNIPEG, 2nd June, 1884.

MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, June 23, 1891.

The Honourable
EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Minister of the Interior.

I have the honour to submit the annexed statement prepared by the Finance Department, shewing the position of the Manitoba School Lands Fund on the 30th June, 1890, which statement, however, is subject to revision and correction, and to make the following report upon the subject for your information and consideration:—

It is provided by sub-clause 3 of clause 25 of the Dominion Lands Act that all moneys from time to time realized from the sale of School Lands shall be invested in Securities of Canada to form a School Fund, and that the interest arising therefrom, after deducting the cost of management, shall be paid annually to the Government of the Province or Territory within which the land is situated.

The area of surveyed School Lands in Manitoba is 897,000 acres, and the estimated area of those unsurveyed, allowing for water areas, is about 1,000,000 acres, making a total of about 1,897,000 acres. Up to the present 21,717 acres of surveyed lands have

been sold (exclusive of town lots at Rapid City), the sum of the sales being \$158,620 or nearly \$7.30 per acre.

In addition to this the sale of lots in the sub-division of the South half of School Section 29, Township 13, Range 19 West of the 1st Meridian, at Rapid City, amounted to \$2,598, bringing the total sum up to \$161,218.

The Dominion Lands Act provides that at least one-fifth of the purchase money of School Lands shall be paid in cash at the time of the auction sale, and the balance in four equal successive annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the balances remaining unpaid from time to time.

The instalments on account of these sales received up to the 30th of June, 1890, amounted to \$114,052.57, leaving at that date \$52,119.20 of principal still outstanding. A large proportion of this sum has since been paid in, and the greater part of the balance becomes due in January, 1892.

The Fund has also been duly credited with the revenue derived from the Hay, Timber and Stone taken from School Lands in the Province under proper authority, the amount received on this account being as follows:—

Hay	\$3,260.86
Timber	3,866.37
Stone Quarries	17.50
	<hr/>
	\$7,144.73

The whole amount therefore due on Manitoba School Lands account up to the 1st of July, 1890, is \$168,362.73 of which there had been paid at that date to the credit of the Receiver General the sum of \$121,197.30, interest on which, calculated in the manner and at the rate hereinafter explained, amounted to \$3,204.71, making a total sum of \$124,402.01 credited to the Fund.

On the other side of the account, the Fund has been charged with the sum of \$30,000.00 with interest, which sum was advanced to the Province on the security of its School Lands under the authority of the Act 41 Victoria, Chapter 13. This Act empowered the Governor in Council to advance to the Province for School purposes a sum not exceeding in the whole \$10,000.00 in each of the fiscal years 1878-79, 1879-80 and 1880-81.

For each of the Fiscal years 1878-79, 1879-80 the sum of \$10,000.00 was advanced to the Province accordingly; no advance was made during 1880-1; but by authority of an Order in Council dated January 1, 1884, the sum authorized for 1880-1 was credited to the account of the Province for the Fiscal year 1883-84.

It was further provided by the Act 41 Vic., Cap. 13, that the advances thereby authorized should be recouped to the Government from the sales of School Lands in the Province, and in the meantime they should bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum. This rate was allowed by the Minister of Finance, in the adjustment of the account, on all amounts from time to time credited to the Fund, so long as the balance was against the Province. When, however, the balance became a credit one, the interest from that date, January 3, 1889, was computed at the rate allowed for investments in the Government Savings Bank, namely, 4 per cent., from January 3, 1889, to October 1, 1889, and after that date $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The fund has been charged with the expenses incurred in connection with the auction sales of lands from which the amount at the credit of the Fund has been derived, such expenses consisting of advertising, printing, auctioneers' fees, &c., and valuing the lands, the total amount thus charged up to July 1, 1890, being \$6,090.01. This is the whole amount charged in connection with the administration of the School Lands of Manitoba from the acquisition of the Country by Canada up to July 1, last, except for cost of management at Head-quarters. The mode of computing the sum to be charged to cover the "cost of management" at Head-quarters was a subject of discussion between yourself, the Deputy Minister of Finance, and me, and it was ultimately decided that for the present the fairest way would be to charge the Manitoba School Lands Fund with the sum of \$5,895.43 being one-half of the salary of the Clerk in

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

charge of the School Lands business at Ottawa, from January 22, 1880, the date of his appointment to that official duty, up to the close of the period covered by the account, the other half to be made a charge against the School Fund of the North-West Territories.

The account on July 1, 1890, according to this arrangement, stood as follows:—

	CR.	
Sales	\$114,052.57	
Hay	3,260.86	
Timber	3,866.37	
Stone Quarries.....	17.50	
Interest.....	3,204.71	
	<hr/>	\$124,402.01
DR.		
Cost of Management at Ottawa.....	\$ 5,895.43	
Expenses, being examinations, valuations, auctioneers' fees, printing, advertising, &c.	6,090.01	
Advance made to the Province under 41 Vic. Cap. 13	30,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$41,985.44
Interest.....	13,561.94	\$55,547.38
		<hr/>
Balance.....		\$68,854.63

You will observe that the bulk of the sum charged against the Fund is made up of the \$30,000, advanced to the Province and the interest thereon, and that the \$11,985.44 charged for cost of management and expenses covers a period of over 10 years, which I respectfully submit shows the management to have been most economical.

I recommend that the accompanying statement be submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and that on such approval being obtained the Government of Manitoba be notified accordingly and be furnished with a statement of the account.

I also recommend that in accordance with the provisions of Sub-clause 3 of Clause 25 of the Dominion Lands Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council be moved to authorize the payment to the Government of Manitoba, for the purposes of the Educational Endowment, of the interest accrued from January 3, 1889, when the balance became a credit one, to June 30, 1890.

I further respectfully recommend that for the future a balance of this account be struck on June 30, and December 31, of each year, that the moneys derived from time to time from sales of the lands in the Province be invested in securities of Canada, as directed by the Dominion Lands Act, and that the interest be paid half-yearly to the Province on the credit balances, at the rate paid to depositors in the Government Savings Bank,—these recommendations being made after discussion of the whole subject with the Deputy Minister of Finance and the Auditor General.

A. M. BURGESS.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

MANITOBA

Revenue and Expenditure, &c., from

REVE

Particulars.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Collections on sales.....	914 81	356 65	1,977 14	1,445 05
Timber.....		36 50	136 00	154 50
Hay.....			74 30	309 28
Stone.....				
Interest allowed.....				
Improvements.....				
Costs of trespass.....				
Sale of ponies.....				
Refund by Com. Smith.....				
Damages for trespass.....				
Sale of buck-board.....				
	914 81	393 15	2,187 44	1,808 83

EXPEN

Particulars.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Advances.....	20,000 00				10,000 00		
Clerical assistance.....	220 43	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	550 00	575 00
Interest charged.....	911 56	1,068 04	1,228 39	1,146 45	1,500 81	1,790 66	1,822 78
Advertising.....							
Inspection expenses.....							
Auctioneers' expenses and commission.....							
Printing.....							
Travelling expenses, Comr. Smith.....							
Surveys, valuations, &c.....							
Ejectment expenses.....							
Interest paid to Manitoba Government.....							
Sundries.....							
	21,131 99	1,568 04	1,728 39	1,646 45	12,000 81	2,340 66	2,397 78

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, June 17, 1893.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

SCHOOL LANDS.

commencement to April 30, 1893.

NUE.

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Ten Months to April 30, '93.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
640 00	34,066 64	41,176 47	32,253 35	28,724 58	116,780 52	76,992 28	335,327 49
932 76	991 65	689 61	926 60	447 72	270 81	814 95	5,461 10
215 80	318 05	808 65	1,612 63	2,025 67	1,268 36	780 35	7,321 49
			10 00				10 00
		476 04	1,719 13	2,498 63	4,889 30	3,660 17	13,243 27
		117 50					117 50
					274 85		274 85
					111 20		111 20
		8 35					8 35
						15 00	15 00
						13 40	13 40
1,788 83	35,376 34	43,276 62	36,530 11	33,696 60	123,595 04	82,276 15	361,843 65

DITURE &c.

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Ten Months to April 30, '93.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
600 00	867 50	650 00	675 00	700 00	700 00	350 00	30,000 00
1,799 13	1,148 99	135 59					7,887 93
25 50	988 69	219 37	40 30	57 40	653 78	821 68	12,552 40
4 25		333 95	1,928 34	280 25	1,697 95	943 13	2,806 72
							5,183 87
206 00	1,000 00	279 05			3,874 54	993 56	6,353 11
	102 61					213 34	315 95
	250 00						250 00
	284 55	135 75	29 15		50 00	50 00	549 45
					311 59	45 92	357 51
					8,698 00	4,516 32	13,214 66
				10 00	187 38	151 10	348 48
2,634 88	4,642 34	1,753 71	2,672 79	1,047 65	16,173 54	8 085 65	79,824 08

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, April 17, 1893.The Honourable
CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Provincial Lands Commissioner,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 24, asking for information in regard to the area of school lands disposed of in the Province of Manitoba and the amount of money received therefor.

In reply I beg to state for your information as follows:—

	Acres.
The area of school lands sold by public auction in the Province of Manitoba to January 1, 1893, exclusive of lots adjoining Rapid City.....	74,735.28
Area disposed of at sales held in January and February, 1893.....	12,602.85
Approximate area of town lots sold adjoining Rapid City	15.50
Total.....	87,353.63

This area was sold for \$672,241.22, giving an average price of \$7.69 per acre.

Up to March 1 \$329,699.76 had been received on account of these sales.

The terms of sale for School Lands are fixed by statute, and are one-fifth in cash at the time of sale and the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the balance of the purchase money remaining from time to time unpaid. I may add that the minimum price realized was \$5 per acre, and the maximum price, exclusive of the town lots adjoining Rapid City which were sold by the lot, was \$65 per acre.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, July 13, 1893.The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Provincial Land Commissioner,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Referring to your recent interview with the Minister and Deputy Minister of the Interior in regard to School Lands I have the honour to enclose for your information a statement of the revenue and expenditure on account of Manitoba School Lands to May 1, 1893.

It will be observed that the total revenue, \$361,843.65 includes \$13,243.27 for interest on the investment of the moneys derived from School Lands, leaving the actual revenue to be set against the expenditure, \$348,600.38.

The total charge against the fund for a period of over 12 years is \$79,824.08.

The bulk of this sum, however, was not incurred for expenses of management, \$30,000 of it being an advance made to the Government of Manitoba, on the security of the School Lands under the authority of the Act, 41 Vic. Cap. 13; an additional sum of \$12,552.40, being the interest at 5 per cent on the \$30,000, before referred to from the date of the advance until it was recouped to the Government, and a further sum of \$13,214.66 being the amount paid to the Government of Manitoba, as interest on the School Lands Moneys.

This leaves the sum of \$24,057.02 as the cost of administration for a period of over 12 years.

It should also be borne in mind that while the above sum represents the actual expenditure, the account does not and cannot show the full amount of the revenue

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

which should be set against this expenditure for the simple reason that the payments for School Lands extend over four years, so that a large portion of the sum realized by the recent sales is not yet due.

Of the \$421,517.76 represented by the sales of 1892, \$84,678.65, was paid at the time of the sale leaving \$336,839.11 together with interest at 6 per cent, to be paid in four annual instalments. The 2nd instalment amounting with interest to over \$100,000, fell due in January and February last, but a large portion of it has still to be collected owing to the comparatively poor harvest last year, and the low price of wheat. The 3rd, 4th and 5th instalments amounting with interest to over \$280,000 are not yet due.

Similarly, of the \$89,505.46, represented by the auction sales held in January and February last, about four-fifths has still to be collected, amounting with interest to about \$82,000.

It may also be pointed out that the cost of inspecting School Lands, \$5,183.87 should not be measured altogether by the results of the sales, as there are a large number of School Lands inspected over and above those sold, and the information obtained from the Inspector's Reports is available for future reference.

In regard to the interest charged on the advance to the Manitoba Government and the rate allowed on the School Lands moneys invested, I may say that, the rate charged on the \$30,000, advanced to the Province under 41 Vic. Chap. 13, was 5 per cent per annum, this Government allowing the same rate on School Lands Moneys, so long as the balance of the account was against the Province, but when the balance turned in its favour, from that date 3rd of January, 1889, interest was computed at the rate allowed by the Government Savings Bank, namely, 4 per cent until October 1, 1889, when the Savings Bank rate was reduced to 3½ per cent.

As to the price obtained for School Lands, I may state that while the average price for the total area disposed of was \$7.69 per acre, a number of quarter sections were sold for prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre one quarter section realizing \$25.00 per acre, while the small parcels of 4 and 5 acres into which the N. ½ of section 11, Tp. 10 Range 19 Wt. is subdivided, sold for from \$20 to \$65 per acre

JOHN R. HALL,
Acting Deputy Minister.

MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.

Statement showing revenue derived from Timber, Hay and Stone on School Lands within the Province of Manitoba, from July 1, 1883 to May 1, 1893.

Fiscal Year.	
1883—1884.....	\$ 36 50
1884—1885.....	136 00
1885—1886.....	141 50
1886—1887.....	940 26
1887—1888.....	997 15
1888—1889.....	695 86
1889—1890.....	936 60
1890—1891.....	2,478 39

Add \$3,260.86 adjustment of revenue from Hay permits from

June, 1884 to June 30, 1890, as embodied in O. in C. July 20, 1891..	3,260 86
1891—1892.....	1,539 17
From July 1, 1892 to May 1, 1893.....	1,599 90

Total..... \$12,762 19

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

Deduct the following refunds made from time to time and charged to the Manitoba School Fund: \$29,60.

Cheque No. 1043—January 2, 1890.....	\$10 00
" 1047—February 3, 1890.....	10 00
" 1071—April 21, 1891.....	5 00
" 1039—August 29, 1892.....	1 30
" 1040—August 29, 1892.....	1 30
" 1041—August 29, 1892.....	2 00
Total.....	\$12,732 59

The following refunds had also been made, but not so far charged to the fund and I understand from Mr. Beddoe that action will shortly be taken to adjust the same.

Cheque No. 1056—February 13, '91.....	\$10 50
" 1124—June 30, '92.....	10 00
" 1060—September 20, '92.....	2 50
Total.....	\$23 00

FRANK LOYER,
Book-Keeper.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA.

MEMORANDUM *re* SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The first reference on Commissioner's Office File 66742, to the sale of School Lands in Manitoba, is in Head Office letter of July 7th, 1884, to the late Commissioner Walsh, asking him to communicate with the Provincial Government in order to ascertain their views as to the advisability of having an auction that summer, and as to the upset price that should be fixed.

2. On July 16, 1884, letter D 11641, Mr. Walsh addressed the Provincial Secretary in the terms of the foregoing.

3. On July 22, 1884, Ref. 3286, the Commissioner was informed that his letter would be submitted at the next meeting of Council.

4. On September 6, 1884, Ref. 3286, Mr. Walsh was informed that the Provincial Secretary had ordered an investigation into the matter.

5. On May 1, 1886, in head office, ref. 638, 36, S. L. copy letter to Hon. J. Norquay was enclosed suggesting as a settlement of claim of Mr. Wm. Brown to section 11, tp. 1, rge. 3 W. and all similar claims to school lands in the Province of Manitoba, that it be offered at public auction at \$5 per acre, subject to the payment to Brown of the actual value of buildings and improvement should the land be purchased by some one other than himself.

6. On May 14, 1886, ref. B 7479, the commissioner wrote and approved of the head office suggestion.

7. On June, 15, 1886, head office ref. 49 S. L. 36, enclosed copy Mr. Norquay's approval and informed commissioner that this ruling should apply in all cases of squatting on school lands.

8. The first land offered for sale was the section 11, township 7, range 17 west which under instructions from the minister was offered at \$5 on August 23, 1886, and sold at that figure to Mr. A. Williamson, of Toronto.

9. On December 31, 1886, Mr. Burgess wrote ref. 699, (a) that \$5 per acre should be fixed as the minimum upset price, to guard against improvident sales.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

(b) No school section, whether in Manitoba or the North-west Territories should be offered at a less rate, for though certain sections might not be worth that price they would in the course of time; and there was no necessity of selling until then:

(c) That it was inexpedient to hold a sale of one or two sections at a time, owing to the expense of advertizing, &c., which was almost as great for one as for many

(d) That in the North-west Territories the plan should be adopted as in Manitoba, that all proposed sales of school lands therein should be submitted for their approval, and recommending that \$5 per acre should be adopted as the upset price.

10. On May 25, 1887, Ref. 146365, head office states that Hon. Mr. Norquay in a recent letter "states that he is of opinion that the time has arrived when such of these lands as have been increased in value by surrounding settlement or are ascertained to be intrinsically valuable as farming lands should be put up for sale at an upset price of \$5 per acre." Mr. Burgess concludes the letter by requesting the Commissioner to place himself in communication with Mr. Norquay with a view of selecting the lands to be sold and of determining the time of such sale.

11. Accordingly, on June 3, 1887, Lr. 75955, Mr. Norquay was asked for his views, and to furnish at the same time a list of lands which in his opinion should be offered for sale, and to state when and where he thought such sale should be held.

12. On August 15, 1887, Mr. Norquay sent the desired list, each parcel valued at an upset price, less than which he considered should not be accepted, and recommended that the sale should be held sometime in the autumn.

13. The list was sent to head office under cover commissioner's office, Lr. No. 81583 of August 17, 1887, attention being drawn to the fact that certain of the parcels were valued at less than \$5 per acre.

14. On August 24, 1887, head office wrote Ref. 154993 on 46365 acknowledging list and pointing out that some 44,000 acres out of the 180,000 submitted were valued at less than \$5 per acre, and thought that this should be deducted so as not to reduce the selling price of the land, and asked that Mr. Norquay be consulted.

15. On October 11, 1887, Lr. No 84587 on 66742 Mr. Burgess was informed that the commissioner had had an interview with Mr. Norquay immediately on his return to town and that the following arrangements had been entered into:—

16. That the selections of Mr. Norquay, 180,000 acres be offered at an upset of not less than \$5 per acre; that the Canadian Pacific Railway and other railway companies should be required to purchase their rights-of-way, &c., at such sale; that the value of improvements be collected for squatters in cases of outsiders purchasing where proof of occupancy is forthcoming, and for the benefit of the school fund in other cases; that the sale be held in December next or as soon after as practicable and that all improvements be inspected.

17. On October 25, the head office was advised of the result of an interview of the commissioner with Hon. Dr. Harrison and the Hon. Dr. Wilson.

(a) Province to be divided into 6 districts, in which the lands shown in Mr. Norquay's list be offered at public auction, viz.: Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Minnedosa, Manitou, Deloraine.

(b) The value of improvements to go to squatters who were in residence by themselves or families on October 1, 1887; but where improvements are made by other than bona fide residents on such school lands the value to go to school fund.

(c) Inspections of improvements to be made after sale.

(d) Sale to be held in middle of January following.

(e) Sales to be subject to right-of-way for railway purposes, and lands so taken up to be repaid to the province out of crown lands.

(f) Municipal roadways to be acquired by expropriation after sale.

(g) Upset price to be not less than \$5 per acre with reserve to be fixed by Mr. Fitzroy Dixon and officials of local government.

(h) Lands to be offered in quarter sections.

18. Accordingly Mr. Dixon attended at the local government buildings and with two of their officials carefully went over all the reports that had been obtained on the lands by Mr. Norquay's inspectors. A valuation was then made of each quarter-

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

section, and the completed list sent to head office on November 4th, 1887, commissioner's office, Lr. 86012.

19. On November 7th, 1887, the commissioner sent head office, a copy of the C.P.R. requirements for right-of-way on the land to be sold, amounting to 398.18 acres.

20. On November 12th, a telegram was sent head office to offer lands at one upset price which should be published, instead of an announced reserve. This was done with the approval of the Hon. Mr. Norquay.

21. Head office letter of November 28th, 1887, ref. 146365, reviewed the past correspondence and generally approved of the commissioner's course, pointing out the necessity of not deciding at present as to the railway right-of-way.

22. On December 13th, 1887, head office ref. 163582, Mr. F. Fitzroy Dixon was appointed by Mr. Burgess to attend the school land sales and receive moneys, sign receipts and generally act on behalf of the department.

23. On January 9th, 1888, a telegram was received from head office which was repeated same day to Mr. Dixon at Manitou, to act on order in council of local government re II-1-3 W. squatted on by one Wm. Brown and offer entire section at \$5 per acre. This was done, and the section purchased by Mr. Brown at the upset price.

24. On January 17th, 1888, the following telegram was received from Mr. White, late minister, and was read out by auctioneer Wolf at all subsequent sales that year :—

“Let auctioneer announce that settlers failing to purchase forfeit claim in future sales to payment of improvements and that Parliament will be asked to give power to sell at private sale at upset price where no bids have been offered at auction.”

This message was the result of representations that squatters were failing to avail themselves of the opportunity of purchasing the lands they were occupying.

25. The result of the sales of 1888 was the disposal of 20,279 acres for \$147,427.46.

26. There having been evidence of defective valuations owing to imperfect descriptions of lands in the preceding sales, it was decided to have all unsold school sections carefully examined by a competent Inspector. Accordingly a form of report was drawn up, which, when filled in would, it was thought, afford all details needful, to enable a competent judge of lands to value any particular quarter-section.

27. Subsequently Mr. George D. Bedford was appointed to the position of school lands inspector, and has acted in this capacity every summer. He received his first outfit on the 13th May, 1889.

28. The services of Forest Rangers, W. Tool and W. B. McLellan were also utilized for the inspection of School Lands as it was anticipated there would be a large demand at the next sale.

29. Towards the close of the year 1889 the public began writing to the Commissioner's office, asking when school lands would again be sold, and applying for certain sections which they desired to purchase.

30. On October 16, 1890, a letter was addressed to the Hon. Joseph Martin, provincial lands commissioner asking for an expression of his views as to the disposal of school lands.

31. On October 18, 1890, Mr. Martin replied and enclosed copy of a letter from himself to Mr. Dewdney, recommending the leasing of school lands.

32. On April 6, 1891, Mr. Burgess wrote to the commissioner enclosing copy of a letter to the Hon. Thomas Greenway with respect to the decision arrived at as to leasing school lands, which as a source of expense and detriment to the lands themselves the minister disapproved of. Mr. Burgess also enclosed copy of Order-in-Council dated March 20, 1891, from which the following is extracted :—

‘The contention is made by the Hon. Joseph Martin, relying on the reference made in the Orders-in-Council of April 1 and May 20, 1884, to the practice of consultation with the Government of Manitoba in regard to the disposal of school lands in the province, and that it is incumbent on the Dominion Government to hold no sales of school lands in Manitoba without the consent of the local government.

‘Minister observes that it has been the practice, as a matter of courtesy, before holding auction sales of school lands in Manitoba to ascertain the views of the pro-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

vincial government in regard thereto, and the auction sales that have taken place in the province were held with their concurrence.

'The Minister states that in view of the number of applications that have been made to the Department of the Interior to purchase school lands, an auction sale was contemplated for last Autumn, but on consulting with the members of the local government on the subject, it was found that they were opposed to any sale being held that season, and in deference to their wishes the sale was indefinitely postponed, although in the opinion of the Minister of the Interior the time was favourable for the disposing of these lands at good prices, in view of the excellent harvest last season, and the demand existing for these lands.

'The minister in consideration of these facts, desires to call attention to this matter and wishes for a definition of the position of the dominion government in the premises, as trustees of these lands, for if the contention of Mr. Martin is correct that the dominion government is bound to hold no sales of school lands in the province of Manitoba without the consent of the local government, it involves a very vital qualification of the discretion reposed by parliament in your excellency in council and the minister of the interior, and such an abridgment of the trust created by the school lands provisions of the Dominion Lands Act as in his opinion would require to be authorized by parliament.

'The minister observes that it has been declared by parliament that the school lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories shall be administered by the minister of the interior under the direction of the governor in council, and he submits that the position of the dominion government as trustees of these lands would be practically untenable, if, whilst charged with the responsibility for the proper administration of the same your excellency was unable to take such action as might seem to be in the interest of the school fund, the more especially since, should any action or want of action prove injurious to the school endowment, the fact of the dominion government having been guided in the premises by the wishes of the government of the province would not relieve it of its responsibility for the result.

'The minister therefore recommends that the government of Manitoba be informed that while the dominion government has expressed its desire, as a matter of courtesy, to consult the local administration as to the sale of school lands, it is also bound by Act of parliament to administer these lands solely through the minister of the interior, under the direction of your excellency in council, and therefore to hold sales of such lands when your excellency deems it advisable in the public interest.'

33. On April 16, 1891, Lr. 192304, the commissioner acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Burgess' letter and inclosure, and recommended the holding of a sale of school lands in the course of the coming winter, and suggested that the local government be consulted as to the upset prices.

34. On June 23, 1891, Mr. Burgess wrote and suggested consultation with the local government in regard to the valuation of school lands, desiring, however, that 'it be distinctly understood that it is done under the conditions and subject to the limitations expressed in the recent communication to that government on the subject of sales of school lands.'

35. On July 6, 1891, the commissioner wired to Mr. Burgess that 'Mr. Greenway suggests better results probably obtained if terms payment school lands made one-tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments.'

36. On July 7, 1891, the commissioner wrote Mr. Burgess, repeating telegram of June 23, and giving effect of interview with Mr. Greenway. Mr. Greenway had first stated the opinion of himself and colleagues that the dominion government should not offer these lands for sale without their consent. Mr. Greenway's attention was thereupon called to the order in council quoted in section 82, which it would appear that he had not seen.

(b) Mr. Greenway then discussed the terms of sale, the purport of which was wired as above stated.

(c) As to the time of holding sale, Mr. Greenway preferred early in the fall to suit visitors from the east. When, however, it was explained that most of the purchases

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

would be made by people already in the country, and that the third week in January would probably suit the best, Mr. Greenway appeared to fall in with this view.

(d) It was also arranged that a list of lands should be prepared and sent over for comparison with the records in the hands of the local government, at which time prices could be fixed.

37. On August 3, 1891, in letter 268459 on 169885, head office advised the commissioner of the minister's decision not to make any alteration in the terms of payment as suggested by Mr. Greenway.

38. On September 15, 1891, Mr. Ruttan called to see Mr. Greenway by the commissioner's instructions, and asked him to name a day for the appraisal of the lands. This, however, he declined to do, not being sure that his government would participate in the proceedings at all, and Mr. Greenway added that he was going to Brandon that afternoon, and would there consult with his colleague, Mr. Sifton, attorney general, who has special charge of all matters of this kind. That on returning to Winnipeg, he would advise the commissioner of the course to be pursued.

39. On September 23, 1891, the commissioner wrote Mr. Hall enclosing a copy of Mr. Ruttan's memo. to the above effect and expressing his surprise at Mr. Greenway's action, as he had believed from his interview, before mentioned, that the local government would agree to the proposed sale. The commissioner also gave the purport of a letter from Mr. Sifton disapproving of the action of the Dominion Government.

40. In the same letter the head office was advised that Mr. Peters would be engaged to check over and revise valuation.

41. On December 31, 1891, a letter was written to the commissioner from the Provincial Lands Department saying that the Provincial Lands Commissioner had in a letter dated October 7 last, addressed to the Minister of the Interior, objected to the proposed sales being held.

42. By telegram of January 14, 1892, Mr. Burgess approved of Mr. Dixon's appointment to attend land sales as last year.

43. The sales were held in January and February, 1892, and may be considered a great success, no less than 53,030 acres being disposed of for \$421,517.

44. On October 11, 1892, a letter was addressed by Mr. Dewdney, then minister of the interior, to Mr. Clifford Sifton informing him of the intention to hold another sale of school lands about January 1 following and to include in the list all those parcels which were known to have been squatted on.

45. On October 24 the commissioner wrote to Mr. Burgess suggesting that Mr. Peters should be again employed to value the lands. The commissioner also raised the point as to whether the lands valued by the inspector at less than \$5 per acre should be offered, it being understood that this was the lowest upset price we could adopt.

46. On December 19 Mr. Burgess telegraphed :—

"Consult with Greenway as to the advisability in view of result of harvest of holding school land sales, remembering on the other hand that high average upset price has been placed on lands that we have incurred cost of inspection and advertising and that if sale is not held it will result in hardship to squatters."

47. In accordance with this message Mr. Burpé called on Mr. Greenway and the result of his interview was wired to Ottawa as follows :—

"Greenway doubts advisability general sale school lands just now, but thinks lands squatted on or for which there has been demand should be offered. Shall we endeavor prepare list accordingly?"

48. On December 20, 1892, Mr. Burgess wired in reply :—

"Prepare list for each auctioneer of school lands squatted on, general list already prepared, will be printed and issued; auctioneer will be instructed to first offer lands squatted on and then to put up any land on the general list asked for——"

49. In accordance with these instructions the lands were offered for sale; first of all those squatted on and then the entire list over again. In this way squatted lands were twice offered. At Brandon there having been complaint of difficulty in following the auctioneer in first putting up squatted lands first of all, the method was omitted at Winnipeg.

50. The result of the sales of 1893 was as follows :—12,602 acres for \$89,505.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, August 9, 1895.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Dept. Min. of Interior.
Ottawa.

I am directed to inform you the following amounts have been added to the School Land accounts, being for interest to June 30 last.

Assiniboia School Lands.....	\$ 88 64
Alberta "	911 76
Saskatchewan "	11 82
Manitoba "	6,341 41

Also that the following payments have been made to the Provincial Government on account of interest and charged to Manitoba School Lands.

January 1, 1895.....	\$ 5,725 03
August 5, 1895.....	6,383 00

The balances at the credit of these accounts now stand as follows for 1894-'95.

Assiniboia School Lands.....	\$ 5,284 18
Alberta "	53,154 27
Saskatchewan "	702 66
Manitoba "	373,035 70

Which I trust will agree with your books.

J. FRASER,
For Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, January 28, 1897.

The Deputy Minister
of the Interior,
Ottawa,

I am directed by the Deputy Minister of Finance to inform you that the following amounts have been credited to the various 'School Lands Accounts' for interest for half year ended December 31, 1896.

Manitoba School Lands....	\$ 7,492 07
Assiniboia "	98 33
Alberta "	966 35
Saskatchewan "	13 99

And the following amounts have been paid for interest on account of the Manitoba School Lands.

July 3 on account of interest due June 30, 1896.....	\$ 6,600 00
Aug. 7 " " "	571 70
Jan. " " Dec. 31, 1897.....	7,500 00

J. FRASER.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

(Telegram.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, February 13, 1896.H. H. SMITH,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg.

Area Manitoba School Lands sold to date eighty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-eight and forty-three hundredths acres (87,658.43) for the sum of six hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety cents (\$673,518.90). Letter following.

JOHN R. HALL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, February 17, 1896.H. H. SMITH, Esq.
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Referring to the telegram sent you on the 13th instant conveying the information desired by the Provincial Treasurer as to the total acreage of Manitoba School Lands sold to date and the sum represented thereby, I am to say that it is assumed that the Provincial Treasurer will understand that the amount mentioned, \$673,518.90 is only the principal sum represented by the sale of the acreage given, 87,658.43 acres, at the price realized, and does not include the interest accrued.

The acreage comprises the School Lands sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for right-of-way substitutional highways and station grounds.

The total area as originally sold was 87,740.54 acres, but by recent correction surveys the area of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, township 13, range 6 west of 1st M. was reduced by 37.71 acres and that of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, township 15, range 17 W. 1, to 44.40 acres, thus reducing the total area sold to 87,658.43 acres and the sum realized to \$673,518.90 as given in the telegram.

A statement of the Manitoba School Lands Account for the year ending October 31, 1895, is given in the Annual Report a copy of which is being sent you.

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA.

Memorandum showing the acreage of Manitoba School Lands sold to February 1, 1896, and the sum (principal) represented thereby:—

1883..	619.94 acres.	\$6,206.07	
1884..	2.00 "	60.50	
1886..	640.00 "	3,200.00	
1888..	19,986.30 "	140,189.12	
1888..	293.16 "	7,238.34	Sec. 11, Tp. 10, R. 19.
1888..	156.00 "	1,326.00	(N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29, 13, 19).
1888..	15.50 "	2,598.00	(Rapid City Lots approximate only).
1889..	20.00 "	400.00	
1892..	53,030.59 "	421,517.76	
1893..	12,602.85 "	89,505.46	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	87,366.34 "	\$672,241.25	
	374.20 "	1,896.75	(C.P.R., Right of way, &c).
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	*87,740.54 "	\$674,118.00	

* The above area is however now 87,658.43 acres owing to recent correction surveys having reduced the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29, 13, 6 W. by 37.71 acres and the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29, 15, 17 W. by 44.40 acres and the sum represented by the sales is therefore reduced to \$673,518.90. See my statement on this file of the 6th July, 1893 Ref. : 334,487. F. S. C.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, September 11, 1897.The Secretary,
Department of Finance,
Ottawa.

I am directed to enclose herewith for your information, two statements showing revenue and expenditure in connection with Manitoba School Lands accounts for the period of six months ended on June 30 last.

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
Assistant Secretary.DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, September 7, 1897.Deputy Minister
of the Interior,
Ottawa.

The following is a statement shewing the state of the School Lands Accounts, on June 30 last.

Manitoba—

Interest accrued during the year.....	\$ 15,192 88
" paid " "	15,000 00
" added to account but paid in 1897-8.....	192 88
Balance June 30.....	\$448,674.13

Assiniboia—

Interest accrued and added to account during the year \$	199 21
Balance	\$5,954.41

Alberta—

Interest accrued and added to account during the year \$	1,949 87
Balance	\$57,401.65

Saskatchewan—

Interest accrued and added to account during the year \$	29 84
Balance	\$914.44

M. G. DICKIESON,
Accountant.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, February 24, 1898.The Secretary,
Department of Finance,
Ottawa.

I am directed to transmit to you for transmission to the Manitoba Government, detailed statements showing receipts and expenditure on account of the Manitoba School Lands fund for the six months ended December 31 last.

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,
Assistant Secretary.

MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1897.					
July	1.. By balance			456,174	13
"	1.. To cash on account of interest to date	7,500	00		
Sept.	1.. To cash balance on account of interest to July 1.....	192	88		
Dec.	31.. To expenditure to date.....	1,321	47		
"	31.. By receipts.....			17,927	93
"	31.. By interest for 6 months added.....			6,790	97
"	31.. To balance.....	471,878	68		
		480,893	03	480,893	03
1898.					
Jan.	1.. By balance			471,878	68
	To cash on account of interest	6,800	00	6,800	00
				465,078	68

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, February 22, 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, August 21, 1898.

The Auditor General,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to enclose herewith for your information a copy of an Order in Council, dated 20th ultimo, approving the report submitted showing the position of the Manitoba School Lands Fund on June 30, 1890.

I am also to request that you will have the following entries made in the books of your office.

1. Credit,—Manitoba School Lands Fund, and debit Consolidated Fund, with \$3,240.86, the net amount received for hay cut on Manitoba School Lands to June 30, 1890.

2. Debit,—Manitoba School Lands Fund and credit Consolidated Fund with \$5,895.43, being one half of Mr. Checkley's salary from January 22, 1880 to June 30, 1890.

3. Debit,—Manitoba School Lands Fund and debit Consolidated Fund, \$13,561.94 for interest on the \$30,000 advanced under 41 Vic., Chap. 13 and on Mr. Checkley's salary and other expenses.

4. Credit,—Manitoba School Lands Fund and debit Consolidated Fund \$3,204.71, interest on credit balances to June 30, 1890.

In addition to the above an entry should be made in connection with the accounts of the last fiscal year, debiting Manitoba School Lands Fund and crediting Civil Government salaries, Department of the Interior, 1890-91, with \$700, one half of Mr. Checkley's salary for the 12 months ending June 30, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL,
Acting Deputy Minister of Interior.

RETURN

[67]

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS dated the 21st February, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports that have passed since March, 1900, between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government and between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government of British Columbia in regard to Mongolian immigration into Canada.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

(Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.)

DOWNING STREET, June 23, 1900.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

With reference to my despatch No. 67 of the 8th March and to previous correspondence respecting the reported intentions of the Canadian Government with regard to Chinese Immigration into the Dominion, I have the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your Ministers, copy of a further note from the Chinese Minister on the subject.

•
J. CHAMBERLAIN

CHINESE LEGATION, June 14, 1900.

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's letter of March 12th informing me that my note of 22nd February, relative to a rumored intention on the part of the Government of the Dominion to increase the capitation tax now levied on Chinese immigrants into British Columbia has been forwarded to the Governor General of Canada for the consideration of His Excellency and his Ministers.

Whilst awaiting an intimation as to the result of their deliberations, I beg leave to inform your Lordship that I have received a telegram from the President of a Chinese Benevolent Society at Victoria, British Columbia, in which it is alleged that the Prime Minister of Canada had lately made a statement to the effect that, in a Bill that would shortly be presented to Parliament for the augmentation of the poll tax now levied on Asiatics entering the colony, provision would be made for Japanese immigrants being exempted from the payment of the tax, which would henceforth be imposed on Chinese alone.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

Though reluctant to believe that the Government of the Dominion would carry the objectionable legislation against which the Chinese Government have so often had occasion to protest, to the length of discrimination against Asiatics, to the disadvantage of China, I cannot altogether ignore the statement. I, therefore, bring it to the notice of Your Lordship in the hope that you may be in a position to give me some information relative to the intention of the Government at Ottawa in respect of Chinese immigrants residing in, or wishing to enter the Dominion of Canada.

LOFENGLUH.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA, July 20, 1900.

The undersigned Minister of Trade and Commerce has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of P. C. Reference No. 327 L., being copy of a communication from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date the 23rd of June ultimo, to His Excellency the Governor General, having reference to previous correspondence (*vide* P. C. Reference No. 144 L., despatch No. 69 of the 8th of March last) respecting the reported intention of the Canadian Government in regard to Chinese immigration into the Dominion, and transmitting for communication to Canadian Ministers a copy of a further note from the Chinese Ambassador on the subject.

In reporting thereon, the undersigned submits that in view of the repeated representations made to the Canadian Government in relation to the large increase of immigrants from China and Japan, and the urgent representations made by the British Columbia Government, it has been found necessary in a measure to modify the Chinese Immigration Law, and in connection therewith to increase the capitation tax from \$50 to \$100, *vide* the Act Chapter 32 of the late session of the Dominion Parliament. The undersigned would further point out that aside from the increase in the 'capitation' the requirements of the Act are not in many respects as onerous as heretofore, and it is hoped that it will prove satisfactory to all concerned. He further recommends that, if approved, His Excellency be moved to forward a copy of the Minute of Council founded hereon to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his information and for that of the Chinese Minister.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

DOWNING STREET, March 8, 1900.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.,
 &c., &c., &c.

With reference to my despatch, No. 286, of November 30 last, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the consideration of your Ministers, copies of a note from the Chinese Minister at this Court and of a telegram from a Chinese association at Victoria, British Columbia, which have been received at the Foreign Office, on the subject of the rumoured intention of the Dominion Government to ask the Canadian Parliament to increase the capitation tax on Chinese entering Canada.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 67

CHINESE LEGATION, February 22, 1900.

The Most Noble

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

On several occasions I have had to trouble your lordship with representations respecting the capitation tax imposed on Chinese subjects wishing to enter Canada, and I regret to have to do so again.

I have received a telegram from the president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association at Victoria, British Columbia, stating that the Government of the Dominion are now considering the advisability of still further increasing the already onerous poll tax which is levied on Chinese subjects entering the colony, and asserting that should this be done it will be ruinous to Chinese trade in the Dominion.

I trust that your lordship will be able to give me an assurance that neither the Provincial Government of British Columbia nor the Federal Government at Ottawa have any intention of increasing a tax against the principle of which the Chinese Government have never ceased to protest, as being invidious, offensive to China and altogether opposed to the spirit of international comity.

LOFENGLUH.

TELEGRAM from the President of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, dated February 21, 1900.

Dominion Government considering heavy increase capitation tax Chinese entering Canada, undoubtedly resulting greatest injury trade both nations. Have cabled our ambassador, London, respectfully request your co-operation and assistance in urging British Government great injustice of proposed legislation.

LT.-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, August 16, 1900.

The Honourable

The Secretary of State, Ottawa.

I have the honour to forward herewith a certified copy of an approved minute of the 14th instant, embodying a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, setting forth the opinion of that body as regards the effective mode of dealing with the question of restricting Mongolian immigration in Canada.

HENRI G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE,

Lieutenant Governor.

COPY of a report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on August 14, 1900.

The committee of Council submit for the approval of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor the undermentioned resolution of the Legislative Assembly, namely:—

Resolved,—Whereas resolutions have been passed by this House from time to time requesting the Dominion Government to increase the poll tax on Chinese immigrants into Canada:

And whereas the Dominion has passed an Act known as the "Chinese Immigration Act," 1900, increasing the poll tax from the sum of \$50 to \$100:

Be it resolved that, in the opinion of this House, the said Act is ineffective and inadequate to prevent Chinese immigration into Canada.

Be it further resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor requesting him to respectfully urge upon the Dominion Government that the effective mode of dealing with the question of restricting Mongolian

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

immigration into Canada would be by either increasing the amount of the per capita tax to the sum of \$500 or by the passing of an Act based on the lines of the Natal Act, known as the "Immigration Restriction Act, 1897."

The committee advise that a copy of this minute, if approved, be forwarded to the Honourable the Secretary of State.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Dated August 13, 1900.

OTTAWA, August 22, 1900.

His Honour
The Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia,
Victoria, B.C.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 16th instant, transmitting, therewith, a certified copy of an approved Minute of Your Executive Council of the 14th instant, embodying a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of your province dealing with the question of restricting Mongolian immigration in Canada, and to state that the matter has been submitted to His Excellency in Council.

P. PELLETIER,
Acting Under Secretary of State.

Department of Trade & Commerce,
Ottawa, September 19, 1900.

The undersigned Minister of Trade and Commerce has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of P. C. Reference No. 3971, being a copy of Report by the Honourable the Executive Council of British Columbia, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the August 14 ultimo, submitting a Resolution upon the subject of Chinese Immigration into Canada.

In reporting thereon the undersigned has the honour to submit that the oft-repeated demands of the British Columbia Legislature for more restrictive measures had due consideration during the recent Session of Parliament when a new Chinese Immigration Bill was introduced and fully discussed. The prevailing opinion of the majority of the members of Parliament and of the Senate was not in favour of approving of the restrictions demanded by the British Columbia Legislature: but the matter having had full discussion it was deemed sufficient for the time being at least to increase the Poll-Tax on Chinese from \$50 to \$100, such increase to take effect from January 1 next; and inasmuch as it was stated on the Floor of the House that a commission would be appointed to enquire into the matter, the undersigned does not deem it expedient to recommend any departure from the law as it now exists and is provided for from January 1 next, until it is shown, after investigation, by report of such commission that it is in the interests of the Dominion at large that further restrictions should be imposed.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that, if approved, His Excellency be moved to forward to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia a copy of the Minute of Council founded hereon.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

CORRESPONDENCE

(72)

And Memorandum concerning changes in quarantine of animals between the United States and Canada.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 9, 1901.

Dr. D. McEACHRAN,
Chief Inspector of Stock,
Montreal, Canada.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and would say that just as soon as we hear from Minister Fisher or from you with a list of official veterinarians, I will go ahead and put our arrangements into effect. You understand, of course, that it is necessary for us to notify our inspectors along the frontier of the arrangement and give them a list of the Canadian official inspectors whose certificates they are to recognize.

I inclose with this a memorandum copy of our agreement.

D. E. SALMON,
Chief of Bureau.

Memorandum of agreement between Minister Fisher and Dr. McEachran, of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, and Secretary Wilson and Dr. Salmon, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington, February 25, 1901.

1. The certificates issued by inspectors specially selected and duly appointed as officials of the government of Canada will be accepted for breeding cattle and dairy cows over six months old at United States ports.

2. The certificates of Canadian veterinarians of cattle tested by them in Great Britain, accepted at Canadian quarantines, when endorsed by the Chief Inspector or Veterinary Superintendent of the quarantine, will be accepted at United States ports of entry.

MEMORANDUM concerning changes in quarantine of animals between the United States and Canada.

Each country to accept the veterinary certificates of the other, but only from inspectors who are regular graduates of recognized veterinary colleges.

The chief of the Bureau of animal industry and chief inspector of stock for Canada will mutually inform one another of any outbreak of contagious disease in either country, so that necessary precautions may be adopted to prevent the introduction of disease, from the infected district. They will also inform one another of the discovery of any disease in animals, imported from either country, so as to enable the source of infection to be traced.

A quarantine of ninety days shall be enforced by both countries upon all cattle imported from Europe or from any country in which contagious pleuro-pneumonia is

known to exist; a quarantine of fifteen days shall be enforced upon all ruminants and swine imported from countries in which foot and mouth disease has existed during the six months preceding such importation; and a quarantine of fifteen days shall be enforced upon all swine imported from all countries other than the United States and Canada.

Animals shipped to either country for exportation or other purposes will be subject to all the local regulations applying to the animals of that country.

CATTLE.

BREEDING STOCK.

All cattle to be admitted for breeding purposes shall be accompanied by:—

(a.) A declaration made by the importer that they are actually for breeding and no other purposes.

(b.) A certificate signed by a government veterinarian that they have been subjected to the tuberculin test and found free from tuberculosis. Such certificate must show the date of testing and chart of reaction with a description of the animal, giving age and markings. The importer may be required to swear that the certificate refers to the animal represented.

(c.) When not accompanied by such certificates the animal or animals must be detained in quarantine one week and subjected to the tuberculin test.

(d.) Should they be found tuberculous they must be returned to the country from which shipped or slaughtered without compensation.

FAT CATTLE AND CATTLE FOR FEEDING, INCLUDING RANGE CATTLE FOR STOCKING RANCHES.

This class of animals shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection signed by an official veterinarian showing that the animals are free from contagious disease and that no contagious disease of cattle (excepting tuberculosis) exists in the district whence they came.

CATTLE IN TRANSIT

Will be admitted to any part of the United States and Canada for transit to any part of the United States and Canada in bond, and cattle will be admitted to Canada in bond for transit to any Canadian port for exportation by sea to Europe or elsewhere. Such cattle to be subject to inspection at the Canadian port of shipment. Cattle will be admitted to the United States in the same manner for export from Portland, Me., Boston and New York.

SETTLER'S CATTLE.

Settler's cattle when accompanied by certificates of health to be admitted without detention, when not so accompanied they must be inspected. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter.

Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned or killed without indemnity.

CLEANSING CARS.

No cattle or other species of animals covered by this memorandum are to be allowed to be placed on board cars till the litter from the previous load has been removed and the car whitewashed with lime and carbolic acid, one pound commercial carbolic acid to 5 gallons of lime wash. Shippers may object to place their animals on uncleaned cars, and may lodge a complaint with the nearest inspector, who will cause such cars to be cleaned as above at the expense of the railway company, or prohibit their use till this regulation is complied with

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 72

SHEEP.

Sheep for breeding and feeding purposes may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry and must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a government inspector, that sheep scab has not existed in the district in which they have been fed for six months preceding the date of importation. If disease is discovered to exist in them they may be returned or slaughtered.

Sheep will be admitted for transit in bond from one port to another in each country.

Sheep for slaughter will be admitted without certification or inspection. Sheep will be admitted to Canada for transit to any shipping port in Canada for export by sea to Europe or elsewhere, but will be subject to inspection at the shipping port; they will be admitted on same conditions to the United States for export from Portland, Boston and New York.

SWINE.

Swine may be admitted for breeding purposes subject to quarantine of fifteen days. Swine may be admitted to Canada for slaughter, in bonded cars to bonded slaughter houses, without inspection. Swine may be admitted to the United States for slaughter on inspection at port of entry. Swine may be admitted when forming part of settlers' effects when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera have not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment, when not accompanied by such certificate they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If found diseased to be slaughtered without compensation.

HORSES.

Horses may be admitted for transit in bond from one United States port to another without inspection, and from one Canadian port to another in the same manner. Horses may be admitted to the United States and Canada for transit in bond to any shipping port for export by sea to Europe or elsewhere, subject to inspection at the shipping port.

Horses may be admitted for racing, show, exhibition or breeding purposes on inspection at the port of entry.

Horses may be admitted for temporary stay, teaming or pleasure driving at points along the frontier for a period not exceeding one week, on permit by the customs officer at port of entry, such permit may be extended for one week but no longer. Should he observe nasal discharges or other evidence of disease he may detain the animals and report the circumstances to the district inspector who will decide whether the animal will be admitted or not.

Horses may be admitted for general purposes, for sale, or for stocking ranches and also cow ponies for cattle ranches, or horses which form part of settlers' effects, on inspection at port of entry only.

Horses used for riding or driving to or from points in Manitoba, North-west Territories or British Columbia, on business in connection with stock raising or mining, and horses belonging to Indian tribes may be admitted without inspection but must report to customs officer both when going out and coming in.

Horses may be admitted for pasturing or winter feeding on inspection at the port of entry.

The foregoing regulations regarding the exportation of all cattle and live stock from the United States into Canada and from Canada into the United States have been thoroughly examined by the undersigned, and they hereby certify that they will officially recognize and enforce the same to the best of their ability.

J. STERLING MORTON,

Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SYDNEY FISHER,

Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at WASHINGTON, D.C., December 18, 1896.

REPORT

[73]

Of the Arbitrators in reference to the claim preferred by the Province of Nova Scotia against the Government of the Dominion.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 19th July, 1900.

On a report dated 16th July, 1900, from the President of the Privy Council, stating that the government of the province of Nova Scotia have, from time to time, preferred a claim against the government of the Dominion for a refund with interest of moneys expended by the said provincial government upon that part of the Intercolonial Railway between New Glasgow and the Strait of Canso formerly known as the Eastern Extension Railway.

The Minister advises that it is desirable that such claims should be inquired into and adjusted, and to that end, that a reference should be made to arbitration, and for such purpose it has been agreed, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, that a reference of the said claim be made to the following persons, as arbitrators, mutually agreed upon by the government of the Dominion and the government of the province, namely :—

The Honourable Sir George Burton, Knight, Toronto, late Chief Justice of Ontario.
Fletcher B. Wade, Esq., Q.C., of the city of Halifax.

Edmund J. Barbeau, Esq., of the city of Montreal, one of the directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

That such arbitrators be empowered to make full inquiry, ascertain and report the facts and circumstances in respect of said claim, and their opinion as to what would be a fair and equitable disposition thereof, and what sum, if any, is justly and equitably due and payable by the Dominion government in respect to the said claim.

That, as was provided by section 6 of chapter 6 of the Acts of 1891, in respect of the settlement of disputed accounts between the Dominion and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the said arbitrators, in making their award, shall not be bound to decide according to the strict rules of law or evidence, but may decide upon equitable principles.

That any two of the said arbitrators shall have power to make an award, which award shall be made in writing, and the expenses of the said arbitrators, under the said arbitration, shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that it be ordered that the said claim be referred to arbitration as aforesaid, and that the Honourable Sir George Burton, Fletcher B. Wade, Esq., and Edmund J. Barbeau, Esq., be appointed to make such inquiry and report, the said Sir George Burton to be Chairman.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 5th January, 1901.

On a memorandum dated 4th January, 1901, from the President of the Privy Council recommending that the Order in Council of the 19th July, 1900, concerning the arbitration of claims of the province of Nova Scotia against the Dominion be amended by striking out the following words in the said order, viz. :—

“And the expenses of the said arbitrators under the said arbitration shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators.”

The Committee submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

TORONTO, March 11, 1901.

The Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

Re Eastern Extension Railway Arbitration.

Under the instructions of the arbitrators herein, I beg to send you their report in this matter. I am unable at this time to send you a statement of the fees, but will do so in the course of a day or so.

I also send by express the evidence taken in the arbitration and the counsels addresses duly certified.

GEORGE F. BURTON,
Registrar.

To His Excellency the Governor General :—

The arbitrators appointed under an Order in Council of the 19th July, 1900, empowering them to make full inquiry, ascertain and report the facts and circumstances in respect of a claim preferred by the government of the province of Nova Scotia against the government of the Dominion for a refund, with interest, of the bonus advanced by that province on the Eastern Extension Railway, and their opinion as to what would be a fair and equitable disposition thereof and what sum, if any, is justly and equitably due and payable by the Dominion government in respect of the said claim, and that they should not be bound to decide according to the strict rules of law or evidence but upon equitable principles, beg leave to report—

That they held several meetings in the cities of Halifax and Montreal and received such evidence, oral and documentary, as was offered on either side, the province being represented by the Attorney General of the province, Mr. Drysdale, K.C., Mr. Macdonald and part of the time by Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., of Ontario, and the Dominion by Mr. Lafleur, K.C.

A claim was made on the opening of the case by several municipalities who had assisted the railway by grants of money to be heard by this Board, but it was determined that such claims did not come within the scope of the reference, and we adhere to that decision.

Upon the province's claim itself, the facts established in evidence before us appear to be briefly these :—

The province was proposing to encourage the building of what is known as the Eastern Extension Railway, running from New Glasgow to the Gut of Canso, by granting a bonus to it, but fearing that they would be unable to secure its completion without aid from the Dominion, negotiations were carried on for a long time between the Dominion and the province, which resulted in the former agreeing to give the Truro Branch to any person or company undertaking to build, which was given legal effect to

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

by cap. 46 of the Dominion Act of 1877. That Act, as amended by cap. 12 of the Acts of 1879, and what is known as the Tripartite Agreement, made between the Dominion, the province and the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company, the contractors for building the Extension Railway, constitute the obligation of the Dominion as to the transfer and by which it was provided that the Truro Branch should be retained by the Dominion government until the Eastern Extension Railway to the Gut of Canso and the steam ferry across the Strait should be completed, equipped and established in accordance with the existing contract or any modification thereof that might be agreed to by the company and the Nova Scotia government, to the satisfaction of the Nova Scotia government, and that upon such completion the absolute right of property in the said Pictou Branch should be conveyed to the company on the following terms:—

That the company, after the completion of the road, should efficiently and continuously operate both lines to the satisfaction of the lieutenant governor at a fair and reasonable tariff of charges, which should be made and established by the company, subject to the approval of the government of Nova Scotia, and which should be only altered or amended with the assent and approval of that government, and any difference of opinion as to any item of such tariff should be submitted to the Minister of Public Works of the Dominion as a referee, whose decision should be final and binding.

A clause of forfeiture by the contractors in the event of the contract not being performed to the satisfaction of the provincial government, or in the event of the failure of the company for a period of three months to operate the road efficiently and sufficiently by running at least one passenger train daily, the two lines should become the property of the Nova Scotia Government, and in the event of such forfeiture the roads should be efficiently and sufficiently operated by the Nova Scotia government to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council at a tariff of charges to be made and established by the Nova Scotia government subject to the approval of the Dominion, with a similar clause of forfeiture to the Dominion in the event of default.

This agreement was confirmed by legislation, and the Truro Branch was to be handed over to the company on completion of the road and ferry to the satisfaction of the Nova Scotia government.

The contractors proceeded to complete the road. Some question at one time existed as to whether the ferry had been completed, but we held during the argument that the steamboat which had been purchased had been recognized by the Dominion and provincial authorities as a sufficient compliance with the contract.

Some dissatisfaction, however, existed in 1882 as to the way in which the work had proceeded, and notice was given to the contractors, in pursuance of which all parties attended before the Commissioner of Public Works, and after some discussion and some intimation of opinion by him, the parties came to an agreement by which upon payment of a certain sum within a limited time, the company agreed to transfer the road and its interest in the Pictou Branch to the province of Nova Scotia.

This time was originally March 1, 1883, and was found to be too short, as legislation was necessary to legalize the transfer and authorize the province to hold and operate the road, and to enable them to do this and to finance for the requisite funds, the time was extended to October 1, 1883. In the uncertainty caused by this, some further negotiations as to the disposal of the two roads to the Dominion occurred, but in view of what subsequently took place, they do not appear to us to be of much importance.

It seems to us to be important to notice that these matters were all within the knowledge of the Dominion government and before the provincial government sent one of the Ministers to London to negotiate a loan, they applied to the Minister of Railways and received unconditional assurances that the Truro Branch would be delivered to the province whenever required or, as it is somewhere expressed, so soon as the arrangements between them and the company were closed.

The matter was also referred to in the House of Commons, when the Minister of Railways used the following words:

‘The Committee are aware that under the legislation which has already taken place, the government of Canada agreed to hand over the branch from Truro to Pictou for the

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

purpose of securing the construction of the line eastward, and the government of Nova Scotia, with an additional subsidy, secured the construction of the line of railway to the Strait of Canso. Under the existing legislation, the whole of that property is therefore the property of the Eastern Extension Company, but the government of Nova Scotia made a contract with that company, which bound the company, in case the government by a certain time paid them their actual expenditure, to hand over to the government of Nova Scotia the whole property. * * * *

It is expected that in a few days the road from Truro to the Strait of Canso will be in the possession of the government of Nova Scotia, and the government of Nova Scotia are anxious to utilise that for the purpose of securing the extension of the railway system to Sydney and Louisburg in Cape Breton.

Relying upon these assurance, the Nova Scotia Minister proceeded to London, where, with some difficulty, he succeeded in raising the required funds at a large rate of interest, and in the month of August 1883, wrote to the Ottawa authorities that they hoped to be in a position at latest by the 1st October to take over the Truro Branch.

No intimation was then given that the assurances previously made were not still in full force.

On the 10th September the provincial government, becoming somewhat alarmed, wrote referring to the previous assurances and to the serious consequences which might ensue and requesting them to arrange at once for the transfer, and the engineer of the company was despatched to Ottawa to urge immediate action.

But it is not without significance that no reply was sent to these applications until the 1st October, the very day fixed for the closing of the transaction between the company and the province, and the payment of the money. That reply, which was received a few days subsequently, merely stated that the special provisions of the statutes and the Tripartite Agreement applied only to circumstances which were in no way similar to those then existing.

A deputation from the Nova Scotia government was at once despatched to Ottawa, but was unable to obtain any official information until the 20th October, when the Order in Council of that date was handed to them.

Had this been done at an earlier date, an attempt might have been made to secure some modification of the conditions imposed by that order, or failing that, the province might have received back from the company the half million dollars paid and saved further payment made on the 1st October.

As we understand, the first objection as to the altered circumstances, it is claimed, we believe, that the province is not in possession under any of the clauses of the Tripartite Agreement, but simply as purchasers from the company. It is not a very meritorious objection and we think it is not entitled to prevail. The province was claiming that default had been made in the agreement, which might or might not have entitled them to forfeit the contract, but it was made the subject of a compromise under which the company agreed to transfer their right to the province. Whatever may be the strict construction of the Tripartite Agreement, the Dominion with a full knowledge of all the facts have treated their possession as rightful, and we think they should not be allowed 'in foro conscientie' to say that they are in possession simply and necessarily distinctly as purchasers. We therefore overrule this objection.

We come now to the Order in Council of October 20.

It treats the road and ferry as not having been completed—the objection we have already dealt with. It then imposes two conditions which we have no hesitation in saying were unwarranted under the Acts of Parliament and wholly illegal. The first of these was in requiring a tariff of rates upon a mileage basis framed on the Intercolonial tariff, and secondly also, as a condition precedent, that the province should furnish a specified quantity of rolling stock.

It is perfectly clear that under the statutes and the Tripartite Agreement the tariff was to be prepared by the province subject only to the approval of the Dominion authorities.

It must be assumed in a large, we may say, national matter of this description that all parties would intend to act in good faith, but to guard against possible misconduct

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

or mistake and to prevent a dead lock, the government of the Dominion should have power to revise it, but that the province was to be the initiating party and for a very obvious reason is, we think, clear.

In the same way it appears to us to be clear that the requiring them to comply with the demand for rolling stock was not warranted. The province, when commencing to operate the road, would not have been in default authorizing the Dominion to forfeit unless they failed to operate it for a period of three months efficiently and sufficiently, such sufficiency being specially defined in the agreement. To exact an equipment admittedly far larger than the then existing state of the traffic was so manifest a departure from the spirit of the agreement as to operating as to demonstrate, we think, very clearly that they could not treat the failure to procure that amount of equipment in advance of their taking over and operating the line as a ground of forfeiture.

Whilst a continuous default for three months would be necessary after they commenced to operate, a refusal or neglect for ever so short a period to comply with the demand made upon them to provide the rolling stock is claimed to be a ground of forfeiture—it requires only to be mentioned to show its unreasonable character.

If this reference had been granted immediately after the issue of the Order in Council of the 20th October, could there be a doubt as to the right of the province to recover damages from the Dominion for a breach of their agreement? Those damages would have been necessarily of a somewhat speculative and uncertain nature, but it would appear to be conceded on all hands that the value of these two properties in the hands of the Dominion very largely exceeded the sum paid for them and also that they are very valuable and limiting the amount of those damages to the amount of the refund would strike one as a reasonable and politic concession on both sides to avoid a prolonged and expensive inquiry as to the amount of the damages, if the province is entitled to anything at all.

It is in the first place contended on the part of the Dominion that the settlement of 1884 was made deliberately and voluntarily by the government of the province. On that point, we beg to express the opinion that if one party to a contract has the power of saying to the other 'that which you require shall not be done except on the conditions which I choose to impose,' the parties cannot be said to stand on an equal footing and the defence of duress applies. But it was replied by Mr. Lafleur with great force, 'What becomes of such a charge is the party under the alleged duress did precisely the same thing which it had spontaneously offered to do long before any pretense of compulsion could have existed?'

He relied chiefly in support of this on a letter of January 31, 1883, but it seems to us that that hardly supports his contention, inasmuch as it contained a condition binding the Dominion government to extend the road through Cape Breton and assume the operating of the whole.

Two previous offers differed from that ultimately agreed on, as the Dominion was in one case to hold the lines upon trust for the province and in the other was to hold them subject to the right of redemption, but in addition to this the then position of the province must be borne in mind, as they required legislation to enable them to carry out the proposed arrangement with the company and to raise the requisite funds and the time for closing that arrangement had nearly arrived.

We have not critically examined the other offers because for reasons which we shall presently refer to, these objections cannot in this case be successfully urged.

The other objection which would be fatal in an ordinary case between individuals may probably not apply in cases where the litigants are a government or corporation who stand in a representative or fiduciary position to others such as the general body of ratepayers of a province or municipality, but in this case we think those parties cannot be prejudiced by the laches of the government inasmuch as the conditions imposed by them as conditions precedent to the transfer were not only as we have endeavoured to show unreasonable but wholly illegal.

If therefore we were right in assuming that if this reference had been made at an earlier date, the province must have been entitled to recover, has anything occurred since to deprive them of that right? for the reasons given, we think not.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

We quite agree with the very able argument of Mr. Lafleur, that this is not a case in which, after the great delay and what has since occurred, the contract can be rescinded or that we can add a term to the contract, but that is not what is sought. The contention is that the Dominion broke its contract by imposing conditions that were illegal and that the province ought not to be deprived of its rights by this illegal act of the then government, which it would have been idle to ask them to redress.

But there is evidence which would warrant us in concluding that these conditions which were contained in the Order in Council of the 20th October were not the true reasons for adopting the course then taken. A very short time previously, the Minister of Railways, when the province was about to raise funds to pay for the railway, gave the provincial authorities the most unqualified assurance that the Truro Branch would be handed over, and yet we find the same Minister, when the time had arrived for fulfilment of the promise, stating in parliament that the government had made up their minds that this road should not be disposed of. The true reason would rather seem to be that which was stated by the same Minister of Railways in his place in parliament, who after referring to its vast importance to the coal mining industries and its important connection with the transport of coal and the coaling of steamers at the port of Halifax and from a variety of causes stated, it was found that it would be attended with great inconvenience and disadvantage, and that in fact parting with it would to a large extent dislocate the railway system as it had been carried on, and in another place he said it was the key of the Intercolonial situation, being the entrance to the coal fields, adding 'We have a splendid thing and it would be absolutely impossible for us to give it away.'

It no doubt was a reasonable thing if this road had become a national necessity as part of the general railway system to get rid of this previous engagement but not at the expense of the province, and sitting here under the large powers with which we are invested to deal with the claim upon broad and equitable grounds, we are forced to the conclusion that the claim of the province is a just one, and we respectfully recommend that they should be paid the sum of \$671,836, the amount of the bonus.

As to the interest claimed, there are many reasons why it should not in our opinion be allowed. It was not claimed for many years, and although claims were made by the province from time to time, they were made on different grounds and for altogether different matters or, as is sometimes said, for better terms. The present arrangement having resulted favourably in the profitable working of the roads benefiting the province as well as the Dominion, we think the ends of justice will be satisfied by allowing the claim without interest.

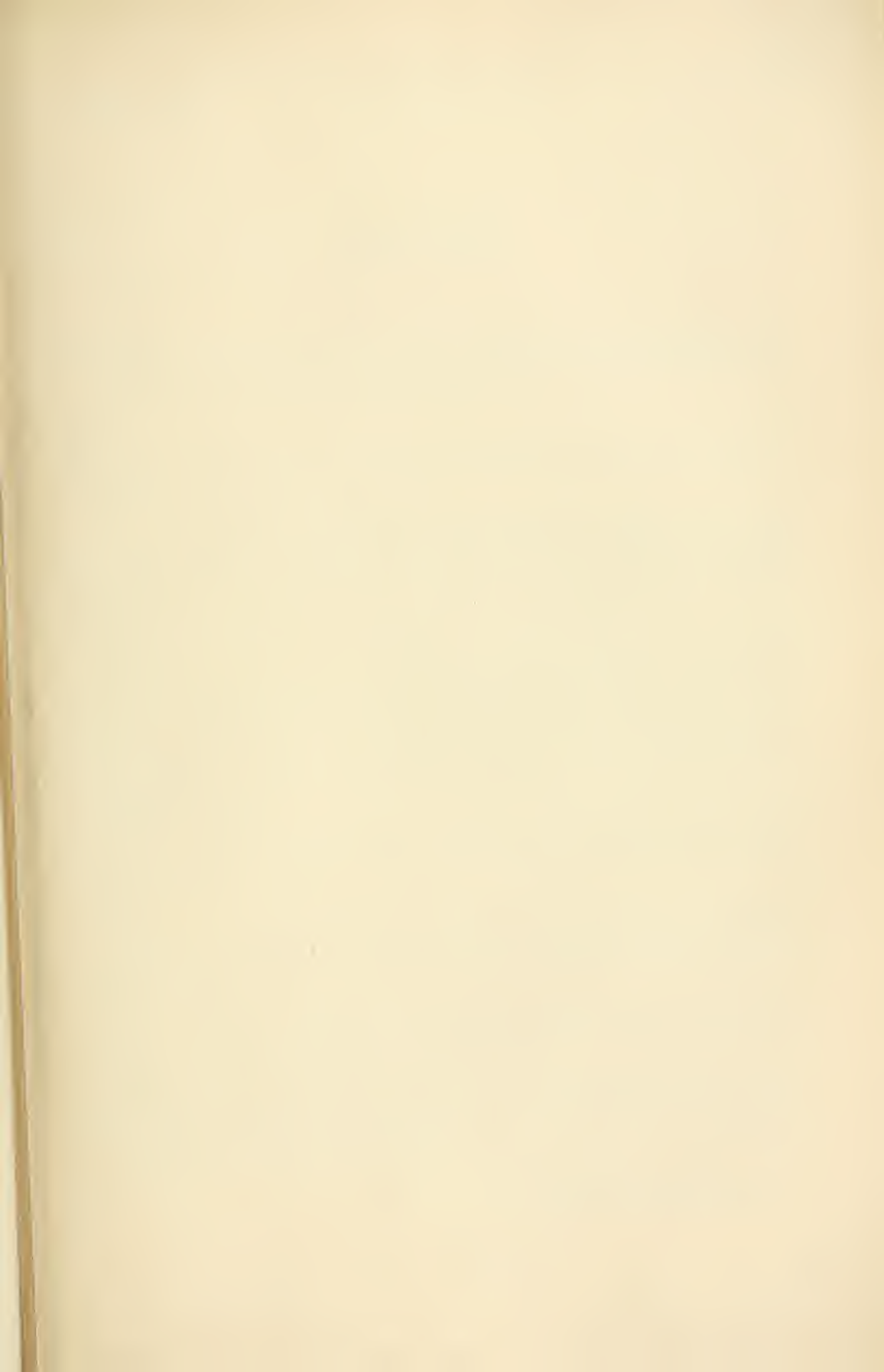
The reference does not empower us to deal with the costs, and we therefore make no recommendation as to them.

We trust that this payment will have the effect of removing a grievance which has rankled in the minds of the people of Nova Scotia for many years, and we cannot say without some reason.

GEO. W. BURTON,
FLETCHER B. WADE,
E. J. BARBEAU,

Arbitrators in the above matter.

8th March, 1901.



PAPERS

[73b]

IN reference to the claim of the Province of New Brunswick against the Dominion Government in connection with the Eastern Extension Railway. Also the award of the arbitrators.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on February 17, 1900.

On a memorandum dated February 16, 1900, from the President of the Privy Council, submitting that the Province of New Brunswick has for many years continuously preferred a claim against the Dominion Government for moneys alleged to be justly due and owing the province as interest on moneys paid by the Dominion Government arising out of the construction of that portion of the Intercolonial Railway formerly known as the Eastern Extension Railway.

The Minister states that it is desirable such claim should be inquired into and adjusted, and to that end that a reference should be made to arbitration, and for such purpose, it has been agreed, subject to the approval of Your Excellency in Council, that a reference of said claim be made to the following persons as arbitrators, mutually agreed upon by the Government of the Province of New Brunswick and the Dominion Government, namely : Honourable Mr. Justice Frederick Eustace Barker, of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick ; Honourable Mr. Justice François Charles Stanislaus Langelier, of the Superior Court of Quebec ; Duncan Coulson, Esquire, of Toronto, General Manager of the Bank of Toronto.

That such arbitrators be empowered to make full inquiry, ascertain and report the facts and circumstances in respect of said claim, and their opinion as to what would be a just and equitable disposition thereof, and what sum, if any, is justly and equitably due and payable by the Dominion Government to the said province in respect of said claim.

That, as was provided by Act of Parliament, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, section 6, in respect of the settlement of disputed accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the said arbitrators, in making their award, shall not be bound to decide according to the strict rules of law or evidence, but may decide upon equitable principles ;

That any two of the said arbitrators shall have power to make an award, which award shall be made in writing, and the expenses of the said arbitrators under the said arbitration, shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

The Minister therefore recommends that it be ordered that the said claim be referred to arbitration as aforesaid, and that the Honourable Frederick Eustace Barker, the Honourable François Charles Stanislaus Langelier and Duncan Coulson, Esquire, be appointed to make such inquiry and report.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

OTTAWA, October 27, 1900.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

We have the honour of transmitting to you herewith our award in the matter of the Eastern Extension Railway referred to us by Order in Council and concurred in by the Government of New Brunswick.

FRED E. BARKER,
F. LANGELIER,
D. COULSON.

*To His Excellency the Governor General and Government of Canada,
The Lieutenant Governor and Government of the Province of New Brunswick,*

And all to whom these presents shall come, we, the Honourable Frederick Eustace Barker, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, the Honourable François Charles Stanislaus Langelier, Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, and Duncan Coulson, Esquire, of Toronto, General Manager of the Bank of Toronto, send greeting :

Whereas for many years past differences have existed between the said two Governments in references to a claim preferred by the Government of New Brunswick against the Government of Canada for moneys alleged to be justly due and owing to the Province, arising out of the construction of that portion of the Intercolonial Railway formerly known as the Eastern Extension Railway and extending from Painsec Junction eastward to the boundary line between the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a distance of $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

And whereas by an order of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada approved by His Excellency on February 14, 1900, it was ordered and alleged as follows :—

‘On a memorandum dated February 13, 1900, from the President of the Privy Council, submitting that the Province of New Brunswick has for many years continuously preferred a claim against the Dominion Government for moneys alleged to be justly due and owing the province as interest on moneys paid by the Dominion Government arising out of the construction of that portion of the Intercolonial Railway formerly known as the Eastern Extension Railway.

‘The Minister states that it is desirable such claim should be inquired into and adjusted, and to that end that a reference should be made to arbitration ; and for such purpose it has been agreed, subject to the approval of Your Excellency in Council, that a reference of the said claim be made to the following persons as arbitrators, mutually agreed upon by the Government of the Province of New Brunswick and the Dominion Government, namely : Honourable Mr. Justice Frederick Eustace Barker, of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick ; Honourable Mr. Justice François Charles Stanislaus Langelier, of the Supreme Court of Quebec ; Duncan Coulson, Esquire, of Toronto, General Manager of the Bank of Toronto.

‘That such arbitrators be empowered to make full inquiry, ascertain and report the facts and circumstances in respect of the said claim, and their opinion as to what would be a just and equitable disposition thereof and what sum, if any, is justly and equitably due and payable by the Dominion Government to the said Province in respect of the said claim ; that, as was provided by Act of Parliament 54-55 Victoria, chapter, 6, section 6, in respect of the settlement of disputed accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the said arbitrators, in making their award, shall not be bound to decide according to the strict rules of law or evidence, but may decide upon equitable principles.

‘That any two of the said arbitrators shall have power to make an award, which award shall be made in writing, and the expenses of the said arbitrators, under the said arbitration shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

‘The Minister, therefore, recommends that it be ordered that the said claim be referred to arbitration as aforesaid, and that the Honourable Frederick Eustace Barker,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73b.

the Honourable François Charles Stanislaus Langelier, and Duncan Coulson, Esquire, be appointed to make such inquiry and report.'

And whereas the Government of the said Province of New Brunswick concurred in the said reference.

And whereas we, the said arbitrators took upon ourselves the burthen of the said reference and on the hearing of the matters alleged on both sides we have been attended by counsel on behalf of the Government of Canada and by counsel on behalf of the Province of New Brunswick, and after hearing all that was alleged and duly considering all the evidence produced before us, and making full inquiry, we do hereby report the facts and circumstances in respect of the said claim as ascertained by us, and our opinion as to what would be a just and equitable disposition thereof, and the sum which is justly and equitably due and payable by the Dominion Government to the said province in respect of the said claim.

We find and report that the section of railway in question in or about the year 1869 was taken over by the Government of Canada and adopted as part of the Inter-colonial Railway; the Government paying for the road the sum of \$894,000; of which \$250,000 was carried to the credit of the province on Debt Account, and the balance was paid to the contractors who had constructed the road under contract with the Government of New Brunswick. That up to the time the road was so taken over, the Government of New Brunswick had paid through the Dominion Government subsidy for the construction of the road, \$400,000, and there was therefore a balance of \$150,000 of this total expenditure by the province unpaid to them at that time.

That the sum of \$894,000 was much less than the amount which the road had actually cost, but that sum appears to have been arrived at by taking as a basis the estimated cost of what were considered similar sections on other portions of the Inter-colonial Railway.

That at various times between 1869 and 1884 the Government of the province claimed from the Dominion Government to be reimbursed in full for the outlay which the province had made and of which the Dominion was getting the benefit; and accordingly the Canadian Government directed a further investigation of the cost of the road to be made by their own engineer, from whose report it appears that the estimated cost which formed the basis of the original payment of \$894,000 was altogether too low.

That in 1884 the Government of Canada under these facts as to the cost and value of the road as then determined by their engineer, obtained from Parliament a vote of \$150,000, 'to reimburse the Government of New Brunswick for money expended by them in the construction of this section of railway,' and under the authority of that vote the sum of \$150,000 was on the 1st of July, 1884 carried to the credit of the province on debt account.

That previous to 1884 the Government of the province not only claimed to be reimbursed this sum of \$150,000, but in addition the various amounts which they would have obtained semi-annually as interest on that sum if it had been carried to the credit of the province in 1869, when they contended it should have been; and it is for these sums so retained and interest thereon since 1869 that the present claim is made.

We find and report that the contention made on the part of the Dominion, that the sum of \$150,000 voted in 1884 was in full of all claims by the province in connection with this road, is not sustained by the evidence, but that the facts and circumstances are altogether the other way.

We the said arbitrators having duly considered all the matters upon equitable principles do award and determine as our opinion that it would be a just and equitable disposition of the claim, that the Dominion Government should pay to the Province of New Brunswick the various semi-annual payments of \$3,750 to which it would have been entitled if this \$150,000 has been carried to the credit of the province in 1869 instead of 1884, as we think it equitably should have been; together with interest at five per cent on these several semi-annual payments from the time they would have been payable up to the 1st of July, 1884, when the \$150,000 was credited. This sum we find to amount to \$145,218.75 and we also award and state as our opinion that on

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

this sum the province is entitled to be paid by the Dominion Government interest at the rate of five per cent per annum until paid; and we fix and allow our expenses as such arbitrators, under the authority for that purpose in the said reference, at \$5,100 which sum we direct the Government of New Brunswick to pay and that the Dominion Government repay them the sum so paid for expenses.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands in duplicate at Ottawa, this twenty-seventh day of October, A.D. 1900.

FRED. E. BARKER,
F. LANGELIER,
D. COULSON.

To His Excellency the Governor General and Government of Canada, and the Lieutenant Governor and Government of the Province of New Brunswick.

The undersigned who were appointed arbitrators by the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick in reference to a claim preferred by the Provincial Government for moneys alleged to be justly due and owing to that province on account of the construction of that portion of the Intercolonial Railway formerly known as the Eastern Extension Railway, desire to present this statement as supplementary to their award made and delivered on the twenty-seventh day of October last.

The attention of the undersigned was called to the fact that in the computation of the amount awarded the six months' interest from 1st January, 1884, to July 1st of that year, amounting to \$3,750 had been omitted, apparently by a mistake in calculation by the arbitrators, and that as a result the amount fixed by the arbitrators as due on the 1st July, 1884, was less by \$3,750 than it should have been. The undersigned desire to state that this sum was omitted from the amount awarded by them intentionally, but in consequence of an impression that the \$3,750 had been actually paid to the province. The Provincial Government, however, assure us that such is not the case, and therefore the sum should not have been excluded in the computation.

The undersigned find and desire hereby to communicate to the two Governments that if the sum in question was not really paid the province in 1884 as the arbitrators supposed, the amount awarded by us as due on the 1st July of that year (\$145,218.75) should, under the principle upon which the liability was determined, be increased by the sum of \$3,750, which sum so increased would bear interest as fixed by the award.

Ottawa, April 1st, 1901.

FRED. E. BARKER,
F. LANGELIER,
D. COULSON.

EXTRACT

(74)

From a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council,
approved by His Excellency on 23rd March, 1901.

On a Memorandum dated 25th February, 1901, from the Minister of Inland Revenue, submitting herewith the report of the commissioners appointed under date the second day of January, 1901, to investigate, inquire into and report upon certain complaints made with regard to the inspection of grain at the port of Montreal, &c., &c.

The Minister observes that the commissioners' report shows that the complaints specific and general brought before the commission were not fully sustained, but they do not hesitate to say, notwithstanding this fact, that it is imperative that the inspection should be done in such a manner as to restore and maintain absolute confidence, and that the good name of Canadian ports for the purpose of grain inspection should be kept above suspicion or question.

The Minister states that in order to secure these ends, the commissioners recommend that a grain inspection district embracing all that area lying east of Port Arthur be formed, for which a chief inspector be appointed.

That the inspectors and their staffs at present operating at Toronto, Montreal, and other points east of Port Arthur, be made salaried officers.

That in the case of difference between inspectors or between the owners of grain inspected and the officers inspecting the same, appeal should be to the chief inspector whose decision should be final.

That the fees for inspection should be revisable from time to time by the Governor in Council, so that the expenditure under this Act should be wholly borne by the trade.

In addition the minority report recommends an appeal from the chief inspector to the Minister of the department administering the Act.

The Minister states that he is fully in accord with the general recommendations of the said commissioners, but is of opinion that in all cases the decision of the chief inspector should be final :

Firstly, because the reference to the Minister of the department would cause delay and could only be determined by him by reference to those having technical knowledge of the trade.

Secondly, because an appeal, if permitted, to the Board of Survey, would be an appeal from two disinterested parties, the inspector and the chief inspector, to a board more or less interested or possibly prejudiced in the direction of the upholding of the contention of confreres engaged in their own trade. In all these cases promptitude in determining differences is desirable, and where the inspector and the chief inspector are agreed, the monetary damage done to the shipper or the consignee would be necessarily trifling as compared with the cost of delay.

The Minister directs the attention of Your Excellency in Council to the desirability of vesting the administration of this Act in the Department of Trade and Commerce which has at present much to do with the matter of ocean and lake transportation and to which this branch of Trade and Commerce seems naturally to belong.

The committee concurring in the above, recommend its adoption and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

MONTREAL, February 21, 1901.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Inland Revenue
Ottawa.

The undersigned David Horn, Chairman of the Royal Commission, appointed by letters patent, dated January 2, last (1901) has the honour to report to you, sir, the record, evidence, and report in connection with said letters patent entrusted to me, on the seventeenth of January, nineteen hundred and one.

DAVID HORN,
Chairman of the Royal Commission.

MONTREAL, February, 1901.

Honourable M. E. BERNIER,
Minister of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

The undersigned under authority of a commission under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the second day of January, one thousand nine hundred and one, issued to and appointing us commissioners to investigate, inquire into, and report upon certain, complaints made with reference to the inspection of grain at the Port of Montreal and of the unreliability of certificates of inspection given in connection therewith, and into all other matters in any way connected therewith which might appear to us should be investigated in order to arrive at a thorough understanding of the question, have the honour to hand to you as directed in the said commission, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, this, our report, together with copies of such complaints, informations, and evidence coming or taken before us, in the course of such investigation, and do, in connection therewith :

Respectfully submit :

1. That, owing to the disastrous fire on the night of the 23rd of January last, many records, papers and other documents in the offices of several important witnesses, which would have been of material assistance in connection with the investigation, were unfortunately destroyed in the Board of Trade Building, thus hampering the work of the commission, and necessitating the acceptance of evidence, which, in some instances, could only be given from memory. In some cases, evidence which, but for the fire, would have been accessible, was no longer attainable.

2. In order to avoid the recalling of witnesses in connection with each individual complaint, the evidence of many of them was taken as far as possible, covering different cases at the one sitting—thus rendering the evidence as recorded somewhat confusing and difficult to follow : in order, therefore, to make it more comprehensive, a precis has been made covering each case—not necessarily in the exact words as given—but in the sense intended to be conveyed, much that was inconsequential being omitted. In the margin of each precis the folio number of the recorded evidence is shown, in order that by reference thereto, if necessary, the exact words may be found (see appendix B). These abridgments are submitted herewith (see appendix C).

3. Having reference to the specific complaints from grain dealers in Great Britain received and investigated (See Exhibits A to V), the commissioners have to report that a representative from Liverpool, viz : the secretary of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, Mr. John McGuirk, who also acted in a similar capacity for the Bristol and Glasgow Associations, was present during the examination and was allowed full permission to cross examine all witnesses, to inspect all samples produced and submitted, and in a general way was given all information attainable. In like manner, Mr. A. W. McDonnell, as representing the London Corn Trade Association, was present during the investigation into the complaints emanating from that city, and it is gratifying to the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 74

commissioners to be able to record the kindly and friendly manner in which they performed their duties as such representatives, and their expressed appreciation of the facilities afforded them.

4. Mr. H. D. Metcalfe was also in attendance as representing the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, and was accorded the privilege of questioning witnesses, and making any suggestions that would further the object of the inquiry.

5. The commissioners further desire to record their appreciation of the valuable assistance given them by Mr. W. J. Gerald, the assistant commissioner of Inland Revenue, who, from his intimate knowledge of the working of the Inspection Acts, has given them throughout the investigation much information otherwise difficult of attainment.

6. Notwithstanding the fact that as a whole, the complaints, specific and general, brought before the commission, were not fully maintained (See Appendix A hereto attached), it is imperative that the inspection should be done in such a manner as to restore and maintain absolute confidence and that the good name of Canadian ports, for the purpose of grain inspection be kept above suspicion or question.

7. Referring to the communication of date the 8th inst, hereto attached as Document "A" from Messrs J. McGuirk and A. W. McDonell, representatives of the Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, and London complainants, the commissioners find that, although they cannot fully agree with all the opinions therein expressed, they feel that the premises taken are in some respects quite tenable, and that there is much therein that should have mature consideration. We consider that adequate measures should be taken to do away with any cause of complaint, and meet the views of British and foreign purchasers, in so far as it can be done, without detriment to other interests.

8. It was shown in every instance in which complaint was made, that, with the single exception of the Dominion and Corinthian cases (which were each proven to pertain to the same lot of corn) the samples retained at the time by the inspector fully justified the certificates given; against this, it was proven, that the staff employed by the inspector was totally inadequate to the proper sampling and the proper supervising of the work, so that the sample viewed and retained by the inspector might quite possibly not be an average one; the sampling and overseeing, while being transferred to the steamers, being necessarily often performed in a hurried and perfunctory manner.

9. Much of the loading from the barges to the vessels is done at night. As only one man is employed to sample and check them all, night and day, it is considered physically impossible, under such conditions, for him to always do this work thoroughly. Between attendance upon all barges and all cars arriving, it is evident that the work of the Deputy Inspector cannot always be so thoroughly done as to obviate the necessity for a more exact checking while the grain is going on board.

Besides being overworked so often, these assistants are not overpaid. The principal deputy, after ten years' service is paid but fifteen dollars a week, though engaged by the year. This is not sufficient remuneration, considering the importance of his work and what depends upon it.

10. It would seem to us that in the matter of proper help, the inspector has been too economical and that much of the trouble that has arisen has been due to his not having had sufficient assistance. The evidence elicited has quite failed to show that the inspector in any respect was other than entirely competent, honest and painstaking.

11. It has been the custom at the port of Montreal for the steamship agents to sign bills of lading for quantities of bulk grain, on the faith of the certificates issued by the company owning and operating the floating elevators, which transfer the grain from the barges lying alongside, to the ocean steamships. Within the last two or three years, serious complaints have been made of excessive shortages in delivery in the United Kingdom and Continental ports, of grain so loaded at Montreal, and investigation into these complaints, has elicited the fact that subsequent to weighing by the floating elevators, and prior to the delivery into the hold of the ocean steamship, the grain has in some cases been subjected to a process of screening, by which from one-half to one and a half per cent of dirt and broken grain has been taken out.

Within the same period the Elevating Company has added to its certificates in such cases, the words "less blowings" or "less blowings and screenings," without indicating the quantity of such blowings or screenings.

The secretary of the company has stated that it has been legally advised that it must "hold on to the gross weight," although it appeared that when specially desired (see Exhibit C 20) the company has certified to the gross weight, to the quantity screened, and to the net weight delivered to the steamship, and that in this instance the ocean bill of lading was taken out for the actual weight exported. We see no reason why the course pursued in the case of the "Manchester Importer" could not hereafter be followed in all cases.

12. By Exhibit "P" it is shown that the principal shipping companies and steamship agents have now agreed, in future, not to sign bills of lading for grain, unless for the net weight, as ascertained at the time of shipment, sea-board clearance, so that it is hoped that the legitimate grievance of the foreign buyers in this respect will henceforth be removed.

13. In cases where the inspector has found grain dirty and requiring to be screened, the evidence shows that the screening is sometimes very inefficiently performed, partly on account of the speed at which the elevator is working, and partly because of the lack of requisite machinery. The inspector should have a sufficient staff to supervise the work as it proceeds, so that he may know whether his requirements have been fully met.

14. It appeared in the evidence that vessels when pressed for time, sometimes loaded in wet or rainy weather, and owing to his not having had sufficient help, the inspector may have been sometimes unable to supervise such loading to the extent he should, and consequently may, at times, not have been advised of such improper loading.

15. It was also shown that in some fifty two instances during the past year, in which the inspection made would not warrant the inspector in certifying the grade expected or demanded, his grading was not accepted, and no certificate was issued, and the parcels were either sold by sample, or certificates procured from some other source, no fees being paid the inspector in any such cases, nor any surveys demanded to settle who was in the wrong (see document 'C').

16. It does not seem to the commissioners proper that the trade should have it in their power to withhold the fee when the certificate is not to their liking, nor, on the other hand, should there be any incentive on the part of the inspector to cultivate business. The commissioners therefore consider that instead of by fee, the inspectors and all officers or employees connected with grain inspection should be paid by salary; and further, that the several grain inspection districts east of the existing district of Port Arthur should be made one with a chief inspector over all, whose duty it would be to bring about a uniform system of grading, and to whom appeals could be referred and whose decisions should be final, except as hereinafter suggested.

17. Should the government be of the opinion that an appeal should be made beyond the chief inspector, the commissioners beg to suggest that such appeal be dealt with by a board of survey, such board to consist of five competent persons, three of whom to be named by the minister of the department having the administration of the General Inspection Act, and the other two by the board of trade of the city where the grain is inspected. The appointment of the members to constitute such boards to be made by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

18. For the purposes of revenue the trade should bear the cost of grain inspection. All fees collected should be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General in the same manner as any other revenue.

19. In the case of foreign grain, more especially, as so much depends upon the standard samples furnished the inspector by the standards board, should the present system be continued, too much care cannot be given to the selection and determination thereof, so that the inspection here may be on a parity with that prevailing at other ports of the Atlantic seaboard.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 74

It is, however, a question with the commissioners whether it would not be better to abolish the making of standard samples and have the grade defined by classification instead, as would seem to be the practice in the different inspection districts in the United States.

20. The commissioners are of the opinion that the inspector's staff at Montreal should consist of a competent inspector with a sufficient number of efficient deputy inspectors and samplers to effectively perform the work. There is scarcely a doubt that the existing staff has been overworked, and has not been numerically strong enough to give the best results. While it is difficult to state the exact number of such a staff, the commissioners believe that the staff should be materially increased.

21. The commissioners are of the opinion that inspection into vessels should be at the time the grain is being put on board, other examinations being made where practicable, for the purpose of a check upon and verification of the final inspection.

22. In conclusion, the commissioners take occasion to point out that the complaints regarding inspection which have been before them, and to which are attached avowed intentions of discrimination against the port of Montreal if assumed irregularities are not remedied, are not the only factors at present at work having the same ulterior object—they may be only coincidences—but each must, under the circumstances, assist or influence to a greater or less extent the others.

Though not a matter within the purview of the commissioners, yet it is a well known fact that action has recently been taken by the Export Committee of the New York Produce Exchange to omit Montreal from the recognized list of ports through which shipments can be made in fulfilment of contracts; and, although on representations placed before them by members of the Montreal Corn Exchange a stay of action has been secured, the question is not finally disposed of.

Again, the action of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in making Portland its recognized shipping port and alleged discrimination in favour of Portland as against Montreal must have a marked effect.

A third factor, the prospective large shipments from Quebec and the establishment of direct steamship communication from that port, will cause loss of trade to Montreal, but which, as it is only a substitution of Quebec as a shipping port, is of no importance to Canada as a whole, but solely of consequence to Montreal.

Each and all of which circumstances may have the effect of a decreased trade from Montreal, but they do not diminish the necessity for such handling and inspection at Montreal as will re-establish that confidence in Montreal inspection that heretofore existed, but which has apparently of late been somewhat shaken.

The commissioners venture to add that the maintenance of the good name of Montreal as a grain shipping port will in any case depend to a great extent upon the action of the dealers doing business at, and through it.

DAVID HORN,
W. G. PARMELEE,
THOS. A. CRANE.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

The undersigned respectfully submits the following opinion, which, not being concurred in by his colleagues, is not included in the main report, viz. :—

That for the proper working of any inspection law, it is imperatively necessary that it should be exclusively under the control of either the Minister, to whom is assigned the administration of the Act, or to the boards of trade or corn exchanges, in the various inspection districts interested, in which latter case, the government to take no part or assume any responsibility, either in the appointment of inspectors or other officers, or in the control thereof.

There should be no divided authority or responsibility.

If the government assumes control, the appeal referred to in section 17 should be from the chief inspector to the Minister, instead of to a board of survey. If, however, the boards of trade are responsible, then there might be a board of survey, to whom appeals could be made.

It appears that trouble has occasionally arisen in the past by the Board of Examiners overruling the inspector and compelling him to certify to a higher grade than he felt should be given.

And again when complaints by consignees have been made of overgrading, the answer has been to the effect, that the inspector is an officer appointed by the government, thus throwing responsibility on the government, which under present circumstances has strictly speaking no control over either the inspector or the inspection.

W. G. PARMELEE.

RETURN

(87)

(In Part) To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated April 3, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and messages in the Government Labour Bureau between the department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in Beauharnois county, province of Quebec, during the month of November last; also copies of all letters, telegrams and messages exchanged between the Militia Department and the Municipal authorities at Valleyfield, or any justices of the peace, the military authorities at Montreal or any other persons relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith; also a statement showing expenses incurred by the Dominion government in reference to said strike.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

INDEX OF EXHIBITS.

Date.	Exhibits.
	Copy of circular letter sent to manager of the Cotton Mills Co., and to Secretary of the Valleyfield Labour Union 1
	Copy of blank form <i>re</i> trade disputes inclosed with circular letter to each of above 2
	Particulars filled out on departmental form by Louis Bertrand, Secretary, Valleyfield Labour Union. 3
Oct. 26.	Telegram Louis Bertrand, Secretary, to the Editor of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> 4
" 26.	Telegram from Editor of <i>Labour Gazette</i> to Louis Bertrand. 5
" 26.	Letter from Editor of <i>Labour Gazette</i> to Louis Bertrand. 6
" 26.	Telegram from Editor of <i>Labour Gazette</i> to Minister of Labour. 7
" 27.	Telegram of Minister of Labour to Louis Bertrand 8
" 27.	Telegram of Minister of Labour to J. N. Greenshields. 9
" 27.	Telegram of Minister of Labour to Mayor of Valleyfield. 10
" 27.	Telegram from Minister to Deputy Minister of Labour. 11
" 27.	Telegram of Editor of <i>Labour Gazette</i> to Louis Bertrand. 12
" 28.	Telegram of J. N. Greenshields to Minister of Labour. 13
" 29.	Telegram from Deputy Minister of Labour at Valleyfield to Minister of Labour. 14
" 30.	Telegram from Minister to Deputy Minister of Labour at Valleyfield 15
" 30.	Telegram of Deputy Minister at Valleyfield to Minister of Labour at Cookstown, Ont 16
" 30.	Telegram of Minister to Deputy Minister of Labour. 17
" 31.	Telegram from J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., to Hon. Minister of Labour. 18

1.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
THE LABOUR GAZETTE,
OTTAWA, 190.

The *Labour Gazette* of the Department of Labour publishes, among other matters of importance to employers and workmen, a monthly record of trade disputes in Canada, and in order that its account may be as accurate and impartial as possible, request is made of interested parties, or their representatives, for a statement of the facts in regard to the matter in dispute in so far as these are to be ascertained.

The department has been informed of a dispute in and that the matter is one of concern to

In accordance with the custom of the department, I inclose herewith two blank forms such as are sent to parties interested in trade disputes, and request that you will have the kindness to fill up one of these blanks immediately, in so far as you are able to supply the information in regard to the points indicated, together with such additional information as may seem to you desirable, and return it at your earliest possible convenience to this department.

As soon as the dispute is terminated please fill up and return the second blank form.

2.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

TRADE DISPUTES.

Locality
Trade or industry
Firms or establishments involved :
Union or Unions (if any) involved.
Cause or object of dispute

	DIRECTLY.	†INDIRECTLY.
Number of firms or establishments affected.		
Approximate number of employees affected :—		
Males, 21 years or over.		
“ under 21 years.		
Females, 21 years or over.		
“ under 21 years.		
Total.		

Date of commencement.
Date of termination.
Result.
Remarks :

Signature of person supplying above
information.

† 'Indirectly' refers to those thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87

3.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

TRADE DISPUTES.

Locality—Valleyfield, Que.

Trade or industry—Cotton factory.

Firms or establishments involved—Montreal Cotton Co.

Union or unions (if any) involved—L'Union Ouvriere de Valleyfield.

Cause or object of dispute—Company turned out men of the union unjustly, although they took no part in the strike. A new strike took place on Monday among men (labourers) digging foundations of new factory. The company paid them only \$1 per day, when all other concerns actually pay \$1.25, which was often demonstrated to the company.

	DIRECTLY.	†INDIRECTLY.
Number of firms or establishments affected.	1	1
Approximate number of employees affected :—		
Males, 21 years or over.. ..	About 200	.....
" under 21.....	.....	.....
Females, 21 years or over.....	.....	.....
" under 21 years.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....

Date of commencement—October 22, 1900.

Date of termination.....

Result.....

Remarks—The union would be very glad if you could come down and see how things go.

LOUIS BERTRAND,
Sec. Labour Union.

4.

(Telegram.)

Copy.

To the Editor of the LABOUR GAZETTE,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

October 26, 1900.

From Valleyfield, Que.

As we had no news from you, would like to know the reason you did not come.

LOUIS BERTRAND,
Sec. Labour Union.

† 'Indirectly' refers to those thrown out of work at the establishment where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

5.

(Telegram.)

Copy.

OTTAWA, October 26, 1900.

TO LOUIS BERTRAND,
Secretary l'Union Ouvriere,
Valleyfield, Que.

As editor of GAZETTE am unable to leave Ottawa. Am writing you fully.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Editor of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

6.

Copy.

OTTAWA, October 26, 1901.

LOUIS BERTRAND, Esq.,
Secretary Labour Union,
Valleyfield, Que.

Your telegram of this morning was a surprise to me, as this department had not received any formal communication from the Union at Valleyfield to send a representative there.

I notice on the blank form of schedule which you filled in reference to the present strike, under the head of 'remarks' you state that the union would be glad if I came down and saw things for myself. As these schedules are sent to both employers and employees and are only for the purpose of gathering information for publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE, a reference of this sort could hardly be regarded as sufficient justification for this department to send any one to look into the dispute in question.

Besides, as editor of the LABOUR GAZETTE, I would not, on my own initiative, feel free to leave Ottawa without special authorization from the Minister.

Since receiving your telegram I have communicated with the Hon. Mr. Mulock, Minister of Labour, who is at present in Western Ontario, and will doubtless receive a reply as soon as my telegram reaches him, and I will notify you immediately of the result.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Editor of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

7.

(Telegram.)

Copy.

October 26, 1900.

TO HON. WM. MULOCK,
Aurora, Ont.

From Ottawa, Ont., via Clarksburg.

Re Valleyfield Cotton Mills strike.—Louis Bertrand, Secretary Labour Union, Valleyfield, wires union desires government representative at Valleyfield. Will you appoint some one to meet parties? Urgent need for conciliatory action. Militia called out.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87

8.

(Telegram)

AURORA, Oct. 27, 1900.

To LOUIS BERTRAND,
Secretary Labour Union,
Valleyfield, Que.

Just received telegram from Mr. King, Deputy Minister of Labour, informing me of telegram from you asking government representative to meet parties to Valleyfield Cotton Mills dispute, with a view to conciliatory action. If friendly intervention of Department of Labour acceptable to both parties, I would be pleased to render every possible assistance looking to satisfactory settlement of differences by means either of board of conciliation or arbitration. If both parties desire it, I will be glad to confer with them with a view to selection of satisfactory board and to be a member of same, either as umpire or otherwise. At present much engaged with elections, if parties look favourably upon this offer would suggest that for present strike be suspended and men return to work, and on the 8th November I will proceed to Valleyfield, confer with both parties and lend every possible assistance in the direction indicated, so as to bring about such a settlement of matters in dispute as will meet the reasonable demand of both parties. Am under engagement to address public meetings every day (Sunday excepted) until election day. Therefore, to take up the Valleyfield strike matter until after election would compel me to abandon further part in pending political campaign; nevertheless, am perfectly willing to make this sacrifice if parties to dispute are unwilling to suspend strike and if they desire my immediate friendly intervention. Am telegraphing to like effect to Mayor of Valleyfield and Mr. Greenshields on behalf of Montreal Cotton Company of Valleyfield. Perhaps you would see him upon this subject at once.

WM. MULOCK,
Minister of Labour.

NOTE:—Similar telegrams to above sent by Hon. Mr. Mulock to J. N. Greenshields, Esq., K.C., Montreal; the Mayor of Valleyfield, and Deputy Minister of Labour. (Exhibits 9, 10 and 11-)

12.

(Telegram,)
Copy.

OTTAWA, October 27, 1900.

LOUIS BERTRAND,
Secretary Labour Union,
Valleyfield.

The Minister of Labour wires me that in reply to your telegram which I forwarded to him, he has communicated with you and other parties offering friendly intervention of Department of Labour toward settlement of present dispute. I hope this reply will prove satisfactory.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Editor, LABOUR GAZETTE.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

13.

Copy.

MONTREAL, 28th October, 1900.

Hon. W. MULOCK,
Aurora, Ont.

Your telegram received *re* strike at Valleyfield. There is no dispute between the company and their operatives, and no demand has been made by them on the company. They are not working, but for what reason we do not know. The demand for increased wages was made by men who were temporarily employed as labourers in excavations being made for a new mill. This work under any circumstances would have been stopped in about three weeks, and under the circumstances the company have decided to discontinue the work. There is nothing to arbitrate or settle between the company or any of their employees. The company appreciate your kind offer.

J. N. GREENSHIELDS.

14

*(Telegram,)**Copy.*

October, 29th, 1900.

Hon. WM. MULOCK,
Cookstown, Ont.

From Valleyfield, Que.

Have interviewed strikers and company and am at present acting as conciliator between them. Company wish me to get proposition from men which they will consider. Have arranged for meeting of strikers to-night and believe that to-morrow company will consent to withdrawal of troops and men return to work. Only about 250 still out. Presence of troops main cause of trouble. Sympathy of town with strikers and against presence of militia. Attorney General of Quebec has refused to send extra police at mayor's request, all city councillors against mayor and company. Believe settlement will be effected through Act.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

15.

*(Telegram,)**Copy.*

30th October, 1900.

To W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Valleyfield, Ont.

From Cookstown, Ont.

Greatly pleased to learn from your telegram you acting as conciliator: use best endeavour to bring about settlement, continue your effort long as any chance of succeeding.

W. MULOCK.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87

16.

(Telegram,)
Copy.

30th October, 1900.

To WM. MULOCK,
Postmaster General.

From Valleyfield, Que.

Your telegram received. Am pleased to inform you that a satisfactory settlement of dispute has been concluded and that all the operatives have returned to work. I held a meeting of the strikers in the Town Hall last night and they agreed to return to work and continue, provided the troops were withdrawn to-day, and no further dismissals because of strike. Conveyed proposition to company who have acceded to same. Orders given for all troops to leave to-day. Some companies have already left. No further dismissals made, all men at work, every reason to believe settlement final, and most satisfactory to company, employees and citizens of Valleyfield. Return to Montreal to-night, Ottawa in morning.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

17.

(Telegram,)
Copy.

BRADFORD, ONT., October 30.

W. L. MACKENNIE KING,
Labour Department,
Ottawa.

My heartiest congratulations on successful settlement of Valleyfield strike.

W. MULOCK,
... 8 P.M.

18.

(Telegram,)
Copy.

31st October, 1900.

To HON. WM. MULOCK.

From Montreal, Que., 30, Via Cookstown, Ont., 30.

Saw King to-day, and think, have arranged matters satisfactorily,

J. N. GREENSHIELDS.

STATEMENT showing expenditure incurred by the Department of Labour in connection with the strike at Valleyfield, Que.
\$57.24.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

(87a)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 3rd April, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and messages to the Government Labour Bureau between the Department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in Beauharnois County, Province of Quebec, during the month of November last; also, copies of all letters, telegrams and messages exchanged between the Militia Department and the Municipal Authorities at Valleyfield or any Justices of the Peace, the Military Authorities at Montreal, or any other persons relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith; also, a statement showing expenses incurred by the Dominion Government in reference to said strike.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6,

ST. JOHNS, QUE., March 23, 1901.

From D. O. C. No. 6 to

Adjutant General, Ottawa.

I have the honour to report for the information of the Major General commanding, the facts connected with the riot at Valleyfield, and to inclose herewith documents in connection with same, statements and accounts of expenses incurred thereby with request that money be paid out of the consolidated fund.

I. On the morning of October 25, whilst Acting D.O.C., M.D. 5, at Montreal, a request in accordance with the Militia Act, Exhibit 'A,' was received at the brigade office, asking for a despatch of two companies of Militia at once, to suppress a riot at Valleyfield, in connection with the Montreal Cotton Mills Company.

I immediately communicated with Lt.-Col. E. B. Ibbotson, commanding 5th Royal Scots, and in consequence a detachment of the 5th Royal Scots under his command left Montreal for Valleyfield by a Grand Trunk Railway special, early in the day. Lt.-Col. Ibbotson's report herewith, Exhibit 'B,' gives a full detail from the moment he left Montreal and whilst in command at Valleyfield, until my arrival there on the evening of the following day, October 26.

At 9 p.m. the same evening, i.e., October 25, not having heard anything further from Valleyfield, I proceeded to St. Johns, for the purpose of seeing the O.C. No. 3 Regt. Dépôt, to find out how many available men could be got in case of necessity.

II. At 10 p.m. on arrival at the barracks, St. Johns, Lt.-Col. Labelle, commanding the 65th regiment, Montreal, called me by telephone and stated that he had just received a message from Lt.-Col. Ibbotson, in command at Valleyfield, that a serious disturbance had just taken place, and that several of his men had been seriously wounded, and that he required 200 troops more: Col. Labelle informed me at that

moment that there was that number available at the drill hall. I instructed him to arrange for the necessary accommodation and to despatch that number at once.

A full report from Lt.-Col. Labelle, Exhibit 'C,' herewith, gives all the necessary details of his action on that occasion.

As regards the idea of utilizing the men of No. 3 Regimental Dépôt, the number available was so few that it was not entertained.

III. On the morning of October 26, having returned to Montreal by an early train, Lt.-Col. Ibbotson reported to me by telephone the arrival of the 2nd detachment of militia, that the state of things at Valleyfield was rather excited, that the number of troops at his disposal was hardly sufficient to guard the immense property of the Montreal Cotton Mills Company, and asked whether a detachment of cavalry could not be sent at once as he needed some for patrolling around, which duty with mounted men would be more efficient than infantry. In consequence a detachment of cavalry D.Y. R.C.H. left Montreal by special train early in the afternoon, and I decided to proceed to Valleyfield on the same train.

IV. On my arrival at Valleyfield, I met the Mayor, Mr. Langevin, in company with some of the Montreal Cotton Mills authorities: Lt.-Colonel Ibbotson having reported to me the happenings since his arrival, the day previous, and acquainting myself with the area of property that had to be protected, necessitating guard of numerous sentries, the number of troops already at Valleyfield was found to be hardly sufficient, a further request from the mayor corroborating the above. Exhibit "D" is herewith enclosed.

It was suggested to me that the presence of some French speaking troops would perhaps have a good effect upon the rioters, the majority of whom were apparently French. I immediately placed myself in communication with Lt.-Col. Labelle, commanding the 65th regiment, Montreal, and requested a detachment from his corps of about 100. This detachment, under his command, arrived at Valleyfield on the same evening.

V. On the afternoon of the 26th October, I received a communication signed by a few councillors of Valleyfield, "Exhibit E," requesting the withdrawal of the force, stating that peace and order was now restored: and the presence of troops was no longer a necessity; seeing that the excitement continued the same and threats were freely made of a further attack the same night, I had to decline complying with this request. A copy of my reply, "Exhibit F," is also inclosed.

During the same afternoon, I was informed that these gentlemen were holding a meeting in the Town Hall; having expressed a desire to interview them on the matter, this was permitted, and in company with Lt.-Colonel Ibbotson, Major Stewart, R.O., and Lieut. Simpson, 6th Hussars, I proceeded there. A Mr. Papineau at the meeting, who appeared to be very familiar with what was going on, on the side of the rioters, informed me that he would guarantee there would be no trouble on that night if I would withdraw patrols and confine sentries to the immediate outside of the Montreal Cotton Mills Company's property; I consented to this arrangement and instructions were given accordingly.

I beg to state that with the exception of occasional stones being thrown at the sentries during the night, there was no attack by the mob.

VI. On the 27th October, seeing no change in the attitude of the rioters, but things not getting any worse, I returned home a detachment of about 150. Things went on smoothly, and on the 30th October I received a letter from Mayor Langevin, "Exhibit G," informing me that the employees of the Montreal Cotton Mills Company had returned to their work, and that peace had been restored, and asking for the withdrawal of troops. I immediately gave instructions to that effect, and all were withdrawn with the exception of the cavalry, which remained till the 31st, owing to being unable to provide necessary transport for them. "Exhibit H."

VII. A statement showing detail of troops, which is practically speaking a "parade state, appears herewith, "Exhibit I."

VIII. In conclusion of the above report, it will be observed that the number of officers present appears to be extraordinary in proportion to the rank and file, but the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87a

despatch of troops had to be done promptly and the detail of troops must be dealt with more as a detachment of several corps, than as a single unit.

In these times of war excitement, the zeal and the anxiety to turn out for active service were the reasons for the number of officers who appeared on the scene.

On my arrival at Valleyfield, I noticed this proportion and kept them until the 27th, when several were returned home with the detachment, keeping the rest with the troops: a number equivalent to an eight company battalion.

IX. I beg specially to point out the intelligent conduct of Lt.-Colonel Ibbotson in handling the first detachment on the night of the attack, though several of his men were severely injured by the mob, he stood it without ordering the firing, in which case several lives would have been lost, and matters complicated in a very serious way.

The troops in general behaved in an excellent manner.

The Montreal Cotton Mills Company furnished the necessary shelter accommodation, both for the officers and men, and there were only words of praise from all the troops for the way in which they were treated by the above company.

A. ROY, Lieut. Colonel,
D.O.C., M.D. No. 6.

EXHIBIT 'A.'

VALLEYFIELD, P. Q., October 24, 1900.

COLONEL ROY,
District Officer Commanding,
Montreal District.

Whereas the outside work of the Montreal Cotton Company has been stopped by strikers intimidating the help, and whereas the said outside work cannot be carried on by reason of the intimidation of the said strikers, and whereas the said strikers now threaten to prevent any coal being brought to the boilers, and take other action to close down the mills of the company, and thereby throw out of employment about three thousand hands, and whereas the police of the town of Valleyfield have not been able to prevent the said intimidation that has occurred, and will not be able to prevent the intimidation which is threatened, and will not be able to prevent the mills of the said Company being closed by the strikers or to preserve order in the said town of Valleyfield,

Therefore, we, the undersigned, hereby, under the authority of the Mill Act of Canada, make request that two companies of the Victoria Rifles of Montreal be brought to Valleyfield and commanded to maintain the peace and order, and arrest any and all persons who may commit any breach of the peace.

W. LANGEVIN, Mayor of the Town of Valleyfield, Q.
URGEL ST. ONGE, J.P.,
ALEX. BARRETTE, J.P.

EXHIBIT 'B.'

MONTREAL, November 30, 1900.

To Col. Roy, D. O. C.
From O. C. R. S. of C.
No. 5. M. D.

I have the honour to submit herewith a report of duty performed in Valleyfield in compliance with your order dated October 25th, 1900, and received by me at 10.15 o'clock a. m., on that date, copy of same herewith attached.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

I proceeded to the above named place by special train, leaving Bonaventure station at 2.30 p.m., with 105 of all ranks, arriving about 4. p.m. The special train conveying us was run in to the property of the company and shown on blue print, also attached, as Canada Atlantic Siding. I took with me 40 rounds of ball ammunition per rifle, and took the precaution to distribute 10 of same to each non-commissioned officer and private on board the train.

On reaching Valleyfield, we were met by the chief magistrate of the town, he being one of those who had signed the requisition calling us to duty, a director of the Montreal Cotton Company, as also the manager, and several heads of the above company also meeting us. I was informed of the nature of the trouble to be dealt with and from the chief magistrate's opinion, there seemed to be quite an excited mob to be dealt with. I was also met on arrival by one Captain Lefebvre, commanding No. 3 Company, 64th Regiment, who informed me that on previous evening an attempt was made to get possession of government rifles and ammunition in his possession, and he requested me to send a detachment and bring same into our quarters. Before doing anything, however, in this matter, or in matter of dispersing the crowd of rioters, I marched my command into the building shown on blue print as Skating Rink and Clubhouse, the same to be used by us while on duty as our headquarters. The men were allowed to remove their great coats, and I then had them formed up, and I addressed them on the nature of the duty which we had been called out to perform, cautioning them against using undue force or violence of any kind in what we were about to undertake, and particularly did I instruct them in the matter of using the ammunition which had been served out to them, and under no consideration were they to load their rifles without my personal order. I then detached a squad of about 30 under command of Captain Miller, to proceed with the above referred to Captain Lefebvre to bring in the rifles and ammunition referred to above which were located at his private residence about a mile away. We then proceeded down Dufferin Road as shown on blue print towards the bridge in column, the crowd at that time occupying the whole of Dufferin Road from the main gate, which is shown on blue print as being next to Empire Mill. I met with no resistance in moving or dispersing the mass, and got them on to the bridge. This was done mostly for the purpose of enabling the mill carters, who had been prevented from carting coal from their coal shed, which is also shown on the blue print, from the previous Monday.

As soon as I had the road clear, I notified the Manager Mr. Lacey, to get his carts to work, and that we would protect him; this they did, and the work went on without interruption until I was notified by the manager that they had carted sufficient.

During this time I found it necessary to keep patrol on Dufferin road, to prevent people from gathering, there being a tendency in that direction, also keeping a strong detachment at end of bridge, holding the mass of the supposed strikers and rioters in that position. We met with no opposition at all, except in the matter of hooting and the like.

It then being about 5.30 in the evening, I ascertained at what hour, and the number of employees would come out of the mill at their closing hour 5.55 p.m., and also if there were any of the above employees who were in sympathy with the strikers. Being informed that about 2,500 people would leave the mill by the main gate above referred to, and that a number of them were possibly in sympathy with the strikers, I thought it advisable to retain as strong a force as possible in that neighbourhood, and instructed the officers commanding the different detachments not to allow any of the employees when they came out to congregate, but to request them to quietly proceed to their respective homes. The crowd remained on the bridge in strong force until after the closing of the mill, being a little noisy, but showing no violence.

The detachment under Captain Miller who proceeded on the duty referred to above, i.e., bringing in rifles and ammunition, experienced some difficulty in reaching our quarters, being surrounded by a mob on their line of march, but eventually reached headquarters in safety.

The crowd on the bridge after the mill had closed down continued to remain there until about 7 o'clock, when they began to disperse and apparently had gone home, when

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87a

I relieved as many of the men as possible who had been doing duty at that point, and also patrolling Dufferin road.

Arrangements had been made for our messing at a place known as the Queen's Hotel, which is situated at the Grand Trunk, or Canada Atlantic station, and which is about three quarters of a mile from our headquarters. I dispatched the men for supper in four squads, about twenty-five in each, under the command of officers.

Everything was reported quiet by the pickets until a third detachment, about 25 strong, returned from supper under command of Captain Meighen, which was about 8.30 p.m. In passing the bridge at the corner of the mill the mob began throwing stones at the men. The squad turned about, bayonets having been fixed before leaving the hotel, proceeded to charge the mob who broke and fled. The men were then turned about and continued their march to the quarters, but while passing the said street leading to the gate of the mill, and shown as Gault street, were again attacked with heavy stones. Several men were injured at this point. The men charged again and the mob again fled. Quarters were finally reached without further opposition, and the wounded men handed over to Surgeon Major Campbell.

Simultaneously with the above, the pickets that had been patrolling Dufferin road from bridge to our quarters were treated in a similar manner. I was immediately notified of both occurrences and dispatched all my available force, with the exception of the main guard, to their assistance. Several more men had been injured and brought in for medical care.

This state of things went on for some time. Finally, it was reported that the men had to fall back within a stable yard.

I must here state that the hour referred to when the crowd apparently had dispersed, that the mayor left with my consent to proceed to his home, promising to return in at least one hour. This he did not do, nor could I reach him that evening by messenger or telephone communication; in fact, no magistrate was available to render any assistance. The riot continued and we continued to suffer at the hands of the mob for some time when Mr. Papineau, the recorder of the town of Valleyfield reported to me at my headquarters, he having come through a crowd and admitted things were at a very serious juncture.

I requested him to proceed with me to perform the duty of reading the Riot Act, which he hesitated to do for the reason as stated by himself, and which I concurred in, and indeed, felt earlier in the day, that the force at my disposal was not of sufficient strength.

The number of points and the distances to be covered were so numerous and extensive, that I felt that I ought to have a stronger force at my command, and he (Mr. Papineau) assured me that our strength, without resorting to the use of our rifles, would be totally inadequate to effectually disperse the mob, who at that time must have numbered thousands.

While conversing with him, injured men were being brought in to receive attention. At that time, ten were under the care of Surgeon Major Campbell.

Several officers had reported to me in person the seriousness of affairs, and that the men were getting beyond themselves and could not stand the abuse any longer. I went out, and taking in the situation (which really looked very serious, the men having had to take cover in the yard above referred to to get protection from the hurlers of stones which were falling like hail in all directions). I ordered three selected men to fire a volley in the air, over the mill, as shown on blue print as Empire Mill, which is a five storey building. This had the effect of quieting the mob, but only for a few moments, when they began again shouting and pelting stones. I repeated the same performance in about one minute immediately after which I had the assembly sounded, when the men fell in and we charged the mob out of the yard and down Dufferin road, they dispersing in all directions till we reached the bridge where the bulk of them had proceeded, where we held them at bay until about 11 o'clock.

Immediately after the above charge, and I got control of the situation, I returned to headquarters and reported to Mr. Recorder Papineau what I had done, for which he was very thankful. At the same time I telephoned to Montreal for reinforcements,

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

asking for at least 200 extra men. This, in my opinion, was most necessary, for I felt, and indeed everybody was of the same opinion, that we were likely to be detained for several days in Valleyfield, and I felt it absolutely necessary for me to have a stronger force at my disposal to be able to do the extended work which might be continued several days.

We had no further trouble that evening. At the hour of 11 o'clock, as above referred to, the crowd began to disperse, and at midnight everything was in quietness, and I got possession of the bridge and kept a patrol on it all night.

About 2 a.m. on Friday, detachments of the second regiment Canadian Artillery, Victoria Rifle and Royal Scots, arrived by special train under command of Lt. Col. Hamilton; also in conversation the same evening over the telephone with Col. Labelle, who was the senior officer in Montreal, I thought it advisable that some of the 65th. Regiment should be sent out, as the effect of French Canadian Militiamen I thought would have a quieting effect in the town. Unfortunately they were unable to come with the first detachment, nor with the detachments above referred to, but arrived the following evening about midnight, and their presence as I had anticipated had the desired effect.

On Friday morning at 5.30, which is the hour at which the employees enter the mill, I thought it advisable to have a strong detachment patrol both bridge and Dufferin road, to prevent any gathering which might possibly have taken place. All the employees, with the exception of 400 went into work at the usual hour, 6 o'clock. At 10 o'clock on the same morning, about 500 left work for reasons known only to themselves, and at dinner hour all left, and did not return in the afternoon. The effect of this was, and we were given to understand, and in fact from the appearance of things generally, that we had to look forward to a repetition of the previous night's struggle. Indeed, from the most reliable sources, I gathered through the day Friday, that extensive preparations in the matter of rifles being procured and bullets being manufactured, that we were to look out for more trouble that evening. I was also informed that it was the intention of the mob to get possession of a building in which the Montreal Cotton Mills Company had about two tons of dynamite stored, which is situated on a very isolated spot, and shown on attached blue print as dynamite building. This was to be blown up as well as other explosives which were to be used against us that evening.

It was also rumored that they were going to try to get possession of the electric light station, which is also shown on blue print adjacent to the bridge, and referred to as Buntin's property.

The only trouble we had during the day of Friday was the stopping by the mob of the steam dredge, which had been reported so to me in person by Mr. McDonald, contractor in charge of the construction work. On receiving above information, I dispatched a detachment to disperse the mob, which they did without having to use force. The balance of the day passed without anything of importance happening, and with the increased force at my disposal I felt quite equal to any emergency which might develop on that evening.

I might say that during the day, Friday, one Captain O'Sullivan, commanding No. 4 Company, 64th. Regiment, had been threatened, and feared that the mob would attack his house and get possession of government arms and ammunition in his charge. I therefore took the precaution to have them also brought into our lines.

I might here say that on leaving Valleyfield we notified the above named officers where the rifles and ammunition were stored, and they could remove them at their convenience, which was satisfactory to them.

As before stated, the day passed quietly with the exception of the above referred to incidents, the usual Barrack Square routine being performed.

Towards the evening we strengthened all our positions, particularly the one which controlled the bridge and electric light station, as also the dynamite building, and to do this effectually and to keep up a strong patrol on all the different roads and properties of the mill I had to employ nearly all my force, which at this time numbered about 300.

I felt that it was necessary, and so arranged that the force under my command should be messes within our own quarters, and by noon on Friday I perfected arrange-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87a

ments for the carrying out of same in the building shown as the skating rink on blue print, and we were able to satisfactorily feed at two sittings the whole detachment. This arrangement enabled me to keep the whole of my force within the lines of the Montreal Cotton Mills Company's property, and I billeted the different detachments in buildings shown on the blue print as warehouse and box factory.

Friday evening passed without any of the trouble of the previous evening, but the mob continued to loiter through the streets of the town, but did not attempt to interfere with any of our detachments during the performance of their duties.

I was glad to have a detachment to the number of about 50 under command of Captain Lilley, D.Y. R.C.H., sent to me, and I cannot too strongly refer to the valuable services rendered by them during their stay.

I was present with you at a peace conference which was held at Mr. Leacey's house, on Friday afternoon, when negotiations were trying to be effected between the mill authorities and the strikers, and at the time that a letter was addressed to me and signed by ten aldermen of the town, two of whom had signed the requisition calling out the militia, in which letter they asked me to withdraw the troops as peace and quietude had been restored. The answer to same was made by yourself, and in which I thoroughly concurred, being of the opinion, and from personal observations that peace and harmony had not been restored: the fact of the mill hands not returning to their work on Friday was sufficient proof of the same.

I proceeded with you in person, also being accompanied by Major Stuart and Lt. Simpson, to the Town Hall, where we were told by the chief of police, who had delivered the above referred to letter, that the aldermen were in session. We there learned, and were told, that the above referred to officials were in sympathy with the strikers, and that if we did not retire all our patrols, there would be serious trouble again that Friday night. This matter of retiring troops within our lines was acceded to on the assurance that no appearance of a gathering of any kind would take place during the night, but if we did not do so we might expect further trouble.

You will remember that for the sake of peace you acceded to the wishes of the above referred to corporation, and after a conference which lasted from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m., the troops were retired within the lines and property shown as the headquarters on blue print, and that arrangement as guaranteed by the members of the council was carried out, and no gathering of any kind took place afterward that we could detect during the night.

I might here mention that the mayor of the town had to leave Valleyfield on the evening of Thursday, October 25, for fear of being mobbed. In fact, the mob went to his house for that purpose, and he had to escape by a rear entrance and took a train to Montreal, only returning on Friday afternoon, on same train as yourself.

I might also mention that during the trouble of Thursday night, and again on Friday morning, we arrested seven of the rioters supposed to be ringleaders, one who had been caught in the act of throwing stones, and one who had interfered with a picket of the Victoria Rifles during the performance of their duties, and in fact struck one of the sergeants with his fist. These men were detained in our quarters as prisoners and were handed over to the authorities on Monday night.

Saturday morning, 27th, passed off quietly. On Saturday afternoon half of the infantry were relieved from further duty, and returned to Montreal. Saturday night, stones were thrown at a sentry, and an attempt was made to cut electric wires near the Hussars Horse quarters. This was the only incident that occurred during Saturday night.

On Sunday, church parades were held by the Roman Catholics and Protestants under command of Col. Labelle and Major Carson. Sunday passed off quietly, we continuing to keep the whole of our force within the lines referred to as our headquarters, and on Monday all the mill hands having returned to work, and there being no further cause for suspicion of a return of the trouble, arrangements were made with the railway company for the remainder of the troops' withdrawal to Montreal.

The Infantry, numbering about 200, left by special train, at 1.30, the Cavalry remaining over night in consequence of the railway people not being able to supply cars to transport the horses.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

Herewith attached you will also find reports of Surgeon Major Campbell of the casualties which took place on Thursday evening.

The whole respectfully submitted,

E. B. IBBOTSON, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding R.S. of C.

HEADQUARTERS OF MILITIA DISTRICT No. 5.
MONTREAL, October 25, 1900.

Orders by Lieut. Col. A. Roy, A.D., O.C.M.D. No. 5.

1. In consequence of a requisition issued by the Mayor of the Town of Valleyfield, Que., with the co-operation of two J. P's., signed at Valleyfield on October 24, calling upon troops to suppress some trouble in connection with the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield, the following detachment is called out for this service.

2. Two companies of the 5th Royal Scots of Canada, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, with necessary staff, will proceed by special train from Bonaventure Station at 2 p.m. to-day.

3. A supply of ball ammunition to the extent of 40 rounds per man will be brought by the troops, the distribution of which is left to the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

4. The officer commanding will send a report daily to the D.O.C.

A. ROY, Lieut.-Col.
A.D., O.C.M.D. No. 5.

MONTREAL, December 1, 1900.

From Surgeon Major ROLLO CAMPBELL,
'Royal Scots of Canada'.

To Lieut. Col. IBBOTSON,
Commanding 'Royal Scots of Canada'.

I have the honour to report according to Militia Regulations and Orders, Part III, Para. 311, that the following casualties occurred during the period the men under your command were on duty during the riots at Valleyfield, Que., October 25, 1900.

Colbourn Millar, (Co. 1) scalp wound (not serious); *Stuart Simpson, (Co. 1) wound over eye (severe); *Daniel McCuaig, (Co. 2) confused wound of face (severe); Wm. Wilson, (Co. 2) contusion on neck (slight); *Samuel John Tuck, (Co. 2) severe sprain of elbow and contusion of scalp; Ernest Simpson, (Co. 3) wound of ear (slight); Lorne Clarke, (Co. 5) contusion of shoulder; Fred Wm. Flood, (Co. 5) scalp wound (slight); *George Wm. Foster, (Co. 6) contused wound of face (severe) and scalp.

Those men marked by an asterisk were returned (as being unfit for duty) to Montreal on the morning of October 26, and had their wounds redressed at the Montreal General Hospital. The remainder were returned as 'fit' for duty on the morning of October 26.

ROLLO CAMPBELL, M.D.,
Surgeon Major, 'Royal Scots of Canada'.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87a

EXHIBIT 'C.'

MONTREAL, November 13, 1900.

From Lt.-Col. A. E. LABELLE,
Commanding 65th Regiment,

To the District Officer Commanding No. 5
Military District, Montreal.

I have the honour to make you the following report of my connection in the sending of troops in aid of civil power to Valleyfield, Que., on October 25 and 26 last.

On October 25, a message was received at my house from the brigade office, that troops sent to Valleyfield required assistance. As I was at the time senior officer at Montreal (you having left on the same evening for St. Johns, and Lieut.-Col. Cole being absent), I immediately proceeded to the brigade office, where a message from Lt.-Col. Ibbotson, then in command of the troops at Valleyfield, was handed over to me. I then spoke by telephone to Lt.-Col. Ibbotson and got his report, that his troops had been attacked by the strikers and nine (9) men wounded, and he required immediate assistance of at least two hundred (200) more troops. I then inquired what troops were ready to proceed at once, and found that only the following corps of the Montreal militia happened to have men on parade in their respective armouries that evening:—

2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery,
5th Scots,
3rd Victoria Rifles,
No. 3 Bearer Company.

I reported that to you by telephone, and you instructed me to send by special train any troops available up to the above number. I then ordered the above four detachments to proceed to Valleyfield. The troops left the drill shed, about two hundred (200) in all, under command of Lt.-Col. Hamilton, 3rd V.R.C., at 1 a.m., and entrained on arrival at Bonaventure depot.

In accordance with your instructions, I asked Lt.-Col. Maclean, commanding D. of Y.R.C. Hussars, to have as many men and horses as possible in readiness to leave if they should be required next morning.

All the above facts were reported to you verbally on the morning of the 26th.

On the same day (26th) at 12 noon, I received instructions from you to hold myself in readiness to proceed, with as many of my regiment as could be notified at once, to Valleyfield if required.

At 4 p.m. I received your orders to leave at once, and left at 5 p.m., the drill shed with a detachment of one hundred (100) men from the 65th Regiment and 2nd R.C.A. and 5th R.S.

We were delayed very much at Bonaventure depot, train did not leave till 6.30 p.m. and arrived at Valleyfield at 8.30 p.m. In accordance with your instructions, the men had supper in two detachments at the Queen's hotel in Valleyfield, and proceeded afterwards to the Montreal Cotton Company's mill, by train, when I reported myself to you.

A. E. LABELLE, Lt.-Col.,
Com. 65th Rifles.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

EXHIBIT 'D.'

October 26, 1900.

To District Officer Commanding
No. 5 Military District.

The troops which are in Valleyfield coming from Montreal up to 4 p.m. this day being insufficient to maintain order and further intended disturbances in the said town, it is requested that more troops be ordered to proceed here at once, the number of troops being left to your discretion.

R. B. STANSTEAD, Director M.C.C.,
For Montreal Cotton Company.

I hereby concur in the above.
A. LANGEVIN, Mayor.

EXHIBIT 'E.'

VALLEYFIELD, October 26, 1900.

To Colonel Ibbotson,
Commanding Officer of the Militia,
Now stationed in Valleyfield by requisition.

Whereas, peace and order is now restored, and it is not expedient that you and your men should be kept on duty any longer ;

We, the undersigned Justices of the Peace of this town, do hereby require you to withdraw your force under your command forthwith.

T. BELANGER,
M. LAVOIE,
V. SEGUIN,
URGEL ST. ONGE,
D. LEBOEUF,
ALEX. BARRETTE,
A. D. DANIS,

Councillors, ex-officio Justices of the Peace.

EXHIBIT 'F.'

VALLEYFIELD, October 26, 1900.

H. Belanger, Esq., and other Justices of the Peace.

In answer to yours of to-day's date, addressed to Colonel Ibbotson, I have to say, as the Military are here for the protection of life and property, and, as ten men were wounded last night by an unwarranted attack, and threats are freely made of a further attack to-night, I am convinced that peace and order is not restored.

Thus, I must decline at the present time to withdraw the military.

So soon as I am satisfied that peace and order has been restored, the military will be withdrawn, but not until then.

A. ROY, Lt.-Colonel,
Commanding Troops at Valleyfield.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87a

EXHIBIT 'G.'

VALLEYFIELD, P.Q., October 30, 1900.

Lieut.-Colonel Roy, D.O.C.

I am in receipt of a letter this morning from the Montreal Cotton Company, informing me that the mill employees have now returned peaceably to work, and therefore, in my opinion, you may now withdraw the military, with the exception of a few men for police duty, which I think it would be advisable to keep for a day or so.

A. LANGEVIN,
Mayor of Valleyfield.

EXHIBIT 'H.'

VALLEYFIELD STATION, October 30, 1900.

Lieut.-Colonel Roy, Valleyfield.

I regret I am unable to have necessary cars to transport back cavalry before to-morrow, as same was not ordered in time, but will have everything ready for to-morrow.

J. J. SWANSTON,
Agent C. A. Ry.

EXHIBIT 'I'

N. D. No. 5, HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL.

Statement of Expenditure, Riot at Valleyfield, October 25-31, 1900.

Pay to troops, as per pay lists.....	\$2,198 01
Subsistence, as per Mr. Roland Hill's account.....	1,400 50
Transport by G.T.R. to Valleyfield.....	422 20
Transport by C.A.R. from Valleyfield.....	422 20
	<hr/>
	\$4,442 91

Certified correct,

A. ROY, Lt.-Col,
Ac. D.O.C., No. 5.

EXHIBIT 'J.'

DETAIL of Troops from M. D. No. 5, called out in aid of Civil Power—Riot at Valleyfield, October 25 to 31, 1900.

Corps	October 25.			October 26.			October 27.			October 28.			October 29.			October 30.			October 31.			Pay.					
	Men.		Horses.	Men.		Horses.	Men.		Horses.	Men.		Horses.	Men.		Horses.	Men.		Horses.	Men.		Horses.	Pay.	Field Allowance	Total.			
	Officers.			Officers.			Officers.			Officers.			Officers.			Officers.			Officers.			cts.	%	cts.	%		
Brigade Staff.				3	47	50	3	47	50	3	47	50	3	47	50	3	47	50	3	47	50	46	70	10	54	80	
D. of V. R. C. H.				5	35		5	35		5	35		5	35		5	35		5	35		499	50	18	60	518	10
2nd Regt. C. A.	3	28		6	37		6	37		1			1			1			1			79	90	8	22	88	12
3rd Regt. V. R. (1).	7	36		5	36		5	36		5	36		5	36		5	36		5	36		118	83	33	98	317	07
" (2).	5	36		5	36		5	36		5	36		5	36		5	36		5	36		164	26	33	98	165	33
5th Regt. R. Scots.	5	6	4	5	6	4	5	6	4	5	6	4	5	6	4	5	6	4	5	6	4	174	97	65	04	703	04
" (1)	5	72		5	72		5	72		2	11		2	11		2	11		2	11		297	70	174	97	297	70
" (2)	6	91		6	91		6	91		5	80		5	80		5	80		5	80		170	83	44	39	405	07
65th Regt. M.R.R.	1			12	67		12	67		11	67		11	66		11	63		11	63		189	85	10	96	111	81
"				3	21		3	21		2	12		2	12		2	12		2	12		100	85	10	96	111	81
No. 3 Bearer Co.	2	20		3	21		3	21		2	12		2	12		2	12		2	12		2,008	72	189	29	2,198	01
	35	290	4	51	416	54	55	416	54	40	263	54	39	262	54	36	255	54	5	47	50	2,008	72	189	29	2,198	01

The above is a correct statement.

December 31, 1900.

A. ROY, Lieut. Col., Act. D.O.C. No. 5. & 6.

RETURN

(91)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated April 3, 1901, for a Return showing copies of all memorials, replies thereto and correspondence between the Government of the North-west Territories, and any member thereof, and the Government of Canada, and any member thereof, on the subject of the financial status or constitutional status of the said North-west Territories.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, CANADA, April 19, 1901.

The Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to return herewith address of the House of Commons of the 3rd instant for a return showing copies of all memorials, &c., on the subject of the financial and constitutional status of the North-west Territories, referred to the Minister of Finance for report in so far as the same related to his department.

I beg to inclose in reply thereto copies of all documents on the subject in this department, so far as I can find, viz.:—

1. Letter from the secretary of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories, dated December 19, 1888, forwarding copy of resolution passed by the legislative assembly of the North-west Territories on December 11, 1888, with reference to the amount voted annually by the Dominion parliament for the expenses of the North-west Territories, and the inclosures therewith. (F. D. file No. 4021.)

2. Letter from the secretary of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories, dated February 2, 1892, transmitting copy of resolution adopted by the legislative assembly on January 23, 1892, with regard to the annual appropriation made by the parliament of Canada for the government of the territories, and inclosures therewith. (F. D. file No. 6786.)

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, CANADA,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
— REGINA, December 19, 1888.

The Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

I have the honour, in the absence of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, to forward herewith to your department for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a resolution passed by the legislative assembly of the

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

North-west Territories on Tuesday, December 11 instant, with reference to the amount voted annually by the Dominion parliament for the expenses of the North-west Territories.

R. B. GORDON,
Lieut. Governor's Secretary.

COPY of Report of Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories appointed to consider the Financial Arrangements between the Territories and the Dominion Government, adopted by the Assembly on Tuesday, 11th December, 1888.

That the amount annually voted by the Dominion parliament for the expenses of government, etc., in the North-west Territories should be given in the form of a definite grant instead of a rate which lapses at the end of the fiscal year for which it is voted.

That the said grant should be placed at the disposal and subject to the vote of the North-west legislative assembly.

That although the North-west Territories have not been admitted into confederation as a province, yet they consider that the fact of their paying taxes to the federal treasury under the same laws, rules and regulations and provisions as the people of other parts of Canada, and having been called upon to exercise the functions of local self-government by the parliament of Canada, they are entitled to receive a return on the amount paid by them into the federal treasury of a sum similar to that received by the various provinces comprising the Canadian confederation.

That they consider that a greater proportion of taxation per head is paid by the people of the North-west Territories than the people of any other part of Canada.

That the cost of administering the government of the North-west Territories is much larger in proportion to the population than in any other part of Canada by reason of the greater area and more widely scattered settlements.

That the maintenance and improvement of main trails in the territories should be the subject of special consideration at the hands of the federal parliament.

That inasmuch as the lands, timber and minerals of the North-west Territories are held for sale by the federal government, which deprives the North-west government of any revenue from these sources, and the provinces of confederation with the exception of Manitoba having revenues from such sources,

Therefore, your committee are strongly of opinion that a largely increased grant should be given to the North-west Territories for expenses of the North-west government, construction of roads and bridges, the improvement of main trails and other public improvements.

Certified, R. B. GORDON,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

REGINA, N.W.T., February 2, 1892.

Private Secretary to
The Honourable Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

I am directed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories to transmit you herewith, for submission to the Honourable the Minister of Finance, copy of resolutions adopted by the legislative assembly on Saturday, January 23, 1892, with regard to the annual appropriation made by the parliament of Canada for the government of the territories.

R. B. GORDON,
Secretary to Lieut. Governor.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 91

COPY of Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories on Saturday, January 23, 1892.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor praying that he will cause to be transmitted to the Prime Minister of Canada, the Honourable the Minister of Finance and the Honourable the Minister of the Interior copy of the resolution regarding the finances of the territories adopted by this House.

Certified a true copy,

R. B. GORDON,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly,
N.W.T.

COPY of Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of The North-west Territories January 23, 1892.

1. Resolved, That the necessities of local government in the North-west Territories, demand that instead of the annual vote by the parliament of Canada of an indefinite sum, for expenses of government, a fixed amount in the nature of a subsidy should be granted to the territories, the amount of which should be determined with a view to the considerations hereinafter recited.

2. That owing to the rapid increase of the population in the North-west, the amount of subsidy should be fixed for a term of not more than four years, when, as in the province of Manitoba in the earlier period of its existence, another territorial census should be taken.

3. That the population of the territories, according to the last census return, is 67,500, and that according to the known rate of increase in the past, and the still greater increase certain to accrue in the near future, as a result of the completion of the railway projects now in hand, the present population may be expected to largely increase in the said term of four years.

4. That in this case an estimated population of 125,000 would be a fair basis of calculation regarding subsidy for the proposed term.

5. That with an estimated population of 125,000 the subsidy at the rate of 80 cents a head, as allowed the provinces, would amount to \$100,000.

6. That on debt account the territories are entitled to five per cent interest on \$27.77 per head on an actual population of 67,500, which would amount to \$93,723.75.

7. That the specific grant for governmental purposes should be at least as liberal as that made to Manitoba, that is to say, \$50,000.

8. That, as Manitoba has been held to be entitled to a specific grant on account of lack of lands, the territories are entitled to a like grant in consideration of their special circumstances, some of which are as follows:—

(1.) Owing to the vast area of the territories, and the widely scattered nature of the settlement, all the business of the local government is rendered more expensive proportionately to population than in any of the provinces.

(2.) That as the parliament of Canada retains the control of the public lands, grass, timber and minerals of the territories, and derives revenue therefrom, it has a direct financial interest in good government and public improvements in the territories, as it has not in any of the provinces, except Manitoba, and therefore, so long as it retains such control should pay more proportionately to the support of the local government of the Territories than to that of any of the provinces, in whose local government or improvements it has no such direct financial interest.

(3.) The more important of these local enterprises or improvements are the improvement of roads and trails, the preservation and increase of the water supply, protection from prairie or forest fires in all parts of the territories; and the opening up and improvement of trade routes into the vast and as yet almost unknown northern interior, which comprises about one-third of the area of the whole Dominion.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

For the foregoing reasons, a specific annual grant for the four years term should be made to the amount of \$125,000.

9. That the circumstances of the territories require a census to be taken every four years.

10. That, as above recited, the territories are entitled to a total annual subsidy from the parliament of Canada, for the four years next ensuing, of \$368,723.75.

11. That the amount voted by the parliament of Canada for expenses of government in the North-west Territories for the current year is \$217,000, which, with the sums appropriated for registration purposes, members' indemnity, clerks' salary and other matters properly chargeable to provincial account, makes a total subsidy of \$232,410 for the current year, as against a vote of \$20,000 for expenses of government in 1882.

12. That, as the yearly increase in the amount of the vote has been based on the yearly increasing needs of the country, the fixed amount asked is probably not as great as would be reached during the proposed term of four years under the present system.

13. That at the same time it would be an advantage to the territories to have the grant made in the manner specified. At the present time, as the grant lapses from year to year, there is not the same inducement to economical expenditure, as would exist, could the savings of one year be carried forward to the next.

Under the present system, public improvements are confined to works of a minor character, partly because the amount of the grant is kept so close to the barest needs of the country; and partly because it is impossible, owing to uncertainty as to amount of the grant from year to year, to undertake work such as cannot be completed out of the grant of the single year; and, as a consequence, works of the most pressing necessity are left undone, while the funds are being annually expended on works of minor importance.

14. That, owing to the fact that the parliament of Canada has seen fit to reduce for the current year the amount of its annual grant in aid of public education in the North-west below the requirements of the schools already, or about to be, established according to the terms of the school ordinance passed by this assembly, it becomes necessary to specially set forth the advisability of continuing such annual grant either as a special grant for education or as a part of the total grant for expenses of local government proportioned as hitherto to the conditions peculiar to the territories and their constantly increasing necessities, resulting from increase of population.

15. That the absolute necessity of adequate provision for the education of children resident in the territories rests mainly on two grounds:

(1.) That such provision is a powerful immigration attraction to intelligent and educated people, who are the most desirable settlers, and

(2.) That it is the most powerful agency in bringing the whole future population of the territories up to a high standard of intelligence, and therefore of ability to make the most of their surroundings.

16. That the conditions prevailing in the North-west which absolutely prevent the possibility of establishing an entirely self-supporting system of education throughout the territories are:—

(1.) The comparatively low assessable value of the land held by the settlers.

(2.) The still lower assessable value of the large areas of unimproved land held by speculators.

(3.) The comparatively small amount of assessable personal property held by new settlers, who form a very large proportion of the whole taxable population.

17. That these difficulties are incidental to the settlement of any new country and will have to be met in a greater or less extent as this country fills up more or less rapidly, until it is so filled up that it ceases to be a new country.

18. That besides and above these difficulties is the very much greater difficulty accruing from the necessarily scattered nature of settlement, whereby in any case only a small amount of taxable property is found within any school district outside of towns.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 91

This difficulty is due mainly to the policy embodied in the Dominion Lands Act, whereby every alternate square mile of land throughout the territories is absolutely reserved from settlement.

19. That this assembly maintains that when in the pursuance of its land policy the parliament of Canada legislates in such a way that the schools of the North west are absolutely prevented from being self-supporting, a moral obligation is incurred to meet the deficiency in school revenue so created.

20. That the assembly further maintains that of the lands reserved from homesteading, as above mentioned, two sections in every township, or some six million acres in all, in the organized districts of the territories are held reserved for the purpose of providing aid to schools, and that the parliament which holds such an immense amount of land reserved ostensibly for school purposes cannot justly ignore the need of aid felt by the schools of the territories as the present time.

21. That the school system of the North-west has been built up on the strength of the certainty that parliament would fully recognize the school necessities of the North-west and its own obligation to meet those necessities by an adequate annual grant.

22. That if this grant is not continued with a view to fully meet the school necessities of the territories, it will become necessary to restrict the operations of the school system within such narrow limits as to materially injure the present population and to withdraw one of the greatest attractions tending to increase that population and render productive this vast country.

23. That there are in the represented portions of the territories a certain number of schools which are entirely non-self-supporting, and these schools have hitherto received aid from the general vote for schools in the territories.

24. That \$5,000 of the moneys voted by parliament for schools in the territories have been withdrawn for school purposes in unrepresented territory.

25. That the existence of such schools in represented territory imposes a further claim upon the inadequate amount already granted for schools.

Certified a true copy,

R. B. GORDON,

Clerk Legislative Assembly, North-west Territories.

FROM DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, April 18, 1901.

JOSEPH POPE, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to return herewith the address of the House of Commons and your reference thereof, No. 67, together with the return called for by such address, being:—

‘All memorials, etc., on the subject of the financial and constitutional status of the North-west Territories.’

It will be observed that the return now transmitted is made up largely by returns of a similar character already sent down to the House (Sessional Papers, June 4, 1897; April 24, 1900; and October 1, 1896), which were procured from the Sessional Records Office, House of Commons, to save re-copying, and on condition that they were restored safely to that office. The balance of the return is made up by copies of the latest correspondence, which have been added to complete the return.

JAS. A. SMART,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

REGINA, December 28, 1899.

The Honourable

The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

In accordance with the usual custom I have the honour to make certain representations to you with respect to the amount estimated to be required by the government of the North-west Territories to carry on the public services devolving upon it during the federal fiscal year 1900-1901.

On January 14 last, my predecessor in office submitted to you detailed estimates, supporting them with a letter setting forth at some length, the general necessities of the country, to satisfy which it was estimated that a sum of \$535,000 would be required for the year 1899-1900. As against that amount the sum of \$282,979 was all that was placed in the estimates submitted to parliament. It is true that in addition to the amount so appropriated this government had available the sum of \$71,745.55 brought over as an unexpended balance from the previous year, and also the local revenues which have so far, amounted to the sum of \$41,989.95 during the year. To these items must be added the sum of \$17,624, being the amount of accrued interest on the Territorial School Lands Funds. So that altogether there has been available the following sums:—

On hand from 1898.....	\$ 71,745 55
Dominion grant.....	282,979 00
Interest on School Lands Funds.....	17,624 00
Local revenues to date.....	41,989 95

Or a total of..... \$414,338 50

In the month of April, before the spring opened, the legislative assembly appropriated amounts aggregating the sum of \$413,625.73 for the services of the year, this sum being within the then estimated revenue. A very large part of the contemplated expenditure was upon two services, namely, public works and education. For the first of these, the sum of \$136,000 was appropriated, and the sum of \$158,000 for the second. The sum of \$136,000 did not take into contemplation the cost of any works which it was proposed to throw upon the people themselves through the local improvement organizations. Even then, a very large amount of work imperatively calling for attention could not receive consideration. You are no doubt aware that an unusual amount of rain fell during the spring and early summer, and the resulting floods carried away or destroyed bridges, roads and other public works upon which the people of many districts depended for means of transportation. On this account it was found necessary to incur unforeseen expenditures for repairs amounting to about \$15,000, which reduced the amount available for new works and increased the claims upon the government by that amount.

In connection with the expenditure upon public works I would take this opportunity of stating that during the past two years we have been engaged in organizing the settled portions of the territories under the Local Improvement Ordinance. At this time of writing we have 433 districts organized, but in the month of July (when the work of the districts is usually done) only 383 were in operation. The people residing in these 383 districts assessed themselves for the sum of \$83,326.59, all of which is available for the construction of public works in addition to whatever money may be expended by the government. By means of this organization the following works, amongst others, were done during the year:—

Miles of roadway or fireguards graded or cleared.....	2,452
Bridges and culverts built or repaired.....	835
Dams for the storage of water built or repaired.....	81
Sloughs and other impassable holes filled.....	1,767
Yards of corduroy completed.....	3,787

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 91

These figures are quoted to emphasize the fact that the people of the Territories are not looking to the government to provide them with such works, but are bearing a fair share of the cost of developing the country themselves.

With respect to education the position is almost analogous, and from the treasury point of view the result is the same. In the year 1896 an attempt was made, by the rearrangement of the grants paid to assist school districts, to induce greater efficiency in the schools of the country. This opportunity was taken advantage of to somewhat reduce the grants, but the result of the change has been, by leading the rural schools to keep open for longer periods, and in other ways, to so increase their grant-earning power that the reduction made is not now noticeable. The unusually open fall and mildness of the winter hitherto has also tended in the direction of extraordinary and unforeseen expenditure. Of 284 rural schools which were in operation in 1898 there are 154 which have been kept open until the Christmas holidays. The great bulk of these schools closed last year during the month of October, and all were closed before the middle of November. This year hardly a single school closed before November was well advanced, and, as I have stated, more than half remained open as long as the law permitted them to do. As we pay, practically, a per diem rate, and our calculations were not based upon the months of November and December being the two finest months of the year, you can understand how our estimate for education is going to prove short of actual requirements.

For the year 1900 there are now ninety more school districts to be taken into consideration on January 1 than were organized on the same date of this year, an increase of practically 20 per cent in the number of schools. This, of course, does not mean an increase of 20 per cent in our school expenditure, but it will fully bear out the anticipations referred to in the correspondence had respecting the Dominion grant to the Territories for 1899-1900.

I do not intend to go into extended details upon the manner in which we propose to expend the parliamentary grant for next year. The services we are undertaking are all well known to you, and I believe that the Dominion government appreciates the manner in which our work has been done. At any rate, we are justified in so concluding from the confidence placed in some of our departmental officials by entrusting them, from time to time, with the expenditure of Dominion funds for various purposes. I will, therefore, content myself with saying that our requirements for 1900-1901 are greater than they were for 1899-1900. We estimate no increase in the cost of any other service than public works and education, and we estimate that these two services alone will next year require the expenditure of at least \$65,000 more than we estimated for the current year. In other words, in order to keep pace with the requirements of the country, which are almost entirely due to advancing settlement, we will require to have at our disposal a sum of \$600,000 for next year. Apart from the Dominion grant we are likely only to have about \$40,000 from local sources, and I, therefore, have the honour to request that the Dominion government may be moved to increase the amount of the 'grant to schools, clerical assistance, printing, &c.,' from \$282,979 to \$560,000. In order to support this request I attach hereto a copy of the detailed estimates submitted in January last, together with copies of the letter which accompanied them, and that which was written in reply to your notification that parliament had not been asked to make any increase in the grant for 1899-1900.

J. H. ROSS.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

REGINA, December 27, 1900.

The Honourable,
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to submit herewith a statement of the amount estimated to be required for the purposes of the legislative assembly of the North-west Territories during the calendar year 1901 (which coincides with our financial year) with such remarks as offer themselves. The amounts are as follows :—

Civil government	\$50,000 00
Legislation	30,000 00
Administration of civil justice and ordinances	15,000 00
Public works	250,000 00
Education	210,000 00
Agriculture and statistics	25,000 00
Hospitals, charities and public health	15,000 00
Miscellaneous services not grouped above.	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$600,000 00
Civil Government	50,000 00

The amount asked for civil government is based upon the actual expenditures of the past two years. In 1899 the amount expended was \$46,103.15. The books for 1900 are not yet closed but the expenditure has been on a very similar basis. Some small additions to the public service are required and an amount to provide for them is asked for.

LEGISLATION..... \$30,000 00

Similar remarks to the foregoing are offered. The amount expended last year was \$29,792.26, and the services are practically the same from year to year.

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE AND ORDINANCES, \$15,000 00

The attention of the government has on several occasions been directed to the fact that it has been found necessary to establish a department here charged with the administration of such legal matters as come within the province of the legislative assembly.

The Territorial Attorney General's Department, it is submitted, might well be entrusted with the oversight of such legal matters as have hitherto been retained at Ottawa. Reference is made to the two matters of the administration of criminal justice and the oversight of the system of land titles registration. An organization is now in existence which can successfully administer criminal justice in the territories, alongside its present duty of administering civil justice and such of our ordinances as prescribe penalties for their infraction. The fact that the legislative assembly has been empowered to legislate with respect to 'property and civil rights' whilst the federal parliament retains control of legislation with respect to titles to land, does not tend to uniform or practical action. These matters are not pressed here beyond stating that if the Dominion government will place at the disposal of the legislative assembly the funds which have been found necessary to carry on these services from Ottawa, the government of the territories is prepared to undertake the work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 91

PUBLIC WORKS..... \$250,000 00

The people of the Territories, through the local improvement district organization, are now doing, to a large and ever increasing extent, the works which this government used to be called upon to perform in earlier days. The ordinary road work in the closer settlements is almost entirely carried on in this manner. The outlying and newer districts being opened up by immigration still call for considerable expenditures out of the public funds in order to permit of transportation to market points.

The excessive and unusual rainfall of the past two summers has shown that several districts in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan require the construction of some extensive drainage systems to enable main roads to be travelled, in addition to the expenditure of a considerable sum in providing smaller drains. Surveys have already been completed for larger drains at points east of Fort Saskatchewan, near Morinville, and near Edmonton in Northern Alberta, and at Red Deer Creek in the Prince Albert district. The completion of these drains alone is estimated to involve an expenditure of \$27,000.

In a comparatively large portion of the settled part of the territories the roadways laid down by the Dominion land system of surveys furnish ample facilities for transportation without any very serious engineering difficulties. But it can be readily understood that wherever river valleys occur, with their deep impassible ravines, or—as in the western portion of Alberta particularly—the country entirely loses its general level character, the straight due north and south or east and west road allowances cannot be followed.

Until settlement closes up this fact does not occasion much trouble or inconvenience. Prairie trails, though often circuitous, are easily made where the country is at all level, and it is only when a homestead or two is fenced in that it is found that a road has been closed which up to that time had been in general use, and which possibly is the only practicable road for many miles. Within the past two years—entirely due to the extraordinary rapid increase of settlement—an almost incredible number of public difficulties have been created owing to the simple fact that roads accurately plotted on paper cannot be put to general use. They either run through lakes or rivers, or cross hills or valleys, and, as the government survey is the prime cause of trouble, it is the government that is looked to for a solution of the difficulty. The only way this matter can be dealt with is by diverting the existing road allowances where possible, or by the provision of new roads. Selecting the cases which are needed to meet the pressing needs of extending settlement, which are but a small part of those known to be the cause of much local trouble, it is quite evident that we will need to keep at least five surveyors employed during next season. This of itself will, at a most moderate computation, involve an expenditure of \$10,000. The completion of these surveys will, judging from past experience, call for the acquirement of right of way across at least 600 quarter sections within which compensation will have to be paid. At the low average of \$20 each an additional expenditure of \$2,000 will be thereby incurred. At the present time we have now outstanding and in process of adjustment some 2,000 cases in which compensation must be paid for right of way for roads surveyed up to date, and the settlement of these cases will necessitate a further expenditure of \$50,000.

For a number of years back this government has been making expenditures in an attempt to conserve the surface water supply in many parts of Eastern Assiniboia, where efforts to obtain a more satisfactory water supply have failed. We now find it necessary, in the public interest, to survey and acquire title to the lands flooded by the more important dams so constructed. These surveys and payments for land will involve a further expenditure of \$5,000.

The foregoing amounts may seem large, but I can assure you that they are all most urgently required and they are but supplementary to the ordinary expenditures upon public works necessitated by incoming settlers.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

EDUCATION \$210,000 00

During the year just closed we have expended \$168,172.03, for grants to schools on the basis of our ordinance, \$16,201.83 for training of teachers, inspection of schools, examination and other work incidental to our educational system, and \$3,217.85 for the education and maintenance of our deaf and dumb children in the Manitoba institution, making a total expenditure of \$187,591.71 under this heading. Petitions were received during the year for the erection of 99 new school districts of which 49 have been erected and 50 are in process of erection. The heavy immigration of the past two or three years is now commencing to affect our education system, and we are looking forward to a much more rapid rate of increase in expenditure on this account than has hitherto obtained.

AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS \$25,000 00

The above amount in no way compares with the importance of the subjects to which it is proposed to apply it. The amount asked for is but small, but it is recognized that the Dominion is making considerable expenditure upon agricultural matters in the territories, and it is only contemplated to engage in such works as are of local importance and are not covered by Dominion efforts.

HOSPITALS CHARITIES AND PUBLIC HEALTH \$15,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS AND AT PRESENT UNFORE-
SEEN EXPENSES 5,000 00

It is thought that nothing need be said to support the request for these amounts. The grants to hospitals are very small, smaller, it has been ascertained, than are given by any provincial government proportionately to the work done. We have certain charitable expenditures to make continually, and the public health must be maintained. Every year we find there are services to be undertaken which do not group themselves under the regular headings and an amount is asked to provide for them.

I have, therefore, on behalf of the government of the North-west Territories, to request that parliament may be asked to provide a sum sufficient to carry on the services we will be called upon to undertake during the calendar year 1901, upon the basis of the estimates herewith submitted.

J. H. ROSS
Territorial Treasurer.

MEMORIAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(1.) Whereas by the British North America Act, 1867, it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-west Territory, or either of them, into the union on such terms and conditions in each case as should be in the addresses expressed and as the Queen should think fit to approve subject to the provisions of the said Act ;

(2.) And whereas by an address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, Her Majesty was prayed to unite Rupert's Land and the North-west Territory with the Dominion of Canada ;

(3.) And whereas, in order to further the petition of the parliament of Canada Her Majesty, under the authority of the Rupert's Land Act, 1888, accepted a surrender from the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, of all the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities whatsoever granted or purported to be granted by certain letters patented therein recited to the said Company in Rupert's Land ;

(4.) And whereas in the said address it was represented to Her Majesty, as a reason for the extension of the Dominion of Canada westward, that the welfare of the population of these territories would be materially enhanced by the formation therein

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 91

of political institutions bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which existed in the several provinces then forming the Dominion ;

(5.) And whereas the House of the Parliament of Canada by their said address expressed to Her Majesty their willingness to assume the duties and obligations of government and legislation as regards these territories ;

(6.) And whereas in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in the Queen by the aforesaid Act, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her most Honourable Privy Council, ordered and declared that from and after the fifteenth day of July, 1870, Rupert's Land and the North-west Territory should be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada, and granted power and authority to the parliament of Canada to legislate for the future welfare and good government of these territories ;

(7.) And whereas by the British North America Act, 1871, the parliament of Canada was further given power from time to time to make provision for the administration, peace, order and good government of any territory not for the time being included in any province ;

(8.) And whereas under the several authorities so given the parliament of Canada has created political institutions in these territories bearing a close analogy to those which exist in the several provinces of the Dominion ;

(9.) And whereas by the confederation compact the provinces which formed the Dominion on the fifteenth day of July, 1870, were furnished with the means of carrying on local self-government upon certain well defined bases ;

(10.) And whereas the territories, being an integral part of the Dominion, and having had imposed upon them the duties and obligations incidental to the political institutions which have been given to them and which said duties and obligations the parliament of Canada has declared its willingness to assume, are entitled to such federal assistance for their maintenance as will bear due proportion and analogy to that given to other portions of the Dominion for similar purposes :

(11.) And whereas repeated representations have been made in various ways to the government of Canada with a view to obtaining just and equitable financial assistance towards providing for the proper and effective administration of local affairs in the Territories and for the public necessities of their rapidly increasing population :

(12.) And whereas such representations have been met by intermittent and insufficient additions to the annual grant, the provision so made by the parliament of Canada never bearing any adequate proportion to the financial obligations imposed by the enlargement and development of the political institutions created by itself :

(13.) And whereas it is desirable that a basis should be established upon which the claims of the territories to suitable financial recognition may be settled and agreed upon :

(14.) Therefore be it resolved that an humble address to His Excellency the Governor General be adopted by this House praying him that he will be pleased to cause the fullest inquiry to be made into the position of the territories, financial and otherwise, and to cause such action to be taken as will provide for their present and immediate welfare and good government, as well as the due fulfilment of the duties and obligations of government and legislation assumed, with respect to these territories, by the parliament of Canada :

(15.) And be it further resolved that, whereas by the British North America Act 1871, it was amongst other things enacted that the parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada but not included in any province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of

* * such province, His Excellency be also prayed to order inquiries to be made and accounts taken with a view to the settlement of the terms and conditions upon which the territories or any part thereof shall be established as a province, and that before any such province is established opportunity should be given to the people of the territories through their accredited representatives of considering and discussing such terms and conditions.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

OTTAWA, January 30, 1901.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Following up the discussion between you, Mr. Ross and myself, on the subject of the North-west Assembly Memorial of the 2nd May last, I now beg, agreeably to your request, to make a further statement in writing.

The memorial while leading to definite constitutional changes, approaches the subject from the financial point of view and points out how, in the opinion of the legislature, our legislative jurisdiction and administrative responsibilities have been enlarged and increased out of all proportion to the means placed at our disposal. I need not enlarge on this side of the question, as it has already been placed very fully before you in the financial statements furnished to you for the past two years by my colleague Mr. Ross. While financial embarrassments rather than constitutional aspirations have led the North-west government and legislature to discuss the provincial status, I think that sufficient practical reasons can be given for the early establishment of provincial institutions in the west. We have a rapidly growing population, much larger, as the census will show, than that of British Columbia ten years ago, and than that of P. E. Island to-day; a population trained to the exercise of powers of self-government falling a little short only of those enjoyed by the provinces. For nearly thirteen years the North-west legislative assembly has been occupied with founding local institutions and a body of laws suitable to the condition and circumstances of the country. Our parliamentary vote is apparently incapable of expansion at all in proportion to the needs of a rapidly developing country and our powers circumscribed as they are by the necessities of our present anomalous constitutional position fall short just at the point where further progress demands their exercise. The territories have arrived at a point, where by reason of their population and material development the larger powers and larger income of a province have become necessary. I have already in former communications pointed out to you how our limited powers are still more limited by the reservation of subjects such as the land titles law, the administration of the criminal law and the control of the public domain. It is undoubtedly in the interest of any province or provinces hereafter to be established, that the important questions surrounding the subject of the public domain should be settled at once, and before any more of the public lands of the territories are alienated from the Crown.

For these and other reasons which need not be advanced at length, I would ask you to urge the earliest possible action on the part of the government on the lines suggested and with the object proposed by the assembly memorial.

F. W. G. HAULTAIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, March 21, 1901.

Hon F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, Assa.

Referring to your communication of the 30th of January, and the conversations which I had with yourself and Mr. Ross in Ottawa, I may say that I realize very fully the difficulties of the position in which the government and legislative assembly of the North-west Territories is placed, and I admit that there is very much in the suggestions which are made in your letter and in the memorial regarding the necessity of a change in the constitutional and financial position of the territories.

Without at the present moment committing myself to any positive statement, I am prepared to say that the time has arrived when the question of organizing the territories on the provincial basis ought to be the subject of full consideration. It would

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 91

appear to me that the better way of bringing the matter to a more definite position would be to arrange for a conference upon the subject between the representatives of your government and a committee of council representing the federal government. I shall be pleased to bring about arrangements for such a conference at any time that is mutually convenient.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
REGINA, March 30, 1901.

The Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

I duly received your letter of the 21st instant, from which I was pleased to learn that you are of opinion that the time has arrived when the question of organizing the Territories on the provincial basis ought to be the subject of full consideration, and I will be glad to arrange for a conference upon the subject between representatives of the Territorial government and the Privy Council at the earliest date convenient to you. The legislative assembly has been summoned for the second day of May and, while it would be impossible for us to be absent during the six weeks following that date, I think that it would be well that the discussion should be advanced as far as possible before the legislature meets.

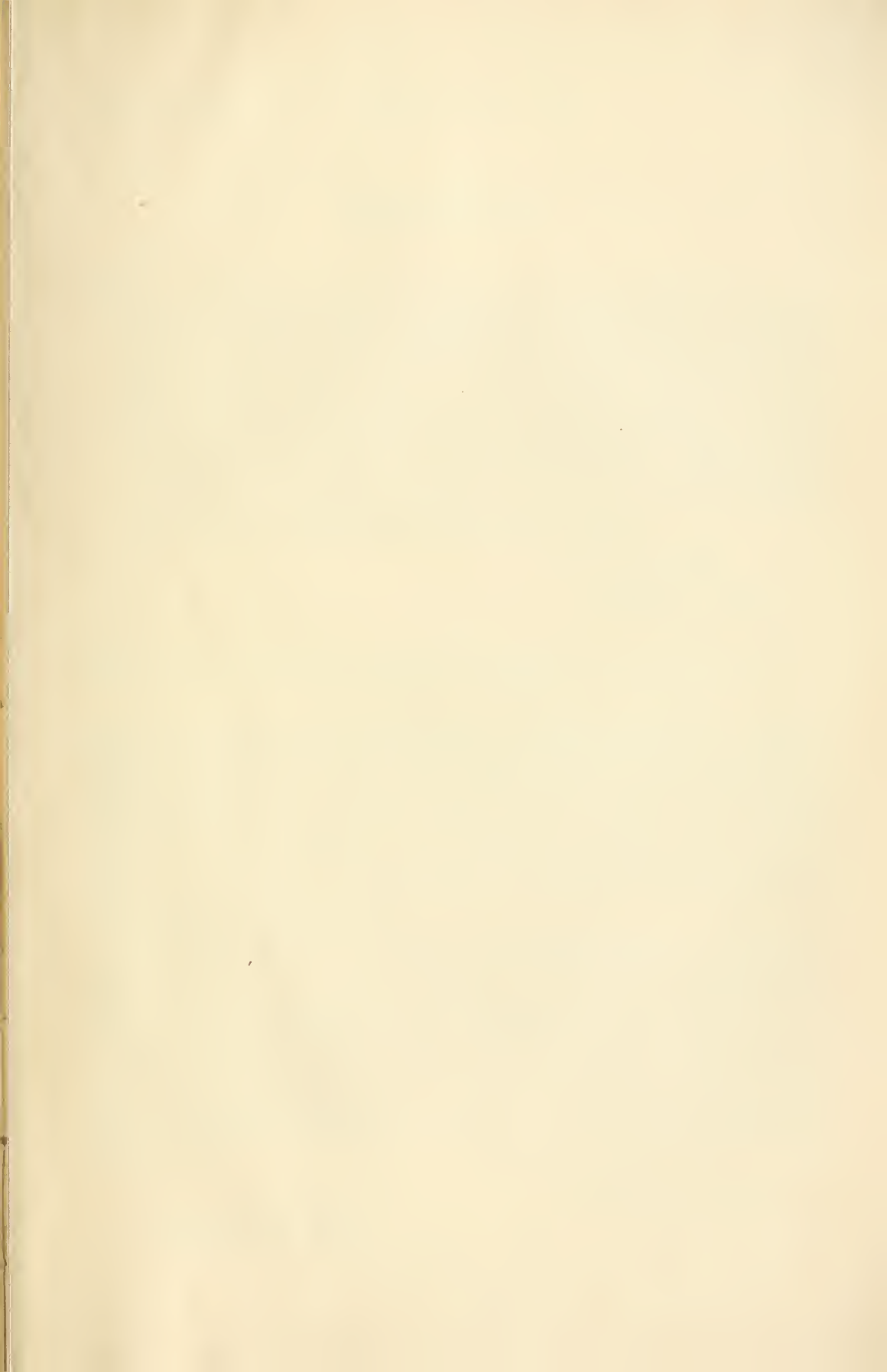
F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, April 5, 1901.

Hon. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Regina, Assa.

I have your letter of the 30th ultimo. I regret to say that with every desire to advance the discussion of matters relating to the status of the territories, I fear that it will be totally impossible for us to have a meeting before your legislature assembles. The latter portion of the session of parliament here finds all the members of the government extremely busy, and it would be hopeless to expect from them that mature and careful consideration of the various and important subjects which will require to be debated and settled in connection with the establishment of the territories as a province or upon a provincial basis. I think I shall therefore be compelled to ask you to defer the discussion until after parliament has prorogued.

Yours faithfully,
CLIFFORD SIFTON.





RETURN

(100)

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Orders in Council, regulations and other documents since the 1st day of January, 1897, presenting or showing what percentage or proportion of value of goods entitled to the advantages of the preferential tariff could be created in foreign countries, and what percentage or proportion of such value must be created in the United Kingdom; and also setting forth and showing what declarations, statements, affirmations or oaths must be made, declared or sworn to by exporters or other persons consigning such goods to Canadian importers, or by persons in Canada importing such goods from Great Britain and Ireland.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING ENTRIES OF GOODS UNDER THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

It is to be noted with respect to the entry of goods under the preferential tariff of Canada that the regulations require the exporter to certify on the invoice of all manufactured articles produced in the United Kingdom that the labour of one or more of the countries entitled to the benefits of the said tariff has entered into the production of such manufactured article to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth its value in its condition ready for export to Canada, and that the article is *bona fide* the manufacture of the said Kingdom. This certificate applies to articles wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom as well as to articles the manufacture of which is completed in the said Kingdom. Articles entitled to be classed as *bona fide* the manufacture of the United Kingdom shall be wholly manufactured therein or the manufacture thereof shall be *bona fide* completed there.

In estimating the labour of the United Kingdom entering into the production of articles manufactured therein partly from imported material, the extent of such labour may be reckoned by the value of the manufactured article ready for shipment at the place of production after deducting therefrom the value on entering within the limits of the United Kingdom, represented by the component parts of such article which are the produce of countries not entitled to the benefits of the preferential tariff.

After making the deductions for the value of the said imported component parts, if it is found that the enhanced value of the article is not less than one-fourth its total value as ready for shipment at the place of production in the United Kingdom, there may be deemed to have entered into the production of the said article the labour of the Kingdom to the extent required for the entry of goods under the British Preferential tariff of Canada.

JOHN McDUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS,
OTTAWA, Sept. 22, 1898.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENTRY OF GOODS UNDER THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF OF CANADA.

Approved by Order in Council, July 14, 1898.

1. A separate invoice of articles entitled to entry under the British preferential tariff of Canada, upon the face or back of which there shall be written, printed or stamped a certificate of growth, produce or manufacture, in such of the forms marked A, B, C, D, E and F, set forth and prescribed in the schedule of forms attached hereto, as may be applicable, shall be produced and delivered to the collector of customs at the port of entry in Canada, before entry of such articles under the said preferential tariff shall be allowed; such certificate shall be made and signed in manner following, that is to say:—

(a.) If the exporter be an individual, either he or his manager, chief clerk or other principal official, having knowledge of the facts to be certified to, shall make and sign the certificate.

(b.) If the exporter be a firm or corporation the certificate shall be made and signed by a partner, manager, director, chief clerk or other principal official of such firm or corporation, having knowledge of the facts certified to.

2. In the case of entry of refined sugars under the said preferential tariff, in addition to the certificate of growth, produce or manufacture, to be written, printed or stamped on the invoice referred to in the first paragraph above, there shall be attached to the invoice a certificate of the refiner of the sugar as to the growth and refining of the same, in the form marked 'G' set forth and prescribed in the schedule of forms hereto attached, before entry under the said tariff shall be allowed.

3. The certificate of growth, produce or manufacture hereinbefore prescribed will be waived in the case of postal packages not exceeding \$25 in value when for entry under the British preferential tariff, if the contents of such packages are not merchandise for sale; provided, however, that such packages shall have endorsed on them a certificate in the form marked 'H,' set forth and prescribed in the schedule of forms attached hereto, which certificate shall be signed in the presence of a postal officer of the country whence the package was shipped direct to Canada.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

"A"

FORM of Certificate prescribed to be written, printed or stamped on the face or back of invoices of all articles, *except raw and refined sugars*, for entry under the British Preferential Tariff of Canada, *when made and signed by an individual exporter personally.*

I, the exporter of the articles included in this invoice, have the means of knowing and do hereby certify that said invoice being from myself to and amounting to is true and correct; that all the articles included in the said invoice are *bona fide* the produce or manufacture of one or more of the following countries, viz.:— and that a substantial portion of the labour of one or more of such countries has entered into the production of every manufactured article included in said invoice to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value of every such article in its present condition ready for export to Canada.

Signed

Dated at this

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 100

"B"

Form of Certificate prescribed to be written, printed or stamped on invoices of all articles *except raw and refined sugars*, for entry under the British Preferential Tariff of Canada, *when made and signed by a person other than an individual exporter.*

I, hereby certify that I am of the exporter(s) of the articles included in this invoice, and that I am duly authorized to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said exporter(s)

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that this invoice from the said to amounting to is true and correct; that all the articles included in the said invoice are *bona fide* the produce or manufacture of one or more of the following countries, viz.:— and that a substantial portion of the labour of one more of such countries has entered into the production of every manufactured article included in the said invoice to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value of every such article in its present condition ready for export to Canada.

Signed

Dated at this

..... 190

"C"

Form of Certificate prescribed to be written, printed or stamped on the face or back of all invoices of *refined sugars*, for entry under the British Preferential Tariff, *when made and signed by an individual exporter personally.*

I, the exporter of the refined sugars included in this invoice, have the means of knowing and do hereby certify that said invoice, being from myself to and amounting to is true and correct; that all the refined sugars included in this invoice have been manufactured wholly from raw sugars grown and produced in one or more of the following British colonies or possessions, viz.:—; and that the said refined sugars have been refined, as per certificate annexed hereto, at

Signed

Dated at

this 190

"D"

Form of Certificate prescribed to be written, printed, or stamped on the face or back of all invoices of *refined sugars*, for entry under the British Preferential Tariff, *when made and signed by a person other than an individual exporter.*

I, hereby certify that I am of the exporter(s) of the refined sugar included in this invoice, and that I am duly authorized to make and sign this certificate, on behalf of the said exporter(s)

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that this invoice from the said to amounting to is true and correct; that all the refined sugars included in this invoice have been manufactured wholly from raw sugars grown and produced in

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

one or more of the following British colonies or possessions, viz. :—.....
 and that the said refined sugars have been refined, as per certificate annexed hereto, at

Signed.....

Dated at

this.....190

“E”

FORM of Certificate prescribed to be written, printed or stamped on the face or back of
 invoices of *raw sugars*, for entry under the British Preferential Tariff of Canada,
when made and signed by an individual exporter personally.

I,.....the exporter of the raw sugars included in this invoice,
 have the means of knowing, and do hereby certify that said invoice, being from myself
 to.....and amounting to.....is true
 and correct; that all the sugars and melado included in the said invoice are *bona fide*
 the growth and produce of one or more of the following British colonies or possessions,
 viz :—.....

Signed.....

Dated at.....

this.....190

“F”

FORM of Certificate prescribed to be written, printed or stamped on invoices of all *raw*
sugars, for entry under the British Preferential Tariff of Canada, *when made and*
signed by a person other than an individual exporter.

I,.....hereby certify that I am.....
 of.....the exporter(s) of the raw sugars included in this
 invoice, and that I am duly authorized to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the
 said exporter(s).

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that this invoice from the
 said.....to.....amounting to.....is true
 and correct; that all the sugars and melado included in the said invoice are *bona fide*
 the growth and produce of one or more of the following British colonies or possessions,
 viz :—.....

Signed.....

Dated at.....

this.....: ... 190..

“G.”

FORM of Certificate of a principal official of a refinery prescribed to be annexed to
 every certified invoice of refined sugars for entry under the British Preferential
 Tariff of Canada.

I,.....certify that I am a principal official employed as
in the sugar refinery known as
 operated byand situate atand
 that I am duly authorized to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said refiners.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 100

I have means of knowing, do know, and I do hereby certify that there have been shipped from the said refinery to on the refined sugars invoiced and marked as follows :— ; that all the said sugars have been refined and manufactured at the aforesaid refinery wholly from raw sugars grown and produced in one or more of the following British colonies or possessions, viz. :—.....

Dated at , 190 .

(Signature)

Witness,

Address,

“ H. ”

CERTIFICATE to be endorsed on postal packages not exceeding \$25 in value, the contents of which are not merchandise for sale.

Every article herein to the extent of at least of one-fourth its present value is *bona fide* the produce or manufacture of

Dated at , 190 .

Signature of sender

In presence of

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF PROVISIONS.

“ AN ACT TO AMEND THE CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1897.”

Passed 13th June, 1898.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Section 6 of *The Customs Tariff*, 1897, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor :—

“ 6. The importation into Canada of any goods enumerated, described or referred to in schedule C to this Act is prohibited, and any such goods imported shall thereby become forfeited to the Crown and shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Minister of Customs directs; and any person importing any such prohibited goods, or causing or permitting them to be imported, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.”

2. On and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, section 17 of the said Act shall be repealed and the following shall be substituted therefor :—

“ 17. Articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the following countries may, when imported direct into Canada from any of such countries, be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada at the reduced rate of duty provided in the British preferential tariff set forth in schedule D to this Act.

(a) The United Kingdom ;

(b) The British colony of Bermuda ;

(c) The British colonies commonly called the British West Indies, including the following :—

The Bahamas ;

Jamaica ;

Turks and Caicos Islands ;

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

The Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands);

The Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia);

Barbados;

Trinidad and Tobago;

(d) British Guiana;

(e) Any other British colony or possession the customs tariff of which is, on the whole, as favourable to Canada as the British preferential tariff herein referred to is to such colony or possession.

"Provided, however, that manufactured articles to be admitted under such preferential tariff shall be *bona fide*, the manufactures of a country or countries entitled to the benefits of such tariff, and that such benefits shall not extend to the importation of articles into the production of which there has not entered a substantial portion of the labour of such countries. Any question arising as to any article being entitled to such benefits shall be decided by the Minister of Customs, whose decision shall be final

"2. Raw sugar, including all sugar described in item 436 of schedule A, may, when imported direct from any British colony or possession, be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada at reduced rate of duty provided in the British preferential tariff.

"3. The Minister of Customs, with the approval of the Governor in Council, shall determine what British colonies or possessions shall be entitled to the benefits of the preferential tariff under paragraph (e) of subsection 1 of this section.

"4. The Minister of Customs may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make such regulations as are deemed necessary for carrying out the intention of this section."

3. Item 221 in schedule A to the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"221. India rubber boots and shoes; rubber belting, rubber cement and all manufactures of India rubber and gutta percha, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent ad valorem, 25 p.c."

4. Items 435 and 436 in schedule A to the said Act are hereby repealed and the following are substituted therefor :—

"435. All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, testing not more than eighty-eight degrees by the polariscope, one dollar and eight cents per one hundred pounds, and for each additional degree one and one-half cents per one hundred pounds. Fractions of five-tenths of a degree or less not to be subject to duty, and fractions of more than five-tenths to be dutiable as a degree.

"436. Sugar n.e.s. not above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, testing not more than seventy-five degrees by the polariscope, forty cents per one hundred pounds, and for each additional degree one and one-half cents per one hundred pounds. Fractions of five tenths of a degree or less not to be subject to duty, and fractions of more than five-tenths to be dutiable as a degree. The usual packages in which imported to be free."

5. On and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, item 445 and 446 in schedule A to the said Act shall be repealed.

6. On and after the said first day of July the following item shall be inserted in schedule B to the said Act instead of item 616 :—

'616. Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes under conditions of the Inland Revenue Act.'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 100

7. On and after the first day of August 1898, schedule D to the said Act shall be repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

SCHEDULE D.

BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

On articles entitled to the benefits of this preferential tariff under section 17, the duties mentioned in schedule A shall be reduced as follows:—The reduction shall be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in schedule A, and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in schedule A.

Provided, however, that this reduction shall not apply to any of the following articles, and that such articles shall in all cases be subjected to the duties mentioned in schedule A., viz.: wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol: tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Provided further, that the reduction shall only apply to refined sugar, when evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs is furnished that such refined sugar has been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in the British colonies or possessions.

Except as herein otherwise provided, this Act shall be held to have come into force on the sixth day of April in the present year, 1898.

British colonies or possessions added (under Order in Council of July 14, 1898) to the list of countries entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff of Canada at August 1, 1898, viz.:—

British India,
Ceylon,
New South Wales,
Straits Settlements.

“A.”

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY the 9th day of September, 1898.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of “The Customs Act,” Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada is pleased to order that the oaths prescribed in forms one, two, three, four, five and six, by the Order in Council of the 25th July, 1888, in relation to invoices and entries, shall be repealed on and after the 1st day of January, 1899,—and that the following forms of oaths required under the Customs Act and the Customs Tariff be prescribed to be used in connection with invoices and entries in all cases to which they respectively apply, at all custom-houses or places where such oaths may be taken or lawfully administered, except the “Form of Declaration to be made by the foreign owner of any goods shipped to Canada on consignment,” which may be made and declared before the collector or the Mayor or other chief municipal officer at the place in the United Kingdom or other place in Her Majesty’s Possessions abroad from whence the goods are shipped, or before a notary Public; and at any other place before any British or other Consul accredited by any established government and resident in the country from whence the said goods are exported to Canada.

JOHN J. MCGEE

Clerk of the Privy Council

FORM 1.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION of the owner or his agent or attorney in Canada, prescribed to be made in cases where the goods have been actually purchased for importation into Canada.

I, _____ do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that I am the owner of the goods mentioned in the invoice(s) now produced by me and hereto annexed and signed by me ; that the said invoice(s) include(s) all of the goods mentioned in this Bill of Entry and _____ the true and only invoice(s) of all the goods imported as within stated ; that the said goods are properly described in the said invoice(s) and in this Bill of Entry ; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said invoice(s) and every certificate and declaration thereon were made by the person or persons by whom the same purport to have been made : that the said invoice(s) exhibit(s) the actual price or prices at which the said goods were actually purchased by the owner in the country whence exported to Canada and that there is included therein the true value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes and coverings of any kind and all charges and expenses incident to placing the said goods in condition, packed ready for shipment to Canada ; that the value for duty of the said goods as stated in this Bill of Entry exhibits the fair market value of the said goods at the time and place of their direct exportation to Canada and as when sold at the same time and place in like quantity and condition for home consumption, in the principal markets of the country whence exported directly to Canada without any discount or deduction for cash, or on account of any drawback or bounty, or on account of any royalty actually payable thereon or payable thereon when sold for home consumption but not payable when exported, or on account of the exportation thereof or for any special consideration whatever ; that if the value for duty of any goods as stated in this Bill of Entry is other than the value thereof as above specified such value for duty has, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been fixed and determined under the authority of the Customs Act at the value stated in said Bill of Entry that to the best of my knowledge and belief any and all goods entered on this Bill of Entry as being free of duty are lawfully entitled to free entry under the existing law, and any and all goods entered thereon at preferential tariff rates are lawfully entitled to be so entered ; that any and all goods mentioned in this Bill of Entry as imported for a specific purpose and therefore entered free or at a lower rate of duty than would otherwise be chargeable thereon are intended to be and will be used for such specific purpose only in the manner provided by law ; that nothing has been on my part, nor to my knowledge on the part of any other person, done, concealed or suppressed whereby Her Majesty the Queen may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice or invoices or any of them or in this Bill of Entry, or if I receive at any time any other or different invoice of the said goods or any part thereof, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this port.

Sworn _____ before me _____ this _____ day of
190 .
Collector.

FORM 2.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF THE CONSIGNEE IN CANADA, OR HIS AGENT OR ATTORNEY, PRESCRIBED TO BE MADE IN CASES WHERE THE GOODS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED TO CANADA ON CONSIGNMENT.

I _____ do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that I am _____ the consignee of the goods mentioned in the invoice or invoices now produced by me and hereto annexed and signed by me, that the said

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 100

invoice(s) include(s) all of the goods mentioned in this Bill of Entry and the true and only invoice(s) of all the goods imported as within stated : that the said goods are properly described in the said invoice or invoices and in this Bill of Entry : that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said invoice or invoices and every certificate and declaration thereon, or filed therewith or attached thereto, were made by the person or persons by whom the same purport to have been made : that there is included in said invoice or invoices the true value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes and coverings of any kind and all charges and expenses incident to placing the said goods in condition packed ready for shipment to Canada ; that if prior to their shipment to Canada the said goods or any of them have been sold to any person or firm or corporation in Canada, there is truly set forth in the said invoice the price or amount actually charged or intended to be charged to such person, or firm or corporation, for the said goods as in condition packed ready for shipment at the place whence *bona fide* exported and consigned to the importer in Canada ; that the value for duty of the said goods as stated in this Bill of Entry is a just and faithful valuation of same at their fair market value when sold in like quantity and condition for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence the same were exported directly to Canada ; that such fair market value is the price at which the said goods are freely offered for sale in like quantity and condition for home consumption in said markets in the ordinary course of trade at the usual credit, without any discount or deduction for cash or on account of any drawback or bounty, or on account of any royalty actually payable thereon, or payable thereon when sold for home consumption but not payable when exported or on account of the exportation thereof, or for any special consideration whatever ; or if the said goods are not so sold for home consumption, then the price at which like goods are so offered for sale ; that if the value of any goods as stated in this Bill of Entry is other than the value thereof as above specified such value for duty has, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been fixed and determined under the authority of the Customs Act at the value stated in said Bill of Entry : that to the best of my knowledge and belief any and all goods entered on this Bill of Entry as being free of duty are lawfully entitled to free entry under the existing law, and that any and all goods entered thereon at preferential tariff rates are lawfully entitled to be so entered ; that any and all goods mentioned in this Bill of Entry as imported for a specific purpose and therefore entered free or at a lower rate of duty than would otherwise be chargeable thereon are intended to be and will be used for such specific purpose only in the manner provided by law ; that nothing has been on my part, nor to my knowledge on the part of any other person, done, concealed or suppressed whereby Her Majesty the Queen may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice or invoices, or any of them, or in this Bill of Entry, or if I receive at any time any other or different invoice of the said goods or any part thereof, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this port.

Sworn
day of

before me this
day of

190 .
Collector.

FORM 3.

DECLARATION for small importations of goods not exceeding \$25 in dutiable value, prescribed to be made and to be written, printed or stamped and signed on invoices or pro-forma invoices, viz. :—

The quantity, value and description of the goods contained in the packages referred to in this invoice are truly stated in said invoice, as at the time and place of export direct to Canada.

(Signature of importer or agent.)

Sworn to before me at

190 .

(Signature.)

(Collector or Title of Official authorized to administer oaths.)

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

FORM 4.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION of importer or agent prescribed to be made and subscribed before a Collector of Customs or a Notary Public or a Commissioner for taking affidavits, on entry of goods at a lower rate of duty or free for manufacturing purposes :—

I, _____ the undersigned, importer of the _____ mentioned in this entry, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that such _____ are imported by me for the manufacture of _____ in my own factory, situated at _____, and that no portion of the same will be used for any other purpose or disposed of until so manufactured.

Sworn before me this _____ day of _____ 190 .

(Collector or Title of Official authorized to administer oaths.)

FORM 5 (Re BILL OF SIGHT).

OATH OR AFFIRMATION of an owner, consignee, importer or his agent or attorney prescribed to be made on entering goods without the production of a duly certified invoice.

I, _____ hereby engage to make perfect entry of the goods herein described, and in the event of the perfect entry not being completed within the time appointed the money deemed sufficient in the judgment of the collector or other proper officer of customs to pay the duties on such goods and deposited therefor shall then be held to be the amount of such duties. And I do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that the foregoing bill of sight and statement in the form of an invoice hereto annexed contains a just and true account of all the goods imported, as herein stated, for me or on my account or on account of _____, for whom I am authorized to enter the same; that I cannot for want of full information make perfect entry, and that the invoice thereof has not been and cannot be produced; I do further swear (or affirm) that if I hereafter discover any other or greater quantity of goods than is contained in the entry aforesaid, or receive or obtain any knowledge of any invoice of the whole or any part thereof, I will immediately report the same to the collector of this port; I also swear (or affirm) that nothing has been concealed or suppressed in the entry aforesaid whereby to avoid the just payment of the duties imposed by the laws of the Dominion of Canada; and that all matters are justly and truly expressed therein to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God.

Sworn before me this _____

day of _____

190 .

Signature.

Collector.

FORM 6.

DECLARATION prescribed to be made by the foreign owner or exporter of any goods shipped to Canada on consignment, before the collector or the mayor or other chief municipal officer at the place in the United Kingdom, or other place in Her Majesty's possessions abroad from whence the goods are shipped, or before a notary public; and at any other place before any British or other consul, duly accredited by any established government and resident in the country from whence the said goods are exported to Canada.

I, _____ do solemnly and truly declare that I am _____ the owner of the goods shipped on consignment to _____ at _____ in Canada, and described in the annexed invoice; that the said invoice is a complete and true invoice of all the goods included

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 100

in this shipment; that the said goods are properly described in the said invoice; that there is included and specified in the said invoice the true value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes and coverings of any kind, and all charges and expenses incident to placing the said goods in condition packed ready for shipment to Canada; if prior to their shipment to Canada the said goods or any of them have been sold to any person or firm or corporation in Canada, that there is truly set forth in the said invoice the price or amount actually charged or intended to be charged to such person, or firm, or corporation, for the said goods as in condition packed ready for shipment at the place whence *bona fide* exported and consigned to the importer in Canada (after deducting only such freight from place of shipment direct to Canada and Canadian import duties and charges as have been included in the price of the goods sold as aforesaid); if prior to their shipment to Canada the said goods, or any of them, have not been sold to any person, or firm, or corporation in Canada, that the said invoice contains a just and faithful valuation of such goods at their fair market value when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence the same are exported directly to Canada, and that such fair market value is the price at which the said goods are freely offered for sale in like quantity and condition by me or by dealers therein to purchasers in said markets in the ordinary course of trade at the usual credit without any discount or deduction for cash, or on account of any drawback or bounty, or on account of any royalty actually payable thereon, or payable thereon when sold for home consumption, but not payable when exported, or on account of the exportation thereof, or any special consideration whatever; or that if the value for duty of any goods as stated in this invoice is other than the value thereof as above specified, such value for duty has, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been fixed and determined under the authority of the Customs Act at the value stated in said invoice; and that no different invoice or account thereof has been or will be furnished to any one by me or on my behalf.

Declared before me at _____ this _____ day of _____ 190 .

FORM 8.

OATH or AFFIRMATION of owner or agent, prescribed to be made on entering goods for export, ex-warehouse or in bond, viz :—

I, _____ do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that the goods herein described are truly intended to be exported under bond to the port of _____ in _____, without the limits of the Dominion of Canada, and are not intended to be re-landed within the limits of the said Dominion; and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said goods are the same in quantity and quality, waste and damage excepted, as at the time of importation, and that any deficiency therein has been accounted for according to law.

(Signature of Owner or Agent.)

Sworn before me this day of _____ 190 .

Collector.

1 EDWARD VII., A. 1901

'B.'

PRIVY COUNCIL—CANADA.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, the 9th day of September, 1898.

Whereas, it is deemed advisable in the interests of commerce to dispense with the written declaration referring to invoices of goods as prescribed in section 46 of the Customs Act.

His Excellency therefore, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations :—

Regulations.

1. The written declaration prescribed in section 46 of the Customs Act, to be signed by the owner, importer or consignee of goods, and distinctly referring to the invoice shall be dispensed with.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

'J.'

Form of Certificate prescribed for invoices of merchandise sold to importers in Canada and exported thereto,—to be signed by a partner, official or employee of the exporter having a knowledge of the facts certified to and to be written, printed or stamped on the face or back of the invoice, viz.:

This invoice is true and correct; and where there is a difference between any of the prices shown therein and the ordinary credit prices at which the same articles are now sold *bona fide* by the exporter in like quantity and condition at this place for consumption in this country the latter prices are shown on the margin or elsewhere on such invoice.

Dated at....., 190....

.....

Exporter.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 100

FORM 5 *re* BILL OF SIGHT.

(a) Oath or affirmation of an owner, consignee, importer or his agent or attorney prescribed to be made on entering goods without the production of a duly certified invoice.

FORM 4.

(b) Oath or affirmation of importer or agent prescribed to be made and subscribed before a collector of customs or a notary public or a commissioner for taking affidavits, on entry of goods at a lower rate of duty or free for manufacturing purposes:—

(c) The undersigned officer of customs having examined the goods herein described deems the sum of \$ to be sufficient in his judgment to pay the duties on the said goods.

Signature.

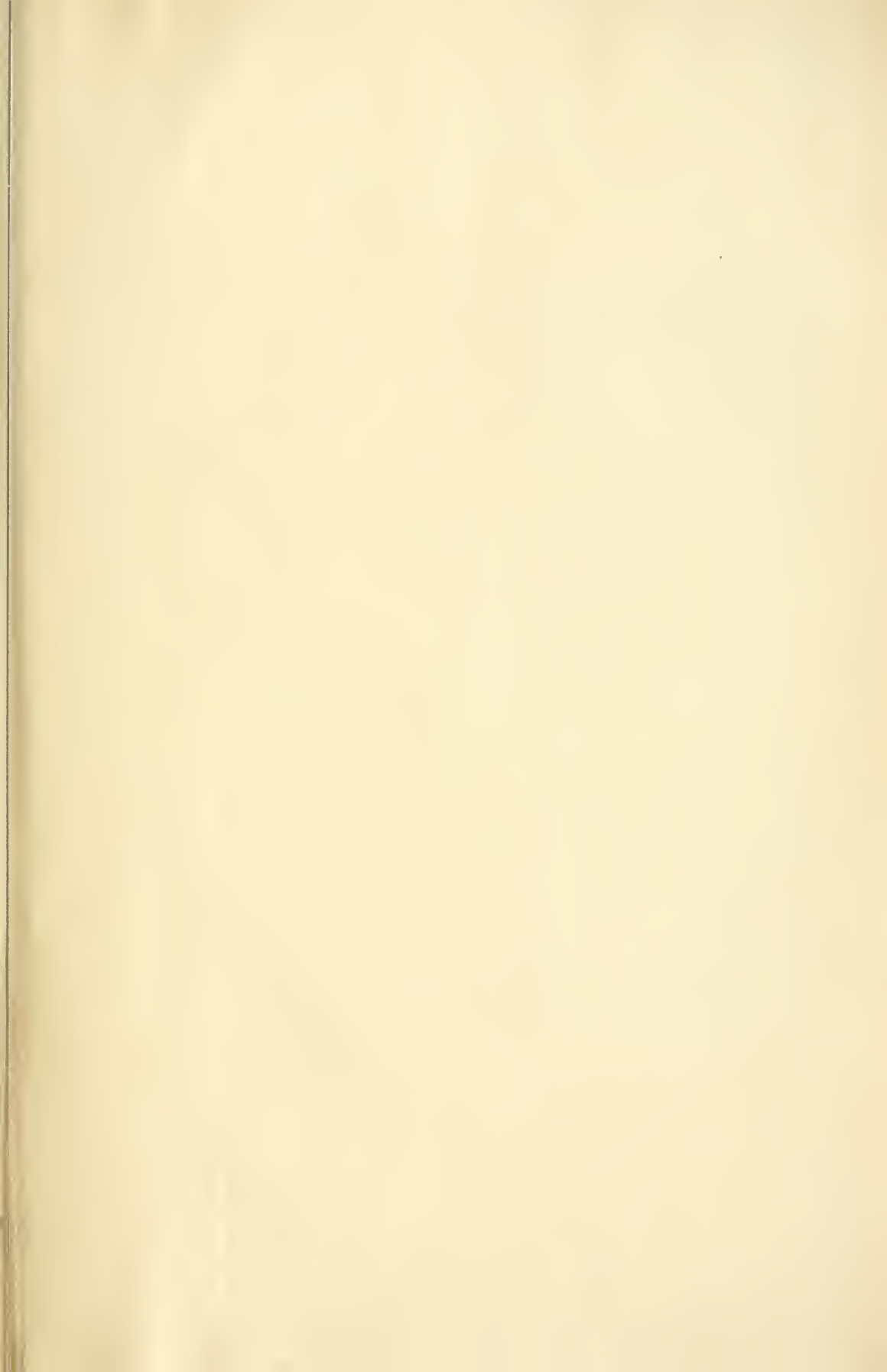
(d) The time appointed for making perfect entry of the goods described in this Bill of Sight being months from this date the amount deposited herewith (\$) shall be held to be the duty on such goods if perfect entry be not then completed.

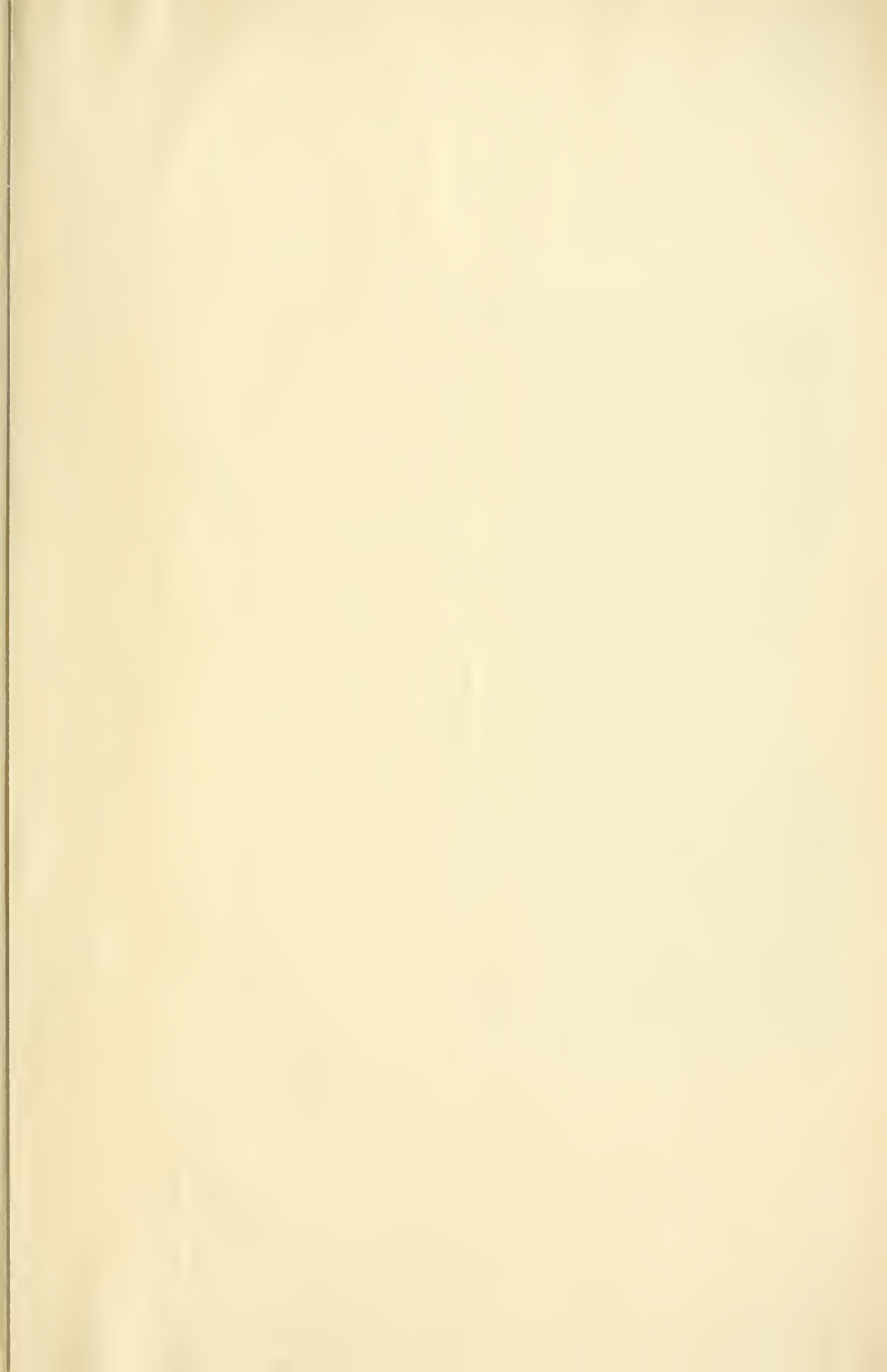
Dated this day of 190 .

Importer or Agent.

Witness

Collector.





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P

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