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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 17

FOURTH SESSION OF THE TENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1907-8



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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Partial report presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding; also 2nd December and 17th December *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal period of nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
3. Estimates of the sums required for the services of Canada for the year ending 31st March, 1909. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 3a. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1909. Presented 9th July, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
4. Supplementary Estimates for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1908. Presented 3rd February, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4a. Supplementary Estimates for the year ended 31st March, 1908. Presented 16th March, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
5. (No issue.)
6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1907. Presented 8th May, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1907. Presented 29th June, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended 31st December, 1907.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1907. Presented 14th May, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year (nine months) ended 31st March, 1907. Part I.—Canadian Trade. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. Part II.—Trade of Foreign Countries and Treaties and Conventions. Presented 11th March, by Hon. W. Paterson.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

- 10a. Convention respecting the Commercial Relations between France and Canada, entered into at Paris on the 19th day of September, 1907, between His Majesty and the President of the French Republic. Presented 23th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 10b. Correspondence and memoranda in connection with the Convention of 1907, respecting the commercial relations between France and Canada. Presented 9th January, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 10c. Supplement to Report of Department of Trade and Commerce, with statistics showing steamship traffic, &c. Presented 17th March, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

11. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the nine months of the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 2nd December, 1907, by Hon. W. Paterson.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

12. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, &c., for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 23th November, 1907, by Hon. W. Templeman.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

13. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. Templeman.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. Templeman.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 2nd December, 1907, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 15a. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the year ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 10th February, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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16. Report of the Directors and Officers of the Experimental Farms for 1906. Presented 10th January, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1907.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 17a. Census of Population and Agriculture of the Northwest Provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1906. Presented 18th February, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. See 17a, 1907.

- 17b. Return of By-Elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1907. Presented 6th March, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

18. Canadian Archives. See No. 15, page lv.

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- 19.** Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal period ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 2nd December, 1907, by Hon. W. Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19a.** Georgian Bay Ship Canal Survey. Report on the Precise Levelling; from 1904 to 1907. Published by the Department of Public Works.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19b.** Progress Report of the International Waterways Commission. Supplementary Report to 31st December, 1907. Presented 5th June, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19c.** Supplementary Report of the International Waterways Commission, 1908.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 20.** Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal period from 1st July, 1906, to 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

- 20a.** Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1906.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 20b.** Railway Statistics of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1907. Presented 16th January, 1908, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 20c.** Second Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, 1st April, 1906, to , 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 21.** Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine) for 1907. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 21a.** Seventh Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1907-8.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 21b.** List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1907. Presented 24th June, 1908, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur...
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 21c.** Report on British and Continental Ports, with a view to the development of the port of Montreal and Canadian transportation.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 22.** Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries) for 1907. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 23.** Report of the Harbour Commissioners. &c.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 23a.** Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, 1907. Presented 27th February, 1908, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 24.** Report of the Postmaster General, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 3rd December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 25.** Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal period from 1st July, 1906, to 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 25a.** (1906) Report of the Chief Astronomer for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 17th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 25a.** (1907) Report of the Chief Astronomer for the nine months ending 31st March, 1907.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 25b.** Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch (Department of the Interior) 1906-7. Presented 8th June, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 25c.** Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, for the year ended 31st March, 1908....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 25d.** Correspondence and papers relating to Seed Grain in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Presented 18th July, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 26.** Summary Report of the Department of Mines (Geological Survey), for the calendar year 1907. Presented 16th January, 1908, by Hon. W. Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 26a.** Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, for the fiscal year 1907-8. Presented 17th July, 1908, by Hon. W. Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 26b.** Annual Report on the Mineral Production in Canada, during the calendar year 1906.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 27.** Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 28.** Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1907. Presented 29th January, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 29.** Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year 1907.
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- 29a.** Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, with appendices and evidence taken before the Commissioners. Presented 26th March, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding; also Analytical Index of evidence and memorials.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 29a.** Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service—*Continued.*
- 30.** Civil Service List of Canada, 1907. Presented 3rd December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 31.** Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1907. Presented 8th May, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 32.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, 1907. Presented 11th May, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 33.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by the Hon. the Speaker...*Printed for sessional papers.*

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- 34.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 4th December, 1907, by Hon. J. Bureau.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 35.** Annual Report of the Militia Council of Canada, 1907. (Interim Report presented 6th March, 1908.)... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 36.** Report of the Department of Labour, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 36a.** Report of W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on his mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient, and immigration from India, in particular
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 36b.** Report by W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on the need for the suppression of the opium traffic in Canada. Presented 3rd July, 1908, by Hon. R. Lemieux... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 36c.** Return to an address of the Senate, dated 16th July, for all correspondence, reports, memorials and protests forwarded to the Government in connection with the opium trade in Canada, whether asking for the suppression of said trade or otherwise. Presented 18th July, 1908.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*... ..*Not printed.*
- 37.** Minutes of proceedings of the Board of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, pursuant to Rule of the House, number 9. Presented 2nd December, 1907, by the Hon. The Speaker... ..*Not printed.*
- 37a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908. Minutes of proceedings of the Board of Internal Economy of the House of Commons from 1st January, 1902, to 1st January, 1906. Presented 6th March, 1908.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*.
Not printed.
- 38.** A copy of the new rules of the Supreme Court of Canada, promulgated on the 19th day of June, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Not printed.*
- 38a.** Rules and orders of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, passed on the 27th March, 1908, under the power conferred by the Criminal Code. Presented 12th May, 1908, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth... ..*Not printed.*
- 39.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th July, 1908, showing the length of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton, New Brunswick, to Prince Rupert, in the province of British Columbia, and the estimated cost of the same. Presented 6th July, 1908.—*Hon. G. P. Graham*... ..*Not printed.*
- 39a.** Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the fiscal period ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 39b.** Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1907, showing: 1. The estimated quantities used by the Transcontinental Railway Commission for arriving at the moneyed values of the tenders for the construction of the 50 miles, more or less, from Moncton westerly; for the construction of 62 miles, more or less, from Grand Falls westerly; from the south side of the St. Lawrence river, easterly 150 miles; for the 45 miles more or less westerly from near La Tuque; and for the 150 miles easterly from near Abitibi, known as the Abitibi section. 2. The various prices which each tenderer placed opposite the several items in the schedule or form of tender. 3. The total number so ascertained of each tender. Presented 24th January, 1908. —*Mr. Schell (Glengarry)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 39c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th January, 1908, for a copy of all tenders received up to date (30th November, 1907) by, and now under contract to, the commission appointed for the construction of that portion of the line of the

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Transcontinental Railway between the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, and the city of Moncton, in the province of New Brunswick; that such copy or return shall contain (1) signatures attached to the tenders; (2) the total amount of each tender as "moneyed out" by the said commission; (3) the quantity of each class or kind of material as used by the said commission in figuring out the cost; (4) the price per unit of prices submitted by those who responded to the invitation for tenders; and (5) the total cost of each item in the schedule, which, added together, gives the grand total cost of each undertaking tendered for. Presented 24th January, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*. *Not printed.*

- 39d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, showing to whom, and when, the National Transcontinental Railway Commission awarded contracts for the transportation of supplies, on District E, between the following points, namely:—(a) Grasset to Cache 9, (b) Montizambert to New Cache 9 A, on Negogami river; (c) Jackfish to Caches 10, 11 A, and 12 (d) Nipigon to Caches 12 A, 13, 14, 15, Ombabika and Wabinosh warehouses and Cache 16, on District F; the distances in each contract, the contract rate and terms; the amounts that have been paid to date on each contract; who erected the cache and dwelling house at the line crossing on Kebinakagami river; also the new buildings at line crossing of Negogami river, and the warehouses at Jackfish; the cost of these buildings, respectively; and if tenders were invited for above transportation and building contracts. Presented 6th February, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*. *Not printed.*

- 39e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of the clauses and conditions, regulations and specifications contained in the contracts, in virtue of which the National Transcontinental Railway is being built, and that are for the purpose of safeguarding, securing and guaranteeing the suppliers of the contractors, to whom the work of construction has been accorded, the payment of their claims against the said contractors; likewise a list of the contracts signed, up to the present, in which appear the said clauses guaranteeing or securing the said suppliers the payment of their said bills or claims. Presented 13th February, 1908.—*Mr. Morin*. *Not printed.*

- 39f.** Return (in part) to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, surveys, contracts, tenders, agreements, books, memoranda, documents, and papers of every kind, showing, relating to, or concerning the length of the National Transcontinental Railway from (a) Winnipeg to Quebec, (b) Quebec to Moncton, and the estimated or probable average cost per mile of the same, and all other information relating to the total cost or the cost per mile of the said railway. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*. *Not printed.*

- 39g.** Letters from the chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, the chief engineer and others, in connection with certain allegations made by Major A. E. Hodgins, late district engineer of Section F, Transcontinental Railway. Presented 24th April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*

- 39h.** Copy of the commission appointing Lucien Pacaud, Esquire, of the city of Quebec, as police magistrate, to carry out the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors within certain limits, along the line of the eastern extension of the Transcontinental Railway. Presented 8th May, 1908, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth. *Not printed.*

- 39i.** Return to an order of the Senate, dated 1st April, 1908, based on the records in the offices of the Railway Commission, showing the total number of persons killed or injured by being struck by engines or trains on highway crossings, said return to show the number of persons so killed or injured on the lines of each railway company separately for the years ending 31st March, 1905, 1906 and 1907, such return to include all persons killed or injured as above described irrespective of any contention of the railway companies or opinion of the officers of the Railway Commission as to the legal rights of the said persons to use the highway crossing at the time of the accidents. Presented 12th May, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. McKay (Truro)*. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

- 39j.** Return to an order of the Senate, dated 9th April, 1908, giving a list of all railways in Canada which are not under the control or jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners; and stating in each case the reason why the railway is not controlled by the commission. Presented 12th May, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. McKay (Truro)*....*Not printed.*
- 39k.** Return (in part) to an order of the Senate, dated 27th March, 1908, showing, separately, the highway crossings at rail level on all railways, except railways under construction, within the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission in respect of which highway crossings, protection has been ordered by the board since its organization, said return to give the character of the protection ordered in each case, the name of the railway company, the local designation of each highway crossing, and the county and province in which it is situated, and the date of the order and regulation in respect thereof; also a similar return giving the highway crossings ordered to be protected by the proper authority in each case on all railways not under the control of the board, including the Intercolonial Railway, and including orders made regarding railways under construction; also a similar return respecting all highway crossings, which had orders and regulations in respect to them in force, on the 1st day of February, 1904. Presented 18th July, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*....*Not printed.*
- 39l.** Supplementary Return to No. 39k. Presented 4th June, 1908....*Not printed.*
- 40.** Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1907. Presented 3rd December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier....*Not printed.*
- 41.** General Orders issued to the militia between 2nd November, 1906, and 1st November, 1907. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Frederick Borden....*Not printed.*
- 41a.** Dress Regulations for the Canadian militia, 1907. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Frederick Borden....*Not printed.*
- 42.** Ross Rifle Hand-book, 1907. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Frederick Borden.
Not printed.
- 43.** Return under chapter 125 (R.S.C.), 1906, intituled: "An Act respecting Trades Unions," submitted to Parliament in accordance with section 33 of the said Act. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier....*Not printed.*
- 44.** A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return, 4th December, 1906, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 32, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier....*Not printed.*
- 45.** Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all orders in council, plans, papers, and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such resolution. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver....*Not printed.*
- 46.** Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st December, 1906, and 1st December, 1907, in accordance with 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 11th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver....*Not printed.*
- 47.** Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between 1st December, 1906, and 1st December, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver....*Not printed.*
- 48.** Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses from the 1st April, 1907, to the 28th November, 1907, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1907. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding....*Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

49. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the nine months ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
50. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1907-8. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
51. Statement of superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1907, 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 December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
52. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing:
 1. The names (a) of members of parliament and (b) ex-members of parliament who have been appointed to the Senate by the present administration, distinguishing between classes (a) and (b), giving the date of retirement in class (b) and date of appointment in all cases. 2. The names of members of parliament and of ex-members of parliament appointed to offices of emolument under the Crown by the present administration, distinguishing between the two classes and giving dates as in paragraph one mentioned. 3. The names of senators and ex-senators appointed to offices of emolument under the Crown by the present administration, distinguishing between the two classes and giving dates as in paragraph one mentioned. Presented 12th December, 1907.—*Mr. Lennox*. *Not printed.*
53. Exchequer Court rules (amended), general order of the 12th September, 1907. Presented 12th December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
54. Copy of articles of convention of the 21st August, 1906, between the United States and Great Britain, as to the demarcation of the boundary line between Alaska in the United States and the British possessions in North America. Presented 16th December, 1907, by Hon F. Oliver. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 54a. Copy of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States providing for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, signed at Washington on 11th April, 1908. Presented 19th May, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 54b. Correspondence, orders in council and despatches in connection with the negotiation of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the definition and demarcation of the international boundary between Canada and the United States. Presented 4th June, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
55. Report of the investigation held last winter by Augustus Power, K.C., of the Justice Department, in respect of Mr. F. T. Congdon. Presented 16th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver. *Not printed.*
- 55a. (1) Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing all correspondence, petitions, statements, reports and papers having any relation to the claim of Mrs. Louise F. Wiley, and her infant daughter, concerning certain mining claims held by her husband in the Yukon, and which on his death without will are allowed to have gone into the possession or trusteeship of Frederick Tennyson Congdon, then public administrator in the Yukon, under appointment of the Dominion government, and all correspondence, reports, and papers, bearing upon Mr. Congdon's examination, defence and connection therewith. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.
Not printed.
- 55a. (2) Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, reports, memoranda, evidence and other documents and papers of every description relating to the estate of the late Orren

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Leonard Wiley, or to the claim of Louise F. Wiley, or of her infant daughter, against the government or against Frederick T. Congdon as public administrator of the Yukon Territory, or otherwise as an official of the government, or to any charges against the said Frederick T. Congdon as public administrator or otherwise as an official or employee of this government; excluding therefrom, however, any papers relating to the subjects which may be included in return ordered on the 13th instant, on motion of the honourable member for North Toronto. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.*

Not printed.

- 55b. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, evidence, memoranda and other documents and papers of every description, relating to or touching the conduct of all persons who have acted as public administrator in the Yukon Territory, or who have had charge or control by reason of their official position, of the estate of deceased persons in the Yukon Territory. And a copy of all such documents and papers aforesaid as set forth and describe the action, if any, of the government in respect of any claims, charges or proposed proceedings against any such official in respect of his duties, acts or dealings as public administrator. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox...**Not printed.*
- 55c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all telegrams, affidavits, papers sent by and all correspondence had with Rev. John Pringle, presently of the Yukon, in connection with the condition of public matters therein and with public officials thereof, and especially in reference to one Frederick Tennyson Congdon, at one time commissioner of the Yukon, and one Girouard, registrar, and one Lithgow, controller and member of the Yukon Council and in particular letters sent by Rev. John Pringle, on or about January, 1902, and in or about January, 1905, and on or about 31st July, 1907, to the premier of Canada, and other ministers, detailing the condition of public matters in the Yukon and the replies thereto. Also showing what action, if any, was taken by the government in relation to the matters dealt with therein and the reports of any commissioner appointed to investigate the charges or any part of them. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster...**Not printed.*
- 55d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908 for a copy of all correspondence relating to the morality of the Yukon. Presented 11th March, 1908.—*Mr. Thompson...**Not printed.*
- 55e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, showing the parties to whom were made the original grants from the Crown of the lands comprised within the limits of the town of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and any assignments made thereof, with names of parties, dates, and consideration therefor. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster...**Not printed.*
- 55f. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all telegrams, affidavits, papers sent by and all correspondence had with Reverend John Pringle, presently of the Yukon, in connection with the condition of public matters therein and with public officials thereof, and especially in reference to one Frederick Tennyson Congdon, at one time commissioner of the Yukon, and one Girouard, registrar, and one Lithgow, controller and member of the Yukon Council; and in particular letters sent by Reverend John Pringle, on or about January, 1902, and in or about January, 1905, and on or about 31st July, 1907, to the Premier of Canada and other ministers, detailing the condition of public matters in the Yukon and the replies thereto; also showing what action, if any, was taken by the government in relation to the matters dealt with therein and the reports of any commissioner appointed to investigate the charges or any part of them. Presented 7th April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster...**Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Concluded.*

- 55g.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1907, for a copy of all letters, memorials, telegrams, petitions, resolutions and other communications, documents and papers from any person or persons in the Yukon to the Prime Minister or, to the government, or any member or official of the government, respecting the official acts or conduct of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes as commissioner of the Yukon; including any petition asking for the removal of Mr. McInnes from his position as commissioner. Presented 7th April, 1908.—*Mr. Whittr.* *Not printed.*
- 55h.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of the report made by Mr. Beddoe upon the condition of the books, accounts, &c., of the financial administration of the Yukon, and especially with reference to the condition in the public administrator's office. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*
- 55i.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents, and papers relating to the appointment of Mr. W. H. P. Clement as legal adviser to the council of the Yukon Territory, or as public administrator in the Yukon Territory, or to any other office of emolument in the Yukon Territory, or relating to the resignation of the said W. H. P. Clement from any such office, or relating to the circumstances under which and reasons for which the said W. H. P. Clement ceased to act as such legal adviser, public administrator or in any other such capacity. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Sproule.* *Not printed.*
- 56.** Statement of expenditure as to bounty to deep-sea fishermen, for the year 1906-7. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur. *Not printed.*
- 56a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing the names and residences of all fishermen in the county of Cape Breton to whom fishing bounties were paid between 31st December, 1905, and 1st January, 1908, together with a statement of the amount paid to each person, the date on which it was paid, and the name of the officer or person by whom the sum was paid. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton).* *Not printed.*
- 56b.** Supplementary return to No. 56a. Presented 13th July, 1908. *Not printed.*
- 57.** Correspondence and instructions with regard to the Lord's Day Act in its application to the Yukon Territory. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth. *Not printed.*

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- 58.** Minutes of Proceedings of the Colonial Conference held at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, from the 15th April to the 14th May, 1907. Presented 22nd May, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 59.** Report of the Royal Commission on the Grain Trade of Canada. Presented 8th January, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 60.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, for a copy of the report of the Honourable Justice James Henry Madden, appointed by order in council, 15th May, 1907, to investigate and report upon the matter of arrears for rentals on certain leases at Dunnville, Welland Canal feeder. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Lalor.* *Not printed.*
- 61.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, statements, papers, orders in council, and proclamations respecting the setting out of limits for prohibition of the sale of liquors along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific under the Public Works Construction Act. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*
- 61a.** Supplementary return to No. 61. Presented 27th January, 1908. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, papers, memoranda, and reports, relating to the retirement, resignation, or dismissal of Mr. Hodgins, C.E., from the service of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, and the grounds or reasons therefor. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)* *Not printed.*
- 62a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing what changes, if any, have been made in the National Transcontinental Railway Commission's engineering staff during the current calendar year. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell* *Not printed.*
- 62b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1907, showing :
 1. The estimated quantities used by the Transcontinental Railway Commission for arriving at the moneyed values of the tenders for the construction of the 50 miles, more or less, from Moncton westerly; for the construction of 62 miles, more or less, from Grand Falls westerly; from the south side of the St. Lawrence river, easterly 150 miles; for the 45 miles more or less westerly from near La Tuque; and for the 150 miles easterly from near Abitibi, known as the Abitibi section. 2. The various prices which each tenderer placed opposite the several items in the schedule or form of tender. 3. The total amount so ascertained of each tender. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Schell (Glengarry)*. See also 39b *Not printed.*
63. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, reports, opinions of the Department of Justice, memoranda, papers and documents; also of all plans or route maps relating to the proposed new eastern entrance of the Grand Trunk Railway Company into the city of Toronto. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell* *Not printed.*
64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all writs, forms and instructions issued and used in and for the purposes of the several elections for Dominion constituencies in the year 1907. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Barker* *Not printed.*
65. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of the order in council appointing Honourable J. A. Ouimet as judge of the Court of the King's Bench, as well as a copy of all correspondence, reports, medical certificates and order in council concerning his being pensioned. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Lanctot (Laprairie-Napierville)* *Not printed.*
66. The Canada Year Book, 1906. Presented 10th January, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed separately.
67. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1907. Presented 13th January, 1908, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth *Not printed.*
68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing:
 1. The number of officials of the government, civil or military, or officers of the active militia who perform services in any way connected with the manufacture of rifles for the government by the Ross Rifle Company. 2. Their names, ranks, and duties, and the amount of their individual salary or remuneration. 3. The total amount, (apart from contract cost of rifle), or expenditure by the government with the Ross Rifle Company, including any bonus, loans, inspections, cost of testing, commissions, or expenditure of any kind, with the individual amounts. Presented 16th January, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington* *Not printed.*
- 68a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing reports of commissions, boards of inquiry, inspections, reports of industrial officers, to the government or any member thereof, including reports from the comptroller, commissioner, or any officer, or member of the Northwest Mounted Police, the Dominion Rifle Association, or any member thereof, or any rifle association or club, or any

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member thereof, or to the commandant, or any member of the Bisley team, regarding the efficiency of the Ross rifle, to date. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington.*

Not printed.

68b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the government or any department thereof, and the Ross Rifle Company, or any representative thereof, or between the government and any bank or other institution which has made advances under the contract between the government and the said company, or any representative of such bank or institution, relating to the accounts and financial or other affairs of the Ross Rifle Company, including any letters or correspondence from any official of the Bank of Montreal to the Auditor General. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington.**Not printed.*

68c. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, communications and other papers and documents of every kind and description not already brought down, relative to the rifle known as the Ross rifle, or to the contract between the government and any person or corporation with respect to the said rifle, or to the value or efficiency thereof, or to any alleged defects therein; also a copy of all letters, telegrams, despatches, reports, and other communications of every kind from the British government or any member or official thereof, or from the War Office, or Secretary of State for War, or any officer or official or person employed by or in the service of the British government, to the Governor General of Canada, or to the government of Canada, or to the Minister of Militia, or to any officer or official or person in the public service of Canada, relative to the said rifle, or to the value or efficiency of the said rifle or any defects therein, or any matter or thing connected therewith. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington.*

Not printed

68d. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all contracts between the Ross Rifle Company and the government, or the Department of Militia, for the supply of rifles, ammunition and other articles, and all orders in council, correspondence, reports, documents and papers, relating to such contracts, and the subject-matter thereof, and to the operations of the company, and to its dealings with the government, or any of the departments, including the Department of Customs, and the Bank of Montreal, or any banking institutions. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington.**Not printed.*

69. Return of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1906, to the 1st October, 1907. Presented 13th January, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver.

Not printed.

70. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the nine months ended the 31st March, 1907. Presented 13th January, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for sessional papers.

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing :
 1. How much money has been expended to date on the Royal Mint, for construction and equipment, respectively. 2. The sums required to complete on both accounts. 3. The officers and employees, and at what yearly salaries, are required to man the institution. 4. The face value of copper and silver and gold coinage obtained by the government per year for the last ten years, and what it has cost the government therefor. 5. The total profit on coinage in the ten years. 6. The amount of coinage it is in contemplation to issue in 1908, and in what denominations. 7. Who is to make the purchases and fix the price of bullion necessary for the use of the Mint. 8. Upon what system the officers and employees of the Mint are appointed, promoted and dismissed. Presented 13th January, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.**Not printed.*

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- 72.** Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, and all other papers, relating to the Standard Chemical Company (Limited), or Pevelan & Co., in its dealings with the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments from the date of the incorporation of the said company to the present date. Presented 16th January, 1908.—*Mr. Robitaille.*
Not printed.
- 73.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907 showing: 1. All promotions that have been made to the rank of colonel in the active militia during the past year, with names. 2. The nature of service, merit or seniority justifying such promotions. 3. The record of war services of such officers. 4. Previous to the gazetted of such promotion the positions held by such officers on the seniority list of the colonels. 5. The number of lieut.-colonels who were outranked or superseded by such promotions, with their names and services. Presented 17th January, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington.**Not printed.*
- 74.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, documents and papers relating to Chinese seeking admission to the public schools of British Columbia as students, and relating to the remission of head-tax on such persons Presented 20th January 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton).**Not printed.*
- 74a.** Report of W. L. Mackenzie King, commissioner to inquire into the methods by which oriental labourers (Japanese) have been induced to come to Canada. Presented 20th January, 1908, by Hon. R. Lemieux.*Not printed.*
- 74b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Imperial authorities, and a copy of all correspondence between the Government of Canada, and any person or persons, and of all reports communicated to the Government in respect to the Anglo-Japanese convention regarding Canada. Presented 21st January, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton).**Printed for sessional papers.*
- 74c.** Supplementary return to No. 74b. Presented 21st January.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 74d.** Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, documents and papers, during the past ten years, relating to the immigration of Chinese and Japanese into Canada. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton).**Not printed.*
- 74e.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, documents and papers, during the present year, relating to the immigration of Japanese into Canada. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton).**Not printed.*
- 74f.** Report of W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, commissioner appointed to investigate into the losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, on the occasion of the riot in that city in September, 1907. Presented 30th June, 1908, by Hon. R. Lemieux.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 74g.** Report by W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, commissioner appointed to enquire into the losses and damages sustained by the Japanese population in the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, on the occasion of riots in that city in September, 1907. Presented 30th June, 1908, by Hon. R. Lemieux.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 74h.** Report of W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., commissioner appointed to enquire into methods by which Oriental labourers (Hindoo and Chinese) have been induced to come to Canada. Presented 13th July, 1908, by Hon. R. Lemieux.*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

75. Return to address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, instructions or communications sent by the Government of Canada, through the Secretary of State or otherwise, to Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière, as Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, during the years 1905 and 1906, respectively. Presented 21st January, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*... ..*Not printed.*
76. Copy of an order in council regarding sale of a portion of Major's Hill Park, Ottawa, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company as a site for a hotel. Presented 21st January, 1908, by Hon. W. Pugsley... ..*Not printed.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, for a copy of any declarations or affidavits made by Robert Cruickshank, or other persons in the Regina Lands district, or any other complaints in regard to alleged improper or unauthorized charges by individuals, whether in the service of the Government or not, for locating settlers on homesteads, or obtaining for them entries for homesteads, by cancellation or otherwise, together with all correspondence, reports, or other papers on the subject; also all communications, reports, correspondence, or other papers between the Department of the Interior and any of its officials and any person or persons in regard to homestead entries, cancellations, protections, inspectors' reports, &c., for the s.w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16 and the n.w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20 and the n.w. and s.w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 36, all in tp 14, r. 9, w. 2nd M. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*... ..*Not printed.*
78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing how many applications were refused for permission, as granted by order in council passed on 16th May, 1906, for saw-mill owners to cut timber. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*... ..*Not printed.*
79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1907, showing the total expenditure each constituency, as defined prior to last Redistribution Act, the the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906, for: (a) Harbours and rivers, including dredging, wharfs, docks, breakwaters, piers, or other improvements and repairs. (b) For public buildings and lands, including repairs, extensions, &c. (c) Maintenance and caretakers, including fuel, lights, &c. (d) Expenditure in connection with Intercolonial Railway, including purchase of lands, erection of buildings, repairs, &c., and improvements, and the place where spent. Presented 29th January, 1908.—*Mr. Sproule*... ..*Not printed.*
80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing a summary of stock, implements, chattels, grain, hay, roots and all other kinds of fodder, with their value, for the years ending 1st December, 1906 and 1907; also the amount paid for all kinds of live stock, their kind and number, the amount paid for all kinds of feed, giving the kind, the amount of all kinds of product sold, and their kind; the amount paid for all kinds of grain and seed for distribution for the same years, on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Jackson (Elgin)*... ..*Not printed.*
81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the number of immigrants secured and located by Mr. N. B. Miller, of the town of Napanee, in the county of Lennox and Addington, the names of such immigrant, his age, the names of the respective parties with whom they were located, also the township in which such party resides; also the amount of money received by the said N. B. Miller from the government for his services in salary, commission, or both; also the amount of moneys received by the said N. B. Miller, respectively, from residents in the said county of Lennox and Addington for his services in securing the aforesaid immigrants. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 81a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the number of immigrants secured and located by Mr. M. C. Dunne, of Yarker, in the county of Lennox and Addington, the names of each such immigrant, his age, the names

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of the respective parties with whom they are located, also the township in which such party resides; also the amount of money received by the said M. C. Dunne from the government for his services in salary, commission, or both; also the amount of moneys received by the said M. C. Dunne, respectively, from residents in the said county of Lennox and Addington for his services in securing the aforesaid immigrants. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.*Not printed.*

81b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing list of the names of immigration agents appointed by the government in each county of the province of Ontario, the county in which each such agent is employed, the number of immigrants placed by each such agent, and the amounts paid to each such agent for his services and expenses. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Clements*.*Not printed.*

81c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all reports received by the government from each of the special immigration agents sent to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.
Not printed.

81d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing the number of immigrants who reached and settled in Canada during the fiscal years of 1905-6 and 1906-7, and from what countries they came. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Paquet*.*Not printed.*

81e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and James S. Waugh, immigration distribution agent, subsequent to 1st December, 1907. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Gordon*.*Not printed.*

81f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, showing what special immigration agents the Government of Canada has in the British Islands; their respective names, and from what parts of Canada they come; the arrangements made by the Government with the said agent or agents as to salary and expenses; the date of their respective appointments, and at what time they left this country to take up their work. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.
Not printed.

81g. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council now in force with respect to immigration from every country from which immigrants come to Canada; also a copy of all circulars in force at the present time with reference to immigration. Presented 13th February, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.*Not printed.*

81h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, for a copy of all certificates by farmers resident in the riding of West Kent, and returned to the department by emigration agents for the said riding, and on certificates such agents were paid for placing emigrants with each farmer, giving the names of each emigrant and of each farmer such were placed with, giving the total amount received by each agent up to the present time Presented 3rd March, 1908.—*Mr. Clements*.*Not printed.*

81i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all certificates by A. G. McDonald, immigration agent for Prince Edward County, Ontario, claiming payment for immigrants by him alleged to have been placed with farmers or other employers; also, a copy of all certificates or communications by such farmers or other employers received by the Department of the Interior relating to immigrants so claimed as placed by said A. G. McDonald, giving in each case the name and post office address of the immigrant and of the farmer or the employer. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Alcorn*.*Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

- 81j. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, showing the expenditure of the Government for food, clothing and other maintenance for immigrants after landing in Canada for the years 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, to 1st March. Presented 30th April, 1908.—*Mr. Schaffner*... ..*Not printed.*
- 81k. Report of E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent of immigration, respecting Joseph Bernstein, Halifax. Presented 27th May, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver...*Not printed.*
82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing the total amount paid by this Government each year, during the past five years, towards mail subsidies to steamships; the names of the countries served, the names of steamers and contractors, and the steamship subventions. Presented 28th January, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*... ..*Printed for sessional papers.*
83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of the lease, conditions, &c., passed between the Government of Canada and a company for the use of the Beauharnois Canal. Presented 24th January, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron*.
Not printed.
84. Copies of a letter and telegrams between the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia and the Honourable the Secretary of State for Canada, on the subject of the disallowance of a Bill of the Legislature of British Columbia, intituled: "An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia." Presented 24th January, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier... ..*Not printed.*
85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Justice, or any department of the Government, and Mr. Frederick Fraser Forbes, now a district judge in the province of Saskatchewan, or any other person or persons, in reference to the personal or professional status or character of Mr. Forbes, or his appointment as a judge as above-mentioned, and of all writings and documents of any kind in reference to the foregoing matter. Presented 28th January, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*... ..*Not printed.*
86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, showing the number of applications made to the Board of Railway Commissioners for the privilege of crossing railway tracks with telephone and telegraph wires and with water mains each, over the said period from 1st February, 1904, to the 1st January, 1908; the total number of applications granted over said period; the total number of applications refused; the date of each application; the date each application was granted; the length of time from the application to the granting of same; and what time should elapse before the board should give its decision. Presented 27th January, 1908.—*Mr. Barr*.
Not printed.
87. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing, in respect of all grants of right to divert water and construct ditches made under the provisions of the Yukon Placer Mining Act, 1906, the number of the claim, name and address of the grantee, date of issue, length of term, source of water, quantity that may be diverted, estimated expenditure within one year, time limit for construction, sum paid for the privilege and the name and address of present holder, if rights have been transferred. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*... ..*Not printed.*
88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the timber lands sold or leased by the Department of the Interior subsequent to the date of those included in Sessional Paper, No. 167a, brought down to the House on the 9th of April, 1907; the description and area of such lands, the applications made therefor, the notice of advertisement for sale or tender, the tenders received, the amount of each tender, the tenders accepted, the name of the person or company to whom each lot was sold or leased, and the name and address of each person or company to whom any of such leases have been transferred. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.
Not printed.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

- 88a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berth number 1279, all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers, or memoranda of any description. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.... .*Not printed.*
- 88b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berths numbers 1031, 1118, 1097 and 1098, all bonuses, rentals, or dues, paid to date by the lessees or other assigns to the Government, together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers or memoranda of any description in connection therewith. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. White*.... .*Not printed.*
- 88c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berths numbers 1050, 1265, 1267, 1274 and 1275, all bonuses, rentals or dues paid to date by the lessees or other assigns to the Government, together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers or memoranda of any description in connection therewith. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.... .*Not printed.*
- 88d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for the production of all the original applications and tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber berths numbers 1050, 1265, 1267, 1274 and 1275, and that the names be laid upon the Table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the Clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.....*Not printed.*
- 88e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for the production of all the original applications and tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber berths numbers 1031, 1118, 1119, 1097 and 1098, and that the same be laid upon the Table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the Clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. White*.... .*Not printed.*
- 88f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for the production of all the original applications and tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber berths numbers 1048, 1049, 1122 and 1168, and that the same be laid upon the Table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the Clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.... .*Not printed.*
- 88g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, that there be laid on the Table for inspection the original applications and tenders in respect of timber berths numbers 1220, 1226, 1238 and 1272, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the Clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.... .*Not printed.*
- 88h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berths numbers 1048, 1049, 1122 and 1168, all bonuses, rentals, or dues paid to date by the lessees or other assigns to the Government, together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers and memoranda of any description in connection therewith. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.... .*Not printed.*
- 88i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing, in respect of all timber berths at present under license or authorized to be licensed within the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, (a) number or designation of each berth; (b) number of license for 1907-8; (c) area of berth in square miles; (d) name and address of present license holder; (e) name and address of original applicant, with date of his application; (f) date of issue from Ottawa of advertisement; (g) date fixed therein for opening of tenders; (h) name and address of

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

successful tenderer; (i) amount of bonus paid; (j) date when definite selection of blocks was completed and the returns of the survey filed with the Department of the Interior at Ottawa; (k) amount of dues collected during the year ending the 30th of April, 1907, in respect of each berth for ground rent, stumpage royalty, and the cost of fire guarding, &c.; also the amount, if any, unpaid and overdue at the termination of said year; (l) whether license was issued according to order in council of April 14th, 1903, or of July 23rd, 1906; (m) in case of berths upon which during the year 1906-7 no timber was cut, whether notification has been served on license holder to operate a saw-mill, and the date of such notice. Presented 11th March, 1908.—*Mr. McCarthy (Calgary)*

Not printed.

88j. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, bringing the information as contained in Sessional Paper No. 167*b*, brought down April 26th, 1907, up to date. Presented 13th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.*Not printed.*

88k. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, applications, advertisements, reports, memoranda, valuations, estimates, tenders, transfers, or other writings or papers in respect of or in connection with timber berths numbers 1413, 1414 and 1415. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*.*Not printed.*

88l. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all applications to homestead or purchase, reports, agreements of lease or sale, correspondence exchanged between the Department of the Interior and any person whatsoever, and papers of every description dealing with or treating of the sale or lease of surface, mining, timber, or any other rights in respect of the n.w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, township 53, range 4, west of the 5th M. Presented 19th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.

Not printed.

88m. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berths numbers 1220 to 1226, 1238 and 1272, all bonuses, rentals or dues paid to date by the lessees or other assigns to the Government, together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers or memoranda of any description in connection therewith. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.*Not printed.*

88n. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of applications, recommendations of applications, and replies thereto, instructions, regarding advertising, and a copy of all tenders and replies thereo, for timber berths numbers 652, 657, 677, 679, 681, 683, 684, 721, 722, 730 and 743. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. McCraney*.*Not printed.*

88o. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, for the production of all the original applications and tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber berths 1046, 1047, 1052, 1058, 1068, 1070, 1093, 1094, 1099, 1191, 1192 and that the same be laid upon the Table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the Clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.*Not printed.*

88p. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, tenders or communications of any kind in relation to the granting of sixteen townships and certain timber limits in the Peace River region, as referred to in a motion of the 15th January, ult., reference 102, not already brought down. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*.*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—Continued.

- 88q.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing the total sum (money or scrip) that the Government has received on account of the lands, mines, minerals, timber &c., in the various Dominion lands offices in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, distinguishing between each province, during the following periods: from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1905, and from 1st July, 1905, to 31st December, 1907. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Lake* *Not printed.*
- 88r.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, showing all sales of Dominion lands other than coal lands, of 160 acres and upwards, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which have been made by the Government during the calendar year 1907; the prices obtained; names of purchasers; dates of sales; and in general terms, the grounds upon which sales were authorized. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Lake* *Not printed.*
- 88s.** Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 17th February, 1908, showing: 1. How many applications for timber licenses were received by the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, what area in square miles they covered, how many licenses were issued, what area they covered, and under how many of those licenses operations were actually carried on, and what area these included. 2. How many applications for timber licenses were received by the Government from November 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1896, and what area in square miles they covered, how many licenses were issued, and what area they covered, under how many of these licenses operations were actually carried on, and what area they covered. 3. How many permits to cut lumber were given to applicants as above in leases where licenses had not issued during each of these periods. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
- 88t.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing a list of timber berths awarded between 1st June, 1904, and 15th July, 1906, with the number of tenders in each case, the amount of each tender, the name of the successful tenderer, the area of each berth, the dates of notice and opening of the tenders in each case. Presented 22nd April, 1908.—*Mr. Crawford* *Not printed.*
- 88u.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing what coal lands were granted to sundry persons through the agency of P. E. Lessard, of Edmonton, together with copies of all letters, papers and documents relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of the same. All from the general file for the group of claims, and not the special file for each section. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.*
Not printed.
- 88v.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, showing what coal areas are held by F. E. Keniston, of Minneapolis; said return to include a copy of all letters, documents and correspondence relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of the same, from the general file for each group of claims, and not the special file of each section. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames* *Not printed.*
- 88w.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing what coal lands are now or have been at any time owned, controlled, leased or operated in townships 53 and 54, range 7, west of the 5th meridian, by the Alberta Development Company (Limited), together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, deeds of sale and other documents in connection therewith. Presented 12th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames* *Not printed.*
- 88x.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing what coal lands in townships 9 and 10, ranges 21, 22 and 23, west of the 4th meridian, were granted through the agency of J. W. Bettes (or his firm), of Winnipeg, Manitoba, together with a copy of all letters, documents and papers relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of the same. All from the general file for the group of claims, and not the special file for each section. Presented 18th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—Continued.

- 88y.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, for the production of all original tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber limits numbers 645, 646, 675, 703, 705 and 733 to 737, and that the same be laid upon the table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 20th May, 1908.—*Mr. McCraney*.. . . .*Not printed.*
- 88z.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, showing what coal areas were obtained through the agency of Malcolm McKenzie on behalf of clients; and a copy of all letters, documents and correspondence relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of the same; also the same information in regard to J. H. Moss, of Toronto. All from the general file for each group of claims, and not the special file for each section. Presented 27th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. . . .*Not printed.*
- 88aa.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all applications, leases, assignments, correspondence, and papers, of every description in connection with or referring to the granting or sale of the mining rights in sections 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32 and 33, of township 8, range 4, west of the 5th meridian. Presented 27th May, 1908.—*Mr. Perley*.. . . .*Not printed.*
- 88bb.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing what coal lands in townships 41 and 42, ranges 17 and 18, west of the 5th meridian, were granted through the agency of McGiverin & Hayden, Ottawa, together with a copy of all letters, documents and papers relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of same. All from the general file for the group of claims, and not the special file for each section. Presented 27th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. . . .*Not printed.*
- 89.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, for a copy of all papers and correspondence between the government of Canada and the government of the province of British Columbia, relating to the application of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to acquire a portion of the Metlakatla Indian Reserve, British Columbia, and to the general question of the claim of said province to the Indian reserves therein, since the date of said application. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Ross (Yale-Cariboo)*.. . . .*Not printed.*
- 90.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, locations, records of payments made on, payments returned, homestead entries, cancellations thereof; of any order, direction or other authority given to any homesteader or person who had entered for homestead to re-enter after cancellation of entry or default thereunder; any evidence of sale by Peter Luensen to Frederick Heintz, and any correspondence, affidavits, memoranda, or other documents by the department, or any of its officers, with W. L. MacKenzie, Peter Luenson, Frederick Heintz, Alexander K. Thom, Wm. R. Gardner, Thomas J. Oliver, or any other person in regard to the n.e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, township 36, r. 16, west of 2nd m., Saskatchewan. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Porter*.. . . .*Not printed.*
- 90a.** Supplementary return to No. 90. Presented 1st April, 1908.. . . .*Not printed.*
- 90b.** Return to order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing: 1. Any Government lands near New Westminster, British Columbia, sold to one J. W. Patterson, and, if sold, by what department of the Government. 2. Whether they were Indian or military reserve lands, or either of them. 3. The prices Mr. Patterson paid for said lands, if any were sold to him. 4. The date of such sale or sales. Presented 27th April, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. . . .*Not printed.*
- 90c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, showing all lands acquired from the Government by the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development

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Company, together with the area, location, purchase price of each tract, and a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the company or any individuals interested therein or connected therewith, as to the general terms and conditions under which the Government land should be granted to the said company. Presented 27th April, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.*Not printed.*

90d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, showing all the lands granted to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company under their contract of May, 1902, specifying those which are patented as well as those unpatented, to date. Presented 30th April, 1908.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*.*Not printed.*

90e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing the approximate total area of Dominion lands disposed of by the Government in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, between the 1st July, 1896, and the 30th June, 1905, distinguishing between lands for agricultural purposes, grazing, irrigation, timber and coal; and also from the 1st July, 1905, to the 31st December, 1907. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.*Not printed.*

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing the names and number of establishments being operated under the law and regulations of the "Meat and Food Inspection Act"; when they were individually put under the operation of the Act; and the names and number of inspectors for each establishment. presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*.*Not printed.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, tenders and contracts, in connection with building piers at Port Maitland, Ontario. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Lalor*.*Not printed.*

92a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, contracts, telegrams, reports, plans and specifications, together with all other information not already brought down, in possession of the Government, relating to the construction of piers or docks already constructed or under construction at the following places: Bayfield, Huron county, Ontario; Grand Bend, county of Huron, Ontario; St. Joseph, county of Huron, Ontario; together with a statement of all moneys expended, and to whom paid, and the date of payment, and nature of the work done or material used. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*.*Not printed.*

92b. Supplementary return to No. 92a. Presented 11th May, 1908.*Not printed.*

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing the total amount of bounties paid by the Government since 1896, and the amount for each year on each article. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Clements*.

Printed for sessional papers.

94. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 19th February, 1907, for a statement showing the names, christian names, age, and country of origin of all the persons who, coming from the British Isles, from English colonies or from foreign lands, as strangers to Canada, have been placed, whether by order in council, by decision of the Militia Council, or otherwise, in any branch whatsoever of the military service of Canada, in the permanent force or in the volunteer force, together with the date of each of these appointments, the nature of the employment, the rank of the holder (before and after his appointment), and the yearly amount which he receives for his services. Presented 22nd January, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.*Printed for sessional papers.*

95. Return of reductions and remissions made under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 81, section 88, ss. 2. Presented (Senate) 22nd January, 1908, by Hon. Mr. Scott.*Not printed.*

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96. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, advertisements for tenders, tenders, specifications of every kind, plans, drawings, reports, letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, agreements and other documents and papers of every kind, touching or relating to any works at or near St. Andrews Rapids, in the province of Manitoba, and especially such documents as aforesaid in connection with any tender or contract by or on behalf of Charles Whitehead, or Kelly Brothers, or any subsequent tenderers or contractors. Presented 29th January, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)* *Not printed.*
97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, and evidence, in respect of the trial for criminal conspiracy against certain persons in the Yukon in connection with the Dominion elections of 1904. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between Major E. S. Wigle, of Windsor, Honourable R. F. Sutherland, A. H. Clarke, and the Minister of Inland Revenue, respecting the extension of the franchise of the Windsor, Detroit and Belle Isle Ferry Company. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Clements* *Not printed.*
99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, or reports, respecting the refusal of the lieutenant governor of British Columbia to give his assent to a bill passed by the legislature of that province in 1907, respecting immigration and commonly referred to as the Natal Act. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo)* *Printed for sessional papers.*
100. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all papers and correspondence between the government of Canada and any of its ministers with reference to the establishment of a fast line of steamship communication between Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canadian ports. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, enclosed clippings, agreements, statements, &c., between the government or any member thereof, and especially the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Railways, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Militia, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and one F. E. Williams, of St. John, New Brunswick; one W. H. Trueman, of St. John, and any other person or persons whatsoever in relation to the establishment of a bait freezer and cold storage established in St. John, New Brunswick. Presented 5th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the expenditure by the Dominion Government on (a) wharfs; (b) harbours and river improvements; (c) dredging; (d) public buildings; for each year since 1896, in the counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's, Lunenburg and Pictou, Nova Scotia, specifying the works by name, with amounts expended thereon. Presented 6th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, for a copy of letters, telegrams, and reports, regarding complaints made by John Franklin and Stapleton Brothers, with respect to Indian Agent Yeomans. Presented 6th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, showing the amount paid each year for provisions for the Royal Military College, for the Halifax Garrison, and the Permanent Military School in Quebec, the average number of men provisioned each year of the above institutions, and cost per man per day. Presented 10th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*

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- 105.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the number of fishing licenses issued by the Government for any of the lakes in the province of Saskatchewan, to whom issued, and on what lakes. Presented 16th February, 1908.—*Mr. Chisholm (East Huron)* *Not printed.*
- 106.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, showing what lands have been sold, leased, given as homesteads, transferred or set apart in any way by the Government to each: individuals, companies, syndicates, or other organizations in the Peace River Valley, or along or near tributaries thereof, in the Northwest of Canada; when each area was allotted; the terms between the Government and the various parties or organizations concerned; what prices per acre were realized from these transactions; with whom the Government conducted negotiations in each case; the regulations governing the securing of land in the Peace River Valley; and how far it is from Edmonton to Dunvegan. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)* *Not printed.*
- 107.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, memoranda, correspondence, documents, plans, tenders and advertisements of every kind, nature and description, relating to the proposed acquisition under lease of certain car work shops with railway sidings at Moncton, New Brunswick. Presented 12th February, 1908.—*Mr. Barker* *Not printed.*
- 108.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing all coal lands leased, sold or otherwise disposed of from the 1st of March, 1907, to date, giving the area disposed of, the party to whom, the consideration therefor, the assignments made, if any, the date thereof, and the name of the assignee in each case. Presented 13th February, 1908.—*Mr. Ames* *Not printed.*
- 108a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing, in respect of each of the undermentioned blocks disposed of as coal lands by the Government, viz.: Section 13, of township 9, range 4, west of the 5th m.; section 16, township 10, range 3, west of the 5th m.; section 15, township 11, range 4, west of the 5th m.; section 20, township 12, range 4, west of the 5th m.; section 5, township 13, range 4, west of the 5th m.; section 21, township 19, range 7, west of the 5th m.; when and by whom the first application was made for right to acquire; when and to whom the original grant of mining rights was made; what transfers of rights have been recorded, the date of transfer, and date of registration of same; who the present owner or occupant is, as known to the department; and the name and address of each company or person above referred to. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames* *Not printed.*
- 108b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, for a copy of (a) an order in council of the 19th May, 1902, and the regulations therein referred to and approved for the disposal of coal lands, the property of the Dominion Government, in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. (b) A copy of all orders in council altering, amending or cancelling any such regulations for the aforesaid purposes, and the said amended or other regulations. (c) A copy of all orders in council approving, amending or cancelling regulations as regards the Yukon for the purposes aforesaid, and the said regulations and amended regulations. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Barker* *Not printed.*
- 108c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing, in respect of each of the undermentioned blocks disposed of as coal lands by the Government, viz.: sections 2, 4, 9, 15, 17, and 28, of township 7, range 3, west of the 5th m., when and by whom the first application was made for right to acquire; when and to whom the original grant of mining rights was made; what transfers of rights have been recorded, when such transfers were dated, and when registered with the department; who the present owner or occupant is, as known to the department; and the name and address of each company or person above referred to. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames* *Not printed.*

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- 108d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all inquiries, applications, leases, contracts, agreements, assignments, correspondence and papers of every description, in connection with or referring to the granting of coal mining privileges in section 11, township 8, range 4, west of the 5th meridian. Presented 27th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*... ..*Not printed.*
- 108e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, showing:
 1. What leases for coal lands in the Northwest Territories were granted by the Government in the years 1903 and 1904. 2. To whom, and on what dates the same were granted, and the amounts paid therefor. 3. Whether the person to whom the lease was granted was the original applicant. 4. Whether any assignment of such leases has been made, when, and to whom. 5. Who the present holders are of said leases. Presented 1st April, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*... ..*Not printed.*
- 108f.** Supplementary return to 108e. Presented 6th April, 1908... ..*Not printed.*
- 108g.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, for a copy of all applications, reports, correspondence, leases, contracts, deeds, sale and documents of every description in connection with the purchase of coal mining lands either on their own behalf or on behalf of clients, by the firm of Hough, Campbell & Ferguson, or by any individual member of said firm, together with a copy of the regulations governing the sale of such rights at the time of purchase. Presented 30th April, 1908.—*Mr. Herron*... ..*Not printed.*
- 108h.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, setting forth in respect of the following coal lands: 1. The name and address of the first applicant and the date thereof. 2. The names and addresses of all subsequent applications, with date thereof, in the order of application. 3. The name and address of the party to whom the mining rights were granted, with date of sale or lease by the Government. 4. Price paid per acre, sale or lease. 5. Date and amount of first payment on account of purchase price. 6. Dates and amounts of each subsequent payment on account of purchase price. 7. Total amount paid as purchase price and balance, if any, still unpaid. 8. How long reservation was made by the department in favour of the grantee or his assigns. 9. The name and address of all parties to whom assignments were made, with date of each assignment, and date of its registration with the department. 10. The name and address of present owner of said mining rights. 11. A copy of all correspondence in reference to the same: Township 7, range 3, west of 5th m.; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, less the s.e. $\frac{1}{4}$; section 7, less e. $\frac{1}{2}$; section 8; section 9; section 10, less s.w. $\frac{1}{4}$; section 11, less s.e. $\frac{1}{4}$; section 14, less e. $\frac{1}{2}$; section 15; section 16, less n.e. $\frac{1}{4}$; section 17; section 20, less e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n.e. $\frac{1}{4}$; section 21, less s. $\frac{1}{2}$ and n.w. $\frac{1}{4}$; section 22; section 28; section 27, less e. $\frac{1}{2}$; section 32, less e. $\frac{1}{2}$; section 33; section 34, less e. $\frac{1}{2}$. Township 7, range 2, west of 5th m.; section 18, 20 and 21 Township 6, range 3, west of 5th m.; sections 27 and 28; section 32, less w. $\frac{1}{2}$; sections 33 and 34. Presented 22nd April, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*... ..*Not printed.*
- 109.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing on what dates since June 30th, 1906, advances were made on account of travelling expenses to Honourable L. P. Brodeur, to Mr. Wiallard, his private secretary, and to Napoléon Potvin, his messenger, respectively, for what amounts, and to what accounts they were severally charged; also what refunds, if any, have been made on any of these several advances, and on what dates. Presented 14th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*... ..*Not printed.*
- 109a.** Return showing all advances to Ministers of the Crown and their private secretaries, on account of travelling or other expenses in connection with the Imperial Conference of 1907, the date of such advances, and the appropriation against which it was charged. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*... ..*Not printed.*

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- 109b.** Return (as far as the Department of Inland Revenue is concerned), to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing the advances made each year since July 1, 1904, to December 31, 1907, on account of travelling expenses to Honourable L. P. Brodeur and his private secretary and messengers, the date and amount of each advance, and the appropriation to which it was charged, the dates at which each advance was finally accounted for, and the dates on which any repayments were made to the treasury, and the amount of such repayments, and all correspondence with the Auditor General's Department in connection therewith. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*... ..*Not printed.*
- 110.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th January, 1908, showing the total quantity of freight carried on the winter steamers between Prince Edward Island and the mainland during the past two seasons, 1905-6 and 1906-7; the amount of freight that was delayed in transit for those two seasons; the freight rate on the different classes of goods carried; the amount received for freight during those two seasons; the amount received for passengers and the number carried; the number of days the steamers failed to cross in each of those years; and the amount of damages paid to shippers for delay of goods in transit. Presented 14th February, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 110a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, &c., in the possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the withdrawal of the winter steamers from Charlottetown on or about the 8th January, instant, and their replacement some days later. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 111.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and papers, respecting the salary, expenses, duties and annual period of employment of W. Maxwell Smith, Dominion fruit inspector in British Columbia; also full details of his expenses during the years 1906 and 1907, respectively. 1908.—*Mr. Jackson (Elgin)*... ..*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 112.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of pedigree cattle, if any, did the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, sell during the years 1906 and 1907; and how many in each year, giving the different breeds, the name of purchaser, his place of residence, price paid, and breed. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Jackson (Elgin)*... ..*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 113.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all papers, accounts and correspondence, in connection with the seizure of the M. J. Wilson Cordage Company, of the city of Chatham, Ontario, by the Dominion Government, in the year 1904. Presented 17th February, 1908.—*Mr. Clements*... ..*Not printed.*
- 114.** Return to an order of the Senate, dated 31st January, 1908, showing the appointments made to the Senate from confederation, with date of appointment and date when the appointees ceased to be senators. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Wilson.*
Printed for distribution.
- 115.** Return to an address of the Senate, dated 29th January, 1908, showing the number of persons killed and of those otherwise injured, separately, at railway crossings during the last three years, giving the number in each year separately; giving also for each year the number of persons thus killed or otherwise injured in thickly populated places separately from those killed or otherwise injured in the rural districts, showing also the number of such accidents at protected crossings separately from unprotected crossings. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Béique*... ..*Not printed.*
- 116.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all communications, reports, correspondence, or other papers, between the Depart-

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

- ment of the Interior and any of its officials, and A. Samovici, H. Bolocan, and any other person or persons in regard to the n.w. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 20, township 22, range 13, west 2nd m., including applications for cancellation, protections, homesteads, inspectors' reports, &c. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*... ..*Not printed.*
117. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence between the Departments of the Marine and Fisheries and Justice of Canada and the Attorney General of Nova Scotia, or any official acting under his authority, in connection with the suit in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia of the King by Dr. Tait, of Cheticamp, in the county of Inverness, Nova Scotia, versus William Ancoin. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. McLennan*... ..*Not printed.*
118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, for a copy of all contracts for food for men at the volunteer camps throughout Canada for the season of 1907; also for the regular troops at Halifax, Quebec and other places. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*... ..*Not printed.*
119. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the Railway Commission and the Department of Railways and Canals, or the Intercolonial Railway, and between the Railway Commission and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Grand Trunk Railway, and between the Railway Commission and the Fredericton Board of Trade, in reference to the alleged discrimination against the city of Fredericton in the matter of freight rates; and also for a copy of all other papers and documents on file with the Railway Commission in relation thereto. Presented 19th February, 1908.—*Mr. Crocket*... ..*Not printed.*
120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, for a copy of all offers, reports, valuations, plans, deeds of purchase, correspondence and other papers of every description in connection with the purchase of site for the new Montreal examining warehouse, together with a statement of all expenditure and all indebtedness incurred to date in this connection. Presented 19th February, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.
Not printed.
121. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 30th January, 1908, showing: 1. Title of each Bill by years sent by the Senate to the House of Commons, from 1867 to 1907, inclusive, that was (a) amended by the House of Commons, or (b) rejected. 2. Title of each Bill by years sent up by the House of Commons to the Senate, from 1867 to 1907, inclusive, that was (a) amended by the Senate, or (b) rejected. 3. The total number of Bills for each year as above to be tabulated in four periods, (a) 1867 to 1873, inclusive; (b) 1874 to 1878, inclusive; (c) 1879 to 1896, first session, inclusive; (d) 1896 to 1907, inclusive. Presented 19th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ross (Middlesex)*... ..*Not printed.*
122. Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into a dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited) and the operators of the said company at Toronto, with respect to wages and hours of employment, etc. Also copy of evidence taken under Royal Commission in the dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and its operators, in February, 1907. Presented 24th February, and 11th March, 1908, by Hon. R. Lemieux... ..*Not printed.*
123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of the contract and all correspondence relating to a payment of \$3,900 to the Midland Towing and Wrecking Company, as set out at page P-32 of the Auditor General's Report for 1906-7, and of the advertisement calling for tenders. Presented 10th March, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*... ..*Not printed.*
124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing what sums have been expended or voted for the dredging of the Rivière à la Grasse, at Rigaud; to whom the contracts were given; and what sums have been voted or paid out for dredging Dorion Bay, Vaudreuil station. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron*... ..*Not printed.*

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- 124a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing what sums have been voted or expended for the dredging of the river bottom between Charlemagne and Terrebonne; since when the dredging has been going on there; what sums have been voted or expended for wharfs at Terrebonne and at St. François de Sales; and who obtained the contracts. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron.*
Not printed.
- 124b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing: 1. What harbours or rivers in the province of Ontario were tenders invited for dredging work by the Department of Public Works during the present year. 2. The names of the successful tenderers at each of the said places for which dredging tenders were invited in Ontario in 1907, and the prices asked by each party respectively. 3. Amounts of the tenders respectively of the different persons tendering at each of the foregoing points. 4. Also at what points new tenders were invited, and when the first tenders were accepted. Presented 9th June, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett.**Not printed.*
- 124c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th of April, 1908, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged between the Government and Messrs. T. B. Mongenais, Hugh McMillan and others, relating to dredging work done in the River Rigaud, formerly the River Grasse, up to the year 1890. A copy of the reports and correspondence relating to the construction or purchase of the Graham wharf. A copy of the report and correspondence relating to the dredging done at Como up to 1900. A copy of the reports and correspondence relating to the dredging done at Vaudreuil Village, and also those relating to the construction and repair of the wharf situated in that village since 1867. And also a copy of the report and correspondence relating to the deepening of the River St. Louis at Beauharnois. Presented 30th June, 1908.—*Mr. Boyer.**Not printed.*
- 125.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, engineer's reports, &c., in the hands of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting proposed repairs to the wharf at Little Sands, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 25th February, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's).*
Not printed.
- 126.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of the report made by John Fraser, of the Auditor General's Department, on the 7th January, 1898, of a special examination held by him of the financial affairs of the Montreal Turnpike Trust. Presented 10th March, 1908.—*Mr. Monk.**Not printed.*
- 126a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing: 1. The present indebtedness to the Dominion Government of the Montreal Turnpike Trust (a) on capital account, (b) for arrears of interest. 2. The amounts collected at each toll gate belonging to the said Turnpike Trust during the three years ending 31st December, 1905, 1906, 1907, respectively. 3. The names of all parties who have commuted their tolls during each of the above-mentioned years, 1905, 1906, 1907, and the amount of the commutation money paid to the Trust in each case. 4. The amounts expended on each section or road division, under the control of the said Trust, during each of the said years, ending 31st December, 1905, 1906, and 1907, respectively, and the contracts given out during each of the said years, with the name of the contractor and the date and amount involved in each case; and a statement in each case also as to whether the contract was awarded after tender called through the newspapers. 5. The amount paid out during each of the said three years, 1905, 1906, 1907, at each toll gate for salaries of day and night guardians, and any other expenditure at each of the toll gates maintained. 6. The names of all parties holding passes for free use of the roads under control of said Trust, during each of the said three years above referred to, 1905, 1906, 1907, with a statement in each case of the reason why the pass was so granted. 7. The expense of the said Trust during each of the said years, for rent, salaries of the

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- office, inside or outside service, giving name and remuneration of each official. 8. The actual present indebtedness in detail of the said Trust outside of its bonds due to the Government of Canada. 9. The amounts collected, by said Trust, year by year, since the 1st February, 1903, from municipalities under special agreements made as to their share pro rata of the bonded indebtedness of the Turnpike Trust. 10. The names of all those members of the Trust appointed or elected to represent the bondholders since the 1st July, 1896, with the date of the election in each case. 11. The amounts paid by the Trust to any of its members or officials during each of the said three years, 1905, 1906, 1907, whether as travelling or personal expenses, or indemnity for attendance or for any other reason whatever. 12. The name of the auditor of the Trust, and the date of the audit made of the company's affairs, in each of the said three years, 1905, 1906, 1907, respectively. 13. A copy of the agreements between the Trust and any municipalities on the Island of Montreal, by which the Trust ceded to said municipalities any portion of its roads, said copy to be certified by the president and secretary of said Trust. Presented 20th March, 1908.—*Mr. Monk*... ..*Not printed.*
127. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 24th January, 1908, for a copy of the different tariffs in force upon the Intercolonial Railway, in 1896-7 and 1906-7, between Montreal and St. Flavie, and all intermediate stations between those two points, for the carriage of passengers or of goods, under the operation of the winter-tariff and under that of the summer-tariff. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*... ..*Not printed.*
128. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited, for the year ended the 31st of December, 1907. Presented 25th February, 1908, by the Hon. The Speaker... ..*Not printed.*
129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, showing how much money has been paid since 1896 to the Eclipse Manufacturing Company of Ottawa; how much each year; and the general character of the supplies furnished. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Blain*... ..*Not printed.*
130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between Mr. A. E. Dymont, M.P., and the Department of Marine and Fisheries as to granting of pound net licenses in 1905 to Messrs. Low & Roque, of Killarney, as also to any other persons; also a list of persons to whom pound net licenses were granted in that year. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*... ..*Not printed.*
131. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1907, showing: 1. The number of disputes dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to the 1st of December, 1907. 2. The dates at which the several applications for the operation of the Act have been received. 3. Names of the parties concerned in the several disputes. 4. Name of the party making application. 5. Locality of dispute. 6. Number of persons affected. 7. Nature of dispute. 8. Names of members of board of conciliation and investigation where same has been established. 9. Date on which board was established. 10. Date of sittings of board. 11. Result of the reference of the dispute under Act. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo)*... ..*Not printed.*
132. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of correspondence, plans, and other data in connection with the flooding of roads above the dam at Wilberforce, in Haliburton County, and the proposals, if any, for improving said roads and the bridge so as to prevent obstruction of traffic. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*... ..*Not printed.*
133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of reports, plans, surveys, and other data, in connection with the proposal to construct a branch canal from Balsam Lake, on the Trent Canal, to the head of Gull River waters, in Haliburton County. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*... ..*Not printed.*

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134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence received by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the inspection of meats and the regulations in connection with the Inspection of Meats and Canned Foods Bill. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Clements*.*Not printed.*
- 134a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and recommendations in possession of the Government, with respect to the inspection of packing houses, or the Meat Inspection Act, including the appointment of inspectors. Presented 25th March, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*.
Not printed.
135. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 26th February, 1908, for a detailed statement of the expenses incurred during the past three years, in connection with the synoptical reports of the debates of the Senate, furnished by the special reporter of that House, as well as a statement of the nature and particulars of the agreement with the present reporter. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Wilson*.*Not printed.*
136. Return to an address of the Senate dated 11th February, 1908, showing the amount of imports of oxide of aluminum during the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, with the ~~1908~~ ¹⁹⁰⁷ ~~1908~~ imports for each one of said years separately. Presented 28th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ellis*.*Not printed.*
- 136a. Return to an address of the Senate, dated the 11th February, 1908, showing the amount of aluminum exported during the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, with the values of such exports for each one of the said years separately. Presented 28th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ellis*.*Not printed.*
137. Regulations in virtue of the provisions of the Act 6-7 Edward VII., chapter 16, "The Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act." Presented 17th March, 1908, by *Hon. W. Templeman*.*Not printed.*
138. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1903, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, resolutions and other papers, which have passed between the Government of Canada, or any member of the Government, and any railway company or any individual relating to the building of a railroad from any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia, to Fort Churchill or any point on Hudson Bay. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Schaffner*.*Not printed.*
139. Copy of an order in council appointing *Mr. Samuel Tovel Bastedo*, agent on behalf of the Dominion Government, to confer with the provincial governments with a view to settlement of the Fisheries question. Presented 11th March, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur*.
Not printed.
140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, writings, plans and letters between the Government and the International Waterways Commission, on one part, and the *St. Lawrence Power Company* and the *Long Sault Development Company*, of the other part, with regard to the entire damming of the *St. Lawrence* river, in the vicinity of *Cornwall*; together with a copy of all memorials, letters and resolutions of protest sent to the Government by the *Board of Trade of Montreal*, the *Chambre de Commerce, District de Montreal*, the *Shipping Federation of Montreal*, the *Dominion Marine Association*, and others. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Gervais*.*Not printed.*
- 140a. Supplementary return to No. 140. Presented 13th July, 1908.*Not printed.*
141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of advertisement calling for tenders for dredging work on *Holland* river, *Trent Valley* canal system, tenders received, schedules showing prices paid, recommendation of person for inspector, date of payments made to the contractors, and the contract with contractor. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*.*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

- 141a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing what contracts for dredging in the St. Mary's river, Kaministiquia river, Mission river, Port Arthur harbour, Fort William harbour, and in Thunder Bay, or of any of the inlets or rivers thereof, have been let during the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, showing also: (a) the names, addresses and calling of all the tenderers in each case; (b) the amount of each tender; (c) the nature and extent of the work to be let in each case; (d) the names, addresses and calling of the successful tenderer in each case; (e) the prices at which each contract was let, (f) the nature or form of security for the due performance of the work in each case, and (g) the disposition of or change in the form of any such security after it was originally given or deposited; also, for a copy of all tenders, contracts, bonds or other securities, and of all correspondence relating or incident to all or any such tenders or contracts, including all correspondence relating to such contracts, or incident thereto, before and during the performance of the work and on file up to the date of the order for such return. Presented 17th July, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce.*
Not printed.
142. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, contracts, papers and reports in connection with the employment of certain experts to prepare a system of accounting and book-keeping in the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated, 11th December 1907, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with the application, granting, operation or renewal of license and lease conveying the privileges of fishing in Cedar, Moose, Cormorant and Clearwater Lakes; also a copy of said license and lease. Presented 3rd March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.**Not printed.*
144. Certain papers referring to Treaty Powers, &c. Presented 3rd March, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.*Printed for sessional papers.*
145. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 11th March, 1907, for a copy of all papers, affidavits and correspondence between the Government, or any official thereof, with the Prince Edward Island Railway, or any official thereof, or any other persons in reference to the leasing of the properties of Widow James Wiggins and Charles Malley, at Alberton, Prince Edward Island. Presented 3rd March, 1908.—*Mr. Lefurgey.*
Not printed.
146. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the total amount of money paid yearly from the year 1892 to 1st December, 1907, on each of the following accounts: (a) Salary of Governor General; (b) Travelling expenses of Governor General; (c) Expenditure on Rideau Hall, capital account; Expenditure on Rideau Hall, maintenance; Expenditure on Rideau Hall grounds, capital account; Expenditure on Rideau Hall grounds, maintenance; (d) Expenditure on furnishings of all kinds for Rideau Hall; (e) Expenditure on any other account in connection with the office of Governor General; (f) Expenditure on any other account in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds; (g) Total expenditure of every kind yearly since 1892 in connection with the office of Governor General; (h) Total expenditure of every kind yearly in connection with Rideau Hall grounds. Presented 5th March, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington).**Not printed.*
147. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, orders in council, contracts and tenders, with the names, and amounts of each, in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the construction of a breakwater at Petit Rocher, on the south-western side of Baie des Chaleurs, as detailed on page 74 of the Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 5th March, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor.**Not printed.*
- 147a. Supplementary Return to 147. Presented 12th June, 1908.*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

- 148.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, showing the individual name and place of residence of the captain and crew of each of the Government steamers *Lansdowne, Aberdeen, Druid, Brant, Lady Laurier, Minto and Stanley*. Presented 5th March, 1908.—*Mr. Stanfield*. *Not printed.*
- 148a.** Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 5th of February, 1908, for a statement showing, in so many columns: 1. The names of the officers actually employed on board of Government vessels or of vessels hired by the Government for the season of navigation in the River St. Lawrence 2. The amount of wages or salaries paid monthly to each of them for the period of their annual engagement. 3. The amount of wages or salaries paid monthly to those who are only employed for a part of the year. 4. The amount of wages or salaries paid monthly to those who, over and above their real service, are paid a part of their wages or salaries during the months in which the vessels are laid up for the winter. Presented 20th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*. *Not printed.*
- 149.** Return showing what changes have occurred in the House of Commons branches of the Clerk of the House and the Sergeant-at-arms' service since 1st July, 1907. Presented 5th March, 1908.—*Mr. Owen*. *Not printed.*
- 150.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, showing: 1. How many Returns or Sessional Papers have been presented to Parliament in answer to motions for the same, since the 1st of January, 1906. 2. How many of these Returns were taken out of the Office of Routine and Records, and the Journal Office, by members of this House, since the above date, giving also the name of the member to whom delivered. 3. For what length of time such Returns were retained by the members who obtained them. 4. How many of these Returns had not been returned to the proper officer of the House of Commons on the 1st of January, 1908. 5. In the case of those returned, how long they were out with the members. 6. How many of these Returns are still in the possession of the members, and how long they have had them. 7. The means usually adopted by the Clerk of Routine and Records and the Clerk of Current Sessional Papers to have outstanding returns retransferred to their possession. 8. The average cost to the country of preparing these Returns by the various departments interested, during the above period. Presented 6th March, 1908.—*Mr. Johnston*. *Not printed.*
- 151.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing: 1. The number of fishing licenses, the names of the parties to whom issued, and also the amounts of the revenues received from each license, on any or all of the lakes in the province of Saskatchewan. 2. For a copy of all correspondence in connection with each license so issued and in force, or about to be issued. 3. Also for a copy of the different forms used for fishing licenses in the province of Saskatchewan. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Chisholm (East Huron)*. *Not printed.*
- 152.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, documents and papers, in the investigation into the case of Mr. O. S. Finnie, chief clerk in the gold commissioner's office, Dawson, Y.T. Presented 6th March, 1908.—*Mr. Thompson*. *Not printed.*
- 153.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between Lieut.-Colonel Mallette, of the 64th Battalion, and the Department of Militia and Defence, concerning Major Sabourin, of St. John, Quebec. Presented 6th March, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron*. *Not printed.*
- 153a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between Lieut.-Colonel Mallette, of the 64th Battalion, and the Department of Militia and Defence, for the organization of a regiment in Valleyfield, Quebec. Presented 6th March, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron*. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Concluded.*

154. Report of the Royal Commission on the Quebec Bridge inquiry; also the Report on the Design of the Quebec Bridge by C. C. Schneider; with Appendices. Presented 9th March, 1908, by Hon. G. P. Graham.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19.

154. (Vol. 2.) Royal Commission Quebec Bridge inquiry. Minutes of proceedings. Evidence and exhibits. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

- 154a. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, reports, memoranda, papers and documents, since the 1st day of January, 1900, relating to the Quebec Bridge, including all reports and orders in council, relating to the plans and specifications for the works of the undertaking, or to any approval thereof by the Governor in Council, or by the Department of Railways and Canals. Presented 26th May, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton).*

See No. 154.

- 154b. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 29th January, 1908, for a statement showing: 1. If the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company has fulfilled the obligation which was imposed upon it by clause 4 of the agreement made, between it and the Government, on the 19th day of October, 1903, which clause reads as follows: "4. The company will procure subscriptions for additional stock to the amount of \$200,000, such new stock to be issued at a price not below par and to be immediately paid up in full, the proceeds to be applied in the first place to the payment of the discount at which the bonds of the company were issued as aforesaid, to wit the sum of \$188,721." (Being exactly the difference between the sum of \$472,000, the amount of bonds issued, and the sum of \$283,279, for which these same bonds were accepted.) 2. When did the company so furnish subscriptions for additional work to the amount of \$200,000. 3. Who are the persons or the companies who divided among them this additional stock to the round sum of \$200,000. 4. On what date and for what amount did each of these persons or each of these companies become owner of the aforesaid stock. 5. On what date did each of the aforesaid persons or companies pay into the hands of the company the price (in part or in whole) of the stock so subscribed. 6. And if this amount of \$200,000 was paid in full and in what manner, distinguishing the amount paid in cash from the amount paid in promissory notes or in any other ways. Presented 2nd June, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *See No. 154.*

- 154c. Return to an address of the Senate, dated the 29th January, 1908, showing: 1. The amount of money really paid by each of the present directors of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company into the capital stock of the said company. 2. The date each of these directors made each of his payments. 3. Among these payments or instalments the proportion or amount that has been paid by means of promissory notes or of unaccepted cheques. 4. By whom individually, and for what amount each one. 5. The amount of money each of its directors has received from the Quebec Bridge Company and from the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company up to this date, directly or indirectly, personally or otherwise. 6. The nature of the services rendered for which each of these amounts was paid. 7. The amount the present secretary has received out of the funds of the company since he has been in the service thereof. 8. The resolution that subsequently to the collapse of the Quebec Bridge, within a few days immediately following the disaster, the bridge company has voted giving a bonus of \$3,000 to its president. 9. The name of the funds, out of which the amount of this bonus was raised. 10. The resolution, if any, the company, on the same occasions, voted to aid the families of the victims of that disaster. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

155. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1903, showing what land has been withdrawn for settlement, or set apart, or sold, for colonization pur-

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

poses, since 1896; the location and amount in each case, specifying townships, sections, half or quarter-section; to whom it has been sold, or alienated, and on what terms of settlement; the price per acre, on terms of payment, and the nationality of the settlers in each colony; when the land was sold, alienated, reserved, or set apart, for such purpose, in each case; and how many of these companies have complied with their contracts, and to what extent. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Sproule... Not printed.*

155a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing what lands, if any, have been reserved for grazing purposes or for acquisition by means of irrigation within the tract described as follows: Townships 12 to 19, inclusive, in ranges 15 to 21, west of the 4th meridian; and when such lands were so reserved, and for how long it is the purpose of the Government to continue such reservation. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lennex... Not printed.*

155b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, applications, surveyors' plans and maps, in reference to the homestead entries for the southwest quarter of section 27, township 18, range 10, east, in the province of Manitoba. Presented 27th March, 1908.—*Mr. Staples. Not printed.*

155c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, applications, recommendations for patent, and all papers in any way relating to the disposal of or granting of privileges in connection with the s.e. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, township 8, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Herron... Not printed.*

155d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, applications and all other papers and documents relating in any way to any and all applications for or in connection with or relating to the southeast quarter of section 14, township 12, range 6, west 4th meridian. Presented 6th April, 1908.—*Mr. Herron... Not printed.*

156. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, showing who made the seizures under the Inland Revenue Department in the fiscal years 1906 and 1907, in Cornwall, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto, Joliette and Montreal, and what the seizures consisted of; the name of the party or parties from whom the material was seized; the amount realized by the sale of such seized material; and how this seized material was disposed of. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Barr. Not printed.*

156a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing the number of seizures under the Inland Revenue Department in the years 1906 and 1907, the name of the party or parties making the seizure; the description and quantity of material seized; the name of the parties from whom the material was seized; how the seized material was disposed of, whether by public auction or by private sale, and what the amount realized thereon was. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Barr... Not printed.*

156b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, showing the number of seizures made by the Customs Department for the fiscal years 1905, 1906 and 1907; the reason for each seizure; the disposition of each case; the amount received by the Government, and by the party seizing or giving information in each case; and the names of the ports at which such seizures took place. Presented 23rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Cockshutt... Not printed.*

156c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1908, showing the names of all officers employed in the Customs Department at the ports of Niagara Falls, Port Erie, Sarnia and Windsor; the rank and duties of their respective appointments, their salaries at the time of appointment, present rank, and increase of salary to any of these officers since date of their appointment. Presented 4th May, 1908.—*Hon. W. Paterson... Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

157. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th January, 1908, for copies of all documents, petitions, memoranda and correspondence received by the Government since 1904, to this day, regarding the amendments to be made to the Inland Revenue Act for the purpose of encouraging and protecting still more the Canadian tobacco industry. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Dubeau*.*Not printed*
- 157a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the collector of customs at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and the Minister of Customs, or the Commissioner of Customs, including declarations or statements in writing made by Messrs. Donald Nicholson and Evelyn B. Harnett, of the Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Company, Limited, respecting alleged infraction of the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, and of the regulations in respect of tobacco and cigars and tobacco and cigar manufactories, by Messrs. T. B. and D. J. Riley, of Charlottetown, or one of them. Also a copy of the reports of William Caven and other officials and collectors of Inland Revenue; and of all correspondence, letters and telegrams between the said T. B. and D. J. Riley, or either of them, and the Government, or any department, or officer thereof; and of all correspondence between the officers of Inland Revenue in Charlottetown and the Government or any department or official thereof, respecting said alleged infraction of said Act or regulations; and all other correspondence, statements and information in possession of the Government relating to the matter aforesaid; together with a statement of the moneys paid voluntarily or otherwise in settlement or otherwise of penalties for such infraction of the law, to whom paid, and the date of payment. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*.*Not printed.*
158. Papers relating to Trade Conference at Barbados. Presented 10th March, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Not printed.*
159. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all applications, tenders, correspondence, telegrams, or written communications of any kind, in connection with the sale of certain lands in the Ocean Man, Pheasant Rump, and Chasastapsin Indian Reserves, on the 15th November, 1901; together with a copy of advertisements of sales, the names of the newspapers in which they were inserted, and the dates of insertion. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.*Not printed.*
160. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing how many fire extinguishers were purchased by the Government for the different departments of the public service since the 30th June, 1906, to January 1st, 1908; from whom they were purchased, and at what price; and the total amount paid for the same. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.*Not printed.*
- 160a. Supplementary Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, (as far as the Department of Marine and Fisheries is concerned), showing how many fire extinguishers were purchased by the Government for the different departments of the public service since the 30th of June, 1906, to 1st January, 1908; from whom they were purchased, and at what price; and the total amount paid for the same. Presented 26th March, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.*Not printed.*
161. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, plans, surveys, estimates, &c., in connection with the proposal to open a waterway in St. Anicet and Ste. Barbe, in the county of Huntingdon, from Lake St. Francis to St. Louis River. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Mr. Walsh (Huntingdon)*.*Not printed.*
162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1908, for copies of all correspondence between the Auditor General and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, concerning the travelling expenses of Commander Spain in 1905-6. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur*.*Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, showing:
 1. The total revenue of Belleville, Ontario, Harbour, for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. 2. The expenditure for the years above-mentioned in the harbour: (a) for salaries, and to whom, (b) dredging in each year; (c) for building retaining walls along the river at entrance of harbour; and (d) to whom or what persons such last-named sums were paid. 3. What money, if any, the Government has advanced to the Harbour Commissioners of Belleville for improvements, how much and when. 4. If any money has been advanced, what security the Government holds for repayment of the same. 5. The tenders received for building the retaining walls for improvement of Belleville Harbour, the tenderers, the amount of each tender, and to whom the contract was awarded. Presented 13th March, 1908.—*Mr. Porter*. *Not printed.*
164. Copy of the order in council appointing Mr. Richard L. Drury, of Victoria, B.C., as a special officer of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior in Japan. Presented 17th March, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
165. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, documents and papers (so far as the same are not of a confidential character) in relation to the trial and conviction of one Frederick Blunden, for cattle stealing at Macleod, in the province of Alberta, in 1904. Presented 19th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ward*. *Not printed.*
166. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 17th March, 1908, for a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Senate on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, held on the 21st and 22nd of May, 1901, be laid on the table. Presented 18th March, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*. *Not printed.*
167. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of the interim report of the commissioner appointed to investigate alleged irregularities at Sorel in connection with construction of piers on Lake St. Peter. Presented 23rd March, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur*. *Not printed.*
168. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, showing all fines imposed for violation of the Fisheries Act in Division No. 2, Nova Scotia, comprising the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough, Halifax, Hants and Pictou, showing the amount of each fine, dates on which same were imposed and paid, the place of trial in each case, the offence charged, and the names of the convicting justices or fishery officers. Presented 23rd March, 1908.—*Mr. Sinclair*.
Not printed.
169. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents, letters and papers not already brought down, relating to a grant by His Majesty of any Indian reserves in the province of British Columbia to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or to any officer of the company, or to any person on behalf of that company. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*. *Printed for sessional papers*
170. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, showing the amount paid each year for provisions on each of the Government steamers for the last three fiscal years, the average complement of officers and men provisioned on each for each year, and the cost per man per day. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.
Not printed.
171. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of all petitions and correspondence relating to the establishment of a post office at Mill Settlement, West, and also at north side of Newcastle Creek, in the electoral division of Sunbury and Queen's. Presented 26th March, 1908.—*Mr. Wilmot*. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

- 171a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and other papers in connection with the application to establish a post office at North Grove, in the county of Grenville. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 171b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and petitions, in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the dismissal of Mrs. Mary Finlay as postmistress at the head of St. Peter's Bay, and the appointment of her successor. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 171c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing the number of post offices receiving daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly mails, in each county of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the total postal revenue and expenditure in each of said counties. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Crocket*... ..*Not printed.*
- 171d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, &c., in possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the dismissal of Archibald McDonald as postmaster at Whim Road Cross, Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of William McGinnon as his successor. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 171e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing what complaints respecting the inadequacy of postal service or delays therein, or respecting lack of or defects in postal facilities or means of communications, have been received by the Post Office Department since the 1st day of January, 1907, and the general nature of such complaints. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*... ..*Not printed.*
- 171f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of all petitions, letters of recommendation, written requests and correspondence with the government in connection with the opening of a Post Office Savings Bank in the post office at St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the province of Quebec. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. Monk*... ..*Not printed.*
- 171g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions with signatures thereto, in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the removal of a post office from Angus McDonald's place in Pisquid, Prince Edward Island, to Russell Birt's, of the same place. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 171h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and petitions in the possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the dismissal of Alex. McLeod in 1905, as postmaster at Valleyfield East, Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 171i. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, memoranda, resolutions and any information in the possession of the Government, relating to changes in postal charges or regulations within the past two years, between the United States and Canada. Presented 5th May, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*... ..*Not printed.*
- 171j. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and memoranda, in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the establishment of daily mails and improvement of the mail service in the county of Queen's, Prince Edward Island. Presented 26th May, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*... ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

172. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing what sums of money were paid during the fiscal years 1905-6 and 1906-7 by any department of the Government to the Steel Concrete Company, Limited; for what purpose such payments were made; what orders for work or material to be done or supplied by that company are now being filled, and the aggregate amount payable for same. Presented 26th March, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*... ..*Not printed.*
173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, showing how many renewals of placer claims were granted by the Gold Commissioner at Dawson, on or subsequent to the 1st of August, 1906, at \$10 each; why the fee of \$15, as required by 6 Edward VII., chapter 39, was not collected in these cases; and what shortages were afterwards collected. Presented 27th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*... ..*Not printed.*
- 173a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, showing how many renewals of placer claims were granted by the Assistant Gold Commissioner at Whitehorse on or subsequent to 1st of August, at \$10 each; why the fee of \$15, as required by 6 Edward VII., chapter 39, was not collected in these cases; and what shortages have been collected. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*...*Not printed.*
174. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th January, 1908, showing: 1. What sums of money have been paid for advertising and printing, respectively, to the *Sun* and *Star* newspapers of St. John, N.B., the *Chronicle* of Halifax, the *Echo* and the *Glance Bay Gazette*, and the *St. John Globe*, during the following periods respectively: the fiscal years 1904-5, 1905-6, and from June 30, 1906, to date. 2. In what offices or job offices the printing is done for the *Sun*, *Star*, *Chronicle* and *Echo*. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*... ..*Not printed.*
- 174a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th June, 1908, showing all sums of money paid by the Government, or any department or official thereof, during the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, for advertising, printing, or for any other purpose, or on any other account whatever, to the *Sault Express*, a newspaper published at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, or to any person or persons, firm or company for or in respect of any work done by said newspaper for the Government, or any department or official thereof; also showing what amounts, if any, are disputed and unpaid, and showing for what purpose such moneys were paid, and accounts were incurred, respectively, and by what departments, or officials of the Government. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*... ..*Not printed.*
- 174b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing what amount has been paid by the Dominion Government for all purposes, from 1st January, 1901, to 1st January, 1908, to the following papers: *Alberta Star*, Cardston; *Lethbridge Herald*, Macleod Advance, Nanton News, *The Frank Paper*. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Herron*... ..*Not printed.*
175. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, showing the various services on which Mr. Shepley, K.C., has been engaged by the Government since 1896, and the amount that has been paid him for salary and expenses for each. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.... ..*Not printed.*
176. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, letters, telegrams, correspondence and papers of every description and nature relating to the appointment of the Hon. Arthur Drysdale as justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and especially all such documents as relate to the date of his acceptance of said appointment or the date of his declaration of intention to accept the same. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*... ..*Not printed.*
177. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, showing how much has been paid to C. Boone or the Boone Company, since 1896, and the amount paid for work in each year at each point where same was performed by said party, firm or company. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*... ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

- 178.** Maps and plans in connection with the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal. Presented 30th March, 1908, by Hon. W. Pugsley. *See 178b.*
- 178a.** Further maps and plans in connection with the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal. Presented 13th May, 1908, by Hon. W. Pugsley. *See 178b.*
- 178b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th July, 1908. Report of the engineer on the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, together with estimates, plans, &c., illustrating the project in its main features. Presented 6th July, 1908.—*Hon. W. Pugsley.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 179.** Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 12th February, 1908, for a copy of: 1. The number of convicts under the age of twenty, and their respective nationalities. 2. The number of convicts from the age of twenty and upwards, and their nationalities, in each of the penitentiaries under Dominion control, for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Presented 31st March, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Comeau.* *Not printed.*
- 180.** Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 18th February, 1908, showing with respect to the two routes of the Transcontinental Railway that were surveyed between Grand Falls and Chipman, in the province of New Brunswick, the estimated cost of each of the lines, that is to say: 1. The "Back Route," so-called. 2. The St John Valley route. With the following details: (a) Cubic yards of ordinary excavation and fills; (b) cubic yards of loose rock; (c) cubic yards of solid rock; (d) cubic yards of concrete; (e) miles of steel trestle and cost; (f) number and cost of bridges. And with respect to the "Back Routes," giving the last-mentioned details as regards the following subdivisions of that route: 1. Grand Falls and Tobique River. 2. Tobique River and Intercolonial Railway. 3. Intercolonial Railway and Chipman. And is it the intention to adopt a pusher grade in the route selected? Presented 31st March, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Thompson.* *Not printed.*
- 181.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1907, for a copy of all letters, accounts, vouchers, cheques, correspondence and documents relating to any amount paid to Mr. R. T. McIlreith, barrister, of Halifax, for legal services, by the Government of Canada, during each of the fiscal years ending, respectively, 30th day of June, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. Also relating to all amounts similarly paid to any legal agent or representative of the Government at Halifax during each of the fiscal years ending respectively, 30th June, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. Presented 1st April, 1908.—*Mr. Crocket.* *Not printed.*
- 181a.** Supplementary return to No. 181. Presented 3rd April, 1908. *Not printed.*
- 182.** Copy of order in council relative to the appointment of the Honourable Walter Cassels, a commissioner to investigate and report upon certain statements contained in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, reflecting upon the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 2nd April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
- 182a.** Correspondence between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Honourable Mr. Justice Cassels on the subject of the appointment of the latter to investigate and report upon certain statements contained in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, reflecting on the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 7th April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
- 182b.** Correspondence between the Honourable Mr. Aylesworth and the Honourable Mr. Justice Cassels on the subject of the appointment of the latter to investigate and report upon certain statements contained in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, reflecting on the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 19th April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
- 182c.** Letter of instructions from the Minister of Justice to George H. Watson, Esq., K.C., respecting the appointment of the latter as counsel to act with Honourable Mr. Justice Cassels in the investigation upon certain statements contained in the Report of the

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Civil Service Commission, reflecting on the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 1st May, 1908, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.

Not printed.

- 182*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, showing all commissions of inquiry appointed between 1896 and 1908, the dates of appointment thereof, the names of the commissioners appointed and the secretary and counsel, or others appointed to assist them, the purpose or object of each such commission, the date of report of each such commission, what legislation, if any, has been enacted in consequence of such commissions and reports, the cost of each such commission, including salaries, travelling expenses, witness fees, fees of counsel, and other assistants, and for printing, distinguishing each separately. Presented 5th May, 1908.—*Mr. Porter.*
- Not printed.*
183. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing the various Marconi stations established by the Government, their location, the cost of construction and maintenance of each, the messages sent by each, the rate of tolls and the receipts, and all contracts, reports, papers and correspondence, in connection therewith. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.**Not printed*
- 183*a*. Supplementary Return to No. 183. Presented 11th May, 1908.*Not printed.*
184. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, showing what quality or quantity of goods or supplies have been furnished by the Office Specialty Company to the Dominion of Canada in every department of the service since 1896, and the total amount for each year. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett.* *Not printed.*
185. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, for a copy of a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, respecting a reference to the Privy Council in regard to the constitutionality of the Saskatchewan Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of the province of Saskatchewan on the 23rd May, 1906; together with a copy of all correspondence, telegrams or other communications, relating thereto, between the Dominion Government or any member thereof, and the Government of Saskatchewan or any member thereof. Presented 31st March, 1908.—*Mr. Lake.**Printed for sessional papers.*
186. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all reports, plans, specifications, tenders, correspondence, telegrams, and all other papers, documents, and other information in connection with the construction of the Hillsboro' Bridge and approaches, including land purchases necessary therefor. Presented 6th April, 1908.—*Mr. Lefurgey.**Not printed.*
187. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, showing what action, if any, has been taken by this Government since 19th March, 1903, which would have for its object the removal of the cattle embargo upon Canadian cattle entering Great Britain. 2. For a copy of a resolution said to have been passed some years ago by the committee on agriculture, which requested that the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion should invite the ministers of the different provinces in the Dominion to form themselves into a committee, whose object was to lay before the Government of Great Britain the importance of removing the cattle embargo. 3. Also showing what efforts, if any, have been made by the Minister of Agriculture to comply with the wishes of the above-named committee so expressed; together with a copy of the report, if any, of the same to the House, and what efforts have been so made; with what reason, if any, the Government assigns for not taking action in the matter. Presented 6th April, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong.**Not printed.*
188. Census and Statistics, Bulletin V., Agricultural Census of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, 1907. Presented 6th April, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Not printed.*

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189. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy of all memorials, documents, telegrams, and correspondence between the government of Prince Edward Island and the Government of Canada since 30th June, 1904, with respect to the non-fulfilment of the terms of union and for claims for damages in respect thereof. Presented 7th April, 1908.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*.*Not printed.*
190. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, memoranda, resolutions, and any other information in possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the construction of branch railway lines in Prince Edward Island. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.*Not printed.*
191. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, documents, correspondence and papers, from the 1st day of January, 1907, to the present time, relating to the passage of United States war ships or training ships through the St. Lawrence canals and Great Lakes, including a statement showing the number of United States war ships or training ships which have passed through the St. Lawrence canals during that period, and a statement of all such war ships or training ships now on the Great Lakes, and particulars of the tonnage, horse-power, armament and crew of such war ship or training ship, and of the naval reserves or other naval forces of the United States Government, or of any State Government upon the Great Lakes; also all correspondence respecting the proposed passage of the gunboat *Nashville* through the St. Lawrence canals and river on her way to the Great Lakes next summer. Presented 7th April, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor.*
Not printed.
192. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for copies of all papers, representations, memorials and correspondence had with the Minister of Finance or any member of the Government in reference to the proposed action of the Government through or in conjunction with the banks, to facilitate in a financial way the movements of the grain from the western provinces of Canada. Presented 7th April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.**Not printed.*
193. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing: 1. How many drill halls have been constructed or are under construction by the Government since 1896. 2. In what localities these buildings have been constructed, and the cost of construction in each case. 3. What military organizations exist in the respective localities in which these drill halls have been erected, and the numerical strength of each such military organization. Presented 7th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington.*
Not printed.
194. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council and regulations made by the Governor in Council, or prescribed by the Minister of Customs under the provisions of chapter eleven (11) of the Acts of 1907, (6 and 7 Edward VII.), relating to materials to be used in Canada for the construction of bridges or tunnels crossing the boundary between the United States and Canada, and all similar regulations or legislative or administrative provisions of the United States Customs Laws relating to such materials. Presented 8th April, 1908.—*Mr. Clements.**Not printed.*
195. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, for a complete list of the publications in Canada enjoying the newspaper rate. Presented 8th April, 1908.—*Mr. Cockshutt.**Not printed.*
196. Partial Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 17th March, 1908, for a copy of the service-roll of the Garrison Artillery Companies of Ottawa and Morrisburg, giving names of the militiamen who were on active service, and who were in barracks at Fort Wellington, Prescott, during the months of November and December, 1865, and during the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1866; and also a

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statement showing what was the daily pay paid to the soldiers of these two corps and that which the militiamen belonging to Company No. 2 of the Ottawa Field Battery received at the same time, or that which was received by other corps of the Military District of Ottawa, which were also called out for active service. Presented 8th April, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.*Not printed.*

197. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, memoranda, agreements, contracts and other documents and papers of every kind, nature and description, from the 1st of January, 1900, up to the present time, relating to or touching the Dolkese or Dokis Indian reserve, or touching the surrender thereof of the timber thereon, and especially all such documents as aforesaid as relate to any proposals or arrangements for the surrender of any rights by the Indians in the said reserve or in the timber thereon, or to the sale or disposal of the said timber or any part thereof. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.*Not printed.*

197*a*. Supplementary return to No. 197. Presented 2nd July, 1908.*Not printed.*

197*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of all opinions of the Minister of Justice, or Deputy Minister of Justice, or any official of the Department of Justice, to the Minister of the Interior or any official of the Department of the Interior, with respect to the Metlakatla and Songhees Indian reserves, or either of the said reserves, since the 1st day of January, 1906. Presented 22nd April, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.*Not printed.*

197*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, for a copy of all petitions, memorials, documents, correspondence and papers touching any matters, transactions or negotiations between the Department of Indian Affairs and the council of the Six Nations reserve, or the chief or chiefs of the said council or the Indian Rights Association or Warriors' Association, from the 1st day of January, 1906, to the present time. Presented 18th May, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.*Not printed.*

198. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of contract and all correspondence in connection with purchase of cement from E. A. Wallberg, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to heighten Heath Point. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Staples*.*Not printed.*

199. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, showing: 1. What amount the firm of H. N. Bate & Co. has received from each department of the Government since the year 1896 for supplies, giving the amount paid each year separately. 2. What amount the firm of W. C. Edwards & Co. has received from each department of the Government since the year 1896 for supplies, giving the amount paid each year separately. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.*Not printed.*

200. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all petitions, letters and applications, by or on behalf of "La Société Canadienne d'immigration et de placement," for assistance from the Government, and the answer by the Government or its officials to the same. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Monk*.*Not printed.*

201. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy, as it appeared printed in the *Yukon World and Official Gazette* for nine months of the financial year 1906-7, of a synopsis of mining regulations referred to in the Auditor General's Report, 1906-7, at page L-37, and also setting forth the number of times the said advertisement appeared in the newspapers referred to in the time stated. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*.*Not printed.*

202. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, leases or other papers in connection with the leasing or proposed leasing of Kananaski Falls, on the Bow river. A copy of all correspondence and other

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- papers in connection with the selling or otherwise disposing of 1,000 acres or any lands to the Calgary Power and Transmission Company (Limited). A statement showing an estimate of about the number of acres and territory owned by the Stony Indian Reserve, held in trust for the Indians, the said statement showing the quantity on each side of Bow river. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 203.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda and reports, between the Government and its officers and solicitors and the provincial or territorial governments, in regard to the cases taken to test the liability for taxation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the cases Rural Municipality of North Cypress vs. Canadian Pacific Railway; Rural Municipality of Argyle vs. Canadian Pacific Railway; Springdale School District vs. Canadian Pacific Railway; together with copies of all judgments of the courts before whom the cases were tried, and of the refusal of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the application for leave to appeal to that court. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*... ..*Not printed.*
- 204.** Copy of a Report of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Administrator on the 21st April, 1908, on a memorandum dated 20th April, 1908, from the Minister of Public Works, recommending that the order in council of the 30th March, 1908, providing for the continuation of certain contracts therein mentioned for dredging at various places in the provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia be cancelled. Presented 23rd April, 1908, by Hon. W. Pugsley... ..*Not printed.*
- 205.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1908, showing claims for damages to property, or personal injury or loss or damage on the Intercolonial Railway, which have been settled since 1st January, 1908; nature of the claims so settled; amount of damage claimed in each case; the settlements arrived at, and the names of the persons so settled with. Presented 27th April, 1908.—*Hon. G. P. Graham.*
Not printed.
- 205a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, for a copy of the Report of the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries in reference to their meeting with delegates of the Boards of Trade of Prince Edward Island at Charlottetown in June last, to take into consideration the removal of the heavy freight and passenger rates on the Prince Edward Island Railway and the Intercolonial Railway, and on freight and passenger rates to and from Prince Edward Island; also all correspondence, telegrams, &c., in possession of the Government or any member or official relating thereto, and other questions discussed at said meeting. Presented 27th April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 205b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relating to an accident which happened at Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, on the 3rd of December last, whereby Captain James Forrestall lost his life; and also the evidence taken at the investigation subsequently held by officers of the department and the report made thereon. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Sinclair*... ..*Not printed.*
- 205c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing the number of trains, both freight and passenger, on the Intercolonial Railway breaking down or detained from defects in engines during the months of October, November and December, 1907, and the causes of such defects. Presented 18th May, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*... ..*Not printed.*
- 205d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing the number of locomotives on the Intercolonial Railway out of service on the 31st December, 1907, and the date of purchase of each engine out of service, from whom purchased, type of engine, passenger or freight, haulage capacity, when in efficient state of repair, when put out of service, and when last used. Presented 18th May, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*... ..*Not printed.*

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- 205e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing the number of tons of new steel rails lying along the line of the Intercolonial Railway unused, date when purchased, if required, and when to be used. Presented 18th May, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.*Not printed.*
- 205f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing the number of locomotives in service on the Intercolonial Railway on the several Sundays in the months of October, November and December, 1907, hauling freight trains. Presented 18th May, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.*Not printed.*
- 205g. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 12th May, 1908, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged in 1906 and 1907, between Mr. L. C. A. Casgrain, of Nicolet, and Messrs. J. Butler, Deputy Minister of Railway and Canals, and T. C. Burpee, engineer, or any other persons in the Department of Railways and Canals, on the subject of the fences along the line of the Intercolonial Railway across the county of Nicolet and the neighbouring counties. Presented 21st May, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.*Not printed.*
- 205h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1908, for copies of all accounts, vouchers, correspondence and other papers relating to a payment of \$8,399.68 to K. Falconer in connection with New Accounting System on Government Railways, as set out at Page W—192, Report Auditor General, 1906. Presented 10th June, 1908.—*Hon. G. P. Graham*.*Not printed.*
- 205i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and recommendations in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, with respect to improved railway service on the Belfast and Murray Harbour Branch Railway. Presented 10th June, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.*Not printed.*
206. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1908, for a copy of all papers necessary to bring the information contained in Sessional Paper No. 90, 1907, up to date. (Robins Irrigation Company.) Presented 28th April, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.
Not printed.
207. Certified copies of Reports of the Committee of the Privy Council, dated 30th March, 1908, and 16th April, 1908, approved by His Excellency the Administrator, and of the 28th April, 1908, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on certain estimates of expenses in connection with the celebration of the founding of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain, submitted by the National Battlefields Commission for the sanction and approval of the Governor General in Council. Presented 30th April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*Printed for sessional papers.*
208. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, telegrams, resolutions, petitions, &c., in possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the demand of the Charlottetown Board of Trade or any person in Prince Edward Island, for federal legislation to give sailing vessels and steamers equal rights in their proper loading turns at the coal ports in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Presented 5th May, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.
Not printed.
209. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 10th April, 1908, showing: 1. The number of automatic low pressure acetylene gas buoys which have been purchased by the Government during the years 1904-5-6-7 from the International Marine Signal Company, of Ottawa, giving each year separate, and the prices paid for the same. 2. Whether tenders were called for their supply; if so how many tenders were received, from whom, and the prices at which they were offered. 3. How many other gas buoys, beacons, whistling buoys and light appliances were purchased from the same company during the same period of time, the prices paid for the same; whether any tenders were called for; if so, the names of the tenderers and the prices asked. 4. The quantity of the carbide purchased by the Government during the years 1903-4-5-6-7, the price paid, from

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- whom purchased and whether by tender or otherwise. Presented 6th May, 1908.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*... ..*Not printed.*
210. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 30th January, 1908, showing: 1. Has Mr. Michel Siméon Delisle, of the parish of Portneuf, in the county of Portneuf, merchant, and, since 1900, member of the House of Commons, at any time after the general elections of 1896, received any sum of money whatsoever coming from the federal treasury. 2. If so, when, how much, and for what object at each time. Presented 6th May, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*... ..*Not printed.*
211. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1908, for a copy of the report made by Mr. Victor Gaudet as a result of the investigation held by him into charges preferred against E. Roy, foreman of works, under the Department of Marine and Fisheries; and of the evidence in connection therewith. Presented 11th May, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur*... ..*Not printed.*
212. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, and all other information, not already brought down, in possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, in reference to winter communication, and the construction of a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada. Presented 2nd July, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*... ..*Not printed.*
213. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all tenders, contracts, correspondence, plans, specifications, certificates, schedules, and all other papers and documents, including settlement, agreements, claims or adjustments thereof, relating to the contract of Messieurs Murray & Cleveland to do the work at the eastern gap at Toronto Harbour, which work was completed in or about the year 1896. Presented 14th May, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell*... ..*Not printed.*
214. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda and correspondence of every kind between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or any officer of his department, and any person or persons, respecting the purchase of supplies for the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick and Halifax, during the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Presented 14th May, 1908.—*Mr. Johnston*... ..*Not printed.*
215. Copy of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States concerning the fisheries in waters contiguous to the Dominion of Canada and the United States, signed at Washington on April 11, 1908. Presented 19th May, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers
- 215a. Correspondence, orders in council and despatches in connection with the negotiation of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States concerning the fisheries in waters contiguous to the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Presented 4th June, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
216. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, showing the total expenditure by the Department of Public Works in Prince Edward Island over the following periods: 1873 to 1878; 1878 to 1896; 1896 to 1907; and the total expenditure by the Public Works Department in Prince county over periods 1873 to 1878; 1878 to 1882; 1882 to 1887; 1887 to 1891; 1891 to 1896; 1896 to 1900; 1900 to 1907, respectively. And the expenditures by the Public Works Department in the counties of Queen's and King's for the years and the periods of years above-mentioned. Also the total expenditures in said province by the Post Office Department, the Department of Railways and Canals, and the Department of Militia and Defence. And further, the total expenditures by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, including the development, propagation and preservation of the fisheries, and in the maintenance of winter communication across the Northumberland Straits, for the years and periods of years above referred to. Presented 26th May, 1908.—*Mr. Lefurgey*... ..*Not printed.*

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217. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, contracts and appointments of overseers in respect to Port Burwell Harbour, in the county of Elgin, Ontario, since 1st January, 1907; also a return showing pay-sheets, amount of new material used, from whom purchased, of all day or contract work on the said harbour, giving names of overseers and by whom appointed for the same. Presented 26th May, 1908.—*Mr. Marshall*... ..*Not printed.*
218. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1908, showing the names of all persons who furnished supplies to the steamer *Petrel* between the 31st March, 1907, and 30th April, 1908, the amount paid to each such person, and the date of each payment. Presented 4th June, 1908.—*Mr. Chisholm (Huron)*... ..*Not printed.*
219. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, (a) showing the revenue contributed by the province of British Columbia for each and every year from 1872-3 to 1905, inclusive, under the following heads: 1. Customs. 2. Chinese Immigration. 3. Inland Revenue, Excise, Weights and Measures, Gas Inspection, Electric Light Inspection, Methylated Spirits, Sundries. 4. Post Offices. 5. Public Works, Telegraphs, Esquimalt Graving Dock, Casual. 6. Experimental Farm. 7. Penitentiary. 8. Marine and Fisheries, Sick Mariners' Fund, Steamboat Inspection, examination of Masters and Mates, Casual and Harbours, Fisheries. 9. Superannuation. 10. Dominion Lands and Timber. 11. Vancouver Assay Office. 12. Miscellaneous. 13. Public Debt. 14. Any other source. And (b) showing expenditure by the Dominion of Canada on account of the province of British Columbia, for each and every year from 1872-3 to 1905, inclusive, under the following heads: 1. Public Debt. 2. Charges of Management. 3. Lieutenant Governor. 4. Administration of Justice, Judges, &c. 5. Penitentiary. 6. Experimental Farm. 7. Quarantine. 8. Immigration. 9. Pensions, &c. 10. Militia. 11. Public Works, Buildings, Harbours and Rivers, Dredging. 12. Telegraphs, Agency. 13. Mail subsidy. 14. Marine and Fisheries, Dominion Steamers, Lighthouses, Meteorological Marine Hospital, Steamboat Inspection, Miscellaneous, Fisheries, Fisheries Inspection, Hatcheries. 15. Indians. 16. Subsidies. 17. Dominion Lands. 18. Customs. 19. Inland Revenue, Excise, Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light. 20. Esquimalt Dry Dock. 21. Post Office. 22. Chinese Immigration. 23. Defences, Esquimalt. 24. Chinese Immigration Inquiry. 25. Bounty on Minerals. 26. Miscellaneous. 27. Vancouver Assay Office. 28. Railway Subsidies. 29. Any other source. Presented 10th July, 1908.—*Mr. Ross (Yale-Cariboo)*... ..*Printed for distribution.*
220. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, showing during the last ten years how much money has been expended by years by this Government for printing and lithographing done outside of Canada; and for what reason such work was done out of Canada. Presented 4th June, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell*... ..*Not printed.*
221. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th June, 1908, for a copy of the evidence taken in the *Montcalm-Milwaukee* collision case, and a copy of the decision of the wreck commissioner and of the assessors on the collision. Presented 5th June, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur*... ..*Not printed.*
222. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for the production of the following: 1. A copy of the appointment of Doctor Edmond Savard, of Chicoutimi, as paymaster for the county of Chicoutimi. 2. A copy of the instructions given to him as such regarding the validity of the receipts. 3. A copy of all correspondence that took place between Doctor Edmond Savard and the Department of Public Works of Canada in regard to the St. Fulgence pier, in the county of Chicoutimi. 4. A copy of all correspondence that took place between the Auditor General and the Department of Public Works regarding the said Doctor Edmond Savard, paymaster, concerning the St. Fulgence pier. 5. A copy of all the pay lists in connection with the said St. Fulgence pier during the period of time that the said Doctor Savard

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- was paymaster. 6. A copy of all the pay lists for works done to the wharfs of Chicoutimi and St. Alexis during the time that the said Doctor Savard was paymaster. Presented 9th June, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron*.*Not printed.*
- 223.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, showing: 1. All lands or interests in lands granted by the Government to the Temperance Colonization Society, together with the dates of such grants, description of lands granted, consideration paid, or terms upon which such lands were granted, and all other particulars of sale. 2. Showing the terms of settlement or otherwise upon which such lands were granted, or held by the Society, and the conditions or regulations in force from time to time regarding such grants, and the holding thereof respectively. 3. Showing wherein or in what respect and with respect to what lands, the said Society lived up to, and complied with such conditions and regulations, and wherein the Society failed to comply therewith. 4. Showing what lands, if any, have been reclaimed by the Government from the Society for such non-compliance with such terms and conditions, or for any other cause or reason. 5. Showing what lands the said Society still hold, as far as known. 6. Showing whether the said Society is still in existence, and if so, who compose the same as far as known. 7. Also for a copy of all correspondence, reports, memoranda, orders in council, or other documents in possession of the Government, relating to the said Society or the lands granted thereto. Presented 10th June, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell*.*Not printed.*
- 224.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing the number of men and the quantity of supplies, material and mails transported on Government account over the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, and the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, with the cost of same at current transport rates, since the beginning of the contract arrangements made with each, up to date. Presented 17th June, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.*Not printed.*
- 225.** Supplementary Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1906, for: 1. A copy of all leases and agreements between the Government, represented by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and (a) the Athabasca Fish Company (J. K. McKenzie, Selkirk, Manitoba), or their assigns, Messrs. Butterfield & Dee; (b) A. McNee, Windsor, Ontario; (c) the British American Fish Corporation, of Montreal and Selkirk (F. H. Markey). 2. A copy of all reports, correspondence or documents, relating to or touching upon the application for securing of, transfer of, or enjoyment of any privileges under said leases. 3. A statement of all rentals, bonuses, or payments to the Government in respect of such leases to date. 4. All information in the possession of or procurable by the Government with reference to (a) the number of tugs, boats and men employed; (b) the quantity and value of nets used; (c) the number and value of fish taken; (d) the quantity of fish exported under each of said leases during the last period of twelve months, for which such figures are available. Presented 26th June, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.*Not printed.*
- 226.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of all contracts, papers and other documents between the Government or the Department of Militia and Defence, or any member thereof, or any one acting for or on its behalf, and the Sutherland Rifle Sight Company, or any one acting for or on its behalf, relating to the purchase of rifle sights or any other materials. Presented 26th June, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington*.*Not printed.*
- 227.** Return to an order of the Senate, dated 18th June, 1908, showing the tonnage entered at St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., for the years 1905, 1906 and 1907. Also the value of imports for the same years at St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., and also the value of exports for same year from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Presented 7th July, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Domville*.*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

- 228.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1908, for a copy of a memorandum by Major General P. H. N. Lake, C.B., C.M.G., Inspector General, upon that portion of the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, 1908, which deals with the Military Administration of the Militia. Presented 13th July, 1908.—*Sir Frederick Borden*. *Printed for distribution.*
- 229.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing the population of each town, village or other place in Canada, in which any public building has been erected at the expense of Canada since 1st January, 1897, or for a public building in which any public money has been voted, expended or appropriated since that date, together with a statement of the amount voted, expended or appropriated in each case, the total cost of each such building, the estimated total cost of any such building not yet completed, the purpose of each such building in each instance, the cost of the annual maintenance and upkeep thereof; and so that the said statement shall show the information aforesaid by division of the said towns, villages or other places in the following classes: Those having a population not exceeding 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000, 9,000, 10,000; also giving the names of all other towns and villages in Canada of each of the said classes in which no such public buildings have been erected up to the present time. Presented 13th July, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*. *Not printed.*
- 230.** Return to an address of the Senate, dated 2nd July, 1908, showing: 1. The names of all senators and members of the House of Commons who have been appointed to office of emolument during the years 1896-7-8-9, 1900-1-2-3-4-5-6-7 and 8. 2. The name of the office to which each senator and member was appointed. 3. The salary attached to each office. Presented 14th July, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*. *Not printed.*
- 231.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, for a copy of all petitions, letters, correspondence, reports, documents, papers, and other information in relation to the granting of a license in the year 1905 to E. H. McLennan and G. A. Redmond, both of River John, Nova Scotia, for the erection of a factory and to fish lobsters, with the date of such license. Presented 16th July, 1908.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*. *Not printed.*
- 231a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, orders in council, applications for licenses, in possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the granting of lobster fishing and packing licenses in Prince Edward Island for the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907-8, and the report of the inspectors thereon. Presented 18th July, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*. *Not printed.*
- 232.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing: The amounts paid by the various departments of the Government since July, 1896, for sites for the following purposes, respectively: (a) court houses; (b) Royal Northwest Mounted Police purposes; (c) jails or penitentiaries; (d) armouries; (e) post offices; (f) Dominion lands office; (g) land titles offices; (h) customs offices; (i) inland revenue; (j) weights and measures; (k) other Dominion Government purposes, in the following villages, towns or cities, respectively: Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary, Macleod, Cardston, Pincher Creek, Red Deer, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton, Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Yorkton and Dauphin. Presented 17th July, 1908.—*Mr. McCarthy (Calgary)*. *Not printed.*
- 233.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy of specifications, tenders, contracts, orders in council, extension or renewal of contracts in connection with Quebec Harbour improvements in 1903, and subsequently; and of all letters, correspondence and memoranda in connection therewith; and also a statement of the sums of money paid on account of the work in and subsequent to 1903. Presented 17th July, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Concluded.*

- 234.** Copy of a telegram from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association relative to the woollen industries, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply thereto. Presented 18th July, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
- 234a.** Correspondence, &c., from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association relating to the woollen industries in Canada. Presented 20th July, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
- 235.** Return to an order of the Senate, dated 6th May, 1908, calling for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Inland Revenue and officers, referring to analysis of fertilizers and for the decision of the department on questions raised during the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, to date. Presented 18th July, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Domville.* *Not printed.*

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1908

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1907.

The undersigned, constituting the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Dominion of Canada, have the honour to report that during the year ended December 31, 1907, they held, or caused to be held, the Promotion and Entrance Examinations prescribed by 'The Civil Service Act.'

Accompanying this report will be found the following appendices, viz.:—

1. Civil Service Act.
2. Regulations governing the Board.
3. Statements giving particulars of attendance at promotion and entrance examinations.
4. Copy of papers set at the promotion examination.
5. Copy of papers set at the preliminary examination.
6. Copy of papers set at the qualifying examination.
7. Copy of papers set for optional subjects.
8. List of candidates who were successful in passing the preliminary or lower grade examination.
9. List of candidates who were successful in passing the qualifying or higher grade examination.
10. List of candidates who succeeded in options, specifying the subject or subjects in which they passed.
11. List of graduates of Canadian universities who have exhibited their diplomas to the Board, and who in consequence are qualified for employment in the public service without examination.

Section 107 of the Civil Service Act which directs the submission of an annual report covering the operations of the Board reads as follows:—

The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Board under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made

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during the year under the provisions of this Act respecting appointments, promotions, examinations, and all other matters appertaining to the Civil Service.

The Board has always interpreted the foregoing provision of the Statute as intending that they should report as to what changes were necessary from time to time in the Act and in the regulations governing examinations, and in each succeeding annual report of the Board, notably those for the years 1905 and 1906, there will be found numerous recommendations of amendments to the Act and regulations with a view to the raising of the standard of the examinations 'all along the line;' to the more rigorous enforcement of penalties against any candidate who might offend against the rules and regulations; and, looking in general terms to the improvements of the Civil Service Act.

The members of the Board now feel that it would be to a degree unbecoming for them to offer any suggestions along the same lines while the entire status and organization of the Civil Service of Canada are under review and criticism by the Royal Commission appointed by His Excellency in Council for that purpose. The whole question of the Civil Service and of the Civil Service Act may be said truly to be *sub judice* at the present time. All, therefore, that the members of the Board feel justified in stating now is that they await with confidence the report of the Royal Commission, which will, in all probability, have been given to the government before the printing of this document,—such confidence being very largely based on the knowledge that the distinguished chairman of the commission is well known to be thoroughly in sympathy with the needs and aspirations of the Civil Service of the Crown in Canada, and is eminently fitted to act as an exponent and interpreter of them because of his long and honourable tenure of office, as deputy head of the Department of Finance.

GENERAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

The general promotion examination for the employees of the Civil Service, was this year held on Tuesday, May 7, and the following day, at Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa. Candidates presented themselves from the following departments, viz: Auditor General, Post Office, Justice, Interior, Inland Revenue, Indian Affairs, Geological Survey, Public Works, Public Printing and Stationery, Militia and Defence, Railways and Canals, Customs, Agriculture, and Privy Council Office.

The question having frequently been asked the Board whether junior second-class clerks who were third-class clerks prior to the Act of 1895 came into force, and who had passed the qualifying examination before appointment, were eligible for promotion to a second-class clerkship without passing a promotion examination, a ruling upon which was obtained from the Law Officers of the Crown and, as it will be of interest to a great many in the Service, it is here given in full for their information as follows:—

‘OTTAWA, April 22, 1907.

‘SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, in which you ask for an opinion as to whether persons who were appointed third-class clerks previous to the year 1895, and who now belong to the junior second-class, still enjoy the privilege of being dispensed from the promotion examination in case of their appointment to the rank of second-class clerk.

‘In reply, I take you to refer to persons who were appointed third-class clerks before the Act of 1895 came into force, that is, before the first day of January, 1896, and who under section 13 of the Act of 1900 became junior second-class clerks from

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the date on which that Act came into force, viz.: July 1, 1900, subject to the proviso that the said section should not prejudice or affect any of the rights or privileges which such third-class clerks would otherwise have.

It had been held under the Act of 1895 that second-class clerks, who had passed the qualifying examination were eligible for appointment to the second-class without undergoing the promotion examination, on the ground that, by reason of section 12 of that Act, the third-class clerks were no longer in the service, and their advancement to the second-class was, therefore, not a promotion within the meaning of the Civil Service Act; and after the Act of 1900 was passed, it was held that this right or privilege was preserved to them by the proviso or saving clause contained in section 13 of the latter Act.

'The question now is whether they are still entitled to that right or privilege since the Revised Statutes came into force?

'In reply I beg to state, that in my opinion, they are so entitled, their rights in this respect being preserved by the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 Edward VII, respecting the Revised Statutes, 1906, and especially by section 5, paragraph (b) thereof.

'I have the honour to be, sir,

'Your obedient servant,

'E. L. NEWCOMBE,

'*Deputy Minister of Justice.*'

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

During the year with which this report deals, special promotion examinations under authority of orders in council, passed in pursuance of the provisions of section 22 of 'The Civil Service Act' were held to enable promotions to be made in the following departments, viz.: Marine and Fisheries, Secretary of State, Inland Revenue, Militia and Defence and Interior. Except in the case of the Department of Inland Revenue the examination was confined to the single subject of 'Duties of Office.' In the department named the candidates were required to undergo examination in all the subjects of the curriculum, viz.: penmanship, orthography, arithmetic, composition and duties of office. It is hoped that one of the results of the work of the Civil Service Commission will be to establish a uniform system with regard to special promotion examination.

No Excise promotion examination was held during the year 1907, presumably because the needs of the department did not call for one. Of course no injustice was done to Excise officials by reason of this intermitting of the examination, as it is generally understood that this examination is only held from time to time as the requirements of the department render it necessary.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The undersigned have the honour to report that personally on the usual days in November last at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, and by sub-examiners at Charlottetown, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Port Arthur, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria, the preliminary and qualifying examination prescribed by the statute for entrance into the public service were held.

The entrance examinations this year were again held on two separate occasions (5, 6 and 7th, and 12th, 13th and 14th November) at Winnipeg and all points west thereof, for the purpose of enabling all employees of the Postal Service who desired to do so to attend such examinations. While, as already stated, the Board desires this

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year to refrain from commenting in any way upon the examination, they feel constrained to record their satisfaction not only at the increase of candidates, but at the notable improvement of their quality and at the interest and assiduity evinced in their work. So much is this the case that whereas in former years percentages of sixty and seventy in most subjects were rare exceptions, they are now rather the rule.

At the same time the Board feels that satisfaction should not be expressed at the increase in the number of candidates, if that increase is to result in a great army of young men—to say nothing at all of young women—‘waiting around,’ to use a homely expression, for a government position which is not available. A competitive system of examination would eliminate this difficulty, because they who did not secure high percentages would recognize the hopelessness of their obtaining employment in the Civil Service until all those ahead of them in proficiency should have been provided for.

Apart from all this, however, the Board feels that much good is done to the cause of education in general by the preparation of young people for these examinations; they acquire knowledge necessarily in the process; they get the discipline of submitting to the ordeal of expressing themselves by the written word; and they are benefited in other ways too, as for example, if successful, by obtaining a certificate which is accepted as a guarantee of competency by many banks and business houses of repute. Only—things being as they are now—candidates should learn what they frequently appear to have no idea of, despite all the experience of others—namely, that the passing of the examinations and the obtaining of certificates are no guarantee at all of securing employment in the Public Service of Canada.

The Board is pleased to report that, so far, no irregularities have been reported in connection with the different examinations held during the past year. This gratifying result is unquestionably due to the fact that candidates recognize that wrong doing of any kind cannot be practised with impunity, and that all cases brought to the notice of the Board are dealt with promptly and severely.

The Board desires to again call attention to their recommendation that a fee of two dollars should be charged upon all applications received from unsuccessful candidates for a review of their papers, which, in the event of their appeal being sustained, shall be returned to the applicant, otherwise, the amount to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General. This practice of asking for a re-examination of papers has grown to such a magnitude that it is now the exception rather than the rule for candidates to accept the Board's decision in the first instance, and as a great deal of additional labour is entailed as a result on the examiners, it is deemed fair and just that some fee should be charged for the service.

SUB-EXAMINERS.

The Board have again pleasure in reporting that the staff of sub-examiners continue to give every satisfaction in the performance of their duties.

The staff of sub-examiners in connection with the Board is as follows:—

Charlottetown, Ewen Stewart.

Halifax, J. O. Foley.

Saint John, W. S. Carter.

Kingston, W. H. Godwin.

Hamilton, H. Carpenter.

London, George Duncan.

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Windsor, J. H. Dempster.
Port Arthur, Revd. J. W. Healy.
Sault Ste. Marie, James Bassingthwaite.
Winnipeg, The Venerable Archdeacon Fortin.
Regina, R. D. McMurchy.
Edmonton, William Read.
Moosejaw, J. W. Coldwell.
Calgary, Stanley Jones.
Vancouver, T. S. Baxter.
Victoria, Reverend Dr. Campbell.
Nelson, Dr. E. C. Arthur.

FEES.

The fees received from the candidates at the Promotion Examination in May, and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General amounted to \$226.

The fees received from the candidates at Special Promotion Examination, and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, amounted to \$22.

The fees received from the candidates at the Entrance Examinations in November, and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, amounted to \$3,331.

Candidates at the Promotion Examination numbered, at Special Promotion Examination, 113, and at the Entrance Examinations, 868.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.
A. D. DECELLES, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
J. C. GLASHAN, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

APPENDICES.

1. The Civil Service Act.
2. Regulations governing the Board.
3. Statements giving particulars of attendance at promotion, entrance, special and excise examinations.
4. Copy of papers used at special and regular promotion examinations.
5. Copy of papers used at the preliminary entrance examination, 5th November.
6. Copies of the qualifying examination papers, 6th November.
7. Copies of papers used at the preliminary examination, 12th November.
8. Copies of the qualifying examination papers, 13th November.
9. Copies of the option papers used at both examinations.
10. List of the candidates who were successful in passing the preliminary or lower grade examination.
11. List of the candidates who were successful in passing the qualifying or higher grade examination.
12. List of the candidates who succeeded in options, specifying the subject or subjects in which they passed.
13. List of graduates of Canadian universities who have exhibited their diplomas to the Board, and who, in consequence are qualified for employment in the public service without examination.

APPENDIX 1

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

SHORT TITLE.

- 1.** This Act may be cited as the Civil Service Act. R.S., Short title. c. 17, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

- 2.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.
- (a) 'head of the department' means the minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over the department;
- (b) 'deputy,' 'deputy head,' or 'deputy head of the department,' means the deputy of the minister of the Crown presiding over the department, and the Clerk of the Privy Council; and includes also the Auditor General, in all cases in which such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act;
- (c) 'Board' means the examiners appointed for the purposes of this Act. R.S., c. 17, s. 2; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 1.

CONSTITUTION.

- 3.** The Civil Service for the purposes of this Act includes Of whom the Civil Service shall consist. and consists of all classes of officers, clerks and employees, elsewhere than in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the office of the Auditor General, included in schedules A and B to this Act, appointed by the Governor in Council or other competent authority before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, or thereafter appointed or employed in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act for the time being in force; and also includes,—

- (a) such officers, clerks or employees in the lower grades as are determined by order in council; and,
- (b) such officers, clerks and employees in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, holding positions which if held in other parts of Canada would bring them under the provisions of this Act, as the Governor in Council brings under the provisions hereof.

Exception. 2. The Civil Service shall not, however, include nor shall this Act apply to any of the officers or employees to whom by the provisions of the Post Office Act that Act instead of the Civil Service Act is intended to apply. R.S., c. 17, s. 3; sch. B.; 2 E. VII., c. 28, s. 1.

**Two divisions.
Inside division.** 4. The service shall be divided into two divisions, namely:—
(a) The first or inside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule A, employed on the several departmental staffs at Ottawa, and in the office of the Auditor General; and,

Outside division. (b) The second or outside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks, and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule B, and the other officers, clerks and employees included in the Civil Service who are employed otherwise than on the departmental staffs at Ottawa. R.S., c. 17, s. 4.

Regulations. 5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, respecting the appointments and promotions of the officers, clerks and employees in the Civil Service and all other matters pertaining thereto. R.S., c. 17, s. 5.

Governor in Council to determine number of officers, etc. 6. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, determine the number of officers, clerks of the several classes and grades, messengers and other employees who are required for the working of the several departments in each division of the Civil Service, but the collective amount of the salaries of each department shall, in no case, exceed that provided for by vote of Parliament for that purpose.

If the actual number exceeds that allowed. 2. If the number of officers, clerks, and employees then attached to any department in either division thereof is greater than the number allowed to the department, as herein provided, the Governor in Council shall name the persons to fill the several offices; and the remainder shall be supernumerary clerks, ineligible for increase of salary, of that class respectively in which they rank, and shall so remain until promoted in the manner herein provided or until severed from the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 6.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Examiners. 7. Three examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Governor in Council, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known as the Board; and they shall examine all candidates for admission to the Civil Service, and give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to such regulations as are authorized by the Governor in Council for the guidance of the Board.

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2. The Governor in Council may appoint a person who shall be clerk to the Board, at a salary not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum. Clerk.

3. Each member of the Board shall receive such salary, not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum, as is fixed by the Governor in Council. Salary of members.

4. The members of the Board, while engaged in their work, shall be paid such travelling expenses as are determined by the Governor in Council. Travelling expenses.

5. Such persons as are selected by the Board to assist in the conduct of examinations shall receive such sum, not exceeding five dollars a day, as is fixed by the Governor in Council. Pay of assistants.

6. The meetings of the Board shall be held at such times, and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council, from time to time, determines. Meetings.

7. The Board shall be supervised by the Secretary of State. Supervision. R.S., c. 17, s. 8; 52 V., c. 12, s. 1.

8. The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, periodical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, at such times and places as shall be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council. Who may be appointed as assistants.

2. Examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously voted by Parliament for that purpose. Examinations in writing. R.S., c. 17, s. 9.

9. Whenever the Board is satisfied that any irregularity or fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by it or by any person deputed by it, the Board may summon before it by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirmation, any person who, in its opinion, is in a position to give evidence in relation to such irregularity or fraudulent practice. Proceedings in case of irregularity at examination. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

10. If the person so summoned does not appear at the time and place appointed by such instrument, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers conferred upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code, in the case of a person to whom a summons has been directed, requiring such person to appear before such justice at a time and place therein mentioned to give evidence respecting a charge of an indictable offence, and who does not appear in obedience thereto. Refusal to appear as witness. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

11. Whenever any person appearing in obedience to any such instrument, or by virtue of a warrant issued under the Punishment of persons re-

fusing to
answer.

last preceding section, refuses to be sworn, or having been sworn refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or refuses or neglects to produce any documents which he is required to produce, without in any such case offering any just excuse for such refusal or neglect, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall, as to such person, be vested with all the powers, as to process and punishment in respect to witnesses, conferred in like cases upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

Oath how ad-
ministered.

12. Every oath or affirmation required for the purpose of such inquiry may be administered by any member of the Board. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Report to
Secretary of
State.

13. If any person is proved upon such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made by the Governor in Council with respect to any examination held under the authority of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Disqualifica-
tion.

Personation
at examina-
tion.

14. Every person who, at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Procuring
or furnishing
examina-
tion question
paper.

15. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer or other person, and every person who, without authority, furnishes to any other person any examination question paper or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom.

Disqualified.

2. No such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

EXAMINATIONS.

No appoint-
ment with-
out examina-
tion.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided no person shall be appointed to or employed in either division of the Civil Service unless the person so appointed or employed has passed the examination hereinafter required in order to qualify him for such appointment or employment. R.S., c. 17, s. 29.

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17. It shall be necessary to pass the first or preliminary examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Preliminary examination.

Messenger;

Porter;

Sorter;

Packer;

Tidewaiter;

Assistant inspector of weights and measures; and,

Such other appointments or employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8.

18. It shall be necessary to pass the second or qualifying examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Qualifying examination.

Third-class clerkships in the first division;

Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing waiters and lockers in the second division for Customs service;

Third-class excisemen and stenographers or typewriters in the second division of the Inland Revenue service;

Third-class clerkships, railway mail clerkships and the offices in the second division for Post Office service; and,

Temporary clerks or writers in either division. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 51 V., c. 12, s. 14; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 3; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 15 and 26.

19. Candidates may pass both the preliminary and qualifying examinations at their option. R.S., c. 17, s. 29. Both examinations passed at option.

20. No person shall be admitted either to the preliminary or qualifying examination until he has satisfied the Board,— Candidates for admission.

(a) that at the time appointed for such examination he will, if the examination is for an appointment which the passing of the preliminary examination is sufficient to qualify for, be of the full age of fifteen years, and, in other cases, be of the full age of eighteen years; and, if for the inside departmental division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years;

(b) that he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; and, Physique.

(c) that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 30; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 5. Character.

21. The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held only once a year and during the month of November, under such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as are from time to time made by the Governor in Council, and published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette*. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5. Times and method.

Promotion
examina-
tions.

22. Except as herein otherwise provided no promotion in either division of the Civil Service shall take place without special examination under regulations made by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

In May.

23. Except as herein otherwise provided promotion examinations shall be held once a year in the month of May and at such other time as is from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall be in such subjects as are determined from time to time for each department by the Governor in Council, and in such subjects as by report of the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to be made, concurred in by the head of the department, are submitted to the Board as best adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 22.

Subjects.

Age.

24. When a vacancy to be filled by promotion exists in the inside division, the examination shall not be open to any person appointed to the outside division who at the date of his first appointment was of a greater age than thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Yearly esti-
mate of
probable
vacancies.

25. Once in each year, not later than the fifteenth day of March, the deputy head of each department shall make and lay before the Board through the Department of the Secretary of State estimates of the number of vacancies to which promotions may be made in the first and second divisions respectively of his department during the ensuing year, either by reason of retirement, death, failure of health or other cause, in the respective classes of chief, first-class and second-class clerks.

Limitation.

2. The number so estimated shall be the number with reference to which the examinations for promotion shall be held. R.S., c. 17, s. 40; 51 V., c. 12, s. 9.

To whom ex-
aminations
shall be
open.

26. The examinations shall be open to all persons who comply with the requirements of this Act as to proof of age, health and character, and conform to the regulations made as herein provided, upon payment of such fees as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 32.

Either
language.

27. All examinations under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate. R.S., c. 17, s. 32; 51 V., c. 12, s. 6.

Notice.

28. Notice of every examination, whether for admission into the Civil Service or for promotion therein, shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the date fixed for the examination, and such notice in the case of promotion examinations shall state the number of promotions expected in each class in each division. R.S., c. 17, ss. 33 and 41; 51 V., c. 12, s. 7.

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29. Immediately after each examination a list of the persons **Pass list.** who are found qualified shall be made out, and published in the *Canada Gazette*. R.S., c. 17, s. 34.

APPOINTMENTS.

30. Except as herein otherwise provided all appointments **Tenure.** to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure, and no person shall be appointed to any place below that of a deputy head unless, in addition to passing the requisite examination, he has served the probationary term hereinafter mentioned. R.S., **Probationary service.** c. 17, s. 10.

31. No person shall be appointed to any place in the first **Age limits.** or inside departmental division of the Civil Service, other than that of a deputy head, controller of railway mail service or superintendent of railway mail service, on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained the full age of eighteen years: Provided that this section shall not render ineligible any officer or employee, not within the said age limits, to be transferred from the outside service to the railway mail service branch. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 60-61 V., c. 14, s. 1.

32. Whenever it becomes necessary to make any appoint- **First ap-**ment to any of the classes to which it is herein provided **pointments.** that first appointments shall only be made after qualifying examination, such necessity shall be reported to the head of the department by his deputy; and upon such report being approved by the head of the department, and after the salary to be paid has been voted by Parliament, the head of the department shall select and submit to the Governor in Council for probation, from the lists of qualified candidates made by the Board, a person fitted for the vacant place. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

33. The person so selected shall not receive a permanent **Probation.** appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least six months. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

34. The head of the department or the deputy head may, **Rejection** at any time during the period of probation, reject any clerk **during pro-** or employee appointed to his department. R.S., c. 17, s. 35. **bation.**

35. No probationary clerk shall remain in any department **Report of** more than one year, unless, at or before the end of that time, **deputy head** the deputy head signifies to the head of the department in **as to com-** writing that the clerk is considered by him competent for the **petency.** duty of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

36. If such probationary clerk be rejected, the head of the **Further** department shall report to the Governor in Council the reasons **selections.**

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for rejecting him, and another clerk shall thereupon be selected in like manner in his stead.

2. The head of the department shall decide whether the name of the person rejected shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally, or whether he shall be allowed another trial. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

Another trial.

Officers requiring special qualifications.

37. When the deputy head of a department in which a vacancy occurs reports, for reasons set forth in such report,—

(a) that the qualifications requisite for such office are wholly or in part professional or technical; and,

(b) that it would be for the public interest that the examination herein provided for should, as regards such vacancy, be wholly or partially dispensed with;

the Governor in Council may, without reference to the age of the person, if the head of the department concurs in such report, select and appoint or promote such person as is deemed best fitted to fill the vacancy, subject to such examination as is suggested in the report. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Exceptions.

38. City postmasters and post office inspectors; inspectors, collectors and preventive officers in the Customs Department; inspectors of weights and measures, and deputy collectors and preventive officers in the Inland Revenue Department, may be appointed without examination and without reference to the rules for promotion herein prescribed. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Three years' experience in outside Customs.

39. Notwithstanding anything in this Act a person who has served over three years as an officer or acting officer in the outside service of the Customs may be appointed an examining officer in such service subject to such examination on the duties of office and other qualifications as is prescribed by the deputy head in a report to be concurred in by the head of the department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

College graduates.

40. Graduates of the Royal Military College, or of any university in Canada, shall be exempt from the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

Vacancy in Auditor General's office.

41. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Auditor General, the report required as to such vacancy shall be made to the Minister of Finance. R.S., c. 17, s. 38.

Re-entry.

42. Any officer, clerk or employee who has resigned, shall be eligible, without examination, under the authority of an order in council, to re-enter the service, in the class in which he was serving at the time of such resignation, and at the salary which he was then receiving, if funds are available for the payment of his salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 53.

PROMOTIONS.

43. The promotion examination may be dispensed with on a report from the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, that such examination is not necessary in the case of the following persons when employed or when seeking promotion in the line of their profession:—

Exemptions
from ex-
amination.

- Barristers;
- Attorneys;
- Military or civil engineers;
- Officers of the artillery in the Department of Militia and Defence;
- Architects;
- Draughtsmen and land surveyors.

2. Such examination may also be so dispensed with in the case of special-class excisemen seeking promotion in the Department of Inland Revenue. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8.

Special class
excisemen.

44. Railway mail clerks and clerks employed in post offices shall not be required to pass the promotion examination. 60-61 V., c. 26, s. 2; 61 V., c. 20, s. 6.

Railway mail
clerks.

45. No such examination shall be required for the re-employment or promotion of excisemen who passed the departmental examinations for the special class in the excise service before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Excisemen.

46. Except as herein otherwise provided, when any vacancy occurs in one of the higher classes, in either division, the head of the department shall select from the list of successful candidates for promotion, the person whom he considers best fitted for the office, having due reference to any special duties incident to such office, to the qualification and fitness shown by the candidates respectively during their examination and to the record of their previous conduct in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 42; 51 V., c. 12, s. 10.

Selection for
vacancies in
higher
classes.

47. Every promotion so made shall be subject to a probation of not less than six months.

Probation.

2. At any time during the first year the head of the department may reject the person promoted, or he may be definitely accepted at any time during the second period of six months after his promotion.

In case of
rejection.

3. If the person so selected is rejected he shall then return to the performance of the duties in which he was previously engaged. R.S., c. 17, s. 43.

Return to
duties.

48. When any clerk who is promoted on probation is rejected, the head of the department shall select another in his stead from the candidates whose names still remain on

Further
selection.

the lists of qualified persons made by the Board. R.S., c. 17, s. 44.

Former
duties by
whom per-
formed.

49. During the period for which a clerk is promoted on probation the duties of the office previously held by him shall, if necessary, be performed by a person selected for that purpose by the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 45.

EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

Without
examination.

50. An exchange of positions between two officers serving in different departments, or in different divisions of the same department, and the filling of a vacancy in one department by a transfer from another division of the same department or from another department, may be authorized by the Governor in Council to be made without examination of either officer.

No increase.

2. Such exchange or transfer shall be made without increase of salary of either of the persons exchanging or transferred.

Age.

3. No person shall be transferred from the outside to the inside division, whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 46.

DEPUTY MINISTERS.

Office.

51. There shall be a deputy head for each department.

Created by
Parliament.

2. No officer shall hereafter be raised to the rank of deputy head except in the case of a vacancy occurring, or when a new department is created by Act of Parliament. 51 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Appoint-
ment.

52. The deputy heads of departments shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure.

Removal,
statement of
reasons.

2. Whenever such pleasure is exercised in the direction of removing a deputy head from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session. R.S., c. 17, s. 11.

Salary of
Deputy
Minister of
Justice.

53. The Deputy Minister of Justice may, if at the time of his appointment he is a barrister of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 6.

Salary of
Deputy
Minister of
Finance.

54. The Deputy Minister of Finance may, if at the time of his appointment he has been for at least ten years in the service of one or more of the chartered banks of Canada as general manager or as manager of a branch of such bank or in both capacities, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four

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thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars.

2. The salary of the Deputy Minister of Finance holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, shall, so long as he remains in office, be five thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 3. Present Deputy.

55. The Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals may, if at the time of his appointment he is a civil engineer of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2. Salary of Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.

56. In all cases not hereinbefore provided for the salary of a deputy head of a department shall on appointment be three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of four thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 4. Salaries of other deputy heads.

57. The increases of salary hereinbefore authorized to be made to any deputy head shall be made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of his department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2. Increases how made.

58. Nothing herein contained shall operate to diminish the salary or emolument of any deputy head holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, who was at that date in receipt of a salary larger than would be payable to him under this Act. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 5. No salary diminished.

59. The deputy head of each department shall, subject to the directions of the head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees of the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council. Duties.

2. He shall give his full time to the public service and shall discharge all duties required by the head of the department, or by the Governor in Council, whether such duties are in his own department or not. Full time.

3. No deputy head shall receive any pay, fee or allowance in any form in excess of the amount of the salary hereinbefore authorized to be paid to him. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 7. No extra pay.

60. In the absence of any deputy head, a chief clerk named by the head of the department shall perform the duties of such deputy head, unless the performance of such duties is otherwise provided for by the Governor in Council. Acting deputy.

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For Auditor
General.

2. There shall be in the office of the Auditor General a chief clerk who shall at all times act for the Auditor General in his absence. R.S., c. 17, s. 14.

CHIEF CLERKS, GRADE A.

How created.

61. A chief clerkship, grade A, in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

- (a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;
- (b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,
- (c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 8 and 19.

Salary.

62. The minimum salary of a chief clerk, grade A, shall be two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.

Idem.

2. If, however, a person upon his appointment or promotion to a chief clerkship, grade A, is in receipt of a salary greater than the minimum salary of such chief clerkship, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of such chief clerkship. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

Promotion of
chief clerk
to grade A.

63. A chief clerk in any department may without being required to undergo any examination be promoted to a chief clerkship, grade A, by an order in council passed after,—

- (a) the deputy head has reported that the duties devolving upon such officer are of special importance, and that the officer recommended for such promotion is specially qualified for their performance;
- (b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,
- (c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

CHIEF CLERKS.

How created.

64. A chief clerkship in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

- (a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;
- (b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,
- (c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 15.

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65. The minimum salary of a chief clerk shall be one thousand nine hundred dollars, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 9.

FIRST-CLASS CLERKS.

66. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 17.

67. The minimum salary of a first-class clerk shall be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand nine hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 10.

SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

68. A second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 19.

69. The minimum salary of a second-class clerk shall be one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 11.

JUNIOR SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

70. A junior second-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 2.

71. The minimum salary of a junior second-class clerk shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand one hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 12.

72. The Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the head of the department, concurred in by the Treasury Board, appoint a person who is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada to be a junior second-class clerk. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

Condition of
such appoint-
ment.

73. An appointment shall only be made under the last preceding section in one of the following cases:—

- (a) Where the person to be appointed is to take the place of a clerk of the second or a higher class;
- (b) Where the deputy head of the department reports that, owing to the special class of work to be performed, an appointment under the said section is desirable. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

THIRD-CLASS CLERKS.

How created.

74. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided a third-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 19.

Salary.

75. The minimum salary of a third-class clerk shall be five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 16 and 18.

Supplement
for optional
subjects.

76. The Governor in Council may give to any person who is appointed a third-class clerk, in addition to the salary herein provided for on appointment, an amount not exceeding fifty dollars per annum for each optional subject not exceeding two in which he has passed the qualifying examination.

2. Such optional subjects shall be book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 6; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 15.

Appoint-
ment of
certain em-
ployees as
third-class
clerks.

77. Any person who at the time of his appointment as third-class clerk is in the service of the Government and receiving or entitled to receive a salary, and who has been or is a writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, either temporary or otherwise, in the inside service of one of the departments of the Government at Ottawa, or in the office of the Auditor General, may be so appointed at the salary which he was so receiving or entitled to receive at the time of such appointment, not exceeding, however, the maximum salary of a third-class clerk. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

Without
qualification.

78. Any such person as in the last preceding section mentioned who had for two years prior to the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, been continuously in the inside service, either in the capacity of writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, or in any other capacity, may be appointed a third-class clerk without regard to his age, and without passing the qualifying examination.

2. The order in council appointing him shall be held to create the third-class clerkship in respect of which such appointment is made. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

Except
order in
council.

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MESSENGERS, PACKERS AND SORTERS.

79. This Act in so far as applicable shall continue to apply ^{Permanent messengers, packers and sorters.} as heretofore to permanent messengers, packers and sorters appointed before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2 and 14.

80. The salary of a messenger, packer or sorter appointed ^{Salary.} to the Civil Service previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be increased to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum by amounts not exceeding fifty dollars in any one year. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2, 12 and 14; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

81. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed ^{Additional salary.} private secretary to the head of a department, and may be paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year whilst so acting.

2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless ^{If voted.} the amount has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 48.

SALARIES.

82. Except as herein otherwise provided the salary of a ^{Begin at minimum.} clerk on appointment or promotion to any class shall begin at the minimum of such class. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 3; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 5; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 17.

83. The officers, clerks and employees mentioned in schedule ^{Schedule B.} B to this Act shall be paid according to the scale thereby established.

2. The salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the second ^{Other out-side salaries.} or outside division of departments other than the Customs, Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments shall, subject to the provisions of any Act relating thereto, be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 25.

84. If an officer, clerk or employee who is promoted to a ^{Salary in excess of minimum in certain cases.} higher class, or who is transferred from one class to another class, is, at the time of such promotion or transfer, in receipt of a higher salary or emolument than the minimum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment to him of the salary or emolument he was receiving at the time of such promotion or transfer, if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 12.

85. No officer, clerk or employee shall receive any increase ^{Conditions of increase.} of salary except by order in council passed on the report of the

deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, stating that such officer, clerk or employee is deserving of such increase. R.S., c. 17, s. 26; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 13, 25 and 27.

May be
suspended.

86. The increase of salary of any officer, clerk or employee authorized under this Act for the then current year may be suspended by the head of the department for neglect of duty or misconduct, and may be subsequently restored by such head, but without arrears. R.S., c. 17, s. 26.

From what
time payable.

87. Except as herein otherwise provided any increase of salary authorized by this Act shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended, is eligible for such increase.

In case of
promotion.

2. In case of promotion, the increase of salary shall become payable from the day on which such promotion takes place. R.S., c. 17, s. 27.

Post office
inspectors
and assist-
ants.

88. Increases of salary of post office inspectors and assistant post office inspectors shall, however, be payable at the expiration of one year from the date of appointment, or at the expiration of one year from the date on which the post office inspector or assistant post office inspector last received an increase, as the case may be. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Payment of
salary pro-
hibited.

89. Except as herein otherwise provided no salary shall be paid to any member of the Civil Service whose appointment or promotion, or whose increase of salary, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, has not been made in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act in force at the time of such appointment, promotion or increase, or otherwise authorized or confirmed by law. R.S., c. 17, s. 28.

No extra
payment.

90. No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service or to any other person permanently employed in the public service. 51 V., c. 12, s. 12.

Status of
clerks pre-
served.

91. The status of clerks in the service on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, is hereby preserved, and if the salary of any such clerk is less than the minimum salary of his class as fixed by this Act, his salary may be increased to such minimum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 13.

Deduction
from pay
for unauthor-
ized absence.

92. When the absence of any officer is not occasioned by his employment on other duties by the Government, by leave of absence or on account of illness certified by an authorized medical practitioner, appointed by the Governor in Council for that

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purpose, his salary for each day of such absence shall be deducted from his monthly salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 51.

93. Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudicially affect the salary or emoluments of any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service, appointed on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, so long as he continues in office, nor shall anything herein contained prejudicially affect any salary or emolument granted and fixed by any Act in force on the day in this section mentioned. R.S., c. 17, s. 54.

Act not to prejudice certain officers.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

94. When from a temporary pressure of work or from any other cause extra assistance is required in any branch of either the first or second division, the Governor in Council may, on the report of the deputy head of the department, concurred in by the head of the department, that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks, writers, messengers, porters, packers, or sorters, as are required to carry on the work of the department. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 7.

How authorized.

95. Temporary employment shall not give to any person any claim to permanent appointment or to continued or further temporary employment. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 9.

No permanent appointment.

96. Temporary clerks employed on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be continued in such temporary employment, notwithstanding their not having passed any examination, at such rate of pay as fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding the rate of pay which they were then receiving. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 8.

Temporary clerks of January 1st, 1896.

97. Graduates of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada may be employed without passing the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

College graduates.

98. The remuneration of temporary clerks and writers and of messengers, porters, packers and sorters, shall be at the rate to begin with of five hundred dollars per annum, which may be increased by annual sums not exceeding fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

Remuneration of temporary employees.

99. The Governor in Council may in the case of any temporary clerk, or in the case of any temporary messenger, porter, packer or sorter, whose salary was, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, less than five

Increase.

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hundred dollars per annum increase such salary to the amount last mentioned. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

Vote. **100.** Temporary employees shall be paid only out of moneys specially voted by Parliament for the purpose. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

How granted. **101.** The head of a department may grant to each officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for purposes of recreation for a period not exceeding three weeks in each year.

When. 2. Every such officer, clerk or employee, whether in the first or second division, shall take the leave so granted at such time during each year as the head of the department determines. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

In case of illness, etc. **102.** In case of illness or for any other reason which to him seems sufficient, the Governor in Council may grant to any officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

SUSPENSION.

How. **103.** The head of a department, and in his absence the deputy head, may,—

In what cases. (a) suspend from the performance of his duty or from the receipt of his salary any officer, clerk or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties;

Removal of suspension. Pay forfeited. (b) remove such suspension; but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time during which he was under suspension.

Report. 2. All cases of suspension by the deputy head of a department shall be reported by him to the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 50.

DISMISSAL.

Governor in Council may dismiss. **104.** No provision herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 55.

ATTENDANCE BOOK.

Form and use. **105.** There shall be kept in each department, and in the office of the Auditor General, at the seat of Government, and in each office of the second division, a book or books to be called the attendance book, which shall be in such form as is

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determined by the Governor in Council, in which each officer, clerk and employee of such office or department shall sign his name, at such times as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 56.

OATHS.

106. The deputy heads of departments and all officers, clerks, messengers, sorters and packers of the Civil Service who have not already done so, and every deputy head, officer, clerk, messenger, sorter or packer hereafter appointed, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in schedule C to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by any other Act, in that behalf. Allegiance and office.

2. In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all officers, clerks and employees under him, and in the case of any officer, clerk or employee of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said schedule C, the words contained in schedule D to this Act. Secrecy.

3. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall take and subscribe the said oaths before the Governor General or some one appointed by him to administer the same. Clerk of Privy Council.

4. In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before the Clerk of the Privy Council. Before whom taken in Ottawa.

5. In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Privy Council. And elsewhere.

6. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of all such oaths. R.S., c. 17, s. 57. Register.

REPORT.

107. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Board under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made during the year under the provisions of this Act respecting appointments, promotions, examinations, and all other matters appertaining to the Civil Service. R.S., c. 17, s. 58; 51 V., c. 12, s. 13. Contents.

CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

108. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed each year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of Contents.

all persons employed in the several departments of the Government, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the first day of July, next preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary: and shall lay the same before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session. R.S., c. 17, s. 59.

SCHEDULE A.

- (a) Deputy heads of departments;
- (b) Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications;
- (c) Chief clerks of both grades;
- (d) First-class clerks;
- (e) Second-class clerks;
- (f) Junior second-class clerks.
- (g) Third-class clerks. R.S., c. 17. sch. A: 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 1; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 14 and 19.

SCHEDULE B.

CUSTOMS.

Higher Classes.

Inspectors.. . . .	Salary from	\$1,600 to \$2,500
Collectors.. . . .	"	300 to 4,000
Chief clerks.. . . .	"	1,200 to 2,000
Surveyors.. . . .	"	1,200 to 2,400
Assistant surveyors (comprising tide surveyors, chief landing waiters and chief lockers)...	"	800 to 1,200

Technical Officers.

Appraisers.. . . .	Salary from	\$800 to \$2,000
Assistant appraisers.. . . .	"	600 to 1,500
Gaugers.. . . .	"	600 to 1,200

Other Classes.

Clerks.. . . .	Salary from	\$400 to \$1,200
Examining officers (including lockers and landing waiters)...	"	400 to 1,000
Packers, messengers and tide waiters.. . . .	"	300 to 600

3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 23.

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INLAND REVENUE.

Inspectors.. . . .	Salary from \$1,600 to \$2,500
Collectors.. . . .	" 500 to 2,400
Deputy collectors.. . . .	" 400 to 1,700
Accountants.. . . .	" 600 to 1,500
Special-class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries).. . . .	" 1,400 to 1,800
Special-class excisemen, other than the foregoing.... .	" 1,200 to 1,400
First-, second- and third-class excisemen.. . . .	" 600 to 1,200
Probationary excisemen.. . . .	" 500
Stenographers and typewriters..	" 400 to 600
Messengers.. . . .	" 400 to 750

To which may be added for surveys of important manufactories an additional salary for the special-class excisemen and other officers connected with such survey, not exceeding in any one case two hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 24.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office Inspectors and Assistant Post Office Inspectors.

The salary of a post office inspector on appointment shall be two thousand dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

The salary of an assistant post office inspector on appointment shall be twelve hundred dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for the first six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and of one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars: 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Railway Mail Clerks.

	On Appointment.	After 2 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 5 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 10 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chief Clerk	1,000	1,200	1,350	1,500
First Class	720	800	880	960
Second Class	600	640	720	800
Third Class	480	520	560	640

To Railway Mail Clerks, in addition to regular salary, an allowance not exceeding half a cent per mile for every mile travelled on duty in the Post Office cars, and an additional allowance of half a cent per mile for every mile so travelled between eight in the afternoon and eight in the forenoon.

52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

City Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed	\$250,000..	\$4,000
" 2.	" " are from	\$200,000 to 250,000..	3,750
" 3.	" " " "	150,000 to 200,000..	3,500
" 4.	" " " "	100,000 to 150,000..	3,250
" 5.	" " " "	80,000 to 100,000..	2,800
" 6.	" " " "	60,000 to 80,000..	2,400
" 7.	" " " "	40,000 to 60,000..	2,200
" 8.	" " " "	20,000 to 40,000..	2,000
" 9.	" " " are less than..	20,000..	1,400

to \$1,800, as the Postmaster General determines. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever.

Assistant Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed	\$80,000..	\$2,000
" 2.	" " are from	\$60,000 to 80,000..	1,800
" 3.	" " " "	40,000 to 60,000..	1,600
" 4.	" " " "	20,000 to 40,000..	1,400
" 5.	" " " are less than..	20,000..	1,100

to \$1,400, as the Postmaster General determines. 52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

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*Clerks in City Post Offices, and the Offices of Post Office
Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway
Mail Service.*

Fourth class, on appointment, four hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to seven hundred dollars. If any stamper and sorter is promoted to the fourth class, his initial salary as such class clerk shall be not less than his salary as such stamper and sorter at the time of such promotion.

Junior third class, on appointment, seven hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to eight hundred dollars.

Senior third class, on appointment, eight hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to nine hundred dollars.

Junior second class, on appointment, nine hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand dollars.

Senior second class, on appointment, one thousand dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand two hundred dollars.

First class, specific duties, with fixed salaries in each case to be determined by the Postmaster General; no salary to be less than one thousand two hundred dollars, or more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

Any clerk in any of the said offices who on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, was in the third class, shall be deemed to be a junior third-class clerk, his salary until otherwise ordered, continuing to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases not exceeding fifty dollars until it reaches eight hundred dollars per annum.

Any clerk in the second class on the last mentioned date shall be deemed to be a senior second-class clerk, except that if his salary was then less than one thousand dollars, it shall, until otherwise ordered, continue to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases, not exceeding fifty dollars each, until it reaches twelve hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 6.

SCHEDULE C.

I (A.B.) solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as _____ and that I will not ask, or receive any sum of money, services, recompense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in return for what I have done or may do in the discharge of any of the duties of my said office, except my salary or what may be allowed me by law or by an order of the Governor in Council; * * * * *

So help me God. R.S., c. 17, sch. C.

SCHEDULE D.

(After the asterisks in schedule C.)

And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as (*as the case may be*). R.S., c. 17, sch. D.

APPENDIX 2

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF THE BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS IN HOLDING EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

1. One of the members shall be chairman, and when present shall preside at the meetings of the Board, and one may be secretary, if appointed to that office by the Governor General in Council. Chairman and secretary.
 2. In the absence of one of the members of the Board the other two shall be competent to transact business, and their decision shall be as valid as if the three had been present. Two members of board may transact business.
 3. Regular entrance examinations shall be held annually at as many of the places named in the Civil Service Act as the Governor General in Council may direct, and also at any other places similarly selected and designated to the Board. The examination shall commence on the second Tuesday in the month of November, and shall continue until completed. Regular entrance examinations.
 4. The Board shall meet prior to the examination in sufficient time to make the preparations necessary for holding the said examination, and shall continue to meet until their work is finished. Meetings of board.
 5. The examinations shall be held simultaneously, that is, on the same days and hours at the several places designated by the Council, and shall be conducted at every place precisely in the same manner and by means of the same questions. Examinations to be held simultaneously and in same manner.
 6. The answers of the candidates shall be in writing and on paper prepared and supplied by the Board. Answers in writing.
 7. In the places at which the examiners cannot personally attend, sub-examiners shall be appointed to conduct the examinations according to the printed regulations supplied to them by the Board. Sub-examiners to be appointed.
 8. At the close of the examination it shall be the duty of the examiners in charge, to collect and seal up the written papers of the candidates and to transmit the same, duly attested, to the secretary of the Board at Ottawa. Written papers to be sealed up and transmitted to secretary.
 9. Every candidate for examination shall be required to satisfy the Board:—
 1. If coming up for the Preliminary examination only and if intending to serve in the Inside Departmental Division, that he is of the full age of fifteen years and not over thirty-five; if coming up for the Qualifying examination, that he is of the full age of eighteen years; and if for the Inside Departmental Division, not over thirty-five years old. Requirement of candidate.
 2. Preliminary examination, age. Preliminary examination, age.
 3. Qualifying examination, age. Qualifying examination, age.
- NOTE.—The proof of age shall be by a properly certified extract from the birth registration, and should this not be procurable, then by such other evidence as may be satisfactory to the Board. Proof of age.

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Sound health.

2. That he is in sound health and free from any defect or disease, mental or physical, which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

Proof of health

NOTE.—The proof of health shall be by the certificate of a practising physician.

Character.

3. That his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Civil Service.

Proof as to character.

NOTE.—The proof of character shall be by the certificate of a minister of religion, mayor, or justice of the peace.

APPLICATIONS.

Application for admission to examination, forms to be used.

10. The applications for admission to the examination shall be by means of forms which will be supplied to the candidate by the Board, and said forms correctly filled up shall be re-addressed to the secretary, at least one month before the day appointed for commencing the examination.

Fees to be paid.

11. A fee of two dollars in the case of the Preliminary examination and of four dollars in the case of the Qualifying examination, shall be paid by each candidate, and shall be collected on the first day of the examination as the roll is being called. In the case of candidates coming up for examination in one subject the fee shall be two dollars, and a fee of one dollar shall be payable for the privilege of taking optional subjects. Should insuperable difficulties preclude the attendance of a candidate at the examination for admission to which he has sent the regular application and certificates such candidate, on communicating the facts to the secretary, may be admitted at the next ensuing examination, by simply sending an application without new certificates.

Admission to next ensuing examination.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations open. English or French language may be used.

12. The examinations shall be open to all persons who shall have complied with the requirements of the Civil Service Act, as to proof of age, health and character, and in doing their examination work, the candidates shall be at liberty to use either the English or the French language.

Notice of examination.

13. Notice of every examination to be held under the Civil Service Act shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, one month at least before the date fixed for the examinations, and shall state when and where it is to be held.

Examinations, how designated. Optional subjects.

14. The examinations shall be known as the Preliminary or Lower Grade and the Qualifying or Higher Grade. In conjunction with the latter, there will be certain optional subjects, any or all of which the candidates may take or decline to take as may be minded.

Preliminary examination.

15. The Preliminary examination will be in,—

1. Penmanship;
2. Orthography;
3. The first four rules of arithmetic;
4. Reading print and manuscript.

Maximum marks and minimum of average required.

16. The maximum marks in each subject will be 60, and in order to pass, the candidate will require to make not less than 30 per cent on any subject, and an average of 50 per cent of the combined value on all subjects, or 120 out of the 240.

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17. The Preliminary examination will qualify for the following appointments:—

18. Messengers in both Inside and Outside divisions, porters, railway mail porters, sorters, packers, letter carriers, mail transfer clerks, box collectors, tide waiters, assistant inspectors of weights and measures, and such other offices of the Lower Grades as may be determined by the Governor General in Council.

Appoint-
ments for
which the
preliminary
examination
will qualify.

19. The Qualifying or Higher Grade examination shall be held immediately after the Preliminary, and shall be in,—

Qualifying or
higher grade
examination.

1. Penmanship;
2. Orthography;
3. Arithmetic, including interest, vulgar and decimal fractions;
4. Geography, chiefly of the Dominion of Canada;
5. History,—British, French and Canadian—chiefly the latter;
6. Grammar;
7. Composition;
8. Transcription.

List
of subjects
included in
the examina-
tion.

20. The same scale shall govern in this as in the Preliminary examination, viz., a minimum of not less than 30 per cent on any one subject, and an average on the whole eight of 50 per cent. As the subjects are valued at 100 marks each, the average required will be 400. This examination will qualify for the following appointments:—

Same scale
shall govern
as in the
preliminary
examination.

1. Temporary writers in the first division;
2. Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing waiters and lockers in the second division for Customs service;
3. Third-class clerkships and the office of exciseman in the second division for Inland Revenue service;
4. Third-class clerkships, railway and marine mail clerkships, and the offices in the second division for Post Office service;
5. Junior second-class clerkships in the first division.

Appoint-
ments for
which the
qualifying or
higher grade
examination
shall qualify.

21. Candidates who fail in one subject only at the Qualifying examination, but who make the required average (50 per cent, or 400 marks) will be allowed to come up at the next ensuing examination, and then only for that one subject, and if they secure the minimum will be held to have passed.

Conditions
upon which
candidates
may come up
at the next
ensuing ex-
amination.

22. Candidates who fail at the Qualifying examination, excepting those who fail in one subject only, will receive no advantage from the optional subjects they may have treated successfully, the failure in the Qualifying subjects neutralizing success in options.

Candidates
failing at
qualifying
examination;
effect as to
optional
subjects.

23. Candidates who may desire to be examined in optional subjects must take them at the time of the Qualifying examination, at which they present themselves, and will not be permitted to come up for that purpose at any subsequent examination.

Subsequent
examinations
in optional
subjects not
allowable.

24. Candidates who pass in options will, in the event of appointment to office, be credited with the subjects in which they were successful up to two, but not in excess of two.

Candidates
who passed
in options.

List of
optional
subjects.

25. The options are:—

1. Bookkeeping—by double entry;
2. Shorthand;
3. Typewriting.

Minimum of
marks in
option.

26. In order to pass in options, the candidates will require to make at least 50 marks in each subject taken.

Option candi-
dates will
inform
secretary.

27. Candidates who intend taking options will inform the secretary of the Board.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate.
Option 'with
honours.'

28. Every candidate who passes the Preliminary or Qualifying examination successfully will receive a certificate to that effect, and in the cases of candidates who have gained options, a certificate 'with honours,' specifying the options passed.

TIME TABLES.

Board will
prepare time
tables.

29. The Board will prepare time tables for the several examinations, showing the order in which the subjects are to be taken up, and the time allowed for each, which time shall be strictly observed by the examiners.

FORMS.

Board will
provide
forms.

30. The forms necessary for giving effect to the foregoing rules will be provided by the Board, and on application to the secretary, not less than one month before the day of examination, will be forwarded to the candidates and others interested.

REPORT.

When report
shall be made
by board, and
what it shall
embrace.

31. Not later than the 31st day of January in each year, the Board shall make a report to the Secretary of State of the proceedings for the year ended on the preceding 31st day of December, which report will embrace copies of the printed examination question papers used at the several examinations, the names of the successful candidates, and copies of any rules or regulations adopted during the year.

STATIONERY.

Stationery
and other
requisites.

32. The stationery and other requisites shall be provided by the Department of Public Printing and Stationery upon requisitions from the Board of Examiners approved by the head of said department.

Regulations for Conducting the Civil Service Entrance Examinations.

Preparation
and printing
of questions.

33. The Board of Examiners shall prepare and cause to be printed (confidentially) the questions to be used at the Preliminary, Qualifying (including options) and Promotion examinations, excepting always the Promotion papers on 'Duties,' which papers the departments interested will supply.

How exami-
nation shall
be con-
ducted.

34. The examiner will begin by calling the roll and marking, opposite to the names of the candidates in attendance, the word 'present,' and to these he will communicate the number by which they are to be severally identified throughout the examination.

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35. Each subject for examination shall be dealt with in a separate paper, and sufficient time will be allowed the candidates to give their work a careful and intelligent treatment. Separate paper for each subject.
36. The examinations will commence each day at 9.30 a.m., continuing until noon, when a recess will be taken. They will commence at 1.30 p.m., and continue day by day till 4 p.m., or to the time specified in the time table, till finished. Hours of examination.
37. Each candidate shall be designated by a number, which he will place in plain figures at the head of each sheet of paper he may use and also (together with the name of the subject treated) on the back of the outside sheet, which papers, at the expiration of the time allowed, he will hand to the examiner. Each candidate shall be designated by a number.
38. The questions will be numbered, and the number of marks assigned to each question will be shown in the margin of the printed question paper. Questions will be numbered.
39. The date and hour for the issue of each examination (question) paper and the time allowed for its treatment will be plainly stated at the head thereof. Date, hour and time to be stated.
40. The examiners will exercise the greatest possible care in order to prevent the nature of the examination questions from becoming known before the time fixed for the issue of the papers has arrived. Examiners will exercise care.
41. Should the Board have reason at any time to believe that candidates have been guilty of misconduct, by copying from each other or by improperly obtaining information relative to the subjects under treatment during the examination, they (the Board) will hold the results of the examination respecting such candidate in suspense until they have thoroughly investigated the circumstances; and if such misconduct should be found to have occurred, the papers of such candidates will be cancelled and the offending persons will be disqualified from future examinations. Candidates guilty of misconduct by copying from each other, or improperly obtaining information how to be dealt with.
42. Should the sub-examiners have cause to believe that the irregularities referred to in the preceding paragraph, or any others, have taken place among their candidates, they will faithfully report the facts to the Board. Irregularities to be reported to the board.
43. The number of examination (question) papers on each subject required at each place of examination will be sent to the examiners, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed with the subject and the number of papers they contain, and said envelope shall only be opened when the time specified in the time table for doing so has arrived, and in the presence of the candidates. Number of papers on each subject shall be sent to the examiners, and endorsed with the subject, etc.
44. The stationery required for the examinations will be supplied by the Board, and the paper shall be written upon one side only. The margin must also be left blank, as it will be wanted for noting the valuations. Stationery will be supplied by the board.
45. No persons other than the examiners, their assistants and the candidates shall be allowed within the rooms during the examinations. Who allowed in during examination.
46. The examiners shall refrain from communicating to any one the results of the examinations until the same shall have been reported to the Secretary of State. Examiners not to communicate.

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Position of candidates during examination.

47. The candidates shall, if possible, be placed five feet apart during the examinations, and any attempt at holding communication with each other must be promptly and effectually checked by the examiners.

Books, etc., not permitted.

48. No books, notes, maps or diagrams shall be permitted in the examination rooms.

Candidates shall be seated five minutes before the commencement of the examinations.

49. The candidates shall all be seated five minutes before the commencement of the examinations, and no candidate will be allowed to enter the room later than fifteen minutes after the time fixed for commencing the treatment of a subject. Nor shall any candidate be allowed to leave the room during the treatment of a subject—save in cases of extreme necessity—but so soon as any candidate shall have finished his paper he may hand it to the examiner after which he will be at liberty to retire, but he will not, however, be allowed to re-enter until the time for the commencement of the next subject is called.

Perfect silence.

50. Perfect silence shall be observed during the time devoted to the treatment of the subjects.

At expiration of time examiner will collect paper.

51. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed for the treatment of a subject, the examiners in charge shall notify the candidates of the fact, and will collect the papers whether finished or unfinished.

Examiner will check papers with list of candidates present.

52. On receiving the papers the examiner in charge will check them with the list of candidates present, so as to satisfy himself that he has one from each person, and should he find any short he will at once proceed to inquire for them. If any candidate fails to put in a paper the examiner will state the fact and the reason for its having been withheld in the report of the secretary. After receiving and collecting the papers he will arrange them in numerical order and inclose them in an envelope with,—

How papers are to be arranged and inclosed in envelopes.

1. The place of examination;
2. The subject of the paper; and
3. The number of papers inclosed.
4. He will then seal and sign the cover.

At close of examination examiner will fill up form.

53. At the conclusion of the examination the examiners in charge will fill up a form certifying that the rules and regulations have been faithfully observed, and if anything requiring explanation has occurred they will state the facts to the secretary of the Board.

Promotion Examinations.

Time of holding promotion examinations.

54. These examinations are held annually in the month of May, and are conducted in all respects like the examination for entrance. (See the instructions relating to the latter).

Subjects designated 'obligatory' and 'supplementary.'

55. The subjects in which the candidates are examined are known as 'Obligatory' and 'Supplementary,' or subjects which may be prescribed by the deputy heads of departments.

List of 'obligatory' subjects.

56. The 'Obligatory' subjects are:—

1. Penmanship;
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (the nature of which is to be determined by the deputy head of the department to which the candidate belongs, according to the

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requirements of the service the candidates are rendering or may be expected to render, if promoted to the higher classes they are aspiring to).

4. Composition.

5. Duties of office, or of the higher office sought.

6. Efficiency, by which is understood the value placed by the deputy heads upon the service rendered, or which is being rendered by the candidates.

57. The 'Supplementary' subjects, any or all of which the deputy heads may prescribe, are:—

List of 'supplementary' subjects.

1. Translations (from English into French or French into English).

2. Geography.

3. Bookkeeping.

4. Précis.

5. Constitution (The British North America Act).

58. The 'Obligatory' subjects, including 'Efficiency,' together with the 'Supplementary' subjects, which the deputy heads of departments may select from, are each rated at 100 marks.

'Obligatory' subjects; how rated.

59. No clerk on the staff of any department of the public service, who was in the service and employment of the government on the first day of July, 1882, and has since been continuously engaged therein, shall as a condition of promotion be required to pass an examination in any subject other than the duties of the office to which he seeks promotion, unless in any special case the deputy minister, by a report concurred in by the head of the department, submits to the Board of Examiners other subjects of examination as a test of fitness for such office.

Employees appointed prior to 1882 not required to pass examinations in subjects other than 'duties of office.'

60. The order of progress in the service is from a lower to the next higher class, and as there are three degrees of advancement, the candidates at the examination have to exhibit their eligibility for promotion according to the following scale:—

Order of progress in the service.

1. Third-class men must obtain not less than 30 marks in any one subject, and an average of 50 on all the subjects prescribed for their examination, so that if there are six subjects (Efficiency included) and there can not be less, they will require to make a total of not less than 300.

Third-class men.

2. Second-class men must make not less than 40 per cent an average of 60 per cent, and first-class men 50 and 70.

Second-class men.

3. Candidates examined on 'Duties of Office' must obtain, if third-rate men, 50 marks; if second-class men, 60 marks; and if first-class men, 70 marks in their examination.

First-class. Candidates on 'duties of office.'

4. All marks for efficiency and for duties of office obtained by any candidate in any promotion examination, shall be held to apply only to the department for which he has taken the examination in duties and been awarded marks for efficiency.

61. If a candidate in any of the classes makes the average required, but falls below the minimum in one subject only, he will have the privilege of coming up at the next ensuing (annual) examination in that one subject, when the minimum of marks will pass him.

If a candidate makes the average required.

62. The following penal clauses were added to the Civil Service Act by Chapter 12 of the Acts of Canada, 51 Victoria (1888), and are inserted here for convenience of reference:—

Penal clauses added to the Act.

Inquiry as to irregularities at examination.

Penalty for neglecting or refusing to appear or to be examined on oath.

Administration of oath.

Name of person offending to be removed from the list.

Penalty for wrongfully receiving or furnishing examination papers.

Ninth section of Act added.

Who may be appointed assistants.

Place and time of examinations.

'2. Whenever the Board are satisfied that any irregularity or fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by them, or by any person deputed by them to hold the same, they may summon before them, by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirmation, any person who in their opinion is in a position to give evidence in relation to any such irregularity or fraudulent practice; and if the person so summoned neglects or refuses to appear, or having appeared, refuses to be examined upon oath or affirmation concerning the premises, or refuses to take an oath or affirmation, or having taken the oath or affirmation, refusing to answer such questions concerning the premises as are then put to him, without offering any just and lawful excuse for his refusal, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers conferred, in like cases, upon a justice of the peace by section thirty-two of *The Summary Convictions Act*.

'3. Every oath or affirmation required for the purpose of such examination may be administered by any member of the Board.

'4. If any person is proved by such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made in virtue of section thirty-one of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified.

'5. Any person who at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate, or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom.

'6. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer, or other person, and every person who without authority furnishes to any other person any examination question paper, or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, under summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom; and no such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination.'

63. The ninth section of 'The Civil Service Act' is added hereto for convenience of reference and is as follows:—

'The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, and with such assistance shall hold or cause to be held, periodical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, in the cities of Halifax, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, and such other places as are determined by the Governor in Council; it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations in all the said places but the places at which the examinations shall be held, shall be determined from time to time by the Governor in Council; examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously voted by parliament for that purpose.'

APPENDIX 3.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown.....	2	2	0
Halifax.....	16	15	1
St. John.....	6	5	1
Quebec.....	12	9	3
Montreal.....	60	44	16
Ottawa.....	39	31	8
Toronto.....	54	48	6
Kingston.....	2	1	1
Hamilton.....	8	7	1
London.....	6	5	1
Windsor.....	4	4	0
Sault Ste. Marie.....	0	0	0
Winnipeg.....	39	39	0
Regina.....	0	0	0
Edmonton.....	16	16	0
Prince Albert.....	0	0	0
Calgary.....	27	26	1
Vancouver.....	15	14	1
Victoria.....	2	2	0
Nelson.....	0	0	0
Moosejaw.....	6	6	0
Port Arthur.....	1	1	0
	315	275	40

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown.....	6	6	0
Halifax.....	27	7	20
Saint John.....	18	6	12
Quebec.....	22	9	13
Montreal.....	41	21	20
Ottawa.....	322	234	88
Toronto.....	47	26	21
Kingston.....	18	12	6
Hamilton.....	22	9	13
London.....	11	7	4
Windsor.....	7	4	3
Sault Ste. Marie.....	0	0	0
Winnipeg.....	60	27	33
Regina.....	11	8	3
Edmonton.....	11	5	6
Prince Albert.....	0	0	0
Calgary.....	17	14	3
Vancouver.....	17	7	10
Victoria.....	3	1	2
Nelson.....	0	0	0
Moosejaw.....	8	5	3
Port Arthur.....	4	1	3

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OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown.....	3	0	2
Halifax.....	3	2	0
Saint John.....	3	0	2
Quebec.....	3	1	1
Montreal.....	1	0	1
Ottawa.....	22	13	4
Toronto.....	2	0	2
Kingston.....	2	0	0
Hamilton.....	1	1	0
London.....	2	2	0
Windsor.....	0	0	0
Sault Ste. Marie.....	0	0	0
Winnipeg.....	2	1	0
Regina.....	1	0	1
Edmonton.....	2	0	2
Prince Albert.....	0	0	0
Calgary.....	1	0	1
Vancouver.....	1	0	1
Victoria.....	1	0	1
Nelson.....	0	0	0

APPENDIX 4**SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.****DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.**

Values.

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. When and under what statute was the Department of the Secretary of State created? Into how many branches is the department divided? |
| 10 | 2. What official duties, apart from those of private secretary, have you been performing? Describe them fully. |
| 10 | 3. Name the several Acts of Parliament administered by the department. |
| 10 | 4. Give the title of the present Companies Act, and state in what year it was passed by parliament. State what you know of the procedure necessary to procure incorporation thereunder. |
| 10 | 5. What are the particular duties of the department with regard to returns ordered by parliament? |
| 10 | 6. In what manner and to what extent has the adoption of the present Naturalization Act affected the work of the department? |
| 10 | 7. What is understood by 'Convict Cases'? State what you know of the 'Ticket of Leave' system of releasing convicts. |
| 10 | 8. What course is to be pursued with respect to Bills passed by parliament and received at the department for the purpose of procuring thereto the assent of the Governor General? |
| 10 | 9. Into how many classes of clerkships is the Civil Service divided? Name them, and state what examination is necessary to qualify for appointment and promotion. |
| 10 | 10. Write a letter of 250 words or more on the general working of the department, as you have observed it in the capacity of private secretary. |
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100

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.**DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—DUTIES—REGISTRY BRANCH.**

Values.

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1. What are the duties of the branch generally?
 2. What documents are engrossed and recorded?
 3. What documents are engrossed only?
 4. What documents are recorded only?
 5. What statutory returns are made to parliament?
 6. What other returns—if any—are made in the branch?
 7. State, briefly, the procedure in the branch with naturalization returns.
 8. Under what Act are (1) boards of trade registered. (2) Trade unions registered?
 9. Give form of certificate for certified copies.
 10. Give title of the present Governor General, Earl Grey.
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7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION—PAPER ON OFFICE DUTIES.

(March 20, 1907.)

Values.

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|----|---|
| 10 | 1. How is the Department of Militia and Defence organized, and how is the organization benefited by the Militia Council? |
| 5 | 2. How should correspondence for headquarters be addressed, and by whom is it opened? |
| 5 | 3. What empowers the Deputy Minister (his appointment being a civilian one) to write to, or issue instructions to an Officer Commanding a Command? |
| 10 | 4. Name the Commands, the Districts they comprise and the headquarters of each; also the separate Districts and their headquarters. |
| 5 | 5. What are the designations of officers on the Command Staff? |
| 10 | 6. What is the procedure followed in acquiring land for military purposes? |
| 10 | 7. What use is made of lands under the control of the Department of Militia and Defence which are not in military occupation? |
| 5 | 8. If the Adjutant-General should require information from the War Office on any subject, how should he proceed to obtain it? |
| 40 | 9. Write a history of about three hundred words on the acquisition of the lands for the Petawawa Camp site, stating how the matter stands at present. |
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100

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(March 20, 1907.)

Values.

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1. What are the principal duties of the inspectors of clothing and equipment?
 2. What is the use of a packing slip; a store charge requisition; a scaled pattern?
 3. The Director of Clothing and Equipment makes a requisition for certain clothing, which is authorized. Trace the various steps of the whole transaction until the goods are delivered and the account paid.
 4. Give the substance of the certificate, or recommendation of the Director of Contracts on bills recommended for payment.
 5. To what tests are cloth samples submitted (*a*) for strength of material; (*b*) for permanence of dye?
 6. What record is kept in the inspection room of goods received and sent out again without undergoing inspection?
 7. What proof of the delivery and acceptance of goods is necessary (*a*) when a departmental inspection has been made; and (*b*) when they are shipped direct to destination by contractor without inspection—in order that payment may be recommended?
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(March 28, 1907.)

Values.

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|----|--|
| 10 | 1. State in general terms what your official duties are, and how long you have performed these duties. |
| 20 | 2. An order from the Minister of the Department to make a grant of money to the Calgary Women's Hostel is referred to you for action, what is your action? (The order states that the grant is to equal one-half the amount paid to another similar institution.) |
| 20 | 3. The Town Clerk of Cobourg, Ont., writes that there is a vagrant immigrant in that town and asks for his deportation. What is your action in this case if the immigrant proves to have come from (a) Great Britain or Ireland; (b) some European continental country; (c) United States? |
| 10 | 4. What is the method of communicating with (a) the Imperial Government; (b) the United States Immigration Department; (c) the Canadian Government Agents in Europe, on immigration matters? |
| 30 | 5. Who are the Canadian Government Agents (a) in Great Britain and Ireland; (b) on the European Continent; (c) in the United States, where situated, and what are their duties? |
| 10 | 6. About how many sub-agents are employed in these countries, and how are the sub-agents paid? How long has the present system of payment been in vogue? Upon what classes of immigrants does the Department pay? How are the commissions paid, and by whom? |
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100

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(March 28, 1907.)

Values.

-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. State in general terms what your official duties are. |
| 10 | 2. About how many letters, &c., pass through your hands in a year? After they pass through your hands what becomes of them? |
| 10 | 3. What system of indexing and filing of correspondence do you use? |
| 15 | 4. If a file is not in its envelope what means have you of looking it up? |
| 10 | 5. About how many different forms are used in the Immigration Service, and where is the stock of these forms kept? |
| 25 | 6. In addition to your duties as Registrar of Correspondence, are you asked to perform other work, such as the preparation of statements, making of reports, compiling lists, &c.? If so, mention a few cases. |
| 20 | 7. State what you know about the landing and civil and medical examination of immigrants at ocean ports. |
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7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—PAPER ON DUTIES.

(April 17, 1907.)

Candidates are at liberty to answer any of the following questions, not exceeding ten in all, each question being valued at 10 marks and the maximum value of the paper is 100 marks:—

Value.

1. Give a brief description of your official duties.
2. Draft a reply of not less than 35 words (in English or French) to an application, dated 5th April, 1907, from Mr. William Blank, of Ottawa, for employment as an extra clerk in the Department, informing him that there is no vacancy at present.
3. Name the Agents of the Department at Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Victoria, B.C.
4. When does the fiscal year begin?
5. What is the law regarding the purchase of supplies?
6. What are the functions of the Lighthouse Board, and who compose the Board?
7. How does a Government wharf come under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries; how is a wharfinger appointed, and how paid?
8. Draft a Report to Council appointing William Blank, of Prescott, Keeper of the lighthouse at that place, at a salary of \$300 per annum, to date from the 1st of June, 1907.
9. How does a candidate become eligible for appointment as a Clerk in the inside division of the Civil Service, and what is the age limit for such appointment?
10. What is essential before an increase of salary can be paid to a member of the Civil Service?
11. Make an application to the Auditor General for a sterling draft for the sum of £315 7s. 8d. in Canadian currency in the name of Fleming & Ferguson, Paisley, Scotland.
12. What is the Sick Mariners Fund, by whom and from whom is it collected?
13. What steps are necessary to pay a gratuity to the widow of a light-keeper, and on what is the amount based?
14. What certificates are required on a steamer payroll, and by whom should they be signed?
15. For what purpose is the Winter Mail Service Vote required?
16. What kinds of observations are required for meteorological purposes, and what instruments are used for wind and weather at sea?
17. Describe the method of filing and indexing correspondence in the Branch in which you may be employed.
18. Explain the manner of installing a tide gauge for use during the summer months.
19. Explain the calculation of a tide table by means of tidal differences, and the best way of checking the figures.
20. Describe the use of a camera in photographing from a boat.
21. What object or aim had Parliament in view in passing the Fishing Bounty Act?
22. State from what fund the amount appropriated annually by Statute as Bounty to Fishermen, is derived, and what the amount of said fund was.

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23. What are the conditions required to be fulfilled by fishermen in order to be entitled to the bounty?
24. Describe the system of receiving the fishermen's applications for bounty.
25. How is the amount paid annually to each individual claimant determined and what action is necessary to make the expenditure legal?

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, May 7, 1907, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

COSTLY FIRE IN MONTREAL.

 100

MONTREAL, April 5.—(Special.)—In less than an hour fire this morning completely destroyed the Macdonald engineering building, McGill University, one of the noblest and best equipped scientific structures on the continent. The damage, it is believed, will amount at least to \$600,000, but the insurance will cover the loss. The building in itself was exceedingly costly, but it was the value of the numerous scientific appliances contained therein that makes the conflagration a costly one. In one room, for example, there were models valued at \$40,000.

The fire will rank as one of the most spectacular seen in Montreal for years. How it originated no one apparently is in a position to explain. It is thought that before discovery the flames had been burning for at least half an hour.

Shortly after 4.30 o'clock this morning the outbreak was noticed. The entire roof suddenly seemed to burst into flames and the fire soared scores of feet toward the sky and burst from the windows of the fourth floor. When the first section of the fire department arrived all that could be done was to prevent the spreading of the flames to adjoining buildings.

When the fire broke out hundreds of students lodging in the near-by streets rushed to the campus and an immense crowd soon gathered at the scene. Between 4.30 and 5.30 o'clock the flames were at their height and the building, although constructed in such a way as to stop the rapid spread of the flames, went like a torch. It was shortly after five o'clock that the tower fell. The wooden roof was already falling in places and the floors were crumbling.

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Tuesday, May 7, 1907, from 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

20	1. Combine the following statements so as to form a compound sentence:— He passed through many adventures. He assumed many disguises. He wandered about in imminent peril during forty-one days. He escaped in a sloop from Shoreham. Shoreham is in Sussex. He arrived safe at Fecamp. Fecamp is in Normandy.
15	2. Write three complex sentences, the first containing an adverbial clause of cause, the second containing an adverbial clause of consequence, the third containing an adverbial clause of concession.
5	3. Change the following compound sentence into a complex one:—Many of the natives surrounded the Spaniards, and gazed with admiration upon their strange appearance.
30	4. Show in what respect the following sentences are objectionable, and correct them:— (a) He not only owns a house, handsome and well furnished, but also a large farm. (b) It was very evident, as he proceeded in his address, that he presented more and more convincing arguments than his adversary. (c) My friends turned back after we reached the vessel, on board of which I was received with kindness by the passengers, who vied with each other in showing me attention.
30	5. Write a letter of not less than 250 words on 'The future of Canada.'
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, May 7, 1907, from 11 a.m. to 12 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for each word misspelled in your copy.

Value.

100	But further and what is far more emportent, from the numbres of youn-aversities, Liberaris, coleeshuns of art. newzeums, and other littrary or sientifick institushuns of a Publik or privit naiture, we kwestyun whither the Chaunce which a merritoreous man of leters has befour him, of obtaneing sum permanant apointment, sum indipendant sivic existance, is not a hundred to won in faver of the german compaird with the inglish-man. This is a waytite eyetem, and indede the waytyist of all; for it will be granted, that, for the votery of littrature, the relayshun of intyre dependans on the merchents of litrature is, at bes, how ever librel the terms, a hiely kwestyonible won. It tempts Him daylie and ourlie to sink from an artist into a Manyoufakturer; neigh, so prekaireous, fluctueateing and every weigh unsatisfactory must his sivic and ekonommic cunserns bee come, that two menny of his Class can
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not even atane the preys of comon onestie as manyoufactuerers. Their is no dout, a spirite of Martirdum, as we have aserted, which can sustane this two; but fue in-deed hav the Spirite of martirs; and that stait of Matters is the saifest which rekwires it leest. The german awethers. moar over. to there credit be it spoakn, seam too set less stoar by welth than do menny of ours. Their hav bean pruedant kwyet men among them hoo actually apeerd not to want moar welth; hoom welth cood not tempt, ether to this hand or to that, from their preeappointed aimes.

Write down the names of the days of the week and of the months of the year.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, May 7, 1907, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—The work of solution of each question except the first must be given in full. Values.

- 9 1. From the following statement find the total number of male teachers, of female teachers, of male pupils and of female pupils in the Public Schools of the cities named.

	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Male Pupils.	Female Pupils.
Boston.. . . .	238	1,997	50,633	48,696
New York.. . . .	1,166	11,408	312,882	309,319
Philadelphia.. . . .	187	3,503	98,549	100,969
Baltimore.. . . .	151	1,541	40,224	41,358
Washington.. . . .	156	1,234	23,605	26,184
New Orleans.. . . .	18	813	14,917	16,623
Cleveland.. . . .	94	1,237	34,904	33,908
St. Louis.. . . .	56	1,654	40,608	43,425
Chicago.. . . .	301	5,015	140,277	138,906
Minneapolis.. . . .	27	850	20,174	20,943
San Francisco.. . . .	57	854	23,017	23,324

(Answers only required; do not copy down the question.)

- 9 2. Multiply 7986459768 by 9500786.
- 10 3. A man's coal bill for the year was \$127.80. If coal had cost him 10 per cent less, he would have been able, with the same sum, to purchase 2 tons more than he did. Find the price of coal a ton.
- 12 4. A mortgage for \$1,800, dated April 1, 1903, and bearing interest at 6 per cent, has endorsed upon it the following payments: Oct. 12, 1903, \$300; Sept. 15, 1904, \$450; Nov. 1, 1905, \$250. How much would pay off the mortgage on Nov. 1, 1906, each payment to cover the interest to date?
- 12 5. A man with \$7,000 to invest has a choice of two investments, each for three years, one yielding 5 per cent simple interest, the other yielding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent compound interest. What will be the amount of the advantage at the end of the time, in choosing the better investment?

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- 16 6. A man whose income is \$3,200 finds that his net income, after paying a tax of 19½ mills on the dollar, is \$3,151.25. Find how much of his income is exempt.
- 16 7. A merchant marks his goods at an advance of 30 per cent on the cost price, and in selling makes a reduction of 5 per cent of the marked price. Find the marked price and the cost price of goods sold for \$46.93.
- 16 8. The proceeds of a note for \$7,920 discounted April 5, 1906, at 6 per cent were \$7,887.44. Find when the note became nominally due.

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—DEAD LETTER BRANCH.

Values.

- 10 1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
- 10 2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
- 10 3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
- 10 4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
- 10 5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
- 10 6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
- 5 7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
- 5 8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?
- 10 9. What treatment should be accorded a parcel received at the Dead Letter Office fully addressed, but totally unpaid?
- 10 10. Describe fully the treatment of a parcel posted in a Postal Union country addressed to a person in a town in Canada in which there is no Customs House, and which reaches the Dead Letter Office as 'unclaimed at Customs.'
- 10 11. Describe the treatment accorded letters containing coin addressed to Postal Union countries.

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.

Values.

- 10 1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
- 10 2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
- 10 3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
- 10 4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.

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|----|--|
| 10 | 5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets? |
| 10 | 6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts? |
| 5 | 7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties? |
| 5 | 8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage and from whom? |
| 10 | 9. How are accounts for the conveyance of mails by railways and steamboats dealt with in the Controller's office? |
| 10 | 10. What returns are received at the Controller's office from the office of the different Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, daily, weekly, and monthly? |
| 10 | 11. What information is contained in the 'Schedule of Mail Trains' issued by the Controller, and what is the frequency of issue? |

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH.

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention. |
| 10 | 2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend? |
| 10 | 3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class. |
| 10 | 4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act. |
| 10 | 5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets? |
| 10 | 6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts? |
| 5 | 7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties? |
| 5 | 8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom? |
| 10 | 9. Specify the various items supplied to Postmasters by the Postage Stamp Branch. |
| 10 | 10. Should a Postmaster find on receipt of a box or package of postage stamps supplies that the contents do not correspond with the invoice, what is his duty under the circumstances? |
| 10 | 11. Give the name of the office at the conclusion of No. 1 Division, and the name of the office which commences No. 2 Division of the work of stamp distribution. |

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—MAIL CONTRACT BRANCH.

Values.

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention. |
| 10 | 2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend? |
| 10 | 3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class. |
| 10 | 4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act. |
| 10 | 5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets? |
| 10 | 6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts? |
| 5 | 7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties? |
| 5 | 8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom? |
| 10 | 9. Under what conditions can the rate paid a contractor be increased without inviting tenders, and how is such increase determined. |
| 10 | 10. If after public tenders have been invited for a service, it is considered that the lowest tender is excessive, shall the Postmaster General be compelled to accept it; if not, what is the proper course to complete a contract? |
| 10 | 11. If, after a tenderer has been notified of the acceptance of his offer, he fails to enter into an obligation and provide sureties for the proper performance of the service, what power has the Postmaster General, under the Statute, to provide for the service? |
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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—POSTAL STORES BRANCH.

Values.

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| 10 | 1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention. |
| 10 | 2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend? |
| 10 | 3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class. |
| 10 | 4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act. |
| 10 | 5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets? |
| 10 | 6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts? |
| 5 | 7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties? |
| 5 | 8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom? |

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- 10 9. What action is requisite by the Postal Stores Branch, on receipt of information that a Post Office has been destroyed by fire?
- 10 10. How does the establishment of a free delivery system affect the Postal Stores Branch as regards stores?
- 10 11. Explain the system of checking the issue of stores to the Outside Postal Service in operation in the Postal Stores Branch.

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Values.

- 10 1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
- 10 2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
- 10 3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
- 10 4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
- 10 5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
- 10 6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
- 5 7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
- 5 8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?
- 10 9. What are the objects sought to be attained by the process of summarizing the depositors' ledger accounts at the end of the fiscal year?
- 10 10. What do the Statutory Regulations provide:—
 (a) As to payment of a balance exceeding \$300 of a deceased depositor who was domiciled in Ontario at the time of his death;
 (b) As to payment of a balance not exceeding \$300 in the same circumstances?
- 10 11. If a depositor loses a cheque which has been delivered to him in repayment of his deposit, what procedure is necessary before he can obtain his money?

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Values.

- 10 1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
- 10 2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
- 10 3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
- 10 4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.

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- 10 5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
- 10 6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
- 5 7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
- 5 8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?
- 10 9. Describe, in as full a manner as you can, the treatment of a paid Money Order from the time it reaches the Money Order Branch until it is finally disposed of, and explain how any errors of a Postmaster in accounting for either the issue or payment of a Money Order are adjusted.
- 10 10. What are the regulations in regard to the issue of Duplicate Money Orders? Describe the precautions taken in the Branch before a Duplicate is made out. What means have been adopted to prevent double payment at the paying offices? What means have been adopted to catch double payment in the Branch?
- 10 11. Describe fully the different ways in which Money Orders issued in Canada are finally disposed of, stating clearly where they are ultimately filed.

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Values.

- 10 1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention.
- 10 2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend?
- 10 3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class.
- 10 4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act.
- 10 5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets?
- 10 6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts?
- 5 7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties?
- 5 8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom?
- 10 9. Write a letter describing concisely the duties you are performing from day to day.
- 10 10. Define a circular and give the rate of postage.
- 10 11. Describe fully the nature of the information the Department requires in considering an application for a new Post Office.

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.

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|----|---|
| 10 | 1. State the classification and rates of mail matter under the regulations of the Postal Union Convention. |
| 10 | 2. To what does the Postmaster General's exclusive privilege extend? |
| 10 | 3. Into what classes is domestic mail matter divided? Name the articles comprised in each class. |
| 10 | 4. Describe the duties of a Post Office Inspector as defined by the Post Office Act. |
| 10 | 5. What are the conditions to be observed in posting transient newspaper packets? |
| 10 | 6. What are the requirements of the Post Office Act regarding the advertising of mail contracts? |
| 5 | 7. Within what period after the death of a Postmaster may the Department enter suit against his sureties? |
| 5 | 8. An unpaid letter is posted at one office in Canada for another office in Canada. Has the Department legal power to collect the postage, and from whom? |
| 10 | 9. Has there been any recent change made in the method of collecting insufficiently or wholly unpaid postage? If so, explain both the old and the new systems, and what advantage, if any, the new system has over the old. |
| 10 | 10. Does the Department provide the public with any means by which exact information may be furnished in order that a lost Postal Note may be duplicated? If so, what? |
| 10 | 11. What precautions should be taken by a Postmaster at an Accounting Office, when preparing his cash remittance, to protect himself from loss in the event of a dispute between the Bank and himself as to the amount contained in the remittance? |
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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES PAPER—MAILING ROOM.

Values.

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|----|---|
| 10 | 1. State approximately the number of Sub-agents of Dominion Lands and Homestead Inspectors. |
| 10 | 2. Give the location of the Dominion Lands Agencies in each Province or District, also of Crown Timber Agencies and Registrars. |
| 5 | 3. What rights have squatters on Dominion Lands? |
| 10 | 4. What sections are set apart as Hudson Bay Lands? |
| 10 | 5. What are school lands, and how are they administered? |
| 10 | 6. Describe how a free homestead may be entered for, and what requirements are necessary to earn a patent. |
| 10 | 7. Describe the system of indexing letter books, and how names of Dominion Lands Agents, C.P.R. Officials, and Yukon Officials are indexed. |
| 5 | 8. What out-going letters should be registered? |
| 10 | 9. How are Townships designated, into what divisions are they laid out, and how are these divisions numbered? |

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

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| 10 | 10. Name the different branches of the Department of the Interior, and to which of them are letters generally referred for enclosures? |
| 5 | 11. Can a woman obtain a homestead? If so, under what conditions? |
| 5 | 12. What lands are controlled by the Dominion Government in the Province of British Columbia? |

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES.

Values.

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|----|--|
| 20 | 1. What are the different branches of the Department of the Interior? Designate briefly the work administered by each. |
| 15 | 2. What are the chief terms of a timber license? |
| 10 | 3. What is the difference between a timber license and a timber permit? |
| 15 | 4. What is the procedure for acquiring the right to divert water under the Northwest Irrigation Act? |
| 15 | 5. What are the essentials of a proper system of indexing papers? Describe the methods followed in the Department of the Interior. |
| 15 | 6. How can grazing leases be obtained from the Department, in what districts and upon what terms? |
| 10 | 7. What are the purposes of the establishment of Forest Reserves, and by what authority have they been set apart? |
| 10 | 8. By whom are hay permits issued, and for what period? What dues are charged? |
| 5 | 9. Name the Timber Agencies under control of the Department of the Interior. |
| 10 | 10. What provision is made by the Timber Regulations for a supply of timber for settlers? |

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

Values.

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|----|--|
| 15 | 1. Give in general the terms of a timber license. |
| 10 | 2. How are licenses granted? |
| 5 | 3. May assignments of timber berths or grazing leases be registered in the Department? What are the requirements and the procedure for registration? |
| 15 | 4. On what terms and in what districts are grazing leases granted? |
| 10 | 5. Describe the method of dealing with an application for a grazing lease. |
| 5 | 6. What is the difference between a timber permit and a timber license? |

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| 10 | 7. How are hay permits issued, and what fees and dues are charged in connection therewith? |
| 10 | 8. What powers has the Minister of the Interior to require operations to be carried on on a timber berth held under license? |
| 10 | 9. What is the procedure followed to have lands withdrawn from a timber berth when applied for for settlement? |
| 10 | 10. What are the main points of difference between a permit berth and a license berth? |

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES PAPER—ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Values.

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| 20 | 1. Describe briefly the duties of your office, and state what changes, if any, might be made to improve the present system. |
| 5 | 2. In what year was the Department of the Interior created? |
| 5 | 3. Which Department of the Government was charged with the administration of Dominion Lands prior to the creation of the Department of the Interior? |
| 10 | 4. What Branches of the Government Service are now administered by the Department of the Interior? |
| 5 | 5. From what source does the Department of the Interior derive revenue? Give a list of the sub-heads of revenue? |
| 5 | 6. Name the different School Lands Funds controlled by the Department in 1904 and those in existence to-day. |
| 5 | 7. State briefly the regulations respecting the collection of revenue? |
| 5 | 8. Give a list of the Immigration Agents in the United States, and state where each one resides. |
| 5 | 9. On what basis are payments made to Hospitals in Western Canada? |
| 10 | 10. State briefly the regulations existing in regard to bonuses and commissions on immigrants and settlers? |
| 5 | 11. What allowances are made to Surveyors for services and expenses, when in the field and in Ottawa? |
| 10 | 12. State what is required before a cheque can be issued for services and expenses, and what routine must be followed in regard to such cheque before it finally reaches the Audit Office. |
| 10 | 13. State briefly what action has to be taken in regard to (1) Cancelled cheques; (2) Cheques which cannot be used say two months after issue, and (3) Lost cheques. |

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—LANDS PATENTS BRANCH.

Values.

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| 10 | 1. State briefly the procedure followed in issuing Letters Patent for Dominion Lands. |
| | 2. What are the general reservations in Letters Patent for Dominion Lands recently disposed of:— |
| 10 | (a) In the Province of Manitoba? |

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|----|--|
| 10 | (b) In the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta? |
| 10 | (c) In the Province of British Columbia? |
| 10 | 3. In the event of the death of a homesteader, to whom is the patent for his homestead issued? |
| 10 | 4. Under what circumstances and for what cause may Letters Patent be cancelled by the Minister of the Interior and patents issued in lieu thereof? |
| 10 | 5. What lands are open to Homestead Entry? |
| 10 | 6. What sections are reserved for the Hudson's Bay Company and School Endowment, respectively? |
| 10 | 7. On what class of land may Half-breed land scrip be located? |
| 10 | 8. How are the available odd-numbered sections being dealt with at present by the Department? |

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE PAPER.

Values.

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| 10 | 1. What lands are available for Homestead entry? |
| 10 | 2. Who are eligible to enter for a Homestead? |
| 10 | 3. Are 'Squatters' recognized in any way? |
| 10 | 4. How are Homestead entries to be obtained? |
| 10 | 5. What number of Homestead entries may be granted to an individual? |
| 10 | 6. Give a concise statement of the duties required of a Homesteader. |
| 10 | 7. What renders an entry liable to cancellation? |
| 10 | 8. How may cancellation be effected? |
| 10 | 9. When may a Homesteader apply for a patent? |
| 10 | 10. Who are authorized to take applications for patent? |

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE PAPER.

Values.

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| 20 | 1. State in general terms what your official duties are, and how long you have performed the same. |
| 20 | 2. What form is observed in beginning and ending official letters, where is address placed, and how many copies are made? |
| 20 | 3. What is your system of filing private and unofficial correspondence? |
| 20 | 4. What means have you of finding any letter thus filed? |
| 20 | 5. How do you address a letter to the present High Commissioner for Canada in London, England, and how do you begin and end such letter, (a) if official, (b) if personal? |

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES PAPER—ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

Values.

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| 10 | 1. State the basis upon which Ordnance Lands are held in the City of Ottawa. |
| 10 | 2. State the names of the respective caretakers of Ordnance Lands, and where they are located. |
| 10 | 3. Describe the method of registering, indexing and gazetting Orders in Council, relating to the business of the Department of the Interior. |
| 10 | 4. Are there any Ordnance Lands which may be sold without competition? If so, why? |
| 20 | 5. From whom, under what circumstances, on what conditions, and for what purposes did Canada acquire the Crown property known as Ordnance and Admiralty Lands? Give the classes into which the Lands are now divided, how the several classes may be dealt with under the law, and state by what Departments of the Government they are now administered. |
| 10 | 6. How many lands in either class can be placed or replaced in the other class? |
| 10 | 7. State what disposal should be made, under existing rules, of the revenue derivable from the sales or leases of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands. |
| 10 | 8. Where are the undisposed of Ordnance Lands in class Two principally situated? |
| 10 | 9. Where are the Naval Reserves situated, and under what conditions are they held? |
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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

Values.

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|----|---|
| 10 | 1. What classes of accounts are kept in the Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch? |
| 10 | 2. What are the differences in the dues charged under a timber license and under a timber permit? |
| 10 | 3. What rental is charged for a grazing lease and what are the terms of payment? What is the rule in regard to overdue payments? |
| 10 | 4. In what different ways are reports of timber cut recorded in the Department? What is the procedure in regard to reports of timber cut in trespass? |
| 10 | 5. What are the dues charged for hay permits? By whom are they issued? What is required of the permittee at the expiration of the permit? |
| 10 | 6. What evidence would be required in dealing with an application for a refund of moneys paid to the Department? What procedure is followed in making a refund? |
| 10 | 7. What statements of revenue are required for the Auditor General and for the Accountant of the Department? Describe them generally. |
| 10 | 8. How are the reports of timber cut by licensees checked at the scene of operations, and when received in the Department? |

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- 10 9. What was the territory in dispute between the Province of Ontario and the Dominion? What final arrangements were made in regard to the timber revenue from that territory?
- 10 10. What are the provisions of the regulation granting permit berths to small sawmills?

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH—DUTIES PAPER.
Values.

- 15 1. In what Provinces, Districts or Territories of the Dominion are the Public Lands controlled by the Department of the Interior, (a) in whole, (b) in part?
- 20 2. A great part of the correspondence recorded in the Registration Branch is received from the several Agencies of the Department in the West; name the Agencies, the Agents, and very briefly tell what the general nature of their correspondence is.
- 20 3. With what Branches of the Department is the work of the Registration Branch carried on? Name the Clerks in charge, and explain briefly the character of the work with which each deals.
- 30 4. Describe in detail the system of Correspondence Registration as at present carried out, and make any suggestions of changes which you think might improve the system.
- 15 5. Draw a diagram of a Township, containing the following particulars:—
(a) The various sections in proper order;
(b) The legal sub-divisions of Section 1; and
(c) Indicate what lands belong to the School Endowment and the Hudson's Bay Company.

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—DUTIES—CORRESPONDENCE.

Values.

- 12 1. Explain your duties in connection with the official work you are called upon to perform.
- 12 2. Please prepare a submission recommending the refund of duty paid on malt used in the manufacture of beer which turned sour and was destroyed, the quantity of beer being 3,850 gallons and the result of the analysis showing $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of malt per gallon to have been used in its production.
- 10 3. Please write a letter to a Collector of Inland Revenue advising him of the appointment in his division of Mr. John Jones as a Probationary Third-class Exciseman.
- 5 4. Please acknowledge the receipt of a letter applying for, and supplying, bulletins issued under the Adulteration Act.
- 11 5. Describe as concisely as possible the manner of recording correspondence received at, and sent out from, the Department.
- 10 6. Name the different branches of the Public Service administered by the Department of Inland Revenue.

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| 15 | 7. What is required before a person can procure Methylated Spirits Grade No. 1, and in what respect do the conditions differ when Grade No. 2 is required? State generally your idea of the benefits derived from the Department's policy as respects the denaturing of alcohol. Name the different grades supplied and the present price of each. |
| 10 | 8. What course is pursued when it becomes necessary to utilize, for Excise purposes, the services of a Collector of Customs? How, and at what rate, is he paid? |
| 15 | 9. Name the various articles upon which an Excise duty is levied, and state the rate of duty on each. |

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT—DUTIES OF OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.

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|----|--|
| 10 | 1. State the Chapter and Section of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, by which appointments may be made under Schedule A of the Civil Service Act, and the qualifications necessary for appointment. |
| 10 | 2. When a cheque has been lost and application is made for the issue of a duplicate, what should be done before granting the application? |
| 10 | 3. Under what Section of the Civil Service Act may a person be appointed to or promoted in the Department without reference to age or examination, indicating concisely the reasons? |
| 10 | 4. Make out an application for sterling exchange to pay Smith & Co. £165 10s. 6d. for instruments, giving the amount in Canadian currency at $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent prem. |
| 10 | 5. State the Act and Section under which leave of absence may be granted for a period exceeding three weeks, and by whom. |
| 10 | 6. How are field explorers provided with funds to carry on field-work? |
| 10 | 7. Name the returns which the law requires to be made to the Auditor General, monthly, annually. |
| 10 | 8. Name five of the largest amounts voted for the Department for 1907-8. |
| 10 | 9. Describe generally the nature of the duties you have to discharge in the Survey, giving the names of the different books required to be used for the same. |
| 10 | 10. How are temporary draughtsmen employed, and from what vote or votes paid? |

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY—STATIONERY OFFICE BRANCH.

(May, 1907.)

ARITHMETIC.

Values.

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|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Calculate 99 reams 19 quires and 9 sheets, at \$9.95 per ream of 480 sheets. |
| 10 | 2. Add together $19\frac{5}{8} - 4\frac{3}{4} - 12\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2}$. |

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- 15 3. An invoice amounting to £75, 10 shillings and 9 pence is received at the Stationery Office from England for different articles of stationery manufactured there upon which there is a duty of 30 per cent. The Preferential clause in the Tariff, however, admits of a deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ on articles of British manufacture. Find out the amount of duty that would have to be paid on this consignment.
- 10 4. Add these figures up, placing the answer in the space indicated:—
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| \$127,468 91 | \$324,949 72 |
| 177 87 | 18,894 63 |
| 6,234 98 | 7,667 71 |
| 97,847 26 | 484,946 87 |
| 164,789 61 | _____ |
| 200 47 | |
| 99,764 32 | |
| 6,743 29 | _____ |
| 237,948 65 | |
| 11,764 91 | |
| _____ | |
- Carried forward
- 15 5. Paper is required for 500 copies of a volume of 450 pages Demy Svo. Give quantity in reams, &c., and net value at \$4.05 per ream of 480 sheets.
- 15 6. Paper is imported at 70 shillings sterling per ream, charges and freight amount to 10 per cent and duty $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on net price. Give net cost laid down in \$ and cts. Exchange being at $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent premium.
- 10 7. State and properly place in figures the following sums and add them up:—
- Four hundred and forty-four thousand and four.
Six millions and sixty thousand.
Seventy-five thousand and seventy-seven.
Seven hundred and eight.
One hundred millions one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and eight.
Twenty-nine.
One thousand and eight.
Sixty-four thousand and fifty-nine.
- 15 8. 150,000 No. 7 white envelopes are required. The paper from which they are to be made is 24 x $37\frac{1}{2}$, 68 lbs., and costs $7\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. This paper cuts 15 envelopes to the sheet, and the waste in making is equal to 3 per cent. The cost of making is 40 cents per M., and the cost of boxing and casing 6 cents per M. Allowing the manufacturers a profit of 25 per cent, what will be the total cost of the envelopes?

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE—DUTIES.

(May 8, 1907.)

Values.

- 4 1. What provision is made for the signing of Letter-of-Credit cheques?
- 5 2. What certificates are required on vouchers?

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- 5 3. What are the regulations with reference to removal expenses?
- 5 4. What are the regulations with reference to travelling expenses?
- 5 5. Can appointments or promotions be made to date back of the date of the Order in Council approving of the same?
- 5 6. (a) Can any extra salary be paid to a Civil Servant?
(b) If so, under what conditions?
- 4 7. Salaries of deceased officers—to what date can they be paid?
- 5 8. Departmental employees' pay-list—what are the regulations in reference to audit before payment?
- 10 9. Revenue audit—give a number of the regulations in reference to this subject.
- 15 10. Answers required to any three (3), but not more than three of the following questions (a to f):—
 - (a) Under what conditions should the certificate 'Prices fair and just,' be required on accounts for work done under a contract?
 - (b) What are the regulations regarding the payment of the militia when called out to aid the civil power?
 - (c) The North Atlantic Trading Co. contracted to perform certain services and to make certain expenditures in promoting emigration from Europe to Canada. What evidence is required as to the fulfilment of the terms of the contract?
 - (d) In the contract forms used by the Departments of Public Works and Railways and Canals, what are the provisions governing payment for extras?
 - (e) In the case of a radical modification in the service performed under a contract, or the omission of a part of the service, what authority is necessary to alter the terms of the contract and to authorize payment of the full contract price?
 - (f) In what form should the statements of the travelling and living expenses of members of the Senate and House of Commons be made out, and how should such statements be certified?
- 8 11. What information should be furnished to the Audit Office in support of payments for landed property purchased by the Government?
- 5 12. 4-5 Edw. VII., Chap. 7, provides that tenders shall be invited by public advertisement for the *construction of any work* which is estimated to cost \$5,000, or more. What extension of this principle might be adopted with advantage?
- 9 13. In several instances advances have been obtained by Departments from banks, out of which to make expenditures before expected Parliamentary appropriations were available. What objections are there to this action? What course should have been adopted, (1) if Parliament was in session; (2) if Parliament was not in session?
- 15 14. Criticise briefly any five (5), but not more than five, of the following transactions (a to i):—
 - (a) Purchase by Departments of typewriters and surveyors' instruments direct from dealers.
 - (b) Payment by the Transcontinental Railway Commission of accounts for legal services certified by an officer of the commission only.
 - (c) Advances to Government officials when no immediate expenditure is anticipated.

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(d) Dept. of.....Dr.

To A..... B.....

1906.

July 1	Ry. fare, Ottawa to Montreal..	\$ 3 50
" 2	Letters, telegrams, telephones..	3 00
" 3	Newspapers, 25c.; suit case, \$8..	8 25
	Ry. fare, Montreal to Ottawa, \$3.50; cabs and st. cars, \$3..	6 50
	Living expenses, 3 days at \$3.50..	10 50
		<hr/>
		\$31 75

Approved,

G. M., Dep. Minister.

Certified correct,

A..... B.....

(e) Dominion Lands Agents paying office contingencies out of revenue and depositing the balance to the credit of the Receiver General, the expenditure to be subsequently repaid to the revenue from the Vote for Dominion Lands Agencies.

(f) Payments for repairs to the str. *Neptune* charged to the vote for Dominion Steamers, because the appropriation properly chargeable, viz.: Expenses of Hudson Bay Expedition, was exhausted.

(g) Repairs made by an officer to his quarters in a military building and an account subsequently sent to the Department for authorization and payment.

(h) Medical and other expenses of illness of a Government official, absent from his headquarters on duty, repaid to the official and treated as an ordinary expense of the service on which he was employed.

(i) Retention in a Department of a cheque given by a contractor as security for the performance of his contract, the cheque being returned to the contractor upon completion of the work.

10

15. Translate the following letter into English:—

(Marks on this question will be extra, and 100 per cent can be made without them.)

BUREAU DE L'AUDITEUR GÉNÉRAL,

OTTAWA, 6 october, 1903.

MONSIEUR,—Relativement à un crédit pour un quai à Big-Harbour (Port Bevis), vous avez dit à la Chambre, d'après le compte-rendu officiel, que lorsque les travaux sont terminés, le quai est transféré au ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, qui perçoit les droits de quaiage.

Je dois vous informer qu'il y a un bon nombre de quais qui sont achevés depuis quelque temps et qui ne sont pas encore, si j'en crois mes renseignements, transférés au ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries. A ce sujet, je puis vous renvoyer à mes lettres adressées au sous-ministre en date du 5 décembre 1902 et du 18 avril 1903.

Je suis, monsieur,

votre abéissant serviteur,

J. L. McDOUGALL,

Auditeur Général.

A l'honorable JAMES SUTHERLAND,

Ministre des Travaux publics.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE—BOOKKEEPING.

(May, 1907.)

Values.

1. Journalize and Post the following transactions, and make out a balance sheet.

It is not necessary to make Day-book entries.

In the Journal entries, details need not be given.

Mr. J. W. Cox enters into business as a provision and produce merchant, with a capital of \$6,000 in cash, which he deposits in the Bank of Ottawa.

He purchases from—

Brown Bros. & Co., Chicago,

200 bbls. pork, at \$14.

Customs Flour Co., Toronto,

300 bbls. flour, at \$3.50.

Jennings, Smith & Co., Hamilton,

1,000 bush. oats, at 27c.

200 bush. feed, at 22c.

Ontario Farming Co., Orillia.

150 tons hay, at \$11.

for all of which he pays by cheque.

He makes the following sales—

White & Co., Arnprior.

50 bbls. pork, at \$17.50.

75 bbls. flour, at \$4.25.

for which he takes a note at 3 months.

McLaughlin & Co., Pembroke,

40 tons pressed hay, at \$12.50

for which cash is paid, which is deposited in Bank of Ottawa.

J. H. Martin, Carleton Place,

10 bbls. pork, at \$17.50

15 bbls. flour, at \$4.25.

for which he takes a note at 60 days.

Ottawa Transfer Co.,

7 tons hay, at \$13,

100 bush. oats, at 33c.,

50 bush. feed, at 26c.,

for which he takes a note at 3 months.

Kippewa Lumber Co.,

70 bbls. pork, at \$17.50.

50 bbls. flour, at \$4.25,

300 bush. oats, at 33c.,

30 tons hay, at \$13,

for which he takes a note at 3 months.

Gilmour & Co., Smiths Falls,

20 bbls. pork, at \$17.50,

30 bbls. flour, at \$4.25.

200 bush. oats, at 33c.,

15 tons hay, at \$13.

for which he takes a note at 60 days.

Cobalt Supply Co., Haileybury,

30 bbls. pork, at \$17.50,

50 bbls. flour, at \$4.25,

150 bush. oats, at 33c.,

30 bush. feed, at 26c.,

20 tons hay, at \$13,

for which he is paid \$300 in cash, and note for balance at 3 months. The cash is deposited in Bank of Ottawa.

James Bromley, Petawawa,

40 bbls. flour, at \$4,

for which he is paid in cash, deposited in Bank of Ottawa.

Ottawa Transfer Co.,

150 bush. oats, at 31c.,

40 bush. feed, at 25c.,

10 tons hay, at \$12.50,

for which he is paid in cash, deposited in Bank of Ottawa.

The balance of stock on hand was sold for cash, which was deposited in Bank of Ottawa:

Pork at \$12 per bbl.

Flour at \$3 per bbl.

Oats at 25c. per bush.

Feed at 20c. per bush.

Hay at \$10 per ton.

The expenses for rent, assistance, heat, light and sundries amounted to \$447.

The notes were all paid at maturity and deposited in Bank of Ottawa.

2. Describe the procedure as to the Public Revenue, from the time of its receipt by the several collectors till it is brought to account in the books of the Finance Department and this office.
3. By what authority are the Public Funds paid out?
4. Describe shortly the Letter-of-Credit system.
What class of payments are generally made by direct application to this office?
5. Describe the procedure through which an account, against a Department, passes from its presentment by the creditor till its payment; also, the certificates required on same, and by whom to be made.
6. The Bank of Montreal, London, purchased for sinking funds £200 of 4 per cent bonds at 101½, and £100 of 3 per cent bonds at 98. They charged ¼ per cent commission on the purchase and paid out 1 shilling for bill stamps.

Give a short form of Journal entry to bring these transactions to account.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(May, 1907.)

ARITHMETIC.

NOTE.—Ten questions will be considered a full paper. No credit will be given for questions attempted in excess of that number.

Values.

1. Find the value of

$$\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{6\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{11\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{2}{5}}{11\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{2}{5}} \right) \times 109\frac{1}{3} - 7\frac{1}{3}$$

and of

$$\frac{10^5}{453.59 \times (30.48)^2}, \text{ correct to 3 places of decimals.}$$

2. Find the cost of 60 planks, each 11 feet long, 10 inches wide, and 3 inches thick, at \$27 a thousand, board measure.
3. A Civil Servant is in receipt of a salary of \$1,100 a year, subject to a superannuation abatement of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. He is absent without leave from April 17 to May 8, inclusive, losing his pay for that period. Find the amount he should receive for the months of April and May, paying the superannuation tax on his full salary.
4. Find the value in Canadian currency of £386 7s. 8d., sterling, exchange being at £1 = \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$. Find also the sterling equivalent of \$386.78, at the same rate.
5. Find the difference between the simple and compound interest for 3 years on \$1,250 at 5 per cent, interest payable half-yearly.
6. A merchant purchases goods, the list-price of which amounts to \$750. He is allowed three (3) trade discounts of 20, 10 and 5 per cent, respectively, and a further discount of 3 per cent for cash. He pays \$102.39 for customs duties, freight, &c. Find what discount he may give from list-prices to leave him a net profit of 15 per cent.
7. A person sells out 3 per cent consols at $94\frac{1}{2}$ and invests the proceeds in bank stock selling at 225, the latter paying yearly dividends of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If his income is increased by the transaction to the extent of \$57, find how much money he had invested, and how much of each stock he held.
8. Explain the metric system of weights and measures. Given that the metre equals 39.37079 inches, find correct to 5 decimal places the number of cubic inches in a litre and the number of square feet in a centiare.
9. A cubic centimetre of copper weighs 8.85 grammes. Find the edge of a cubic block of copper which weighs 100 lbs. (1 gramme equals 15.43235 grains).
10. Find the surface and volume of a cylinder 30 feet long, the diameter of the base being 10 feet.
11. Find the side of a square which is equal to the sum of two squares whose sides are 89 and 137, respectively.
12. Find the cost of digging a trench 50 feet long, and 6 feet deep, it being 10 feet wide on the surface and 6 feet wide on the bottom, at 25 cents a cubic yard.

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13. The course of exchange on Paris being 5·17 francs per dollar, how much will a merchant in Ottawa have to pay for goods in Paris which cost 2285·14 francs?
14. Perform the necessary calculations and extensions in the accompanying selection from the report. (See sheet 3.)

Fisheries Protection Service: Steamer 'Princess': \$4,768·81
Amount.

Salaries: J. Chalifour, 3 m., at \$100; J. B. Mercier, 3 m., at \$60; Alf. Picard, 1½³¹ m., at \$40; A. Roy, 3 m., at \$75; L. Ouellet, 3 m., at \$60.

Wages of crew, Apl. 1--June 30, 1906, \$1,106·27.

Wakeham, Wm., salary, May and June, 1906, \$283·40. . . .

Sundry labour: 2 d., at \$3, 28 at \$2·50, 113½ at \$2·25, 259 at \$2, 105½ at \$1·75, 19 at \$1·50, 4 at \$1·11 at 50c. .

Archer & Co.: pine, 90 ft., at 3½c., 150 at 5c.; birch, 90 ft., at 4c.; spruce, 2,250 at 2c.

Beer & Goff: sundry provisions, \$192·96.

Clarkin Bros.: coal, 67·6 tons, at \$3·70; cartage, \$8·32; labour, \$17·63.

Dodd & Rogers: mar. cyl. oil, 84½ gals., at \$1; kerosene, 45 gals., at 25c.; prestolene, 8 qts., at \$1; hardware, \$40·25.

Gay, V. A.: beef, 500 lbs., at 10½c.; sausage, 15 lbs., at 12c. .

Hall, G. B.: castor oil, 794 lbs., at 10c.; astral oil, 140½ gals., at 22c.; candles, 40 lbs., at 10c.; No. 1 engine oil, 122½ gals., at 45c.

Hugh, J. I.: board of crew, 15 men, 1¼ dys., at \$1·25. . .

Kennedy, A. & Co.: man. rope, 528 lbs., at 16c.

Morin, I.: beef and mutton, 625 lbs., at 10c.; ice, 3 tons, at \$5; provisions, \$21·78.

Myrick & Co.: potatoes, 53 bush., at 35c.; bags, \$2; pork, 50 lbs., at 12c.; ham, 55 lbs., at 15c.; provisions, \$17·43.

Pederson, Geo.: one 20 ft. boat, \$70.

Sundry small accounts (3), \$55·29.

\$4,768 81

(NOTE.—Fractions may make a difference of 4 or 5 cents in the final total.)

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE PAPER, FOR CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION.

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Name the various Branches and Divisions of the Department, and the officer, or official, in charge of each. |
| 10 | 2. Enumerate the Commands and the Districts they comprise; also the Commands and District Headquarters. |
| 10 | 3. Name the various units of the permanent force, and where stationed. |
| 10 | 4. Draw up a report to Council recommending the promotion of a 3rd class clerk to the junior 2nd class. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

- | | |
|----|---|
| 5 | 5. What are the designation of officers on the Command Staff? |
| 30 | 6. Write a letter setting forth the advantages and disadvantages, in your opinion, of the present system of having one central office for typewriting, instead of each office having its separate staff typists, describing also the duties required of the 'lady' typists. |
| 10 | 7. What appointments are held by the following officers: Lieut.-Colonel D. D. Young; Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Dunbar; Major G. A. Dodge; Major A. d'Orsonnens; Colonel T. Benson? |
| 15 | 8. Name the various departments of the public service at Ottawa, and the Deputy Minister of each. |

 100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE—CLERK'S DIVISION.

Values

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Name the various Branches and Divisions of the Department, and the officers in charge. |
| 10 | 2. Name the Commands; the Districts comprised in each; the Commanding and District Officers, and their headquarters. |
| 10 | 3. Name the places at which units of the Permanent Corps are stationed. |
| 20 | 4. To whom should the following papers be first sent for action:— |
| | 1. Injury to a horse; |
| | 2. Increase in wages of a Caretaker of a Drill Hall; |
| | 3. Pension papers for an Imperial Reservist; |
| | 4. Invention of a new rifle; |
| | 5. Repairs to the roof of a drill hall; |
| | 6. Application for a duplicate medal; |
| | 7. Adoption of a Badge for a Regiment of Cavalry; |
| | 8. Application for a lease of land not in military occupation; |
| | 9. Pay and allowances of an officer of the Permanent Corps; |
| | 10. Equipment Inspection Report? |
| 5 | 5. What restrictions are placed on personal, confidential and secret files? |
| 5 | 6. How are the Command Registry numbers distinguished from Central Registry numbers? |
| 5 | 7. Enumerate the various Central Registry Forms in use. |
| 5 | 8. How are old papers brought forward to present system? |
| 30 | 9. State the duties of the Central Registry Staff, taking care to show how the system enables errors to be detected. |

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PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(May, 1907.)

MILITIA AND DEFENCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 10 | 1. Name the principal books used in the Accounts Branch, and the use of each. |
| 10 | 2. Name the principal appropriations for Militia and Defence Services, with sub-heads, and state the nature of the expenditure each is intended to cover. |

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- 10 3. Name the various Commands and the Districts they comprise, also the independent Districts.
- 10 4. What staff is authorized for each Command?
- 10 5. What for Headquarters, Ottawa?
- 10 6. What are the rates for transportation of troops chargeable by railway companies—
 - (a) East of Port Arthur?
 - (b) West of Port Arthur?
- 10 7. State how transport is obtained for troops.
- 10 8. How are railway accounts audited and verified?
- 10 9. How are funds for expenditure obtained by the Department?
- 10 10. Name and describe the various periodical returns required to be made up in the Accounts Branch for the Auditor General's Department.

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(Questions to Mr. O'Regan, May, 1907.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—OFFICE DUTIES.

Values.

- 5 1. On what date does the fiscal year expire?
- 5 2. Who initials and signs requisitions on the Department of Public Printing and Stationery?
- 5 3. How many classes of Militia forms are included in classification of October, 1906, under new series?
- 10 4. Give respective number of Military Districts at: Ottawa, Charlottetown, London, Victoria, Toronto.
- 10 5. What action is taken upon delivery of a form from the Printing Bureau?
- 10 6. To what service (*outside* or *inside*) are charged supplies for:
 - (a) Director of Contracts Division.
 - (b) Chief of the General Staff Branch.
 - (c) P. S. & C. Division.
 - (d) Adjutant-General's Branch.
 - (e) Deputy Minister's Branch.
- 10 7. In what military districts are: Quebec, London, Fredericton, Esquimalt, Kingston, Halifax, Winnipeg?
- 10 8. To what Branch (*Printing* or *Stationery*) of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, should be sent requisitions for following:
 - (a) Directories; (b) binding; (c) lithographing; (d) Acts of Parliament; (e) repairs to typewriters?
- 10 9. What is meant by 'copy,' 'proof,' 'revise,' in connection with printing?
- 25 10. Write a short letter, addressed to the Deputy Minister, making known what are your office duties.

100

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—DUTIES PAPER FOR CHIEF CLERK, OUTSIDE SERVICE.

(May, 1907.)

 Values.

1. What is the instrument used in testing sugar for duty purposes?
2. By what instruments are wines, spirits, or alcoholic liquors tested as to their relative strength of proof?
3. What portion of the labour of a country admitted to the benefits of the Preferential Tariff is required under Customs Regulations to extend to manufactured articles presented for Customs entry in Canada under the Preferential Tariff?
4. In doubtful cases, how may the rate of duty payable on particular goods be declared under the Customs Act, if there be no previous decision?
5. In what currency must invoices of imported goods, for Customs entry, be made out?
6. What percentage of the duty paid on goods used in Canadian manufactures may be refunded as drawback upon the exportation of such manufactures from Canada?
7. In respect of what markets are goods subject to an *ad valorem* rate to be valued for duty purposes?
8. State in general terms the class or kind of goods to which special duty (or dumping duty) applies, and the maximum rate of the special duty.
9. Are goods taken out of warehouse subject to the duties to which they would be subject if then imported, or to the duties in force at the time of their importation?
10. State the amount of the Surtax imposed on goods the produce or manufacture of Germany when imported into Canada.

 100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(May, 1907.)

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—DUTIES PAPER FOR SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

 Values.

1. At what places only may imported goods be brought into Canada?
2. Within what time must goods be entered at the Custom House after being conveyed to a Customs Warehouse, and how may they then be dealt with?
3. Under what conditions may free or duty-paid goods be stored in Customs Warehouses of Class 2 or 3?
4. In what size of package may distilled spirits (not in glass) be imported from the United States?
5. Within what period shall warehoused goods be finally cleared, excepting spirituous liquors?
6. Are duties payable on the quantity and value of goods in the Warehouse, as originally warehoused or as found at time of ex-warehousing?
7. If imported goods upon which duties have been paid are destroyed by accidental fire while they remained in Customs Warehouse, may the duties on such goods be refunded?

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8. In the case of goods not perishable, which are damaged during transportation, within what time has notice of the damage to be given and within what time has the damage to be determined by the officer of Customs?
9. In the case of perishable goods, such as green fruits and vegetables, also brittle goods damaged during transportation, within what time has the damage to be determined by the Customs officer?
10. During what hours may goods be unladen from any ship arriving in Canada from any place outside the limits of Canada?

 100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(May, 1907.)

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—DUTIES PAPER FOR CHIEF CLERK, OUTSIDE SERVICE.

 Values.

1. What is the instrument used in testing sugar for duty purposes?
2. By what instruments are wines, spirits, or alcoholic liquors tested as to their relative strength of proof?
3. What portion of the labour of a country admitted to the benefits of the Preferential Tariff is required under Customs Regulations to extend to manufactured articles presented for Customs entry in Canada under the Preferential Tariff?
4. In doubtful cases, how may the rate of duty payable on particular goods be declared under the Customs Act, if there be no previous decision?
5. In what currency must invoices of imported goods, for Customs entry, be made out?
6. What percentage of the duty paid on goods used in Canadian manufactures may be refunded as drawback upon the exportation of such manufactures from Canada?
7. In respect of what markets are goods subject to an *ad valorem* rate to be valued for duty purposes?
8. State in general terms the class or kind of goods to which special duty (or dumping duty) applies, and the maximum rate of the special duty.
9. Are goods taken out of Warehouse subject to the duties to which they would be subject if then imported, or to the duties in force at the time of their importation?
10. State the amount of the Surtax imposed on goods the produce or manufacture of Germany, when imported into Canada.

 100

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

(May, 1907.)

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—DUTIES PAPER FOR FIRST-CLASS CLERK, INSIDE SERVICE.

Values.

1. What is the instrument used in testing sugar for duty purposes?
2. By what instruments are wines, spirits, or alcoholic liquors tested as to their relative strength of proof?
3. What portion of the labour of a country admitted to the benefits of the Preferential Tariff is required under Customs Regulations to extend to manufactured articles presented for Customs entry in Canada under the Preferential Tariff?
4. In doubtful cases, how may the rate of duty payable on particular goods be declared under the Customs Act, if there be no previous decision?
5. In what currency must invoices of imported goods, for Customs entry, be made out?
6. What percentage of the duty paid on goods used in Canadian manufactures may be refunded as drawback upon the exportation of such manufactures from Canada?
7. In respect of what markets are goods subject to an *ad valorem* rate to be valued for duty purposes?
8. State in general terms the class or kind of goods to which special duty (or dumping duty) applies, and the maximum rate of the special duty.
9. Are goods taken out of Warehouse subject to the duties to which they would be subject if then imported, or to the duties in force at the time of their importation?
10. State the amount of the Surtax imposed on goods the produce or manufacture of Germany, when imported into Canada.

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Mr. E. L. Carter.)

Values.

1. When and under what Act was the Department of Agriculture organized?
2. What are the several branches of the Department of Agriculture?
3. State briefly the work carried on in each branch.
4. Give the titles of the several branches.
5. What revenues are received by the Department?
6. How are the expenditures and receipts of the Experimental Farms dealt with?
7. What are the rates of deduction under the Retirement Fund and Superannuation Funds, respectively?
8. Give the names of the regular annual votes or appropriations.
9. To what account should 'cattle slaughter certificates' be charged?
10. What fee is charged for the registration of an assignment of a patent?

100

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Miss Martineau.)

Values.

1. What must an inventor do to obtain a patent for his invention?
2. If the inventor has previously obtained a patent for his invention in a foreign country, within what time from the date of his foreign patent must he file his application in Canada?
3. Can a foreigner obtain a patent in Canada?
4. If two applications for the same invention are pending at the same time, who decides to whom the patent shall be given?
5. What is a caveat?
6. What is the duration or term of a patent?
7. What are the fees payable on a patent?
8. Within what time is the patentee bound to manufacture his invention to keep his patent alive?
9. Can more than one invention be included in the same patent?
10. What are your duties in the Patent Office?

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Miss Dawson and Miss Monaghan.)

Values.

1. When and under what Act was the Department of Agriculture organized?
2. What are the several branches of the Department of Agriculture?
3. State briefly the work carried on in each branch.
4. Give the titles of the Heads of the several branches.
5. What are the official titles, respectively, of the Head and Deputy Head of the Department?
6. What Acts of Parliament has the Department the administration of?
7. Give the technical meaning of the words 'referred' and 'transferred.'
8. Describe the process of obtaining an Order in Council.
9. How would you deal with correspondence on a matter pertaining to another Department?
10. When regulations are made for any branch of the Department, what gives them force?

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

(Mr. C. M. Goddard.)

Values.

1. When and under what Act was the Department of Agriculture organized?
2. What are the several branches of the Department of Agriculture?
3. State briefly the work carried on in each branch.

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4. Give the titles of the Heads of the several branches.
5. What are the official titles, respectively, of the Head and Deputy Head of the Department?
6. What Acts of Parliament has the Department the administration of?
7. Give the technical meaning of the words 'referred' and 'transferred.'
8. Describe the process of obtaining an Order in Council.
9. How would you deal with correspondence on a matter pertaining to another Department?
10. When regulations are made for any branch of the Department, what gives them force?

100

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—LAND PATENTS BRANCH.

(June 26, 1907.)

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Designate all the Dominion Land Agencies. |
| 10 | 2. How often do Agents of Dominion Lands send in their returns to the Department? |
| 10 | 3. State procedure followed in dealing with Agents' returns. |
| 10 | 4. What are the Hudson Bay Company's sections? |
| 10 | 5. Designate School Sections. |
| 10 | 6. What lands are open to homestead entry? |
| 10 | 7. What disposal is made of moneys collected for value of improvements on land entered for as a homestead? |
| 10 | 8. What procedure is followed in making refunds of moneys paid into the Department? |
| 10 | 9. How are odd-numbered sections disposed of? |
| 10 | 10. Enumerate the different grant and sale registers in use in the Land Patents Branch. |

100

SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE PAPER.

(Miss Mable Johnston, June 26, 1907.)

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 20 | 1. State in general terms what your official duties are and how long you have performed the same. |
| 20 | 2. What form is observed in beginning and ending official letters, where is address placed, and how many copies are made? |
| 20 | 3. What is your system of filing private and unofficial correspondence? |
| 20 | 4. What means have you of finding any letter thus filed? |
| 20 | 5. How do you address a letter to the present High Commissioner for Canada in London, England, and how do you begin and end such letter, (a) if official; (b) if personal? |

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—DUTIES OF OFFICE—FORESTRY BRANCH.

(For Miss A. M. Robinson, July 27, 1907.)

Values.

20	1. Describe briefly the policy of the Department for the encouragement of tree planting, and the procedure of the Forestry Branch in carrying out that policy.
10	2. Upon what terms may the privilege be obtained of cutting timber on Forest Reserves?
10	3. Describe the system of fire guarding as applied to timbered lands under Government control.
10	4. What is the object aimed at in setting aside forest reserves?
10	5. State approximately the amount of the appropriation for the Forestry Branch for the current fiscal year, and how it is divided.
10	6. What system of accounting is practised in the Forestry Branch in order to keep the expenditure within the limit of the appropriation?
10	7. Name the present Forest Reserves and their location (approximately).
10	8. What are the duties of the inspectors of tree planting?
10	9. Describe briefly the system of recording correspondence.

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—DUTIES OF OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.

10	1. State how an account for travelling expenses for the Minister's Private Secretary is dealt with.
10	2. (a) What is a Letter-of-Credit? (b) In whose favour is the Departmental credit issued, and state the routine for obtaining same.
10	3. State the difference between transfer entries and cross entries.
15	4. Explain difference between Capital, Income, and Revenue.
20	5. What statements and details are required by the Auditor General and Finance Department at the end of each month, in regard to cheques issued against the Departmental Letter-of-Credit during the month?
10	6. When a paylist is sent to the Department from the Rideau Canal, what is the procedure in connection with payment, and in what books are entries made?
10	7. What becomes of the balances of the Letters-of-Credit at the end of the fiscal year?
15	8. State how a Contractor's progress estimate is treated upon receipt in the Department. In what books is same entered, and trace briefly the routine until a cheque is sent in payment thereof.

100

APPENDIX 5**No. 1.****PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.****PENMANSHIP.**

Tuesday, November 5, 1907, from 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

100

FORMER QUEEN HAS AN ADVENTURE.

RANAVALONA OF MADAGASCAR ALMOST AN UNWILLING PASSENGER ON RAILWAY TRAIN. RESCUED BY OFFICIAL.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Ranavalona, the exiled queen of Madagascar, had an exciting adventure at the Gare du Nord. The ex-queen, who is visiting Paris with the permission of the French government, went to the station to say adieu to a friend who was leaving for London. Entering the train the ex-queen became engaged in an animated conversation with her friend and did not hear the departure whistle.

The train was well on its way when Ranavalona's dark and excited face appeared at the door at the end of the corridor. She was gesticulating wildly, and was making frantic attempts to open the door, with the evident intention of alighting at all costs. One of the railway officials who saw the incident took in the situation at a glance, and had the train stopped. Then, with true French gallantry, he assisted the ex-sovereign to alight. She wore dainty shoes, little adapted to walking on the rough ballast, so he offered her his arm and conducted her to the station entrance.

The passengers on the train, who had put their heads out of the window to ascertain the cause of the sudden stoppage, recognized the dusky Ranavalona and cheered her.

No. 2.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, November 5, 1907, from 11 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every mis-spelled word in your copy.

Value.

60

too viktimis of aksidents in koneeshun with elektrik lite are now in the hospitalls in a serius condeeshun. one off thees, a work man in the employ of the montreal lite, heet and power company, is in the general hospitall with a fractyourd scull, the other a lad of aiteen yeers of age, is in notre dame hospitall sufring from a sevear elektric shock and a brokn thy. the former is reported as beeing a littel better to day, but know hoap is entertaned of his recovery; the latter viktim of aksident is all so reported as slitley improovd too day. The aksident to the work man ockurrd yesterday morning; a lite was being repared and the viktim was standing at the foot of the poal while a fellow work man was up the poal attending to the repares when the hevvy irun braise of the transformer fell on his hed. the injury to the lad happnd threw his ventyoursum spirit. yesterday after noon he climed an elektrik poal and was levell with the bar which suportis the lite when he was notissed from the streat and ordered down. just at that moement the lad tuched a live wire and dropt to the side walk.

No. 3.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, November 5, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 4 | 1. Write out in words 131,030; 13,010,310; 710,170,007; MMCDXLIX |
| 4 | 2. Write down in figures sixty thousand and six; four million and four thousand and forty; three hundred million and thirty thousand; seventeen thousand dollars and seventy cents. |
| 6 | 3. Add together 79876; 95798; 88797; 69879; 98876; 69798; 87969 |
| 6 | 4. Add together 9875; 768977; 788; 67898; 7779; 695; 8979896; 987; 869787. |
| 6 | 5. Take 5986959898 from 6467859487. |
| 6 | 6. Multiply 897659487 by 9. |
| 6 | 7. Multiply 798468768 by 50708. |
| 6 | 8. Divide 174928732188 by 7. |
| 6 | 9. Divide 34567890123 by 789. |
| 10 | 10. A dealer spent \$46.113 in buying pigs, sheep and cows. He bought an equal number of each; the pigs cost him \$3 each, the sheep cost thrice as much as the pigs, and the cows cost five times as much as the sheep. How many of each did he buy? |
-

APPENDIX 6**No. 5.****QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.****PENMANSHIP.**

Wednesday, November 6, 1907; from 10 to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

100

CLOTHING THE ARMY.

A change is intended in the system of clothing the army. At the present time a complete outfit is given on enlistment, with annual issues afterwards, and compensation to soldiers for garments suitable for three months' further wear, besides two pence a day for upkeep and small expenses. In future the idea is to give the complete outfit on enlistment, and men to grant a quarterly clothing allowance after the first year's service, out of which the man is to purchase his clothing, the allowance being fixed for each rank and arm of the service and based on the present value of the articles, while the twopence a day for upkeep would be added to the allowance, and be paid quarterly in advance. Instead of receiving twopence a day kit allowance six months after enlistment, it is proposed to add 30s. 4d. to the first quarter's clothing allowance. Four special clothing days are to be appointed, and the company commander is to be responsible that his men provide themselves with necessary clothing out of their allowance. It is intimated by the Army Council that there is no wish to save at the soldier's expense, but that the idea is to substitute a simple and easily comprehensible method for the present system.

No. 6.**QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.****ENGLISH COMPOSITION.**

Wednesday, November 6, 1907; from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1. What are meant by simple, complex and compound sentences? Give an example of each. |
| 12 | 2. Mention the difference between a direct form of speech, and an indirect one. Give an example of each. |
| 12 | 3. Change the following simple sentence into a compound one:—
The steam engine has increased independently the mass of human comforts, rendering cheap and accessible, all over the world, the materials of human enjoyments. |

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- 8 4. What is meant by a periodic sentence? Give an example.
- 12 5. What are meant by the figures of speech: *allegory*, *metonymy* and *metaphor*? Give an example of each.
- 24 6. Show in what respects the following sentences are objectionable and correct them:—
- (a) I only bring forward some things that you may clearly understand what I mean.
- (b) In all abstract cases where we merely speak of numbers, the verb is better singular.
- (c) The intellectual qualities of the youth were superior to those of his raiment.
- 20 7. Write a letter of not fewer than 250 words on 'The Pleasures of Youth.'

100

No. 7.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 6, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full; no marks will be given for answers only. No marks will be given for answers to questions 1 and 2 that are not absolutely correct.

Values.

- 6 1. Multiply 879859648 by 85079.
- 6 2. Divide 39878654983 by 9768.
- 8 3. A farmer bought land from B at \$60 an acre and the same quantity from C at \$85 an acre. The price paid for the whole amounted to \$53,215. How many acres did he buy from each?
- 10 4. A dealer in horses paid \$9,900 for a certain number, and sold a part of them for \$3,825 at \$85 each, and by so doing lost \$5 a head. For how much each must he sell the remainder, so as to gain \$1,140 on the whole?
- 10 5. A receives an annual dividend of \$96 a share on 225 shares of mining stock, and B receives the same total annual dividend on 135 shares of oil stock. Find the annual dividend on one share of B's stock.
- 10 6. A grain buyer paid \$2,150 for wheat, one-half as much again for barley and twice as much for corn; he sold the wheat at a profit of 6%, the barley at a loss of 5% and the corn at a gain of 2%. Find his gain on the whole transaction.
- 15 7. In 1906, a city had a population of 56,000 inhabitants. If its population had increased $17\frac{1}{4}\%$ in the two previous years what was it in 1904? If its population, instead of having increased, had decreased $17\frac{1}{4}\%$ in the two previous years, what was it in 1904?
- 10 8. A principal of \$1,200 was loaned on 12th May, 1905, at 8%. At what date did it amount to \$1,216.80?
- 10 9. One company guarantees to pay 6% on shares of \$100 each; another guarantees at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ on shares of \$30 each; the price of the former shares is \$124.50, that of the latter is \$34. Find the rates of interest which they return to the purchaser.

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- 15 10. Find the cost of the material required to fence $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railway (both sides), posts placed 8 ft. apart, an 8-in. base board 1 in. thick, a 2 in. by 4 in. rail at top, and 6 strands of wire. The posts cost $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, the lumber \$14 per M., and the wire 4 cents a pound. (A pound of wire is $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length.)

100

No. 8.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, November 6, 1907; from 3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 5 | 1. Name the groups of islands situated on the western coast of British Columbia. |
| 10 | 2. Give as clearly as possible the situation of Forts Churchill, Albany and Nelson. |
| 10 | 3. What regions does the Saskatchewan flow through and where does it empty its waters? |
| 5 | 4. Name the lakes of Manitoba. |
| 5 | 5. State where New Ontario is situated. |
| 10 | 6. Name the large American ports in the western part of Lakes Superior and Michigan. |
| 10 | 7. Name the islands in Lake Huron, and the ports on Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. |
| 15 | 8. Name the tributaries of the St. Lawrence in the province of Quebec, giving their position, either north or south of this river. What are the principal industries of this province? |
| 15 | 9. Name the principal seaports of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and also the railways between these ports. |
| 5 | 10. Name the strait between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. |
| 10 | 11. Name the states which form New England. Name their capitals. |

100

No. 9.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

HISTORY.

Thursday November 7, 1907; from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Who were the last sovereigns of the Tudor and Stuart dynasties? How did the last Stuart end his reign? |
| 10 | 2. State what you know of Queen Anne's reign. |
| 10 | 3. How did the Crown of England pass to the reigning dynasty, and who was the first king of that line of sovereigns? |

HISTORY OF FRANCE.

- 10 4. Who was Francis the First and what remarkable events took place during his reign?
- 10 5. What king reigned in France when she took part in the War of Independence of the American colonies, and what was the end of that king's reign?
- 5 6. Who was the last king of the Bourbon race that reigned in France?

HISTORY OF CANADA.

- 10 7. How many times was Quebec taken, and by whom?
- 15 8. When was a general treaty of peace concluded between the French and the Indian tribes; name the two prominent men present on that occasion.
- 10 9. Name the provinces which entered Confederation in 1867.
- 10 10. Who was the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Lower and Upper Canada when the first constitutional government was established in these two provinces.

 100

No. 10.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

GRAMMAR.

Thursday, November 7, 1907; from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

- 6 1. Some nouns have two meanings in the plural. Give three examples.
- 6 2. Some nouns have plurals differing in meaning from the singulars. Give three examples.
- 6 3. Some nouns have two plurals with different meanings. Give three examples.
- 10 4. Give the comparative and superlative of *nigh*, *far*, *late*, *big*, *singular*.
- 10 5. Give the perfect tense and perfect participle of *know*, *shake*, *give*, *break*, *hide*, *write*, *fly*, *go*, *kneel*, and *beat*.
- 8 6. Nouns are frequently combined with nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs so as to form compound words. Give an example of each.
- 10 7. The subject of a sentence may be enlarged by an adjective, a possessive case, a noun in opposition, a phrase made up of a preposition and a noun and by a participial phrase. Give an example of each.
- 24 8. Show in what respect the following sentences are incorrect. Correct them:—
- (a) I am as well as when you was here.
- (b) A wise man avoids the showing any excellence in trifles.
- (c) There are one or more of them who are not yet returned.
- 20 9. Parse the following:—
- Why. 'tis well known that, while I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me.
For I should melt at an offenders tears.
And lowly words were ransome for their fault.

 100

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No. 11.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 7, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

-
- 100 the concludeing Chaptirs give a discription of ecsisting condeeshuns. personal observashons on the crops and on sum of the Economee feenomina are of enterist and vallue; reflekshuns on the soshal and polletical organisashun are of litel importens, becaws the awthur. to put it bluntly, does not no what he is tawking about. he has not evin a speeking akwaintence withe the Results of the grate goverment envestegashuns into natif life, and bicaws he did not no for what too Luke, he mite as well have bin blind-folded much off the time. of this as of other parts of the Booke, it May bee sed that the awthur fales knot onley to kullett the necessary fakts frum the skaterd sorses of information, and to sift the troo from the fals; he lacks, to al appearence, the generel noledge of Hueman Sosiety which wood direkt his sersh, wood ennabel him to appree-sheats the rrellatife emportence of diferent classes of fakts, and wood enabel him to construckt from his mateeriel a sienintiffic staitment of kundeeshuns. he tawks much about Natif Sosiety, but if it wer moar then a naim to him, he must hav deevoted at leest sum atenshun to the land and laibur relashuns on which it is baisd, of which, in fakt, it largely kunsists. of thees natif institueshuns he seams intirely igknowrent. the problem of endi-vidyuel and cummunal land tenyour is dismisssed in a line.
-

No. 12.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

TRANSCRIPTION.

Thursday, November 7, 1907; from 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

-
- 100 N. B.—The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip. The words scored through are to be omitted and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All change or corrections, other than those marked in the manuscript, will be counted as errors.
-

This paper was a rough draft in manuscript which was submitted to the candidates lithographed. It cannot, of course, be reproduced here.

APPENDIX 7**No. 1a.****PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.****PENMANSHIP.**

Tuesday, November 12, 1907: from 10.15 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Value.

100

ON NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD.

It was learned to-day at the National Transcontinental Railway office that work of construction is to be vigorously pushed during the coming winter. There need be no anxiety about the unemployed for the winter months.

On the 660 miles of the National Transcontinental Railway under contract between Winnipeg and Moncton it is estimated that over 18,000 men are now at work. The average wage for ordinary labour is from \$2 to \$2.25 per day, while experienced or skilled men get from \$2.75 to \$3 per day. The monthly pay roll on the government section alone of the new Transcontinental is now considerably over one million dollars. On the Grand Trunk Pacific sections of the road from Winnipeg west and employed generally on railway construction work in the west it is estimated that another army of 20,000 men is engaged.

In the lumbering industry whence comes another very large demand for labour during the winter months reports to the labour department state that wages for shantymen show 15 to 25 per cent increase over last year, and are now at record figures. Winter wages are offered at from \$28 to \$32 for road cutters, while teamsters, choppers and sawyers are given \$35, and general hands \$34. Hands are not easily available even at those figures.

No. 2a.**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.****ORTHOGRAPHY.**

Tuesday, November 12, 1907; from 11 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for each mis-spelled word in your copy.

Value.

60

the nova scotia government will have another proposeshun be fore it besides that which the consiliashun bored will propoas regardin the miners. it will be met buy a comitte of five, apointed at a meating of sitizens and the reekwest will bee put strait to the provinshal preemeer that, pending a settelment of the strike, the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

government talk over the mines, and knot onely keep the Pumps going and manetane the propperty in condeeshun, but that it opperait the hole plant, raseing Cole and filling kontrakts. A resolueshun of the Citisens meeting, on which this rekwest will bee baised, setts forth that the strike is rooining the touun. their is how ever very litel hope that the government will maik the eck-speriment in cole mine owner ship and opperaishun that the sitezens now propoas. on the other hand the government has a def-nit interest in this mattre beeyond a desire to preserv the touun for it colects a Royelt of 10 senta a ton on all cole razed; this a mounts too over \$30,000 anually. the loss sinse the strike began is moar then \$6,000.

No. 3a.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, November 12, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 4 | 1. Write out in words 70,017; 301,013; 190,001,900; MCMXLIV. |
| 4 | 2. Write down in figures two hundred and three thousand and forty; eight million and eighty; seven hundred and thirty million and twelve; forty thousand and four dollars and three cents. |
| 6 | 3. Add together 67895; 98769; 79986; 89978; 68798; 78699; 69687. |
| 6 | 4. Add together 498; 97865; 8896; 989376; 87986; 8976; 98778; 6985; 88797. |
| 6 | 5. Take 888952946 from 1879652834. |
| 6 | 6. Multiply 798659748 by 7. |
| 6 | 7. Multiply 6958794876 by 8509. |
| 6 | 8. Divide 3576859155 by 9. |
| 6 | 9. Divide 32109876543 by 897. |
| 10 | 10. A dealer bought 6,496 bushels of grain at the rate of \$20.16 for every 32 bushels, and sold it at the rate of 8 bushels for \$7.04. How much did he gain on the transaction? |

APPENDIX 8

No. 5a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Wednesday, November 13, 1907; from 10 to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

REDISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH NAVY.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 100 | <p>Under the new distribution of British and naval vessels the Channel Fleet has been deprived of three battleships, two cruisers, three scouts and thirty-six destroyers; the Atlantic fleet has lost two armored cruisers, and the Home Fleet, which in 1906 had no vessels in commission, now has the following: Six battleships, six armored cruisers, one Sapphire, one Tyne, one Blenheim, one Aquarius, four scouts, forty-eight destroyers. To these fleets as a whole there have been added since last year one battleship, two armored cruisers, ten destroyers, one scout, one despatch vessel and three minor auxiliaries, twenty vessels in all. Concerning these changes 'One Who Knows' says in the London <i>Daily Mail</i>: 'The Channel Fleet has been reduced by three battleships and two armoured cruisers, but by the transfer of the King Edward class, the eight heaviest vessels afloat, its battleship efficiency is increased, though reduced numerically by three. The cruiser re-added to the newly constituted Fifth Cruiser Squadron. The three scouts, one Sapphire, and one auxiliary, with thirty-six destroyers, is a real reduction from this fleet, but they reappear in an augmented form in the Home Fleet as four scouts, one Sapphire, five auxiliaries, and forty eight destroyers.</p> |
|-----|---|

No. 6a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 13, 1907; from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1. What is the difference between a clause and a phrase? Give an example of noun, adjective and adverbial clauses. |
| 12 | 2. Write a complex sentence containing one principal and three subordinate clauses. |

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- 13 3. Substitute other and appropriate words in the following extract for those printed in italics:—
 In the *retreat* from Moscow, Bonaparte *provided* only for his own *security*; the *famished* and the wounded were without *protection*. Forty thousand men, who had been *dispatched* on *distant* and *desperate excursions* to *supply* the army with *provisions*, being *uninformed* of the retreat, *perished* to a man.
- 8 4. Distinguish between the meaning of *explicit* and *express*; *with* and *by*; *discover* and *invent*; *mutual* and *common*.
- 6 5. Distinguish between Barbarisms and Solecisms, giving an example of each.
- 8 6. What is meant by a tautological expression? Give an example.
- 8 7. When is the subject of a sentence said to be complex? Give an example.
- 10 8. Show in what respect the following sentences are objectionable. Correct them:—
 (a) If love was never feigned, it would appear to be scarce.
 (b) That elderly man he that came in late, I supposed to be the superintendent.
- 23 9. Write a letter of not fewer than 250 words on 'Winter Amusements.'

100

No. 7a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 13, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full, no marks will be given for answers only. No marks will be given for answers to questions 1 and 2 that are not absolutely correct.

Values.

- 6 1. Multiply 769854975 by 68097.
- 6 2. Divide 77898763088 by 9786.
- 8 3. A merchant sold a quantity of cloth at \$3 a yard and twice as much at \$2 a yard, the whole amounting to \$2,065. How much did he sell altogether?
- 15 4. A drover bought a number of cattle for \$17,100 and sold a certain number of them for \$12,474 at \$126 a head, gaining \$2,574 on those he sold. How many did he buy at first and how much did he gain on each sold?
- 10 5. A grain dealer bought 40,640 lb. of wheat at \$1.20 a bushel, (60 lb.), and shipped it to Montreal at an expense of 3 cents a bushel. Before he sold it there was a loss in handling, &c., of $\frac{1}{80}$ of the original weight. His profit on the transaction was \$69.85. At what price per bushel did he sell the wheat?
- 10 6. A man having bought a stock of goods for \$4,500, sells one-third at a loss of 5 per cent one-fifth at a gain of 7 per cent and the remainder at a gain of 2 per cent. Find the total gain.
- 10 7. A farmer sold his crop of wheat in 1906 for 8 per cent more than he obtained for his crop of the preceding year; he received for both crops \$5,850. How much did he get for each crop?

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- 10 8. On the 1st May, 1906, a merchant gave his note for \$350, with interest at 7 per cent. When he paid the note, the amount due on it was \$364.70. When did he pay it?
- 10 9. When the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents are at 98, what must be the price of another stock yielding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, so that the latter may be as profitable as the former, brokerage included?
- 15 10. Two men, A and B, start from the same point at the same time to walk in the same direction around a square block of land $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles on each side. A walks at the rate of 4 miles and B at the rate of 3 miles an hour. How far will A walk before he overtakes B?

100

No. 8a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, November 13, 1907; from 3.30 to 4.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

- 10 1. Name the straits and rivers of British Columbia.
- 10 2. Name the lakes and rivers of the McKenzie district.
- 10 3. Name the principal cities of the Territories now forming the two new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- 10 4. Near what river is Winnipeg built? When was the province of Manitoba organized?
- 10 5. Name the canals and railways of Ontario.
- 10 6. Name the principal rivers and mountains of the province of Quebec.
- 10 7. Name the harbours and bays of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
- 5 8. What was the first name of Annapolis?
- 15 9. Indicate what routes a traveller could follow to reach Japan going either east or west.
- 10 10. Name the States forming the Western States.

100

No. 9a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

HISTORY.

Thursday, November 14, 1907; from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

- 5 1. What races inhabited England before the Norman invasion?
- 5 2. How many dynasties has there been in England?
- 5 3. In virtue of what right did George the First ascend the throne of England?
- 10 4. What generals distinguished themselves under Queen Anne in England in the field and in politics?
- 10 5. With what historical event is the name of Monk connected?

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HISTORY OF FRANCE.

- 10 6. Who was Louis the Ninth? State briefly the principal events of his career.
- 10 7. Give the names of the great men who distinguished themselves under Louis the XIV.
- 5 8. Under what king of France did religious war break out?

HISTORY OF CANADA.

- 10 9. What parts did the Intendants play under the French regime in Canada?
- 10 10. Who were the discoverers of the great West?
- 10 11. How many constitutions have been granted to Canada from time to time under English regime?
- 10 12. What disturbances occurred in Canada in 1837 and 1838, and who were the popular leaders in Upper and Lower Canada?

100

No. 10a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Thursday, November 14, 1907; from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 8 | 1. Give the comparison of the following adjectives: <i>far, up, late, near.</i> |
| 12 | 2. Give the past tense and past participle of the following verbs: <i>bide, blow, catch, wear, sting, smile.</i> |
| 12 | 3. Give three examples each of adverbs of time, place, degree and manner. |
| 12 | 4. <i>That</i> is sometimes a relative pronoun, sometimes a pronominal adjective, and sometimes a conjunction. Give an example of each. |
| 30 | 5. Show in what respect the following sentences are incorrect. Correct them:— |
| | (a) Every one but thou, hadst been legally discharged. |
| | (b) It is well understood that diligent industry, and not mean savings produce honourable competency. |
| | (c) We expected that he would have arrived last night, if everything was right. |
| | (d) All the virtues of mankind are to be counted upon a few fingers, but his follies and vices are innumerable. |
| | (e) Let your promises which you have given me be such that you can perform. |
| 26 | 6. Parse the following sentences:— |
| | To discover the true character of the adverb, we must look at the verb in its prevailing and typical character as indicating some kind of activity. Although action does not exhaust the predicated power of the verb, it is the thing that we must always start from. |

100

No. 11a.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 14, 1907; from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every mis-spelled word in your copy.

Value.

100

this some what perfunkturry treetment of the larger kwestion is our Principle, in fakt all most our only kritisism of this serious study by a weltraned investegatur of an interristing and emportent subjeck. we wood, how ever, call atenshun to a sertan *a priori* method of treetment. after a very slite examinashun of contentental feenomina, the awthur sugest the Probability that england was the prekurser of other Nations in devellopeing endustriel paitents. afterwards the sugestyun is treeted as an ascertained result, and the awthur speeks off england as the birth place of the sistim of paitents for the incurragement of knew manyuefactyours. The saim tendansy apeers in the treetment of endustriel paitants as dew to the deeliberait pollisy of queen elisbeth and her ministers, and of the grants of monopolies of other kinds as simply a laiter and unintenshunel acreeshun. their is know suffisient awthority givn for this: nor can we dout that monopollies wer granted prinsipally for finansheal or personel reesons, and in anser to an apeel to the akwissitivness, the fondness, or the good natyour of the sovrain. We regret that a more restricted subject was not taikn, or that the first chapter was not maid much longer and moar serius, moar diskriminaiting and more sientiffickally historrical.

APPENDIX 9**No. 13.****QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.**

TYPEWRITING.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Five minutes are allowed for this subject; at the end of five minutes, the examiner will take up the copy finished or unfinished.

N.B.—This subject may be taken up at any time, to be arranged by the examiner, but it must not be allowed to interfere with the time assigned to the other subjects.
Value.

100

ENGLAND'S FIRST MILITARY AIRSHIP.

England's first military airship tried at Farnborough, Sept. 12, is sausage-shaped, the material of the envelope being the same as that used for the war balloons, a semi-transparent skin, like goldbeaters' skin, made under a secret process in the factory. Over the balloon is stretched a network of fine cordage, the ends meeting below the balloon at an oblong frame of light steel bars, to which the car is attached by rods and stays eight feet or so below. The car, of light metal rods, covered with canvas, is boat-shaped, between 20 and 30 feet long, and about 30 inches deep. The stays from the oblong frame above extend below the car, meeting in a sort of rigid metal keel, so bracing together the whole. The engines, petrol driven, are placed in the forepart of the car, two bright red cylinders of torpedo shape, being fixed in the framework overhead, in which the supply of petrol was stored. The fan-shaped propellers are arranged on either side of the car, jutting out about six or seven feet, and are of aluminum. In the centre of the car two canvas wing-like attachments, some ten or twelve feet long, are fixed, being hinged to allow of them being folded up to the balloon above. In rear a large sail, stiffened with a framework of wood is fixed in the same fashion as the rudder of a ship, whilst kite-like attachments are arranged between the car and the oblong framework above.

No. 14.**QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.**

STENOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 7, 1907; from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

NOTE.—The Examiner will read the conditions, and also the matter to be written, before proceeding to the trial, so that the candidates may have a clear apprehension of what they have to do. When all are ready he will read the matter over distinctly in

exactly five minutes, which will be at the rate of 50 words per minute. If any fail to keep up with the reading, they will necessarily drop out.

CONDITIONS.

Half an hour will be allowed for the extension of the notes, and the candidates who produce perfect transcripts will be awarded 100 marks. For every word omitted and for any wrong word introduced 5 marks will be deducted from the 100, and no account will be taken of exercises short-written to the extent of 12 words. The short-hand notes should be attached to the candidate's transcript.

Value.

100

AS A GOLFER SEES IT.

Amateurs have twice won the Open Championship.

It is generally conceded, whatever view is taken of the style of modern players as compared with that of the older school, that in execution the golfer of to-day is superior to a considerable degree over that of ten years ago. And another fact equally apparent to those who have followed the game closely is that the play of amateur golfers in general is much better than in the older days. Until some ten or fifteen years ago it was a rare thing, even in England, for an amateur to take part in the open championship, while in this country the first few championships in which the two classes competed together were seldom signalized by any amateur playing worthy of note.

Now the amateurs rank almost as high as the professionals, and in the occasional matches that take place between the two the latter are frequently vanquished. In England an amateur has twice won the open championship, and the line of demarkation between the two is steadily growing less. Possibly the amateur of to-day gives more time to the game than the one of a decade ago. Certainly the two classes are being brought closer together, and for this change the success of John Ball, jr., the first amateur to win a professional championship, is largely responsible. It gave those who came after a better hope, and dispelled the nervousness that is so apt to assail those who find themselves confronted with an unprecedented task.

No. 15.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

OPTIONAL SUBJECT—BOOKKEEPING.

Friday, November 15, 1907; from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

100

1. MESSRS. Arthur Brown and Charles Dunn are partners in a manufacturing business. After providing 5% per annum interest on their respective Capital Accounts, profits and losses are to be shared in the proportion of three-quarters to Arthur Brown and one-quarter to Charles Dunn.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Before closing the books as on 31st Dec., 1906, the following adjustments are to be made:—

- (a) Plant and Machinery account is to be depreciated 10%.
- (b) Furniture and Fittings account is to be depreciated 5%.
- (c) Provision is to be made for Bad and Doubtful Debts at 5%.
- (d) Stock taken as on 31st Dec., 1906, was valued and agreed as between the Partners at \$6,250, the stock having been valued at cost with suitable deductions for old stock.

From the following Trial Balance of the Ledger Accounts, after making the necessary adjustments, prepare a Trading Account and a Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st Dec., 1906, and a Balance Sheet as on that date. Show the partners' accounts in detail in the Balance Sheet.

TRIAL BALANCE.

31st December, 1906.

Arthur Brown, Capital. (1st Jan., 1906)		\$15,000 00	
Charles Dunn, Capital. (1st Jan., 1906)		5,000 00	
Arthur Brown, Drawings (including interest) . . .	\$1,585 00		
Charles Dunn, Drawings (including interest) . . .	665 00		
Furniture and fittings	2,750 00		
Plant and machinery	3,750 00		
Stock (1st Jan., 1906)	4,750 00		
Purchases	8,400 00		
" Returns		750 00	
Sales		16,950 00	
" Returns	625 00		
Office expenses	1,250 00		
Trade "	875 00		
Wages (manufacturing)	4,500 00		
Salaries	2,125 00		
Freight and carriage	625 00		
Bad debts	400 00		
Rent	800 00		
Taxes	200 00		
Gas and water	125 00		
Interest and discount		175 00	
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts (1st Jan., 1906)		225 00	
Sundry debtors	6,250 00		
Sundry creditors		3,400 00	
Cash at bank	1,500 00		
Cash in hand	325 00		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$41,500 00		\$41,500 00
	<hr/>		<hr/>

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APPENDIX 10

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL IN PASSING THE CIVIL SERVICE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1907.

AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

Fraser, John A.

Miller, Sydney L.

AT HALIFAX.

Barnstead, J. Henry.
Butler, John A. C.
Edwards, John F.
Flinn, E. R.
Hayes, Cecil John.

Hyland, Arthur L.
Hubley, Adolphus.
Huggins, William M.
Kinsman, Henry W.
Lampier, George F.

McCarthy, Charles.
Moreash, Charles E.
Ryan, John F.
Sargent, Frank H.
Taunton, George W.

AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

Corbett, Ephraim W.
Dinsmore, James E.

Hartt, Gilbert E.
Kee, Frederick J.

McAvity, John McR.

AT QUEBEC.

Bédard, Albert.
Bilodeau, Napoléon.
Bugeau, J. F.

Caldwell, Arthur B.
Dussault, Arthur.
Gagnon, Eudore.

Mullally, Michael J.
Powers, Preston W.
Timmons, Ellie.

AT MONTREAL.

Archambault, George.
Barré, George E.
Bastien, A.
Beauchemin, Henri.
Bergeron, Ubald.
Bolduc, J. Ephrem.
Charland, Alfred.
Comire, J. Hector.
Coulombe, Lorenzo.
Couture, Deziel G.
D'Aoust, Rodolphe.
Demers, Arthur.
Dostaler, Joseph.
Dubuc, Albert.
Dufault, A.

Dufort, D. R.
Dupont, Ernest.
Faribault, C. E.
Frenette, Henri.
Galarneau, Adéland.
Garant, Honorius.
Gareau, C. A.
Gascon, Pierre P.
Godcharles, Jules.
Hudon, Wilfrid.
Hurtubise, Joseph E.
Kennedy, Allan J.
Lemieux, Victor.
Lortie, Frank.
Malo, J. S. G.

Marcotte, J. Raoul.
Messier, Henri.
McCorry, Joseph.
McGarvey, Simon.
Patenaupe, L. E.
Pelletier, J. V. S.
Prevost, J. H.
Remillard, Napoléon.
Ruggeri, Victor E.
Tellier, George A.
Sylvain, Raoul.
Turgeon, Edgar.
Wilson, J. C.
Wilson, Robert G.

AT OTTAWA.

Beattie, James.
Bishop, W. L.
Casey, Thomas.
Chartrand, J. H.
Butler, T. G.
Clewes, H. R.
Desjardins, P.
Dexter, George E.
Ferguson, Stanley.
Gibson, James E.
Harney, C. J.

Hastey, Fred.
Jukes, Ethel.
Landry, Narcisse.
Laurier, Angelina.
Matheson, Norman G.
Masson, Mary.
McEwen, Alex.
Nolan, Josie.
O'Brien, John J.
O'Neill, Agnes M.

Owens, Edith May.
Paquette, Abraham A.
Ray, Florence A.
Robertson, C. R.
Rump, William J.
Sawyer, Alvan M.
St. Pierre, Leo.
St. George, Robert.
Tomkins, Frances C.
William, Walter.

AT TORONTO.

Argue, Francis.
Aylesworth, Morley.
Brodie, Leo J.
Cannon, Martin.
Cassidy, A. F.
Cassidy, Robert J.
Cassidy, George C.
Child, George.
Clarkson, Robert.
Cruckshank, James L.
Cuthbertson, James R.
Dalton, John J.
Drybrough, David.
Eisen, Louis.
Forham, Thomas.
Girvan, John P.

Gilray, S. A.
Graham, William.
Graham, Ethel.
Grooms, Harry E.
Heffering, John.
Hodgkinson, Charles.
Hunt, Walter R.
Hunter, Robert Q.
Hutchinson, William J.
Jamieson, Samuel.
Kaiser, Cecil J.
Kearne, James H.
Kylie, Richard.
Lancaster, J. J.
Mackay, William C.
Madgett, S. E.

May, C. R.
McDonell, Allan R.
McKinnon, William A.
McMacken, Gordon.
Morrison, T. J.
Neate, William.
New, William T.
O'Leary, Norman D.
Pollard, S. O. S.
Pope, Albert E.
Ryan, Patrick F.
Slean, John.
Smith, W. H.
Stevenson, David R.
Tait, Francis W.
Willis, Ed. D.

AT LONDON.

Baer, Cory.
Butler, Francis H

Herald, Chester A.
Taggie, Fred.

Vernor, Earl W.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

AT HAMILTON.

Gompf, C. E.
Henderson, E. F.
Law, James M.

Little, Charles W.
Merrifield, William.

Morgan, Ernest A.
Smith, Joseph.

AT KINGSTON.

Howson, George H.

AT WINDSOR, ONT.

Langlois, Adolphe.
Latam, Jno. James.

Monforton, Edmund.

Tino, Arthur.

AT WINNIPEG.

Argue, W. P.
Armstrong, Laurence H.
Barbour, John.
Bartlett, Arthur J.
Beatson, George G.
Beetham, John W.
Burnside, David.
Carter, Walter.
Coleman, Willie L.
Field, Frank H.
Gaston, William A.
Gorrell, George J.
Harvey, Arthur Al.

Irle, Thomas Wm.
Johnston, James.
Minchin, L. S.
Morton, John E.
Parsons, J. L.
Pinniger, H. A.
Priddy, Arthur H.
Prior, H. W.
Pusey, Charles H.
Reddy, Robert.
Roberts, Felix.
Robertson, Alex. M.
Ross, W. F.

Russell, V. C.
Rutledge, Thomas A.
Sanders, Wilfrid H.
Spicer, Harry.
Taylor, H. F.
Teafe, George F.
Thompson, T. H.
Thomson, John C.
Thomson, William.
Tucker, W. T.
Warrington, Thomas.
Wheeler, Henry J.
While, Walter J.

AT CALGARY.

Aitken, Allan D.
Aitken, A. P.
Baker, Charles W.
Bird, George F.
Blackmore, Ernest H.
Dadds, John A.
Goldberg, Louis.
Goode, Octavins.
Greenwood, James Y.

Hamblin, John E.
Holmes, Fred. A.
King, Edward.
Lacasse, Edmond E.
Mackinnon, Donald.
Pratt, Thomas J.
Rigby, William.
Ross, Wm. G.
Scott, G. J.

Speechly, James S.
Standring, D. H.
Sturup, Cecil.
Cousins, F. W.
McEachren, Daniel.
Dingle, A. W.
Johnston, Joseph A.
Topley, George C.

AT EDMONTON.

Cook, James.
Crook, Frank.
Cryderman, Manley R.
Falconer, John S.
Fortin, M. A.
Haythorn, Francis R.

Jamieson, John J.
Mackenzie, Alex. R.
McAfee, Alex. M.
McDougall, Ronald A.
Stark, Alex. B.

Stobie, William.
Talbot, Harry D.
Venner, George A.
Venner, Wilfrid J.
Tessier, Joseph N.

AT MOOSE JAW

Cunningham, J. Grant.
Graham, Marguerite S.

Grayson, C. J.
Hewitt, T. H.

Little, Cecil.
Robertson, C. Adeline

AT VANCOUVER.

Anderson, Thomas.
Bradley, B. A.
Arnold, S. D.
Clarke, Lewis E.
Eckley, Kenneth.

Edwards, A. F.
Grant, George A.
Herring, George.
Johnston, John.
Quinn, A. F.

Selwood, Archibald.
Watson, John W.
White, Georgie E.
Harrison, A. B.

AT VICTORIA.

Onions, Albert

Parsons, Frederick.

JNO. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.
A. D. DeCELLES, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Examiner.
J. C. GLASHAN, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Examiner

Certified Correct,
WM. FORAN
Secretary

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

APPENDIX 11

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL IN PASSING THE CIVIL SERVICE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION NOVEMBER, 1907.

AT VICTORIA.

Huggett, Alfred Percy

AT VANCOUVER.

Clark, Lewis E.
Grant, Geo. A.
McLellan, M. H.Reid, Q. S.
Selwood, Archibald.Trythall, Roy W.
Watson, John W.

AT MOOSEJAW.

Bissell, D. McK.
Booker, Wm. S.Cunningham, J. Grant.
Hodge, W. E.

Knight, Chas. F.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

Smith, B. H

AT LONDON.

Blackburn, Ina Beatrice.
Martin, M. H.
Stanley, Fred. C.Stephenson, Geo. E.
Strong, Lillias H.Trebilcock, Norman.
Tytler, Janet M.

AT HAMILTON.

Carlin, Raymond J.
Dowling, D. J.
Greene, Ernest.Locke, Wm. F.
McGillivray, Hugh A
McHaffie, Grace E.Mitchell, Jas. L.
Robinson, Norman J.
Stuart, Wm. B.

AT KINGSTON.

Aylesworth, Robt. W.
Buckley, Frank V.
Colwell, Arthur B.
Cook, W. J.
Daley, JosephDinnis, Jas. A.
Ferris, Mary.
Hayes, Francis.
Lally, Jno. E.Loucks, Ethelwyn.
Richardson, Ervil.
Sprague, F. W.
Wardrobe, Maude.

AT WINDSOR.

Cumminxford, F. D.
Latam, John James.

Kerr, Jas. W.

Langlois, Idolphe.

AT OTTAWA.

Aiford, V. Bland.
Allen, Albert T.
Allen, J. A. Van.
Apperley, Richard E
Arcand, A.
Asseltine, Helen A.
Atwater, H. E.
Barrette, Valida Alice.
Bawden, Sarah D.
Bebb, Emma M.
Bennett, Chas. H.
Birdwhistle, M. J.
Boulais, Bernadette.
Boulay, Edouard.
Boulay, Frank J.
Brenot, Gaston.
Brownell, Wm. H.
Bulzer, Thos. D.
Bunel, Edmond G.
Burns, Patrick J.
Butterworth, Frederick.
Burrows, Florence.
Barthe, Alice.
Bartram, Mary M.
Blount, Bessie.
Brown, Oscar Y.
Cameron, D. S.
Campbell, Jean
Cawdron, A. R.
Chambers, Margaret R.
Chandler, Annie.Grant, Edith A.
Grant, John F.
Grignon, Henri.
Grimes, Amy Agnes.
Guindon, Ignace.
Guy, John.
Halton, Walter T.
Hamel, Rachel.
Hogan, T. J.
Hogan, W. J.
Hull, Wm. J.
Hunt, W. A.
Hudon, J. Lucien.
Haskett, Elizabeth
Iveson, W. H.
Jobin, Paul.
Jones, Helen M.
Jukes, Ethel.
Joyce, Josephine.
Kealey, Catherine A.
Kealey, Marie L.
Kerr, John.
Knight, Mrs. Cecilia.
Labrosse, Joseph.
Laflamme, J. E.
Lafleur, Francis J.
Langdon, Lilya Eliza
LaRocque, Beatrice.
Larocque, William
Laurin, Angéline.
Leddy, W. J.Mahon, Mary A.
Moss, Laura.
Murphy, Mary.
McIntosh, Gregory J.
Narraway, Chas.
Neville, Chas. J.
Neville, Mary.
Noonan, Geo. A.
Noonan, John M.
O'Connor, Ed. E. A.
O'Doherty, H. A. O.
Ogilvy, Grace.
O'Hara, J. J.
O'Leary, Matt. J.
Olmsted, Chas.
O'Neill, Ida A.
O'Regan, Wm. T.
Owens, Edith May.
O'Meara, Hubert A.
Pelletier, Jos. S.
Potter, Mary Agnes.
Poulet, Arthur.
Powers, Ethel L. M.
Pulbow, Wm. J.
Pitau, Gustave.
Prenter, Gertrude E.
Quinn, E. F.
Rankins, Grace A
Ratty, Aline.
Redmond.
Regan, John.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

AT OTTAWA—Continued.

Charron, Oscar.
 Chartrand, Laura.
 Cherry, Kate Mary.
 Clarke, Henry G.
 Clarke, Jessie.
 Cole, May Augusta.
 Coolican, Peter T.
 Corbett, Flora.
 Courvoisier, Leonie.
 Daws, Harriet Ethel.
 Delaney, M.
 Dewar, Jessie.
 Dewar, Kate.
 Dowling, Isabel.
 Doyle, Annie M.
 Doyle, Thomas J.
 Doyle, Thomas Vincent.
 Driscoll, Florence.
 Dunning, Irene F.
 Dumoulin, Marie D.
 Dundas, William.
 Dupuis, Marie F.
 Dupuis, J. M. H.
 Desjardins, Maria.
 Dicks, Thos. J.
 Danis, Bertha.
 D'Aoust, Clara.
 Eastwood, Whiteley.
 Ebbs, Edward.
 Edey, Edna M.
 Edey, Emily J.
 Erret, Philip A.
 Erwin, M. J.
 Farrel, Mary E.
 Fee, Norman.
 Flewellyn, Mabel E.
 Foley, Mary E.
 Fraser, Bertha A. M.
 Fraser, Grace B.
 Fraser, H. D.
 Fuller, Ralph L.
 Foley, P. J.
 Gagné, William D.
 Gaul, Horace.
 George, May.
 Gill, Wm. P.
 Grant, William C.

Lefurgey, Jessie L.
 Lemesurier, Andrew.
 Leonard, Catherine.
 Lett, C. E.
 Lett, G. M.
 Lett, L. B.
 Lightbody, Jennie.
 Lochman, John S.
 Lochman, W. P.
 Lynott, Tessie.
 Lanoix, Graziella.
 Lang, Jane Allison.
 MacDonald, Angela.
 MacFarlane, Agnes.
 Marshall, Percy A.
 MacMillan, Alex. M.
 Magurn, Beatrice E.
 Marin, J. M.
 Marston, F. Evelyn.
 Martin, A. Maude.
 Masson, Mary.
 Matheson, Norman E.
 Mills, J. W.
 Mitchell, Victor.
 Mongenais, C. Emile.
 Mooney, Michael.
 Mooney, Lorne P.
 Mulloy, John B.
 Murray, M. R.
 McAllister, Grace E.
 McCallum, Frank.
 McCarthy, Agnes.
 McCartney, Laura E.
 McCullough, Evelyn.
 McDonald, Margaret.
 McDougall, Daniel C.
 McGill, M. Evelyn.
 McIlmoyle, Clemina.
 McIlmoyle, Harry C.
 McIntosh, Clara J.
 McIntyre, Geo. J.
 McIntyre, W. E.
 McJanet, Jessie.
 McKay, Anna S.
 McKiam, Katharine.
 McMullen, Jas P.
 McQuaig, Bertha.

Reinhardt, Eugene.
 Richamn, H. R.
 Rocque, Albert O.
 Rogers, Marion.
 Rook, Jennie E.
 Ross, Jeanette, M.
 Ross, Muriel G.
 Roxborough, Irma B.
 Robertson, H. A.
 Roy, Jean L.
 Ryley, Gerald.
 Saunders, Katharine.
 Savage, Gussie.
 Scott, Agnes.
 Scott, Mary I.
 Scott, Irvn.
 Shaw, Robert.
 Shea, Annie E.
 Shea, John J.
 Shields, Jas. P.
 Shirley, Malvina M.
 Sims, Annie E.
 Smith, Alexina St. Jean.
 Spence, C. F.
 Stainstreet, Ethel.
 Starrs, Katie.
 Stevenson, Robina M.
 St. George R. B.
 Stearns, Chas. H.
 Thériault, Ernest.
 Tobin, Chas. W.
 Traversy, A. A.
 Traversy, Walter J.
 Traversy, Agnes.
 Turcot, Marie R.
 Turcotte, E.
 Tennant, G. G.
 Wainwright, Marjory.
 Watterson, Florence S.
 Webber, Clara.
 Weillbrenner, Jeannie.
 Westman, Florence M.
 Westman, Winnifred.
 White, Elith.
 Winthrop, Winnifred.
 Wright, Florence B.
 Yuill, J.

AT TORONTO.

Argue, Francis.
 Barringer, Wm. T.
 DeLury, Helen.
 Doane, Dora E. T.
 Elliott, Annie.
 Fowler, Lillian K.
 Graham, E. Ethel.
 Gardener, Mabel L.
 Hodgins, Mary.

Hurley, Francis.
 Gibson, W. W.
 Guilfoyle, Thos.
 Kenyon, T. H. Gordon.
 Lewis, Catherine B.
 Ley, Emily A.
 Madgett, S. E.
 Martin, Madge A.
 McConnell, Albert G.

McGill, Geo. W.
 McHoy, Annie.
 O'Donohoe, Augustin T.
 Riezbrough, Harriet W.
 Rose, Geo. M.
 Rose, Hugh.
 Steers, Muriel.
 Vasey, Oliver M.
 Warl, Essie R.

AT MONTREAL.

Belair, Henri.
 Bellefeuille, Maurice.
 Bolduc, J. E.
 Carriere, Omer.
 Couture, Daziel G.
 Dorais, J. P. B.
 Faribault, C. E.

Gervais, J. A.
 Gagnon, J. A.
 Lafrance, Maurice.
 Larocque, P.
 Ledoux, Lina.
 Millier, Henri J.
 Price, Ethel.

Robert, Napoléon E.
 Robertson, Fred. S.
 Trahan, Stephen.
 Turgeon, Edgar.
 Valois, Gustave.
 Valois, Leonise.
 Vipond, Myrtle R.

AT QUEBEC.

Bélanger, Edouard.
 Bernier, Thos.
 Boisvert, Jos.
 Guenet, J. Roméo.

Hamel, Marie.
 Hamel, Juliette.
 Lafontaine, Nathaniel.
 Matte, Célien.

Paré, Chas.
 Patry, J. A.
 Pouliot, J. A.

AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

Casey, F. J.
 Farmer, Richard C.

Loggie, Helen M.
 McLavour, Samuel P.

Troy, Allan H.
 Wood, Wm. J.

AT HALIFAX.

Altz, Godfrey J.
 Drew, H. D.
 Foley, Maurice A.

Hayes, Cecil John.
 Heisler, Chas. William.

Whalen, Thos. R.
 Withers, F. H.

AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

Burnett, Thos.
 Duffy, John J.

Gaudet, W. A.
 McKenzie, Jos. A.

Smith, Lawrence.
 Trainor, Hugh A.

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AT EDMONTON.

Rea, John.
Stark, Alex. B.

Venner, Geo. A.
Knott, John E.

Lamoureux, L. O.

AT WINNIPEG.

Acheson, S. M.
Bailey, Dorothy I.
Beatson, G. G.
Cann, Maurice D.
Chabot, Alphonse.
Chartrand, Adelard.
Clark, Edwin.
Gannon, J. E. S.
Good, Wm. J.
Guernsey, E. Irene.

Heath, Chas. M.
Hood, James G.
Houde, Girard.
Lawrie, John F.
Lavoie, Josephine.
LeHaye, Raymond.
Leslie, Wm. Jas.
Macpherson, Duncan.
McNeill, Norman J.

Morrow, Wm.
Osborne, W. S.
Prendergast, M. A.
Purdon, Carlisle.
Sadd, Thos. A.
Salisbury, Harold M.
Scott, Wm. S.
Ross, Thos. H.
Williams, T. H.

AT CALGARY.

Anderson, L. B.
Blackmore, Ernest H.
Brown, Wm. R.
Dingle, Albert W.
Kerr, Lewis H.

Lacasse, E. E.
Macdonald, John A.
Peel, W. W.
Porter, Lillie A.
Redman, John A.

Saurette, Nap.
Standring, D. H.
Topley, Geo. C.
Taylor, W. H.

AT REGINA.

Anderson, F. Jas.
Armstrong, Harry F.
Dow, J. Neil.

Gravel, Guy.
Hawkins, Geo. E.
Hindson, Frederick W.

Kerr, John F.
Labelle, Leo. J.

JOHN THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.
A. D. DeCELLES, F.R.S.C., LL.D.,
Examiner.
J. C. GLASHAN, F.R.C.S., LL.D.,
Examiner.

Certified correct,

WM. FORAN,

Secretary to the Board of Civil Service Examiners.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

APPENDIX 12

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS AT THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1907.

AT OTTAWA.

Asselstine, Helen A.....	Stenography and typewriting.
Clarke, Jessie.....	Stenography and typewriting.
Cole, Mary Augusta.....	Stenography and typewriting.
Daws, Harriet Ethel.....	Stenography and typewriting.
Grignon, Henri.....	Stenography and typewriting.
McJanet, Jessie.....	Stenography.
Potter, Mary Agnes.....	Stenography and typewriting.
Regan, Jno.....	Stenography and typewriting.
Ross, Jeanette M.....	Stenography.
Roy, Jean L.....	Stenography and typewriting.
Scott, Agnes.....	Stenography.
Savage, Gussie.....	Typewriting.
Weilbrenner, Jennie.....	Stenography.

AT QUEBEC.

Pouliot, J. A.....	Stenography.
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AT LONDON.

Blackburn, Ina Beatrice.....	Stenography and typewriting.
Tytler, Janet M.....	Stenography and typewriting.

AT HALIFAX.

Altz, Godfrey J.....	Bookkeeping.
Hayes, Cecil John.....	Stenography and typewriting.

AT HAMILTON.

Green, Ernest.....	Typewriting.
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AT KINGSTON.

Hayes, Francis.....	Typewriting.
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AT WINNIPEG.

Osborne, W. S.....	Bookkeeping.
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Certified correct,

WM. FORAN,

Secretary to the Board of Civil Service Examiners.

APPENDIX 13

LIST OF GRADUATES OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES WHO HAVE EXHIBITED THEIR DIPLOMAS TO THE BOARD AND WHO, IN CONSEQUENCE, ARE QUALIFIED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

Year.	Name.	Year.	Name.
1889.....	W. Ranstead.	1902.....	Miss M. Miller.
1889.....	A. S. Smith.	1902.....	E. W. Westover.
1889.....	M. Monaghan.	1903.....	L. W. Watson.
1890.....	Henry Brent.	1903.....	J. H. Chabot.
1890.....	M. Lacaille.	1903.....	T. K. J. Doherty.
1893.....	J. A. Valois.	1903.....	L. Rush.
1894.....	Alph. Charron.	1903.....	Wm. F. Sparks.
1894.....	A. Robert.	1903.....	L. R. Laverigne.
1894.....	A. W. Beall.	1903.....	J. Lacharité.
1894.....	Wm. A. Warne.	1903.....	A. Dugas.
1894.....	Roger Goulet.	1903.....	A. Prenoveau.
1895.....	C. V. DeBrisay.	1903.....	A. Dumas.
1895.....	Chs. Amiot.	1904.....	F. W. Long.
1895.....	Jno. Francis Ran.	1904.....	H. W. Bell.
1896.....	J. And. Thomas.	1904.....	H. Garneau.
1896.....	C. T. Sharpe.	1904.....	G. Bélanger.
1896.....	A. A. O'Brien.	1904.....	S. J. Robertson.
1896.....	Wm. F. Kelcoe.	1904.....	A. Messier.
1896.....	Albert H. Brown.	1904.....	C. L. Fisher.
1896.....	L. Sawyer.	1904.....	O. Noel.
1897.....	J. B. Beaulieu.	1904.....	L. R. Ostigny.
1897.....	T. A. Howard.	1905.....	P. A. David.
1897.....	Albert Beauchesne.	1905.....	M. J. Williams.
1897.....	C. N. Dalglish.	1905.....	G. Matte.
1898.....	J. Ernest Collin.	1905.....	Miss M. E. Burne jte.
1898.....	E. A. McKay.	1905.....	Miss M. A. McLaughlin.
1898.....	T. F. Clancy.	1905.....	J. W. Forbes.
1899.....	W. H. Allison.	1905.....	C. F. Gillen.
1899.....	B. C. Cerswell.	1905.....	H. Rheault.
1899.....	O. H. Cogswell.	1905.....	C. J. Allan.
1899.....	C. Hislop.	1905.....	A. Webster.
1899.....	A. H. Shea.	1905.....	A. H. McKee.
1899.....	L. J. R. Gaboury.	1906.....	J. Freeland.
1899.....	H. W. Charlton.	1906.....	C. E. Rouleau.
1900.....	Edwin North.	1906.....	A. D. Watson.
1900.....	J. N. Robertson.	1906.....	A. Ducharme.
1900.....	Jno. P. Wren.	1906.....	J. Ebbs.
1900.....	Frank Leger.	1906.....	Jas. Gray.
1900.....	S. McEwen.	1906.....	E. J. Leger.
1900.....	A. G. Harvey.	1906.....	J. Voaden.
1900.....	A. M. Maxiven.	1906.....	J. D. McLennan.
1901.....	J. E. Pollock.	1906.....	F. S. James.
1901.....	J. W. Delaney.	1906.....	R. Miller.
1901.....	A. E. Fisher.	1906.....	F. B. Shaver.
1901.....	W. J. Purney.	1906.....	J. A. Deschenes.
1901.....	J. Hood.	1906.....	Miss H. M. Wright.
1901.....	J. O. A. G. Leveille.	1906.....	J. A. Transchemontagne.
1901.....	John Kerr.	1906.....	J. H. Hooper.
1901.....	C. G. Cowan.	1906.....	H. P. Tufts.
1902.....	David Walker.	1907.....	F. Rinfret.
1902.....	L. P. J. Neville.	1907.....	H. K. Bowes.
1902.....	J. H. Kerr.	1907.....	A. Young.
1902.....	C. G. Cowan.	1907.....	U. Desrosiers.
1902.....	J. E. G. G. Leveille.	1907.....	Camille Dubuc.
1902.....	Louis Rousseau.	1907.....	J. A. Bonin.
1902.....	Raoul Laurier.	1907.....	H. C. M. Chisholm.
1902.....	A. B. G. Lewis.		

DEPARTMENT
OF
PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1908

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet ; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, March, 1908.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.
OFFICE OF THE KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY,
OTTAWA, March, 1908.

The Honourable

R. W. SCOTT, K.C., LL.D.,
Secretary of State.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the usual annual report of this Department. It covers the changed fiscal period of nine months to March 31, 1907, and, in making comparisons with previous years, this must be borne in mind. The operations of the three branches into which the Department is divided are shown separately in the appended reports of the Accountant, the Superintendent of Printing and the Superintendent of Stationery, respectively.

Although the increased space available at the Printing Bureau and the additional labour-saving machinery introduced have been of great service in facilitating and accelerating the execution of work, the full advantage anticipated has not been realized, and it will not be attained until the electric motors are installed and all the new machines are placed. Until that is done the re-arrangement of the bindery workrooms cannot be completed, and the corridors must continue to be blocked with machines waiting final location. The electric drive has been adopted for all the new machinery and will gradually supersede steam power throughout. Electricity is being adopted as the motive power in all new printing offices. The economy of power is very great and the advantage of doing away with a wilderness of running gear is enormous.

The demands upon the Printing Bureau for large masses of printing at short notice compel the carrying of a large stock of printing paper. The roll paper for the web machine is encumbering the lower corridors, and more room is urgently needed for the increasing mass of standing type and stereotype plates. An outbuilding for the safe storage on the ground floor of such heavy material is very necessary.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

The departmental reports were published in good time. The following table gives the details of progress:—

Reports.	First Copy Received.	Last Copy Received.	Last Proof Signed.	Delivered.
Agriculture.....	July 10.....	Sept. 27.....	Oct. 4.....	Nov. 6.
Auditor General, Vol. I.....	Aug. 8.....	Nov. 4.....	Nov. 18.....	" 29.
" " II.....	" 8.....	" 4.....	Dec. 12.....	Dec. 19.
" " III.....	" 22.....	Oct. 28.....	Nov. 8.....	Nov. 16.
Civil Service List.....	July 18.....	Sept. 19.....	Oct. 15.....	Oct. 26.
Experimental Farm.....	May 28.....	" 30.....	" 8.....	Jan. 18.
Fisheries.....	Aug. 8.....	Dec. 2.....	Dec. 6.....	Dec. 15.
Geological Survey.....	Dec. 2.....	" 20.....	Jan. 4.....	Jan. 15.
Indian Affairs.....	July 9.....	Sept. 20.....	Sept. 30.....	Oct. 26.
Inland Revenue, Excise.....	June 13.....	Aug. 13.....	Aug. 24.....	Sept. 12.
" Weights and Measures.....	July 24.....	".....	Sept. 10.....	" 22.
" Adulteration of Food.....	Aug. 10.....	Aug. 10.....	Oct. 3.....	Oct. 30.
Interior.....	May 16.....	Nov. 6.....	Nov. 13.....	Nov. 24.
Justice.....	Aug. 30.....	Oct. 14.....	Oct. 16.....	Oct. 30.
Labour.....	" 28.....	Aug. 28.....	Nov. 20.....	Dec. 12.
Marine.....	Oct. 30.....	Dec. 9.....	Dec. 11.....	" 14.
Militia.....	Dec. 7.....	Jan. 2.....	Jan. 16.....	Mar. 2.
Northwest Mounted Police.....	" 7.....	Dec. 7.....	" 16.....	Jan. 28.
Public Accounts.....	July 30.....	Nov. 18.....	Nov. 25.....	Dec. 28.
Public Works.....	Oct. 7.....	" 15.....	" 22.....	" 29.
Post Office.....	May 20.....	Oct. 2.....	Oct. 4.....	Oct. 20.
Railway and Canals.....	Aug. 28.....	Aug. 28.....	" 11.....	Nov. 8.
Railway Statistics.....	Nov. 18.....	Jan. 8.....	Jan. 10.....	Jan. 16.
Canal Statistics.....	July 5.....	Aug. 12.....	Aug. 19.....	Sept. 26.
Secretary of State.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Trade and Commerce, Part I.....	Sept. 3.....	Oct. 25.....	Nov. 12.....	Nov. 17.
Trade and Navigation.....	May 30.....	".....	Sept. 10.....	Oct. 4.

Revised Statutes, 1906.

As stated in my last report the English edition of the Revised Statutes, 1906, was published on January 31, 1907. A second copy in cloth was distributed to members of Parliament on September 19, 1907, and a third copy on November 6, 1907, in half calf. The fourth, or Index volume, was issued on April 3, 1907.

The French edition, in three volumes, covering the complete revision, was distributed on November 20, 1907. The copy for the fourth, or Index volume, was completed on February 24, 1908, and the proofs are now being corrected. When the Index volume is issued, the index to the French edition of the Criminal Code can be completed.

The Revised Statutes (English) were printed in two editions, amounting in the aggregate to 6,500 copies English, and 1,500 copies French.

Stereotype plates, in duplicate, have been made and it will be easy at any time to go to press with any further editions which may be necessary. This is a far better plan than printing an enormous number of copies at the first, and storing them away to meet a demand which may never arise, as was done in the revision of 1886.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Audit Branch.

The totals for the present fiscal period are as follows. Details are given in the tabulated statements in the Accountant's report:—

Amount of advertising accounts audited.....	\$ 89,329 77
“ lithographing and printing accounts.....	159,487 82
“ Intercolonial Railway accounts.....	71,414 80

The number of advertising accounts audited was 5,319.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. E. DAWSON,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, September, 1907.

S. E. DAWSON, Esq., C.M.G., Lit. D.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907.

The following general statement of receipts and expenditure for the fiscal period shows the financial operations of the department as a whole. The usual detailed statements are also appended.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Civil Government—		Civil Government—	
Salaries.....	30,543 75	Salaries.....	29,133 53
Contingencies.....	4,100 00	Contingencies.....	2,958 95
Cleaning.....	2,500 00	Cleaning.....	2,467 95
Letter of credit—		Miscellaneous—	
Canada Gazette, appropriation.....	5,900 00	Canada Gazette, printing, paper, &c.	5,900 00
Distribution of parliamentary documents, appropriation.....	1,200 00	Distribution of parliamentary documents.....	624 82
Plant appropriation.....	30,000 00	Plant.....	29,998 79
Consolidation of Laws—		Consolidation of Laws—	
Printing Revised Statutes, English appropriation.....	22,000 00	Printing Revised Statutes, English.....	17,651 72
Printing Revised Statutes, French appropriation.....	3,000 00	" " French.....	1,470 54
Printing Criminal Code, English appropriation.....	6,000 00	Printing Criminal Code, English.....	4,271 25
Printing, binding and distributing the laws, appropriation.....	7,000 00	Laws, printing, binding and distribution.....	6,999 32
Miscellaneous printing, appropriation.....	40,000 00	Miscellaneous printing.....	38,982 47
Franchise Act, appropriation.....	40,000 00	Franchise Act, printing, salaries, &c.	5,030 63
King's Printer's advance account.....	594,530 99	King's Printer's advance account.....	596,322 88
Stationery stock.....	341,017 69	Stationery stock, purchases, salaries, &c.....	400,237 20
Bills of exchange—		Dominion Government, deposited to the credit of the Receiver General..	961,982 10
Sterling—Importations of stationery.....	59,219 51	Balance unexpended on appropriations as follows:—	
" " bindery stock.....	1,791 89	Civil government—	
General revenue—		Salaries.....	1,410 22
Parliamentary publications, proceeds of sales to departments and parliament.....	1,930 11	Contingencies.....	1,141 05
Parliamentary publications, proceeds of all other sales.....	2,576 12	Cleaning.....	32 05
Canada Gazette, proceeds of sales, subscriptions and advertisements.....	7,345 47	Franchise Act.....	34,969 37
Voters' lists, proceeds of sales.....	165 11	Plant.....	1 21
Casual revenue, proceeds of sales of waste paper, &c.....	936 89	Distribution of parliamentary documents.....	575 18
Printing, work performed for departments and parliament.....	306,816 75	Laws.....	20 68
Paper used on above work.....	113,108 77	Miscellaneous printing.....	1,017 53
Lithographing, stamping, &c.....	159,487 82	Printing Revised Statutes, English.....	4,348 28
Stationery, books, &c., supplied to departments and parliament.....	369,592 24	" " French.....	1,529 46
Refunds—		" Criminal Code, English.....	1,728 75
Civil government contingencies.....	15 47		
" " cleaning.....	7 25		
Total.....	2,150,785 93	Total.....	2,150,785 93

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CANADA GAZETTE.

The following is a detailed statement of expenditure and receipts on account of *Canada Gazette*, for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Advertisements and sales	\$	6,821	20
Subscriptions		524	27
	\$	7,345	47

EXPENSES.

Paper used	\$	1,322	63
Printing and distribution		4,248	17
Translation, &c		329	20
	\$	5,900	00

The number of copies issued in the last week of March was 1,800, of which 184 were sent to paying subscribers, and the remainder gratis to judges, public departments, exchanges, &c., &c.

I also subjoin a statement of receipts and expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* from the year 1875 to the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907, inclusive

Year ending June 30.	EXPENDITURE.					REVENUE.			
	Copies Gratis.	Subscribers.	Paper.	Printing and Distribution.	Translation.	Subscriptions.	Advertising.	Loss.	Gain.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1875	1,077	85	1,177 17	2,414 00	242 80	242 80	843 74	2,636 13	.....
1876	1,049	88	1,195 98	2,301 51	184 80	241 80	578 41	2,836 11	.....
1877	1,081	81	1,292 25	2,323 45	141 89	224 75	681 62	2,743 13	.....
1878	1,108	79	1,016 65	2,139 48	125 80	268 40	683 47	2,318 53	.....
1879	1,115	85	1,195 21	2,203 81	123 90	246 50	739 82	2,613 00	.....
1880	1,170	70	1,208 48	2,337 81	123 90	243 90	865 38	2,538 09	.....
1881	1,215	68	1,197 38	2,132 20	147 40	353 65	1,028 04	2,085 29	.....
1882	1,238	92	1,366 61	2,261 85	197 60	378 44	2,706 28	735 34	.....
1883	1,250	100	1,414 24	2,181 48	215 30	367 25	2,181 53	1,262 24	.....
1884	1,290	85	1,428 16	2,210 00	148 24	414 67	6,658 12	1,727 48	.....
1885	1,321	69	1,404 76	2,243 43	169 45	289 35	1,264 65	2,263 14	.....
1886	1,318	77	1,683 89	2,241 65	62 20	290 70	2,020 82	1,076 21	.....
1887	1,366	84	1,797 2	2,537 79	389 10	321 40	2,831 04	1,571 66	.....
1888	1,369	81	2,164 85	2,933 57	349 80	316 85	2,909 72	2,231 15	.....
1889	1,367	83	1,883 80	2,859 19	103 00	308 60	4,637 49	.....	.....
1890	1,429	71	1,758 50	3,128 36	204 00	487 95	2,777 03	1,825 88	29 47
1891	1,436	84	1,492 62	2,060 55	211 85	324 18	3,309 61	331 70	.....
1892	1,439	86	1,480 79	2,069 36	188 98	313 47	3,436 32	.....	.....
1893	1,426	84	1,485 71	2,826 07	240 54	306 50	3,612 37	.....	11 26
1894	1,418	82	1,183 66	2,485 08	265 10	208 73	3,545 87	89 24	366 65
1895	1,425	75	1,153 87	2,704 36	232 50	281 65	4,015 64	.....	.....
1896	1,428	72	1,129 52	3,097 00	256 75	276 65	4,673 69	.....	206 56
1897	1,428	72	1,229 52	3,003 51	245 40	298 55	4,992 94	.....	559 07
1898	1,438	87	1,450 21	3,803 11	337 10	312 70	5,574 40	.....	913 51
1899	1,486	59	940 43	3,273 01	255 30	329 65	3,948 65	190 14	296 73
1900	1,529	96	1,092 72	3,640 17	289 50	350 00	4,679 98	.....	.....
1901	1,528	97	1,349 79	4,287 81	256 60	329 65	4,370 82	1,173 73	7 59
1902	1,553	97	1,430 89	3,758 22	284 00	361 80	4,451 39	759 92	.....
1903	1,545	105	1,315 56	3,999 78	253 60	371 85	5,667 65	.....	.....
1904	1,559	116	1,427 48	4,368 81	309 80	430 40	4,523 25	1,152 44	470 56
1905	1,573	177	1,684 85	6,125 57	364 80	604 12	6,997 50	573 60	.....
1906	1,559	191	1,629 58	6,909 57	460 85	750 00	7,644 35	605 65	.....
*1907	1,616	184	1,322 63	4,248 17	329 20	524 27	6,821 20	.....	1,445 47

* To March 31, 1907.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

THE STATUTES.

The details of expenditure on account of statutes are as follows:—

Paper	\$	1,029 14
Printing		3,722 85
Binding		2,109 08
Distribution, &c.		138 25
	\$	<u>6,999 32</u>

The particulars of distribution, number of copies issued, &c., will be found in tables annexed, in report of Superintendent of Stationery.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the charges against the several departments, the House of Commons and Senate, for printing, binding, lithographing, stamping, &c., I have the honour to refer you to the subjoined tabular statements, A, B and C.

A comparative statement for the past five years, from 1902-03 to 1906-07, for both printing and stationery, is subjoined—tables D and E.

ADVERTISING.

The total amount certified by this department for government advertising during the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907, was \$89,329.77, the details of which are set forth in statement F. These accounts being paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited was 5,319; circulars issued, 4,706. There was, moreover, a considerable amount of correspondence in connection therewith.

I also subjoin a statement of the total amount of advertising accounts audited by this office from the year 1876 to the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907, inclusive.

CALENDAR YEARS.

1876.....	\$	12,529 27	1894	\$	26,423 22
1877.....		12,751 56	1895.....		27,424 68
1878.....		20,583 77	1896.....		30,760 76
1879		29,676 60	1897..		35,138 54
1880		63,092 50	1898 (6 months to		
1881.....		30,015 44	June 30, 1898) .		16,312 58
1882.....		50,605 71			
1883.....		30,149 31			
1884.....		39,401 48			
1885.....		33,782 53			
1886.....		25,102 83			
1887.....		18,596 03			
1888.....		44,520 30			
1889.....		35,939 47			
1890.....		26,102 48			
1891		27,519 59			
1892.....		24,819 54			
1893.....		26,704 27			

FISCAL YEARS.

1898-1899.	27,699 72
1899-1900.....	46,317 74
1900-1901.....	50,790 40
1901-1902.....	53,850 75
1902-1903.....	41,078 02
1903-1904.....	57,898 72
1904-1905.....	102,848 11
1905-1906.....	107,812 56
1906-1907 (Mch.31)	89,329 77

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KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

The following is the state of this account on March 31 last:—

Expenditure for the year	\$ 596,322 88
Credit balance brought forward from previous year...	86,767 78
	<hr/>
	\$ 509,555 10
Credit balance to carry to 1907-08	69,858 24
	<hr/>
Charged out to the Departments and Parliament.....	\$ 579,413 34
	<hr/>

TABLE A.

COMPARATIVE cost of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by Departments, for the fiscal year ending June, 1906, and fiscal period to March 31, 1907.

Department.	Printing and Binding.		Paper for same.	
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture	31,988 76	58,730 15	15,653 77	11,381 31
Auditor General.....	563 57	374 47	501 00	355 01
Customs	9,035 35	12,832 78	12,773 31	9,008 21
Departments Generally	49 42	55 74	46 34	13 36
Exchequer Court.....	1,391 02	397 82	197 13	92 55
Finance.....	2,566 19	8,440 59	1,302 21	3,635 77
Geological Survey	2,313 50	19,009 25	949 12	1,253 28
Governor General's Secretary.....	452 88	615 62	729 85	462 36
Indian Affairs	2,011 27	4,619 56	1,485 67	1,487 62
Inland Revenue	6,701 19	7,040 77	4,044 70	3,308 02
Insurance Branch.....	2,713 20	3,017 48	795 36	642 39
Intercolonial Railway	1,214 37	678 08	3,361 32	2,197 89
Interior.....	15,999 34	49,207 85	16,677 52	9,726 65
Justice.....	4,181 91	713 65	1,115 37	460 60
Labour.....	5,635 88	10,403 15	4,084 64	899 59
Library of Parliament.....	3,002 54	1,155 56	142 95	51 77
Marine and Fisheries.....	10,983 42	10,354 17	4,348 42	3,090 50
Militia and Defence.....	14,058 89	10,591 61	10,221 57	5,813 42
Miscellaneous Printing.....	21,688 12	28,113 32	15,406 29	6,238 23
Northwest Mounted Police.....	1,357 56	1,368 22	1,602 01	1,064 29
Parliamentary.....	139,685 43	142,949 16	17,779 72	17,199 82
Penitentiaries	1,366 47	1,021 33	584 35	358 95
Post Office.....	17,988 67	24,305 21	22,908 89	16,550 70
Privy Council.....	406 45	607 27	158 63	722 92
Public Printing and Stationery.....	28,674 00	44,820 62	7,412 12	9,743 41
Public Works	6,416 63	5,159 50	6,038 17	2,303 24
Railways and Canals	3,241 10	6,572 18	3,496 35	2,591 82
Secretary of State.....	1,308 97	1,480 48	775 44	557 90
Senate of Canada	7,181 44	6,975 65	561 32	416 03
Supreme Court	2,293 89	471 88	550 00	123 80
Trade and Commerce.....	2,909 45	4,221 95	1,449 51	1,377 36
Totals.....	352,657 58	466,304 57	157,607 97	113,108 77

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TABLE B.

COST of Parliamentary and Departmental Printing, &c., by quarters, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and fiscal period to March 31, 1907.

Quarters.	Printing and Binding.		Paper for same.	
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ending September 30.....	51,022 02	94,513 14	31,498 38	27,718 86
" December 31.....	42,327 19	132,111 75	30,141 31	31,696 99
" March 31.....	130,589 06	239,679 68	41,932 81	53,697 92
" June 30.....	128,719 31	.....	54,035 47	.....
Totals.....	352,657 58	466,304 57	157,607 97	113,108 77

TABLE C.

COST of Lithographic Work, Printing, Stamping, Engraving, &c., &c., ordered through the Department of Public Printing and Stationery during the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907.

Department.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Agriculture.....	39,703 04
Auditor General.....	105 86
Customs.....	6,311 92
Departments Generally.....	24 00
Finance.....	7,024 50
Geological Survey.....	13,966 43
Governor General's Secretary.....	276 10
Indian Affairs.....	977 23
Inland Revenue.....	1,595 35
Insurance Branch.....	850 00
Intercolonial Railway.....	270 00
Interior.....	39,084 25
Justice.....	84 10
Labour.....	9,649 45
Library of Parliament.....	45 00
Marine and Fisheries.....	5,050 23
Militia and Defence.....	2,661 56
Miscellaneous Printing.....	3,186 78
Northwest Mounted Police.....	187 45
Parliamentary.....	6,737 18
Penitentiaries.....	116 44
Post Office.....	11,968 91
Privy Council.....	73 75
Public Printing and Stationery.....	3,049 17
Public Works.....	780 47
Railways and Canals.....	3,330 09
Secretary of State.....	154 96
Senate.....	899 70
Supreme Court.....	120 75
Trade and Commerce.....	1,203 15
Total.....	150,487 82

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D.—COMPARATIVE Cost of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by Departments, for the last five years, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and to March 31, 1907.

Services.	1902-3.			1903-4.			1904-5.			1905-6.			1906-7.		
	Printing.	Paper.	% cts.	Printing.	Paper.	% cts.	Printing.	Paper.	% cts.	Printing.	Paper.	% cts.	Printing.	Paper.	% cts.
Agriculture	22,589 13	8,710 28	20,947 82	9,112 74	29,992 10	12,577 69	31,988 76	15,653 77	58,730 15	11,381 31	58,730 15	11,381 31	58,730 15	11,381 31	58,730 15
Auditor General	409 44	227 81	637 00	556 66	651 20	545 73	563 57	501 00	374 47	355 01	374 47	355 01	374 47	355 01	374 47
Customs	5,841 90	8,369 56	7,449 88	10,377 28	9,275 51	13,039 89	9,045 35	12,773 31	12,832 78	9,008 21	12,832 78	9,008 21	12,832 78	9,008 21	12,832 78
Departments General.....	18 80	5 98	48 09	23 01	35 76	26 34	49 42	46 34	55 74	13 36	55 74	13 36	55 74	13 36	55 74
Exchequer Court.....	397 74	139 46	294 73	67 27	876 57	122 28	1,391 02	197 13	397 82	92 55	397 82	92 55	397 82	92 55	397 82
Finance	1,919 47	971 24	1,718 92	880 69	2,545 33	2,340 89	2,566 19	1,302 21	8,440 39	3,635 77	8,440 39	3,635 77	8,440 39	3,635 77	8,440 39
Geological Survey.....	8,252 99	2,195 48	4,162 75	1,723 01	5,326 09	1,480 75	2,313 50	949 12	19,009 25	1,253 28	19,009 25	1,253 28	19,009 25	1,253 28	19,009 25
Governor-General's Secretary	139 71	135 40	232 58	411 25	610 16	835 04	462 88	729 12	615 62	462 36	615 62	462 36	615 62	462 36	615 62
Indian Affairs	1,377 57	1,269 99	1,754 63	1,310 91	1,771 58	1,416 72	2,011 27	1,485 67	4,619 56	1,487 62	4,619 56	1,487 62	4,619 56	1,487 62	4,619 56
Indian Revenue.....	4,844 46	3,920 33	5,164 36	4,046 11	6,167 62	5,254 33	6,701 19	4,044 70	7,040 77	3,308 02	7,040 77	3,308 02	7,040 77	3,308 02	7,040 77
Insurance Branch.....	2,239 20	596 13	2,796 07	636 65	2,883 10	673 62	2,713 20	795 36	3,017 48	642 39	3,017 48	642 39	3,017 48	642 39	3,017 48
Intercolonial Railway.....	742 61	742 61	443 97	3,404 40	548 04	4,115 82	1,221 54	3,361 32	678 08	2,137 89	678 08	2,137 89	678 08	2,137 89	678 08
Interior	15,785 84	13,123 41	13,680 89	13,564 81	11,841 64	11,784 50	15,999 34	16,677 52	49,297 85	9,736 65	49,297 85	9,736 65	49,297 85	9,736 65	49,297 85
Justice	2,155 31	623 01	2,910 40	947 42	3,015 91	722 78	4,181 91	1,115 37	713 65	460 60	713 65	460 60	713 65	460 60	713 65
Labour	8,421 60	4,374 46	8,894 34	5,270 28	8,865 14	4,796 48	5,635 88	4,084 64	10,403 15	899 50	10,403 15	899 50	10,403 15	899 50	10,403 15
Library of Parliament.....	2,441 62	64 69	1,842 08	98 00	2,080 13	107 97	3,002 54	142 95	1,155 56	31 77	1,155 56	31 77	1,155 56	31 77	1,155 56
Marine and Fisheries.....	8,508 05	4,599 54	9,508 12	5,615 16	7,635 37	4,880 62	10,983 42	4,348 12	10,554 17	3,090 50	10,554 17	3,090 50	10,554 17	3,090 50	10,554 17
Militia and Defence.....	5,716 30	3,474 39	9,917 47	4,129 71	12,243 32	7,253 93	14,038 89	10,221 57	10,391 61	5,813 42	10,391 61	5,813 42	10,391 61	5,813 42	10,391 61
Miscellaneous Printing	28,240 99	16,641 19	22,100 57	8,135 25	31,376 64	12,902 11	21,688 12	15,406 29	28,113 32	6,238 23	28,113 32	6,238 23	28,113 32	6,238 23	28,113 32
Northwest Legislative Assembly.....	42 00	147 43	8 80	16 78	153 62	974 20	276 70	454 92	1,368 22	1,061 29	1,368 22	1,061 29	1,368 22	1,061 29	1,368 22
Northwest Mounted Police.....	1,172 78	1,402 37	1,512 65	1,632 76	1,279 04	1,329 68	1,387 56	1,602 01	142,949 19	17,199 82	142,949 19	17,199 82	142,949 19	17,199 82	142,949 19
Parliamentary.....	110,667 24	17,676 98	122,751 69	26,300 25	129,912 17	23,325 49	139,685 43	17,779 72	24,305 21	16,550 70	24,305 21	16,550 70	24,305 21	16,550 70	24,305 21
Penitentiaries.....	1,259 76	1,668 48	1,972 02	467 74	1,193 24	584 00	1,346 47	584 35	1,021 33	358 95	1,021 33	358 95	1,021 33	358 95	1,021 33
Post Office.....	20,289 30	21,325 43	21,863 79	19,100 15	21,946 41	28,567 88	17,368 67	22,908 89	24,305 21	16,550 70	24,305 21	16,550 70	24,305 21	16,550 70	24,305 21
Privy Council.....	649 74	381 66	1,935 28	2,117 42	310 94	301 33	406 45	158 63	607 27	722 92	607 27	722 92	607 27	722 92	607 27
Public Printing and Stationery.....	19,045 00	5,722 06	37,177 32	9,993 28	23,524 87	9,098 15	28,674 00	7,412 12	44,820 62	9,743 41	44,820 62	9,743 41	44,820 62	9,743 41	44,820 62
Public Works	5,412 49	3,862 71	5,490 81	1,210 87	8,434 91	5,087 72	6,416 63	6,038 17	5,159 50	2,303 24	5,159 50	2,303 24	5,159 50	2,303 24	5,159 50
Railways and Canals.....	1,951 68	1,412 61	1,761 65	1,336 95	2,786 92	2,858 28	3,241 10	3,496 35	6,572 18	2,591 82	6,572 18	2,591 82	6,572 18	2,591 82	6,572 18
Secretary of State.....	1,117 08	686 32	1,057 55	761 70	1,124 10	710 88	1,398 97	775 44	1,480 48	416 43	1,480 48	416 43	1,480 48	416 43	1,480 48
Senate of Canada.....	3,410 85	248 02	9,547 37	848 76	7,229 50	564 06	7,181 44	561 32	6,975 65	416 43	6,975 65	416 43	6,975 65	416 43	6,975 65
Supreme Court.....	4,097 58	1,199 35	3,224 43	1,055 37	4,059 10	9,193 15	2,293 89	550 00	4,271 38	123 80	4,271 38	123 80	4,271 38	123 80	4,271 38
Trade and Commerce.....	535 30	421 29	1,314 12	667 23	2,511 50	1,196 39	2,909 45	1,419 51	4,271 38	1,377 36	4,271 38	1,377 36	4,271 38	1,377 36	4,271 38
Totals	289,754 79	124,872 72	323,451 06	138,810 87	382,189 93	160,371 10	352,657 58	157,607 97	665,304 57	113,108 77	665,304 57	113,108 77	665,304 57	113,108 77	665,304 57

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E.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Value of Goods issued by the Stationery Office in the last five years.

Services.	1902-3.			1903-4.			1904-5.			1905-6.			1906-7.		
	Inside.	Outside.	% cts.	Inside.	Outside.	% cts.	Inside.	Outside.	% cts.	Inside.	Outside.	% cts.	Inside.	Outside.	% cts.
Agriculture.....	2,075 63	4,219 80	2,807 69	2,403 01	6,076 90	260 12	3,288 00	4,885 31	3,297 82	7,474 94	5,656 37	5,824 35	5,656 37	5,824 35	
Census.....	886 11	384 01		983 51	377 17		1,377 34		2,243 17	433 56	1,236 93	472 11	1,236 93	472 11	
Charges of Management.....	108 99			320 44			340 09		105 12		83 06		83 06		
Clerk of Crown in Chancery.....	1,958 37	8,700 40		2,450 91	8,433 53		1,396 50	13,255 23	2,274 89	14,017 99	973 83	10,800 58	973 83	10,800 58	
Customs.....	361 01			386 80			408 08		477 91		344 18		344 18		
Departments generally.....	1,446 55	253 14		1,391 20	119 05		2,005 65	541 87	1,372 97	118 22	1,544 63	347 99	1,544 63	347 99	
Finance.....	1,703 17				1,511 12			3,186 36		4,753 30		3,466 16		3,466 16	
Geological Survey.....	343 49			324 97					684 22		432 07		432 07		
Government House.....	431 50			386 11			1,527 02		470 99		347 55		347 55		
Governor General's Office.....		24,936 60			24,476 90			30,337 18		29,790 18		24,635 57		24,635 57	
House of Commons.....		3,335 32		1,480 12	4,152 57		2,146 46	4,906 56	2,610 75	6,066 46	2,573 58	5,462 09	2,573 58	5,462 09	
Indian Affairs.....	1,919 06	1,512 38		2,534 26	2,145 30		2,123 14	2,355 54	2,012 92	3,018 70	1,311 41	1,990 96	1,311 41	1,990 96	
Inland Revenue.....	13,712 56	14,333 36		20,674 93	15,043 40		15,823 99	30,417 94	20,508 51	12,658 51	30,074 48	10,952 64	30,074 48	10,952 64	
Interior.....	2,632 33	4,761 54		3,570 79	3,811 46		3,275 58	3,478 10	3,929 90	1,047 47	2,530 04	2,989 20	2,530 04	2,989 20	
Justice.....		314 89			227 29			474 54		319 49		224 27		224 27	
Library of Parliament.....	1,289 42			1,604 33			2,257 30		1,773 22		979 16		979 16		
Labour.....	3,827 66	2,002 95		5,606 95	2,798 50		4,675 37	7,073 17	4,012 07	12,827 72	4,906 15	9,404 59	4,906 15	9,404 59	
Marine and Fisheries.....	2,610 88	10,572 76		2,187 87	12,825 37		1,800 41	14,570 98	2,513 25	24,683 66	1,904 10	18,266 00	1,904 10	18,266 00	
Militia and Defence.....		3,463 07			7,030 01			4,560 74		7,951 08		5,336 11		5,336 11	
Northwest Mounted Police.....		14,129 66		9,763 30	16,022 69		9,194 79	19,297 61	11,957 42	22,480 07	8,984 24	20,738 20	8,984 24	20,738 20	
Post Office.....	1,054 62			1,400 85			1,277 74		1,259 12		1,053 62		1,053 62		
Privy Council.....	631 81	125,704 24		746 47	143,875 93		1,454 58	107,048 04	2,290 81	160,943 02	1,708 76	122,406 11	1,708 76	122,406 11	
Public Printing and Stationery.....	2,073 90	10,211 14		2,481 75	11,566 23		2,892 03	17,000 90	3,089 78	13,625 71	2,638 50	10,868 84	2,638 50	10,868 84	
Public Works.....	2,711 39	8,153 33		2,988 69	15,900 69		2,543 45	31,825 66	5,151 44	33,978 34	2,262 41	35,962 18	2,262 41	35,962 18	
Railways and Canals.....	1,221 56	245 69		1,318 02			1,538 64		1,786 26		1,456 32		1,456 32		
Secretary of State.....		8,632 69			8,030 68			9,410 40		9,819 52		7,974 03		7,974 03	
Senate of Canada.....							1,278 08	500 34	799 04	556 18	647 27	196 91	647 27	196 91	
Trade and Commerce.....															
Net total, Outside Service.....	249,407 23	53,753 57		65,508 67	287,484 94		62,571 24	365,112 50	74,618 61	369,867 12	73,369 45	296,222 89	73,369 45	296,222 89	
Net total issue.....	303,166 80			352,993 61	65,008 67		427,783 74	62,671 24	74,618 61	74,618 61	444,545 73	369,592 34	73,369 45	369,592 34	

J. A. PRIGON,
Accountant.

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TABLE F.
Advertising in Newspapers from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Departments.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Prince Edward Island.	Yukon.	British Columbia.	United States.	Total.
	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
Railways and Canals.	4,480 75	2,068 30	82 10	222 40	481 22	161 30	1,159 43	169 65	.....	506 80	.....	6,853 55
Public Works.	7,400 41	6,124 07	1,236 50	680 85	286 60	89 52	37 00	10 80	109 83	.....	27 00	17,920 23
Mounted Police.	161 48	69 68	16 20	5 40	286 60	367 67	302 64	11 55	.....	.....	.....	813 31
Indian Affairs.	984 94	201 04	34 65	57 05	561 30	405 42	275 88	53 90	25 25	51 80	.....	2,520 84
Post Office.	546 69	319 43	410 96	35 22	273 36	405 42	14 70	3 00	.....	113 30	.....	2,397 91
Marine and Fisheries.	1,226 97	1,829 82	290 04	300 06	.....	.....	3,424 35	112 44	3,499 70	3,112 50	7 00	3,777 89
Interior.	6,587 08	4,403 56	386 78	352 54	1,449 80	815 95	40 80	56 35	.....	80 80	.....	24,751 70
Militia and Defence.	301 75	43 20	37 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560 70
Governor General.	347 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347 05
Inland Revenue.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Justice.	434 09	256 16	45 90	41 65	85 12	.....	70 28	18 25	.....	44 15	.....	995 60
Intercolonial Railway.	3,231 16	6,039 78	3,633 76	2,880 30	.....	.....	342 00	466 27	.....	.....	.....	16,593 27
Customs.	69 80	111 50	11 15	19 04	.....	2 00	9 00	.....	222 49	.....	.....	222 49
Agriculture.	72 38	.....	.....	19 94	272 44	138 10	131 04	.....	.....	30 00	.....	663 90
Labour.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Printing and Stationery.	150 00	207 68	24 50	70 00	118 40	118 80	326 70	57 00	.....	34 50	.....	1,107 58
House of Commons.	17 00	41 76	18 00	18 00	20 00	20 40	197 40	13 50	19 50	13 25	.....	390 81
Senate.	.....	.....	.....	8 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 40
Trade and Commerce.	.....	.....	479 58	460 26	207 36	157 44	226 72	134 40	.....	553 60	.....	9,404 54
Transcontinental Railway.	3,452 08	3,733 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	29,463 63	25,449 08	6,689 92	5,771 11	3,755 60	2,276 60	6,557 94	1,107 11	3,084 08	4,540 70	34 00	89,329 77

NOTE.—Sent out 4,706 circulars. Certified 5,319 accounts.

L. A. GRISON,
Audit Clerk.

J. A. FRIGON,
Accountant.

PRINTING BRANCH.

OTTAWA, December, 1907.

S. E. DAWSON, Esq., C.M.G., Lit.D.,
King's Printer, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed for Parliament in the Printing Branch of the Department during the session of 1906-07 ; and also of the departmental work for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1907, contained in the following tabulated statements :—

1. Annual reports.
2. Supplementary reports.
3. Routine parliamentary work.
4. House of Commons and Senate Debates.
5. Statutes.
6. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.
7. *Canada Gazette*.
8. Voters' Lists.
9. Letter-press departmental work.
10. Summary of letter-press departmental work for the nine months.
11. Plates contained in annual reports, 1906-07.
12. Books bound.
13. Summary of books bound for the nine months.
14. Perforating, numbering and packing.
15. Pad-making.
16. Summary of pads for the nine months.
17. Making, printing and stamping of prepaid Post Office envelopes.
18. Die stamping of note headings, letter headings and envelopes.

Respectfully submitted,

W. McMAHON,
Supt. of Printing.

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TABLE NO. 1.—Annual Reports to Parliament, Session of 1906-07.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.				
			Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Session's Papers Bound.	
THIRD SESSION—TENTH PARLIAMENT.							
Adulteration of Food—Part III, Inland Revenue Report	(English. 3,410 French. 990)	376	376	2,035	500	25	850
Agriculture	(English. 3,910 French. 1,000)	58	58	2,035	1,000	25	850
Archives of Canada.	(English. 4,710 French. 1,350)	752	752	2,035	1,800	25	850
Auditor General's Report.	(English. 5,735 French. 1,250)	2,174	2,148	2,500	2,235	100	850
Bank Shareholders.	(English. 3,485 French. 730)	648	648	485	350	50	850
Census of the Northwest Territories, 1906	(English. 5,920 French. 730)	92	92	2,720	2,000	100	850
Civil Service Examiners' Report.	(English. 4,435 French. 1,085)	102	80	2,235	350	1,000	850
Civil Service List	(English. 4,085 French. 860)	290	290	2,235	600	400	850
Criminal Statistics.	(English. 4,350 French. 835)	336	336	2,740	500	15	1,100
Estimates of Canada, 1907-08	(English. 3,635 French. 835)	80	80	2,235	450	100	850
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1908.	(English. 3,835 French. 835)	32	32	2,435	450	100	850
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1907	(English. 3,725 French. 835)	1	1	2,235	450	100	850
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1907	(English. 3,835 French. 835)	16	16	2,235	450	100	850
Experimental Farms	(English. 53,400 French. 14,895)	104	112	2,535	50,000	15	850
Fisheries Report.	(English. 3,410 French. 485)	376	376	2,035	500	25	850
Geological Survey, Summary Report.	(English. 7,910 French. 745)	218	218	2,035	5,000	25	850
Indian Affairs.	(English. 3,598 French. 752)	702	702	2,035	6-8	25	850
Inland Revenue—Part I, Excise.	(English. 3,660 French. 995)	210	210	2,035	750	25	850
Interior.	(English. 3,410 French. 945)	408	404	2,035	500	25	850
Insurance Abstract.	(English. 8,185 French. 875)	74	74	2,235	5,000	100	850
Insurance, Full Report.	(English. 7,185 French. 1,045)	844	844	4,260	2,025	50	850
Labour Report.	(English. 5,435 French. 940)	128	128	2,035	2,500	50	850
Library of Parliament, Supplementary Catalogue.	(English. 300 French. 3,610)	111	192	275	500	25	850
Marine Report.	(English. 850 French. 3,710)	66	66	2,435	500	25	850
Militia Council Report	(English. 940 French. 3,415)	66	234	480	500	10	250
Northwest Mounted Police.	(English. 1,030 French. 3,200)	240	248	2,035	300	25	850
Penitentiaries Report (Justice)	(English. 790 French. 3,510)	248	602	480	50	10	250
Postmaster General's Report.	(English. 785 French. 3,560)	602	264	2,235	400	25	850
Public Accounts.	(English. 725 French. 3,275)	264	74	475	500	25	850
Public Printing and Stationery.	(English. 750 French. 750)	74	74	2,225	200	25	850
Carried forward		216,215	19,146	81,910	98,035	3,335	31,925

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TABLE No. 1.—Annual Reports to Parliament, Session of 1906-07—*Concluded*.

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			
				Parlia- ment.	Depart- ment.	Stock.	Sessional Papers Bound.
Brought forward.....		216,215	19,146	81,010	98,035	3,335	31,925
THIRD SESSION, TENTH PARLIAMENT.—CON.							
Public Works.....	{ English.	3,665	566	2,290	500	25	850
	{ French.	950	566	485	200	15	250
Railways and Canals.....	{ English.	3,735	428	2,135	700	50	850
	{ French.	795	432	485	250	50	250
Secretary of State.....	{ English.	3,410	372	2,035	500	25	850
	{ French.	850	372	485	100	15	250
Trade and Commerce.....	{ English.	4,685	304	2,185	1,600	50	850
	{ French.	940	304	480	200	10	250
Trade and Navigation.....	{ English.	3,675	792	2,275	500	50	850
	{ French.	785	790	475	50	10	250
Unclaimed Bank Balances.....	{ English.	3,350	624	2,225	225	50	850
	{ French.	725	624	475	.....	.....	250
Weights, Measures and Lighting—Part III, Inland Revenue Report.....	{ English.	3,410	74	2,035	500	25	850
	{ French.	995	74	485	250	10	250
Totals.....		246,395	25,468	99,460	103,610	3,720	39,425

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TABLE NO. 2.—Supplementary Reports, Session of 1906–07.

Title of Documents.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			
			Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers Bound.
Astronomer's Report	English. 4,410	142	2,235	1,300	25	850
Surveyor General	English. 5,610	332	2,235	2,500	25	850
Railway Statistics	English. 3,400	122	2,025	500	25	850
	French. 795	122	485	250	10	250
Canal Statistics	English. 3,300	184	2,135	300	15	850
	French. 735	184	485	..	..	250
Harbour Commissioners' Report	English. 3,410	224	2,235	300	25	850
	French. 825	224	475	100	..	250
Geographic Board Report	English. 3,700	82	2,035	2,500	25	850
	French. 945	82	480	200	15	250
Yukon Territory Commissioner's Report	English. 5,410	12	2,035	2,500	25	850
	French. 945	12	480	200	15	250
Report on the Health of Animals	English. 4,900	232	2,035	2,000	15	850
	French. 1,285	226	485	500	..	250
Report of the Section of Mines	English. 8,100	176	2,225	5,000	25	850
	French. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Return of By-Elections	English. 3,785	40	2,610	50	25	1,100
	French. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipping List	English. 4,245	412	2,720	500	25	1,100
	French. ..	..	..	..	..	..
International Waterways Commission	English. 3,865	304	2,290	700	25	850
	French. 1,000	304	485	250	18	250
Board of Railway Commissioners	English. 3,735	116	2,335	500	50	850
	French. 800	116	485	250	15	250
Insurance Commission Report	English. 4,960	208	2,910	1,000	200	850
	French. 800	224	550	..	..	250
Trade and Commerce Bulletin :—						
July, 1906	3,140	160	2,040	1,100	..	..
August, 1906	3,140	176	2,040	1,100	..	..
September, 1906	3,140	176	2,040	1,100	..	..
October, 1906	3,140	176	2,040	1,100	..	..
November, 1906	3,140	162	2,040	1,100	..	..
December, 1906	3,340	160	2,240	1,100	..	..
January, 1907	3,340	154	2,240	1,100	..	..
February, 1907	3,340	184	2,240	1,100	..	..
March, 1907	3,340	242	2,240	1,100	..	..
Trade and Navigation, Unrevised Monthly Statements :—						
July, 1906	2,690	384	2,040	450	200	..
August, 1906	2,690	384	2,040	450	200	..
September, 1906	2,690	384	2,040	450	200	..
October, 1906	2,690	384	2,040	450	200	..
November, 1906	2,690	384	2,040	450	200	..
December, 1906	2,890	416	2,240	450	200	..
January, 1907	2,890	416	2,240	450	200	..
February, 1907	2,890	416	2,240	450	200	..
March, 1907	2,890	416	2,240	450	200	..
Totals	124,060	9,244	74,790	35,300	2,383	11,750

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TABLE No. 3.—Statement showing the Routine Parliamentary Work, Session of 1906-07.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.	
			Parlia- ment.	Ses- sional Papers Bound
THIRD SESSION, TENTH PARLIAMENT.				
Votes and Proceedings.....	(English. 2,330 French. 465	1,132 1,138	2,130 395	200 70
Orders of the Day	(English. 650 French. 175	1,586 1,610	650 175	.....
Minutes of Proceedings of the Senate.	(English. 1,800 French. 335	830 804	1,800 335	.....
Public Bills (Commons).....	(English. 2,185 French. 400	252 286	.....	.....
Public Bills (Senate).....	(English. 2,185 French. 400	62 62	.....	.....
Private Bills (Commons).....	(English. 870 French. 255	244 250	.....	.....
Private Bills (Senate).....	(English. 870 French. 255	144 148	.....	.....
Third Reading Bills (Commons).....	(English. 400 French. 140	535 554	.....	.....
Third Reading Bills (Senate)	(English. 510 French. 200	142 145	.....	.....
Returns (for distribution and Sess. Papers, either or both) ..	(English. 3,065 French. 800	240 240	2,215 550	850 250
Divorce cases (400 copies each of 5 cases).	2,000	172	6,800	.....
Journals—				
House of Commons (1906-07)	English. 910	616	.....	910
Appendix No. 1—Public Accounts Committee.....	(English. 3,135 French. 725	668 668	2,225 480	910 250
Appendix No. 2—Hyman, London Election Enquiry.....	English. 910	48	.....	910
Appendix No. 3—Industrial and Co-operative Societies.....	(English. 8,125 French. 3,725	216 216	7,225 3,475	900 250
Appendix No. 4—Agriculture and Colonization.....	English. 3,540	276	2,630	910
Appendix No. 6—Lumber Combine.....	English. 910	778	.....	910
Senate	(English. 910 French. 255	456 456	900 250
Totals.....	43,335	13,456	30,085	8,470

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TABLE NO. 4.—Statement showing the work on the House of Commons and Senate Debates, Session of 1906-07.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			
			House of Com- mons.	Senate.	Binding	Stock.
THIRD SESSION, TENTH PARLIAMENT.						
House of Commons—						
Daily Debates (English)	960	4,144	760			200
Book form Debates (English)	2,816	4,204	2,076		640	100
Book form Debates (French)	507	4,260	332		150	25
Weekly Index to Revised Debates	6,400	172	6,400			
The Senate—						
Daily Debates (English)	1,906	1,098		1,866		40
Book form Debates (English)	550	1,048		510	500	40
Daily Debates (French)	30	1,225		30		
Book form Debates (French)	210	1,166		205	200	5
Extra copies of speeches ordered by Members and Senators	191,014	1,076				
Totals	204,393	18,390	9,568	2,611	1,490	410

TABLE NO. 5.—STATEMENT showing the work on the Statutes, 1906-7.

Title of Document.	Number of Volumes.	Number of Pages.	Stock.
THE STATUTES.			
<i>6-7 Edward VII.—3rd Session, 10th Parliament.</i>			
Volume 1	{ English. 5,500	374	5,500
	{ French. 1,550	388	1,550
Volume 2	{ English. 4,800	392	4,800
	{ French. 900	408	900
Revised Statutes	English. 6,000	3,637	6,000
Totals	18,750	5,199	18,750

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TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907 (copies and pages aggregate).

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
<i>Agriculture Department—</i>				
Canadian Patent Office Record (9 issues).....	10,800	2,487		
Statistical Year Book of Canada, 1905 (English).....	11,050	394		
" " (French).....	2,015	404		
Dairy Commissioner's Report (English).....	20,000	164		
" " (French).....	10,000	164		
Weed Seeds (English).....	5,000	14		
" (French).....	500	14		
Maple Sugar and Syrup (English).....	20,000	32		
" " (French).....	30,000	28		
Summary Results of Competition in Standing Fields of Seed Grain.....	20,000	16		
Fruit Crop Bulletin (4 issues).....	31,000	34		
Report of Canadian Seed Growers' Association.....	25,000	96		
General Instructions re Fruit Marks Act.....	20,000	8		
Alleged Violations of Seed Control Act (English).....	10,000	4		
" " (French).....	2,000	4		
Report of Canadian Seed Growers' Association (French).....	5,000	108		
Cow Testing Association.....	25,000	16		
Tobacco, The Growing of.....	10,000	16		
Meat and Canned Goods.....	500	6		
Glanders (French).....	10,000	12		
Animal Quarantine.....	5,000	24		
Leading Breeds of Swine.....	10,000	28		
Wage-Earners by Occupation.....	5,000	164		
Smut in Wheat.....	12,000	20		
Sweet Cream Butter.....	15,000	16		
Apparatus to Determine Fat and Water in Butter.....	4,000	8		
Crop (English).....	50,000	36		
" (French).....	14,000	36		
Weeds (English).....	10,000	50		
" (French).....	3,000	50		
Small Fruits (English).....	54,000	10		
" (French).....	15,000	10		
The Rape Plant (English).....	6,000	8		
" (French).....	6,000	8		
			477,865	4,489
<i>Customs—</i>				
Customs Tariff, 1906.....	1,500	128		
List of Forms.....	1,200	14		
Financial Report.....	100	208		
Tariff Resolutions.....	5,000	102		
Index to Tariff Resolutions.....	2,000	16		
Classification of Imports.....	2,000	96		
Customs Tariff and Appendix.....	10,000	144		
Memo. 1379B.....	5,000	102		
" 1392B.....	5,000	82		
			31,800	912
<i>Finance—</i>				
Budget Speech (English).....	15,000	68		
" (French).....	5,000	72		
List of Subsidized Railways.....	300	8		
Supply Bill, 1906.....	250	60		
			29,550	208
<i>Geological Survey—</i>				
Dr. G. C. Hoffmann's Report (Chemistry).....	2,000	72		
Geology and Natural Resources of Timiskaming and Nipissing.....	2,500	45		
Catalogue of Canadian Birds.....	5,000	215		
Extract from Cruise of the <i>Nepthun</i>	200	10		
Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals and Rocks.....	250	28		
Mineral Productions of Canada.....	2,500	65		
Production and Use of Barytes.....	4,000	44		
			16,450	479
Carried forward.....			546,665	6,088

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TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought forward			546,665	6,088
<i>House of Commons—</i>				
Rules of House of Commons, adopted July 10, 1906.....	600	84		
Lord's Day Bill.....	200	8		
List of Acts.....	250	4		
Index to Votes and Proceedings.....	244	72		
Rules of House of Commons (French).....	225	88		
Index to Votes and Proceedings (French).....	75	56		
List of Members, 1906-07.....	2,500	24		
List of Reports and Returns.....	300	8		
Tariff (English)	3,000	102		
Tariff (French)	500	42		
List of Members, 1906-07.....	1,000	24		
List of Committees	750	12		
Rules of House of Commons with B.N.A. Act, (English). ..	850	224		
Debates of Feb. 19, 1907....	300	48		
Bill No. 36.....	500	16		
			11,294	812
<i>Indian Affairs—</i>				
Regulations respecting the Supply of Liquor to Indians. .	200	8		
Part J, Auditor General's Report.....	500	140		
Regulations of Six Nations Indians of Grand River.....	400	4		
Extract from Annual Report.....	300	28		
Indian Land Mining Regulations.....	200	28		
Indian Act and Indian Advancement Act.....	200	56		
Chapter 81, <i>re</i> Indians.....	500	56		
Index to Chapter 81.	200	16		
			2,500	336
<i>Inland Revenue—</i>				
Bulletins :—(English)				
Maple Syrup (No. 120).....	2,500	44		
Milk, Whole and Skimmed (No. 121).....	2,500	48		
Honey (No. 122).....	2,500	12		
Canned Meats (No. 123).....	2,500	28		
Fertilizers, as Sold (No. 124).....	2,500	24		
Potted Meats and Bologna (No. 125)	2,500	12		
Food Preservatives (No. 126).....	2,500	32		
Rolled Oats and Oat Meal (No. 127).....	2,500	12		
Common Salt (No. 128)	2,500	16		
Tomato Catsup (No. 129)	2,500	16		
Tea (No. 130)	2,500	16		
Butter (No. 131).....	2,500	16		
Bulletins :—(French)				
Standard Fertilizers (No. 118).....	500	20		
Fruit Preserves (No. 119)	500	36		
Maple Sugar and Syrup (No. 120).	500	48		
Milk, Whole and Skimmed (No. 121).....	800	48		
Honey (No. 122)	500	12		
Canned Meats (No. 123).	500	30		
Fertilizers as Sold (No. 124).....	500	24		
Inland Revenue Act with Amendments.....	100	176		
Weights and Measures Act and Amendments.....	100	112		
Circular G—581	1,000	12		
Circular G—742.....	800	64		
			35,800	858
<i>Interior—</i>				
Timber Regulations.....	5,000	16		
List of School Lands for Sale.....	500	4		
Placer Mining Act.....	4,000	24		
Amendment to Manual of Survey.	1,000	16		
Coal Mining Regulations.....	3,000	8		
Dominion Lands Survey.	12	52		
Report on the Ores of Cobalt.....	2,000	14		
Tree Planting in Manitoba.....	5,000	30		
Carried forward.....			596,259	8,094

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TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907 (copies and pages aggregate).—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought forward.....			596,259	8,09
<i>Interior—Concluded.</i>				
Rules Governing the Examinations for Dominion Land Surveyors.....	300	10		
Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Fires.....	1,000	18		
Total Solar Eclipse, 1905.....	200	28		
Time Service System.....	200	12		
Regulations Governing Irrigation.....	3,000	30		
Report of the Supt. of Mines.....	500	26		
Report of the Supt. of Forestry.....	2,000	32		
Report on Immigration.....	500	128		
Report on the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.....	5,000	30		
G. Bogue Smart's Report.....	500	12		
Report of the Chief Astronomer.....	200	90		
			32,912	580
<i>Justice—</i>				
Index to Statutes.....	100	8		
Consolidated Statutes.....	5,600	3,650		
List of Chapters.....	37	16		
Lord's Day Bill.....	20	8		
Exchequer Court Report—Nos. 2 and 3 of Vol. X.....	2,000	280		
Exchequer Court Rules (Extract from Canada Gazette).....	500	12		
			7,657	3,974
<i>Labour—</i>				
Act re Investigation of Industrial Disputes (English).....	500	16		
Act re Investigation of Industrial Disputes (French).....	500	16		
			1,000	32
<i>Library of Parliament—</i>				
Catalogue of Sociology and Political Economy.....	300	84		
			300	84
<i>Marine and Fisheries—</i>				
Monthly Weather Review (9 issues).....	9,900	120		
Report on Fish Breeding (English).....	200	60		
Report on Fish Breeding (French).....	100	64		
How to Establish a Trout Pond (English).....	500	24		
How to Establish a Trout Pond (French).....	100	24		
By-Laws re Pilotage for the District of Montreal.....	200	20		
Survey of Tides and Currents.....	1,000	24		
Rules and Regulations for Foreign Going Canadian Certificates (English).....	200	84		
Rules and Regulations for Foreign Going Canadian Certificates (French).....	100	72		
Rules re Examinations for Masters and Mates.....	500	64		
Report of Special Biological Committee.....	100	12		
Toronto General Register.....	1,000	12		
Index to Notices to Mariners, 1906.....	800	24		
Report on Currents in Belle Isle Strait.....	2,500	44		
Fishery Regulations for New Brunswick.....	2,500	20		
Fishery Regulations for Prince Edward Island.....	1,500	4		
Fishery Regulations for Nova Scotia.....	2,500	40		
Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast.....	3,000	48		
Tide Tables for the Eastern Coast.....	3,000	52		
			29,700	8
<i>Militia and Defence—</i>				
Militia General Orders, published currently (English).....	74,000	316		
" " " (French).....	9,050	316		
Minutes of Militia Council (weekly).....	850	276		
Quarterly Militia List (3 issues).....	7,055	1,042		
Regulations for Royal Military College.....	800	40		
Instructions for Practice.....	200	32		
Dress Regulations for Canadian Militia.....	1,000	80		
Orders for Artillery Practice.....	100	8		
Abbreviated Musketry Notes.....	500	12		
Regulations re Pay and Allowances.....	500	170		
Matriculation of the Royal Military College.....	500	32		
Regulations for Examinations for Matriculation.....	250	12		
Carried forward.....			667,828	13,568

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TABLE NO. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought forward.....			667,828	13,586
<i>Militia and Defence</i> — <i>Concluded.</i>				
Regulations for Cadet Corps.....	300	12		
Index to Militia Council Minutes.....	30	20		
Royal School of Artillery.....	300	24		
Instructions for Camp.....	2,500	58		
Advantages of Permanent Force.....	2,500	16		
Instructions for Practice.....	600	12		
Memo. <i>re</i> Estimates, 1907-08.....	500	24		
Selected and Abbreviated Musketry Notes.....	2,000	18		
Part Q, Auditor General's Report.....	50	146		
<i>Post Office</i> —			103,585	2,486
Official Postal Guide, 1907 (English).....	12,393	524		
" " (French).....	1,847	542		
Quarterly Supplement to Postal Guide (English).....	41,100	36		
" " (French).....	6,650	36		
Schedule of Mail Trains, Nos. 111 to 113.....	3,450	576		
Annual Statement of Postal Stores Branch.....	30	20		
Instructions to Postmasters' Accounting Offices.....	800	45		
Monthly Money Order Circular (English).....	24,300	104		
" " (French).....	6,300	104		
<i>Public Printing and Stationery</i> —			96,860	1,787
Quarterly Militia List (3 issues).....	45	1,042		
Official Postal Guide, 1907 (English).....	700	524		
" " (French).....	50	542		
Quarterly Supplement to Postal Guide (English).....	1,800	36		
" " (French).....	25	36		
List of newspapers.....	250	52		
Sundry Acts reprinted.....	1,707	58,520		
<i>Public Works</i> —			4,577	60,782
Conditions of Competition for Government Buildings (English).....	700	8		
Conditions of Competition for Government Buildings (French).....	200	8		
Duties of Caretakers.....	100	6		
Report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs.....	100	70		
Report of the Chief Architect.....	25	84		
Report on Chicago Drainage Canal.....	1,000	95		
Extract from Public Works Report.....	100	8		
<i>Railways and Canals</i> —			2,225	279
Classification of Operating Expenses.....	1,000	56		
Classification, Equipment and Construction.....	1,000	26		
Rules respecting Car Service.....	200	8		
List of Forins (English).....	2,000	24		
" " (French).....	500	28		
<i>Secretary of State</i> —			4,700	142
Provisions of Companies' Act, 1902.....	1,000	24		
Memo. <i>re</i> Fisheries.....	200	10		
<i>Senate</i> —			1,200	34
Standing Rules and Orders of the Senate.....	325	90		
Divorce Rules (Extract from Senate Rules).....	200	32		
Standing Rules and Orders of the Senate (French).....	200	90		
List of Senators.....	500	12		
List of Senators and Committees.....	1,100	16		
An Act to Amend the Conciliation Act.....	200	2		
<i>Trade and Commerce</i> —			2,525	242
Weekly Report and Index.....	85,750	634		
List of Elevators and Warehouses.....	250	40		
			86,000	674
Totals.....			969,480	80,212

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TABLE No. 7.—Statement showing the work on the *Canada Gazette*, Vol. XXXIX., 1906-19.

Title.	Aggregate Annual Issue.	Number of Pages in Volume.	DISTRIBUTION WEEKLY.	
			King's Printer.	Mailed.
<i>Canada Gazette</i>	93,600	2,630	50	1,750

TABLE No. 8.—Statement showing the work on Voters' Lists for 1906-07.

	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Fourteen orders	1,260	591

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TABLE NO. 9.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental Work from July 1, 1906 to March 31, 1907.

Department.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.	
	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.
Agriculture.	136,000	86,782	31,200	78,716	30,000	80,359
Auditor General.	1,000	8,020	1,000	2,100		6,209
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.						
Customs.	35,000	430,900	10,000	106,815	20,000	439,415
Experimental Farm.	49,500	5,000	4,000	4,000	16,000	4,300
Finance.	7,450	16,335	10,000	21,789	1,580	3,780
Geological Survey.		106		500	9,500	9,500
Governor General.		600	300	1,100		1,000
House of Commons.	5,750	3,150				7,975
Indian Affairs.	12,000	5,110	6,250	12,945		4,500
Inland Revenue.	70,000	46,785	10,500	23,875	10,500	91,120
Interior.	39,600	201,500	63,700	186,760	18,000	578,125
Justice.	5,500	38,765	5,650	500	500	5,975
Labour.	12,000	6,250		550		
Library of Parliament.		1,600				
Marine and Fisheries.	35,600	70,170	13,000	412,150	39,000	84,625
Militia and Defence.	14,000	478,050	100,000	159,660	30,000	118,390
Northwest Mounted Police.		2,725	1,000	93,970		2,750
Post Office.	1,392,975	3,413,067	154,750	706,624	207,250	256,408
Privy Council.		90	250		250	150
Public Printing and Stationery.		19,675	7,000	9,271	13,450	68,065
Public Works.	11,500	54,505	12,000	27,345	30,286	461,875
Railways and Canals.	46,225	19,000	19,600	21,705	10,500	24,550
Railway Commission, Board of.		100	5,500	3,000	5,000	5,290
Secretary of State.		581	500	3,075	2,000	27,260
Senate.		1,375		710		2,200
Trade and Commerce.	32,000	1,000	24,000	36,800	22,000	30,775
Transcontinental Ry. Commission.		5,150		167,000		560,000
Totals.	1,845,500	4,916,385	480,200	2,080,951	465,816	2,874,587

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TABLE No. 9.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental Work, &c.—*Continued.*

Department.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.
Agriculture.....	30,000	59,144	55,000	93,736	31,000	102,980
Auditor General.....		6,100	1,750	7,180		3,000
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	35,000	37,500				
Customs.....	240,000	511,425	50,000	402,475		244,875
Experimental Farm.....	2,000		58,100	71,325	178,500	67,700
Finance.....	1,500	16,595	1,000	33,410	3,000	3,270
Geological Survey.....	14,000	11,150	4,000	650	58,000	38,750
Governor General.....		1,942		2,916	1,000	11,373
House of Commons.....	3,000	18,120	28,080	6,000		31,302
Indian Affairs.....	1,300	11,610		9,535	9,500	5,194
Inland Revenue.....	32,500	456,265	25,000	117,900	10,000	10,030
Interior.....	126,000	319,675	110,000	225,525	45,000	126,000
Justice.....	35,915	2,000	21,000	15,875	2,000	6,546
Labour.....	58,000	2,700	68,000	4,200		
Library of Parliament.....				524		200
Marine and Fisheries.....	28,000	142,835	42,500	68,250	33,000	304,535
Militia and Defence.....	20,000	60,575	50,000	199,685		56,120
Northwest Mounted Police.....		3,500			45,000	78,620
Post Office.....	505,800	1,858,709	581,500	7,949,629	239,700	1,774,627
Privy Council.....	12,000	8,390				
Public Printing and Stationery.....	500	10,745	3,000	45,490		6,875
Public Works.....	3,725	108,790	5,500	18,289	2,000	34,556
Railways and Canals.....		11,775	19,500	13,445	9,500	24,425
Railway Commission, Board of.....		1,000				7,035
Secretary of State.....		17,085	500	4,556	7,000	5,850
Senate.....			4,890		3,975	
Trade and Commerce.....		20,300	32,000	19,550		16,000
Transcontinental Ry. Commission.....				401,125	405,000	11,500
Totals.....	1,149,240	3,697,730	1,161,320	9,711,270	1,083,175	2,971,363

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TABLE No. 9.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental Work, &c.—*Concluded.*

Department.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.	
	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.
Agriculture.....		50,981	106,000	65,450	81,500	132,536
Auditor General.....	4,000	5,815	3,000	150		3,895
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....		500				
Customs.....		174,493	35,250	30,600	159,550	163,670
Experimental Farm.....	25,500	4,425		4,000	10,000	59,000
Finance.....	11,000	40,295	6,500	129,485	1,000	30,580
Geological Survey.....		1,000		26,000		13,650
Governor General.....		100		250		200
House of Commons.....	480	6,238		18,105	3,000	18,327
Indian Affairs.....	6,000	7,325	18,000	2,575	2,680	20,775
Inland Revenue.....		39,105		75,030		15,275
Interior.....	35,000	232,555	15,000	90,050	12,500	145,000
Justice.....		1,820	3,500	14,485	7,600	38,725
Labour.....		4,056			62,000	750
Library of Parliament.....						
Marine and Fisheries.....	10,000	63,375	30,000	51,878	20,000	134,075
Militia and Defence.....	58,400	120,150	5,000	189,565	95,000	156,930
Northwest Mounted Police.....		40,540	55,000	52,975	55,000	54,875
Post Office.....	100,000	1,459,612	220,700	55,310		580,540
Privy Council.....		250	250	1,000	3,500	200
Public Printing and Stationery.....		78,395	15,000	27,300		22,410
Public Works.....	7,200	23,180	14,700	35,277	13,000	43,427
Railways and Canals.....	5,000	50,466	19,500	19,050	8,500	67,870
Railway Commission. Board of.....		310		15,500	6,500	10,000
Secretary of State.....	2,500	6,300		18,200	1,000	31,100
Senate.....		3,700		2,902	1,000	3,700
Trade and Commerce.....	2,500	5,650	6,000	16,325	35,000	34,300
Transcontinental Ry. Commission.....		100	158,000		225,000	
Total.....	267,580	2,420,736	711,400	941,532	801,330	1,788,810

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TABLE No. 10.—Summary of Letterpress Departmental work for Nine Months.

Months.	Envelopes.	Copies.
July.....	1,845,500	4,916,385
August.....	480,200	2,080,951
September.....	465,816	2,874,587
October.....	1,149,240	3,697,730
November.....	1,161,320	9,711,270
December.....	1,083,175	2,971,363
January.....	267,580	2,420,736
February.....	711,400	941,532
March.....	801,330	1,788,810
Totals.....	7,965,555	31,403,361

TABLE No. 11.—Statement showing the number of Plates in Annual and Supplementary Reports for Nine Months.

Title of Document.	Number of Plates in each Copy.	Number of copies E. and F. (aggregate)	Total.
Astronomer's Report.....	10	4,410	44,100
Agriculture.....	2	3,910	7,820
Experimental Farms.....	10	68,505	685,050
Marine.....	1	3,610	3,610
Interior.....	14	4,710	65,940
Surveyor General.....	14	3,610	78,544
Totals.....	51	90,755	885,060

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TABLE NO. 12.—Statement showing Books bound, &c., during Nine Months of Fiscal Year, 1906-07.

Department.	July, 1906.					August, 1906.					September, 1906.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office.....	47	7	15	111	390	8	...	...	72	240	11	4	1	...	...
Public Printing and Stationery..	15	...	...	27	...	2	22	...	1	...	159	...	2016	...	...
Agriculture.....	59	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	200	2	...	...	10	...
Auditor General.....	...	12	...	1	...	2	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Customs.....	53	605	...	50	...	103	132	...	...	...	...	2	...	100	...
Finance.....	1	6	...	...	...	57	10	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...
Marine and Fisheries.....	14	...	...	...	16	2	28	...	12	...	50	17	...	...	46
Governor General.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Affairs.....	4	2	...	125	...	1	4	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...
Inland Revenue.....	111	1	...	20	...	115	...	...	75	...	3	...	25	50	...
Interior.....	61	32	...	305	6	99	26	...	341	90	27	20	...	200	500
Justice.....	17	14	...	51	92	45	2	...	22	...	25	2	...	...	1
Northwest Mounted Police.....	15	10	...	...	500	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privy Council.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Works.....	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	12	...	...	...
Railways and Canals.....	16	25	...	56	...	16	4	...	20	10	6	113	...	4	...
Secretary of State.....	7	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	130	1	...	...	2
House of Commons.....	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	2	...	...	...
Senate.....	...	2	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Library of Parliament.....	145	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	10	...	...	...
Geological Survey.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Militia and Defence.....	5	12	...	100	500	...	305	...	35	2000	16	200	...	...	...
Trade and Commerce.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	238	...
Labour.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	578	807	15	846	1504	494	560	...	578	2546	577	399	2042	602	550

Department.	October, 1906.					November, 1906.					December, 1906.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office.....	19	1	10	...	...	8	2	...	1600	9	...	...	10	1	...
Public Printing and Stationery..	160	2	...	...	2016	151	1	2016	1	...	1	...	...	3	...
Agriculture.....	139	...	...	...	472	11	...	...	12	26	159	3	...	...	200
Auditor General.....	...	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Customs.....	16	42	...	...	...	69	1	...	...	10	83	...	...	225	...
Finance.....	1	11	...	22	...	15	16	...	...	4	59	2	...	...	6
Marine and Fisheries.....	22	88	...	...	...	5	60	...	237	530	1	1	...	200	12
Governor General.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Affairs.....	...	44	...	...	3000	3	44	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1
Inland Revenue.....	39	...	...	100	...	150	24	...	10	...	44	101	...	...	...
Interior.....	111	24	...	...	...	104	28	...	200	500	89	...	...	...	...
Justice.....	31	...	...	...	...	11	12	...	704	55	1	...	24	700	...
Northwest Mounted Police.....	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Privy Council.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works.....	10	...	...	2018	5000	4	...	...	...	16	...	6	...	12	...
Railways and Canals.....	5	1	...	1030	...	25	2	...	...	4	3	4	...	577	184
Secretary of State.....	2	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...
House of Commons.....	30	...	1	18	1640	...	...	...	1088	1	...	...	...	...	1930
Senate.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Library of Parliament.....	...	...	...	1	...	140	10	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...
Geological Survey.....	...	800	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Militia and Defence.....	2	6	...	...	310	...	...	...	50	...	38	260	...	...	...
Trade and Commerce.....	17	...	...	228	...	3	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	4
Labour.....	1	43
Totals.....	606	1039	11	3420	*	715	205	2016	2132	2943	607	476	10	1042	3037

* 12,488.

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TABLE No. 12.—Table showing Books bound, &c.—*Concluded.*

Department.	January, 1907.					February, 1907.					March, 1907.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office.....	40	40	...	796	27	74	3	...	...	540	213	...	...	...	25
Public Printing and Stationery..	22	1	2	12	48	3	4	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
Agriculture.....	24	2	...	6	...	11	3	...	8	...	15	...	...	...	...
Auditor General.....	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	151	...	...	...
Customs.....	50	240	240	...	...	2	27	...	461	...	108	25	...	...	...
Finance.....	5	28	...	1	...	19	22	...	4	...	31	7	...	...	...
Marine and Fisheries.....	22	2	...	26	...	13	16	...	24	...	7	31	...	1	490
Governor General.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Indian Affairs.....	13	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	14	...	...	...
Inland Revenue.....	22	13	...	1000	1000	1	...	...	3000	...	9	37	...	...	100
Interior.....	166	79	...	12	8	117	2	...	55	508	218	56	...	800	...
Justice.....	10	28	1	4	700	95	7	...	1	700	33	3	24	...	700
Northwest Mounted Police.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	14	26	...	...	...	...	...
Privy Council.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works.....	20	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	...
Railways and Canals.....	36	...	...	422	60	...	...	...	145	...	30	...	...	79	25
Secretary of State.....	5	...	...	1	...	66	7	...	...	1	1	4	...	20	...
House of Commons.....	2	...	...	10	...	13	2	...	...	1375	60	...	...	...	2001
Senate.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	800	...	220	...	...	...
Library of Parliament.....	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...
Geological Survey.....	...	...	...	...	2300	...	...	...	200	...	4	6	...	...	...
Militia and Defence.....	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	40	...	67	56	...	117	1100
Trade and Commerce.....	1	...	...	10	20	22	3	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	...
Labour.....	2	82	10	...
Totals.....	556	476	243	2303	4245	449	105	...	3949	3975	945	611	24	1027	4441

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TABLE No. 13.—Summary of Books Bound during the Nine Months.

Month.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skinner.	Cloth.
July.....	578	807	15	846	1,504
August.....	479	560		578	2,546
September.....	577	399	2,042	60	550
October.....	606	1,039	11	3,420	12,488
November.....	715	205	2,016	2,132	2,943
December.....	607	476	10	1,042	3,037
January.....	556	476	243	2,303	4,245
February.....	449	105		3,949	3,975
March.....	945	611	24	1,027	4,441
Totals.....	5,512	4,678	4,361	15,357	35,729

TABLE No. 14. - Statement showing the Perforating, Numbering and Packing during nine months of the Fiscal Year, 1906-1907.

Month.	Perforating.	Numbering.	Parcels.
July.....	279,025	291,300	11,599
August.....	160,800	265,650	6,195
September.....	178,700	444,500	5,608
October.....	119,100	165,950	2,789
November.....	543,000	1,164,400	8,123
December.....	267,650	610,450	3,992
January.....	696,800	692,450	5,599
February.....	319,800	477,450	17,633
March.....	155,700	189,800	9,955
Totals.....	2,720,575	4,301,950	71,493

Number of Maps and Plans mounted..... 1,367
 Total square feet, 5,002.

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TABLE No. 15.—Statement showing the Number of Pads made during nine months of the Fiscal Year, 1906-7.

Department.	1906.						1907.		
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Post Office	105	160	1,600	60	10	.....	1,325	400	.....
Public Printing and Stationery	100	115	600	80	480	220	.....	150	140
Agriculture	1,200	10	15	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	250
Auditor General . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Customs	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	10
Finance	115	72	100	40	20	200	.....	.....	30
Marine and Fisheries . . . . .	.....	.....	92	35	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Governor General . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Indian Affairs	700	.....	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inland Revenue	212	136	.....	.....	20	.....	50	.....	300
Interior	149	1,150	398	506	1,460	750	450	797	391
Justice . . . . .	.....	100	.....	24	25	49	50	50	179
Northwest Mounted Police	400	.....	300	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privy Council . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Works	20	10	260	3	.....	.....	466	3,029	100
Railways and Canals	525	32	65	34	.....	10	35	5	167
Secretary of State . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	3
House of Commons	50	200	20	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senate . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Library of Parliament . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geological Survey . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Militia and Defence	1,200	920	40	70	.....	306	20	200	50
Trade and Commerce	50	140	130	10	50	20
Labour	50	50	72	72
Totals	4,826	3,005	3,636	1,262	2,409	1,821	3,258	4,651	1,992

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TABLE No. 16.—Summary of Pads for the Nine Months.

Month.	Quantity.
July.....	4,826
August.....	3,005
September.....	3,636
October.....	1,262
November.....	2,409
December.....	1,821
January.....	3,258
February.....	4,651
March.....	1,992
Totals.....	26,860

TABLE No. 17.—Table showing the making, printing and stamping of Prepaid Post Office Envelopes from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Denomination.	Quantity made.	Quantity stamped.
Envelopes (1 cent).....	504,000	504,000
" (2 cents).....	1,851,000	1,851,000
Totals.....	2,355,000	2,355,000

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TABLE No 18.—Statement showing the Die Stamping of Note and Letter Headings and Envelopes.

Department.	Foolscap.	Half-cap.	Letter.	Half-letter.	Note.	Half-note.	Number impressions.	Number envelopes.
	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.		
Agriculture.....		20 16 0		12 9 15	12 0 0		79,600	39,500
Auditor General.....					2 11 15		3,250	2,000
Customs.....				20 0 0			59,600	50,000
Excise Court.....				8 0 0			5,840	2,000
Finance.....				28 12 20	4 0 0		22,940	2,500
Geological Survey.....							500	500
Governor General.....	1 0 0		9 0 0	27 0 0	48 0 0		79,742	25,000
House of Commons.....				16 16 0	4 0 0		11,570	500
Indian Affairs.....				30 0 0			144,000	
Inland Revenue.....		2 0 0			20 0 0		25,160	5,000
Interior.....		18 9 15		81 1 15	2 0 0		112,300	40,500
Justice.....		56 16 0		46 0 0	5 10 0		81,400	27,250
Labour.....		3 2 10		24 0 0	13 1 15		4,500	2,000
Marine and Fisheries.....		14 11 5		17 0 0			46,600	17,450
Militia and Defence.....				57 7 0			24,120	3,600
Post Office.....							47,500	20,000
Privy Council.....			9 0 0	20 4 0	2 0 0		24,750	9,500
P. P. and Stationery.....				2 1 15	1 4 0		3,975	8,375
Public Works.....				20 16 0	5 4 0		34,000	9,500
Railway and Canals.....				16 0 0	19 0 0		18,500	5,500
Railway Commission.....				29 3 5	10 0 0		53,100	25,300
Secretary of State.....		22 1 15		2 0 0	3 0 0		18,500	5,500
Supreme Court.....				2 6 0	4 8 15		23,760	9,000
Trade and Commerce.....				10 8 0			44,500	
Mines.....				10 0 0			4,800	
Totals.....	1 0 0	137 16 21	18 0 0	482 5 22	155 19 21		980,687	347,475

STATIONERY BRANCH.

OTTAWA, October, 1907.

S. E. DAWSON, Esq., C.M.G., Lit. D.,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a general statement of the accounts of this branch from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907, as follows, viz. :—

Value of goods brought forward, July 1, 1906.....	\$ 142,657 90
Value of goods received July 1, 1906, to March 31,	
1907.....	390,043 40
Wages, &c., charged against stock.....	10,193 80
Balance profit	2,317 14
	<hr/>
	\$ 545,212 24

By goods issued to departments, inside.....	\$ 73,369 45
" " outside service.....	175,914 24
King's Printer's work account, Printing Branch.....	120,308 65
Stock on hand, March 31, 1907, verified..	175,619 90
	<hr/>
	\$ 545,212 24

The comparative statement 'C' shows the following increases, in nine months, viz. :—

Agriculture—Inside.....	\$ 2,358 55
Finance.....	171 66
" Charges of Management.....	38 55
Justice—Regina Jail.....	282 08
" Dominion Police.....	26 32
Marine and Fisheries—Inside.....	864 08
Railways and Canals—Transcontinental Railway....	4,923 79
Interior—Inside.....	9,565 97
" Outside.....	511 47
" Yukon Commissioner.....	343 58
Indian Affairs—Outside.....	328 21
	<hr/>
	\$ 19,414 26

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The comparative statement 'C' shows the following decreases, there being only nine months in the fiscal period, viz. :—

Agriculture—Outside.....	\$ 1,653 59
Customs—Inside.....	1,301 06
" Outside.....	3,217 41
Trade and Commerce—Inside.....	151 77
" Outside.....	359 27
Finance—Insurance Branch.....	100 23
Governor General's Office.....	123 44
Government House.....	248 55
Inland Revenue—Inside.....	701 51
" Outside.....	1,027 74
Justice—Inside.....	1,136 23
" Outside.....	479 64
" Solicitor General.....	263 63
" Kingston Penitentiary.....	206 92
" St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	238 36
" Dorchester Penitentiary.....	128 17
" Manitoba ".....	78 34
" British Columbia ".....	36 24
" Prince Albert Jail.....	74 60
" Supreme Court.....	63 55
" Exchequer Court.....	60 85
Marine and Fisheries—Outside.....	3,423 13
Militia and Defence—Inside.....	639 15
" Outside.....	6,417 66
Privy Council.....	205 50
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	22 06
Public Works—Inside.....	431 19
" Outside.....	2,759 87
Railways and Canals—Inside.....	2,889 03
" Outside.....	455 82
" Railway Commission.....	3,198 63
" Intercolonial Railway.....	1,345 50
Post Office—Inside.....	2,973 18
" Outside.....	1,741 87
" Labour.....	794 06
Secretary of State.....	519 55
High Commissioner for Canada.....	30 81
Civil Service Examiners.....	79 58
Public Printing and Stationery—Inside.....	522 05
" " Outside.....	1,021 80
" " Work Book Account.....	37,515 11
Geological Survey.....	1,287 14
Interior—Northwest Government.....	1,171 94
" Immigration.....	1,388 98
Indian Affairs—Inside.....	67 07
" School supplies.....	932 58
Departments, generally.....	133 76
Library of Parliament.....	95 22
Auditor General's Office.....	1,006 24
Northwest Mounted Police.....	2,617 97
Senate.....	1,845 49
House of Commons.....	5,154 61

\$ 94,337 65

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A.—STATEMENT of Expenditure for, and Issue of, Goods in each month from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

	GOODS ENTERED.		GOODS ISSUED.
	Sterling.	Currency.	
	£ s. d.	§ cts.	§ cts.
1906.			
July.....	214 13 8	39,575 21	36,520 63
August.....	1,952 12 1	53,304 38	33,579 74
September.....	972 2 8	30,326 90	33,294 75
October.....	2,967 1 11	32,682 94	48,598 69
November.....	1,560 15 3	36,203 06	44,847 17
December.....	916 8 4	38,242 01	43,060 23
1907.			
January.....	1,449 5 8	39,539 95	42,705 17
February.....	348 10 6	27,197 58	33,738 58
March.....	1,786 17 10	33,751 86	53,277 38
Paid in currency.....		330,823 89	
Paid in sterling.....	12,168 7 11	59,219 51	
Total expenditure.....		390,043 40	
Value of goods brought forward, July 1, 1906.....		142,657 90	
Wages charged against stock.....		10,193 80	
Balance profit.....		2,317 14	
Total goods issued.....			369,592 34
Stock on hand verified, March 31, 1907.....			175,619 90
		545,212 24	545,212 24

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B.—STATEMENT of Value of Goods issued to the Civil Service, from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Department.	Goods Issued from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.	
	Inside.	Outside.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Agriculture.....	5,656 37	5,821 35
Customs.....	973 83	10,800 58
Trade and Commerce.....	647 27	196 91
Finance.....	1,544 63	
" Insurance.....		317 99
" Charges of Management.....		472 11
Governor General's Office.....	347 55	
Government House.....	432 67	
Justice.....	2,486 65	371 17
" Solicitor General.....	43 39	
" Kingston Penitentiary.....		342 91
" St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....		330 12
" Dorchester Penitentiary.....		198 83
" Manitoba Penitentiary.....		257 26
" New Westminster Penitentiary.....		132 98
" Alberta Penitentiary.....		304 85
" Supreme Court.....		832 11
" Exchequer Court.....		116 17
" Dominion Police.....		102 80
Inland Revenue.....	1,311 41	1,990 96
Marine and Fisheries.....	4,906 15	9,404 59
Militia and Defence.....	1,904 10	18,266 00
Privy Council.....	1,053 62	
" Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	83 06	
Public Works.....	2,658 59	10,865 84
Railways and Canals.....	2,262 41	2,642 98
" Railway Commission.....		3,206 08
" Transcontinental Railway.....		12,732 83
" Intercolonial Railway.....		15,320 29
Post Office Department.....	8,984 24	20,738 20
Labour.....	979 16	
Secretary of State.....	1,015 96	
" High Commissioner.....	80 72	
" Board of Civil Service Examiners.....	59 64	
Public Printing and Stationery.....	1,708 76	2,097 46
" Work Book Account.....		120,308 65
Interior.....	30,074 48	
" Dominion Lands.....		7,191 37
" Immigration Branch.....		3,021 72
" Northwest Government.....		194 21
" Yukon Commissioner.....		545 34
" Geological Survey.....		3,466 16
Indian Affairs.....	2,573 68	1,780 59
" School material.....		3,681 50
Departments generally.....	344 18	
Library of Parliament.....		224 27
Auditor General.....	1,236 93	
Northwest Mounted Police.....		5,336 11
Senate.....		7,974 03
House of Commons.....		24,635 57
	73,369 45	296,222 89
		73,369 45
		369,592 34
Stock on hand verified, March 31, 1907.....		175,619 90
		545,212 24

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C.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the issue of goods to the Departments in the year ended June 30, 1905-06, and from July 1, 1906, to March, 31, 1907.

Departments.	ISSUED IN 1905-06. 12 MONTHS.		ISSUED IN 1906-07. 9 MONTHS.		INCREASE IN 1906-07.		DECREASE IN 1906-07.	
	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture.....	3,297 82	7,174 94	5,656 37	5,821 35	2,358 55	1,301 06	1,653 59	
Customs.....	2,274 80	14,017 99	973 83	10,800 58		151 77	3,217 41	
Trade and Commerce.....	749 01	556 18	617 27	196 91			359 27	
Finance.....	1,372 97		1,511 63		171 66			
Insurance Branch.....		418 22		317 99			100 23	
Charges of Management.....		433 56		472 11				
Governor General's Office.....	470 99		317 55					
Government House.....	681 22		432 07					
Inland Revenue.....	2,012 92	3,018 70	1,311 41	1,490 96			218 55	
Justices.....	3,622 88	850 81	2,486 65	371 17		1,136 23	1,027 74	
Solicitor General.....	307 02		43 39			263 63	479 64	
Kingston Penitentiary.....		549 83		342 91			206 92	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....		568 48		330 12			238 36	
Dorchester Penitentiary.....		327 00		198 83			128 17	
Manitoba Penitentiary.....		335 60		257 26			78 34	
British Columbia Penitentiary.....		169 22		132 98			36 24	
Prison Albert Jail.....		74 60					74 60	
Régina Jail.....		22 77		304 85				
Supreme Court.....		805 66		832 11			63 55	
Exchequer Court.....		177 02		116 17			60 85	
Dominion Police.....		76 48		102 80				
Marine and Fisheries.....	4,042 07	12,857 72	4,906 15	9,404 59	864 08		3,423 13	
Militia and Defence.....	2,543 25	24,683 66	1,904 10	18,266 00		639 15	6,417 66	
Privy Council.....	1,259 12		1,053 62			205 50		
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	105 12		83 06			22 06		
Public Works.....	3,089 78	13,625 71	2,658 59	10,865 84		431 19	2,759 87	
Railways and Canals.....	5,151 44	3,098 80	2,262 41	2,642 98		2,889 03	455 82	
Railway Commission.....		6,404 71		3,206 08			3,198 63	
Intercolonial Railway.....		16,655 79		15,320 29			1,345 50	
Transcontinental Railway Commission.....		7,809 01		12,732 83				
Post Office.....		22,480 07		20,738 20		4,923 79		
Labour.....	11,957 42		8,981 24			2,973 18	1,741 87	
Secretary of State.....	1,773 22		979 16			794 06		
High Commissioner for Canada.....	1,585 51		1,015 96			519 55		
	111 53		80 72			30 81		

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts from July 1, 1906 to March 31, 1907.

		Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
F. A. Brockhaus.....	36 11 8	178 03	
Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd.....	507 15 6	2,471 17	
Jas. Chesterman & Co., Ltd.....	157 7 6	765 89	
Cooper, Dennison & Walkden.....	49 9 6	240 77	
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd.....	413 9 3	2,012 17	
Thos. de La Rue & Co., Ltd.....	8 11 2	41 66	
Eyre & Spottiswoode.....	38 6 7	186 53	
Evans, Adlard & Co., Ltd.....	339 12 6	1,652 84	
Francis Edwards.....	1 13 2	8 07	
A. W. Faber	115 3 2	560 44	
Johann Faber.....	419 2 11	2,039 83	
Grosvenor Chater Co., Ltd.....	549 12 10	2,674 92	
Chas. Goodall & Son.....	35 2 6	170 94	
John Heath & Co.....	137 1 4	667 06	
Wm. Mitchell.....	124 2 4	604 04	
H. Morell, Ltd.....	11 2 11	54 25	
McCaw, Stevenson & Orr.....	70 8 4	342 70	
Ormiston & Glass	36 3 0	175 93	
Alex. Pirie & Sons, Ltd.....	745 10 3	3,628 15	
J. D. Potter.....	2 15 6	13 52	
Perry & Co., Ltd.....	11 11 11	56 43	
Bernard Quaritch	79 9 6	386 78	
Geo. Rowney & Co.....	39 12 11	192 94	
John Rabone & Sons.....	231 0 3	1,124 27	
W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd	80 5 10	390 74	
H. C. Stephens.....	9 5 8	45 18	
Thos. Turner & Co.....	289 12 10	1,409 59	
Troughton & Simms.....	39 18 6	194 30	
John Walker & Co., Ltd.....	3,443 1 10	16,756 39	
Winterbottom Book Cloth Co.....	1,544 9 10	7,516 52	
Geo. Waterson & Sons.....	81 18 2	398 63	
Winsor & Newton Ltd.....	29 12 0	144 05	
Geo. Wostenholm & Sons, Ltd.....	131 15 9	641 37	
Willis Faber & Co., Ltd	56 13 6	275 81	
Wm. Heffer & Sons.....	7 8 10	36 22	
Wm. Collins Sons & Co., Ltd.....	33 16 4	164 57	
P. Cooke & Sons, Ltd.....	27 5 0	132 62	
Hughes & Kimber.....	230 9 0	1,121 52	
John Murray.....	0 6 0	1 46	
Spratt Bros.....	12 18 0	62 78	
Edward Allen & Sons, Ltd.....	4 12 10	22 59	
Hugh Rees, Ltd.....	0 18 4	4 46	
Daily News, Ltd.....	0 11 9	2 86	
Harrison & Sons.....	0 4 2	1 01	
C. F. Clay.....	0 10 6	2 55	
H. Hughes & Sons, Ltd.....	43 14 1	212 69	
Pharmaceutical Journal.....	1 18 6	9 37	
Spalding & Hodge, Ltd.....	1,855 15 9	9,031 50	
Lyra Lead Pencil Co.....	39 5 1	191 04	
Meteorological Committee	9 0 0	43 80	
W. G. Whyte.....	2 7 8	11 60	
J. & A. B. Freeland.....	0 12 7	3 06	
Librairie Chadenat.....	0 12 11	3 15	
J. H. Steward.....	5 19 3	29 02	
E. R. Watts.....	22 10 11	105 73	
Carried forward	12,168 7 11	59,219 51	59,219 51

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907.—*Con.*

Amount.		Total.	Amount.		Total.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward.		59,219 51	Brought forward.	2,543 20	145,242 02
Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.	1,877 48		Commercial Twine Co.	392 02	
Keuffel & Esser Co.	4,271 08		Wm. M. Hall & Co.	15 25	
Baker & Taylor Co.	1,843 47		Ellams Duplicator Co.	667 27	
Eagle Pencil Co.	1,187 47		Auld Mucilage Co.	444 00	
Eugene Deitzgen Co.	2,061 62		Canada Office Supply Co..	1,622 89	
Eberhard Faber	5,672 61		Howard Smith Paper Co..	6,847 61	
Benedict, Burnham Mfg. Co.	629 13		Gazette Printing Co.	21 00	
Geo. La Monte & Son.	516 09		James Dunn.	42 50	
S. S. Stafford	175 00		Geo. Tucker Co. of Canada, Ltd.	214 74	
Vernon, Bros & Co.	519 46		Ozo Co., Ltd.	152 80	
Munn & Co.	9 00		W. J. & G. Mulroney.	28 25	
Engineering & Mining Journal.	1 80		T. J. Moore & Co.	79 45	
American Lead Pencil Co..	42 50		Boulauger & Marcotte.	12 00	
Elliott Company.	50 81		King's Printer (Quebec) ..	3 20	
Carter's Ink Co.	1,160 10		Clement & Clement.	78 10	
Adams, Cushing & Foster.	166 44		E. B. Eddy Co.	497 10	
W. & L. E. Gurley.	35 21				13,661 38
A. M. Collins Mfg. Co.	13 01		E. J. Page.	5 25	
T. Alteneder & Sons.	114 23		Rev. A. H. Gosselin.	18 75	
Addressograph Co.	9 30		J. L. Connolly.	162 50	
Burr Index Co.	56 00		McAlpine Publishing Co..	119 00	
S. Raymond Roberts.	10 00		Will. H. Newsome, Ltd..	850 00	
W. H. Lowdermilk & Co..	17 75	20,439 56	A. & W. Mackinlay.	2 00	
Edward Thompson & Co..	15 00		A. Milne Fraser.	87 80	
Burroughs Adding Ma- chine Co.	16 00		J. & A. McMillan.	56 15	
International Text-book Co.	698 95		L. A. McAlpine.	72 00	
A. P. Little.	2,823 75		Lockhart & Ritchie.	424 50	
Elsiek Mfg. Co.	303 60		Cosmos Cotton Co.	3,863 25	
Rolland Paper Co.	34,883 29		H. A. Cropley.	20 05	
J. B. Rolland & Fils.	616 18		Carter & Co., Ltd.	23 60	
Northern Mills Co.	4,345 18		R. W. L. Tibbitts.	2 00	
J. C. Wilson & Co.	5,263 33		Barber & Ellis Co.	7,007 89	
Canada Paper Co.	771 57		W. J. Gage & Co.	2,808 93	
McFarlane Son & Hodgson	1,266 12		L. P. Bouvier.	16,675 23	
Canadian Rubber Co.	508 39		Brown, Bros, Ltd.	5,963 40	
W. V. Dawson.	1,182 45		J. Underwood & Co.	469 31	
Harrison & Co.	239 14		Canada Tag & Label Print- ing Co.	1,117 85	
Hughes, Owens Co.	6,556 53		Carswell Co., Ltd.	164 54	
J. Lovell & Son.	544 00		Copp, Clark, Co.	2,660 77	
F. W. Lamplough & Co..	3,492 17		Copeland Chatterson Co.	262 52	42,837 29
Hearn & Harrison.	80 15		Davis & Henderson.	1,177 47	
D. & J. Sadlier & Co..	449 72		Office Specialty Mfg. Co..	6,694 98	
L. E. Waterman Co.	38 10		Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.	3,433 46	
Canada Envelope Co.	366 04		Ritchie & Rainsby.	1,424 03	
Librairie Beauchemin.	931 29		Warwick Bros. & Rutter..	2,164 56	
Canadian Typewriter Co..	192 00	65,582 95	Steinberger Hendry Co..	1,191 43	
Canada Tag and Label Printing Co.	391 40		Kilgour Bros.	298 88	
Review Publishing Co.	6 00		Might Directories, Ltd..	1,259 50	
Manufacturers List Co..	113 00		Buntin Reid Co., Ltd.	1,113 00	
Morton, Phillips & Co..	13 90		Shurly and Derrett.	630 00	
Wilson & Lafleur.	151 06		Grand and Toy, Ltd.	24 25	
Fred. J. Quinn.	319 55		Thos. Langton.	5,346 42	
Remington Typewriter Co.	1,551 29		Morang & Co., Ltd.	486 23	
			J. G. Foster & Co.	81 00	
			John Britnell.	114 35	
			Albert Britnell.	27 15	
Carried forward.	2,543 20	145,242 02	Carried forward.	24,866 71	201,740 69

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907.—*Con.*

	Amount.	Total.		Amount	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	24,866 71	201,740 69	Brought forward	339,828 40	
William Briggs	69 07		W. H. Roger	643 45	
Queen City Printing Ink Co	2 00		Geo. May & Sons	209 10	
Annual Review Publishing Co	94 15		Ottawa Paper Box Co	2,194 04	
Canada Printing Ink Co	6 95		Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery	4,589 03	
J. T. Curts	1,318 16		Topley Studio	1,133 77	
Canadian Legal Pub. Co	190 50		Wilson Bros. & Co	1,113 01	
MacMillan Co. of Canada, Ltd	41 85	26,589 39	C. H. Thorburn	32 73	
MacLean Publishing Co	23 00		Dominion Carbon Paper Co	3,007 51	
Hamilton Cotton Co	5,621 95		Graves Bros	46 59	
Henry Vernon	119 00		E. P. McGrath	1,029 43	
Cloke & Son	10 75		Lamontagne Ltd	150 75	
Toronto Paper Mfg. Co	6,952 23		The Postmaster (Ottawa)	100 00	
Cornwall Paper Co	35,213 04		S. & H. Borbridge	375 00	
Lincoln Paper Mills Co	3,336 35		Bryson, Graham & Co	5 85	
M. B. Perine & Co	1,427 60		F. Roger	184 15	
Lawson & Jones	893 49		Office Specialty & Novelty Co	173 54	
Reid Bros. & Co	1,093 66		F. E. Smith	3 00	
Jas. I. Anderson & Co	57 30		Library Bureau of Canada, Ltd	674 14	
J. R. C. Dobbs & Co	107 90		P. McGregor	3,831 35	
F. Nisbet	36 20		C. H. McGregor	235 20	
Union Publishing Co	20 00		L. W. Hutchison	198 58	
Y. Marentette	11 25		Robert Orr	213 25	
C. B. Seantlebury	8 60		Ketchum & Co	134 00	20,227 47
J. & J. Sutherland	8 85		Chas. Higgerty	446 25	
Jas. Smart Mfg. Co	108 90		Blythe's Guide-Pub. Co	27 00	
J. Greene & Co	3 05		Mortimer Co., Ltd	2,770 27	
Wm. Watson	4 55		Hugh Carson, Ltd	254 46	
C. T. Adams & Co	6 00		J. E. W. Currier	306 50	
R. H. Fleming	3 30		Collector of Customs	5,906 83	
R. M. Pitts & Co	4 00	55,063 97	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co	1,584 44	
Chas. L. Nelles	7 05		Grand Trunk Ry. System	2,506 82	
A. H. Stratton & Co	5 75		Ottawa & New York Ry. Co	232 49	
Richardson & Bishop	215 30		Canadian Express Co	338 42	
Henderson Directories Ltd	201 45		Dominion Express Co	118 85	
David Philip	328 10		American Express Co	333 57	
Canada Drug & Book Co	36 30		Canadian Pacific Ry. Co's Telegraph	35 16	
Hudson's Bay Co	15 70		Great Northwestern Telegraph Co	35 29	
Geo. W. Baker	7 00		Bell Telephone Co	16 30	
Linton Bros	43 25		American Writing Paper Co	1,460 00	
H. H. Gaetz	6 25		Madame Ed. Arpin	9 25	
Warner's Ltd	3 00		Allied Trades Labour Association	25 00	
Henderson Publishing Co	23 00		Ahearn & Soper, Ltd	397 74	
T. N. Hibben & Co	100 90		American Pressman	1 00	
Mallery Drug & Book Co	5 50		J. K. Addie	6 00	
Jas. Hope & Sons	7,470 29		Acme Staple Co	20 03	
Pritchard-Andrews Co	2,095 07		Mrs. A. L. Blatch	10 00	16,871 52
E. R. McNeill	26,513 80		Ben Hur Mfg. Co	79 10	
M. G. Bristow	8,378 70		Bradly Garretson Co., Ltd	458 48	
N. C. Sparks & Co	44 90		British Whig Publ'g Co	45 00	
Capital Basket Co	1,193 60				
Rolla L. Crain Co., Ltd	3,364 89				
Eclipse Mfg. Co	5,724 98				
J. M. Garland Son & Co	649 57	56,434 35			
Carried forward		339,828 40	Carried forward	582 58	376,927 39

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907.—*Con.*

	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.
Brought forward.	582 58	376,927 39	Brought forward.	39 20	381,278 19
Buyers Index Publ'g Co..	1 67		P. J. Evoy.	1 25	
British Columbia Records, Ltd.	5 34		Engineering Magazine ..	7 00	
J. D. Bartley	154 50		J. P. & F. W. Esmonde ..	2 75	
Biggar, Samuel, Ltd.	9 00		Economic Geology Pub- lishing Co.	3 00	
Richard Best	48 00		Entomological Society of Ontario.	1 00	
W. D. Bliss.	16 53		W. J. Fraser.	8 75	
Bradstreet Co.	50 00		J. M. Fairweather	4 05	
D. W. Beaumel & Co.	0 57		L. I. Finnie.	4 95	
Henri Bernard.	0 75		G. Fear.	3 70	
J. A. Bell.	1 50		Farming World.	1 20	
Le Canada Publishing Co.	15 50		Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine.	4 50	
Cameras Ltd.	69 86		Farmers' Advocate of Win- nipeg, Ltd.	1 50	
Carbon Paper & Ribbon Mfg. Co.	1,735 90		Rodolphe Girard.	2 00	
Courrier de l'Ouest.	1 00		Gray Herbarium of Har- vard University.	202 14	
Capital Scale, Brass and Iron Foundry Co.	0 80		Edward L. Green.	3 00	
Cement Age	1 00		P. Gagnon	57 50	
Canadian Newspaper Co., Ltd.	1 00		Guide Co., Limited.	20 00	
Jas. Clinkskill.	13 50		R. L. Gibson.	3 25	
J. W. Cadby.	5 20		Globe Printing Co.	8 00	
Jas. Collins.	3 00		Geo. W. Gardiner.	1 00	
Central Electric School Supply Co.	2 00	2,717 20	Houston Standard Publica- tions.	10 00	
E. L. Christie	3 50		Harris & Barry.	120 00	
Canadian Farm Implements	0 50		Heaton's Agency.	25 10	
Canada Map Co.	14 00		Henderson Gazetteer and Directory	5 00	
Agnes Chamberlin.	2 00		J. W. Hughes.	4 00	
Chas. Chapman.	31 68		Hill Publishing Co.	1 80	
E. L. Colling.	5 70		Herald Publishing Co.	3 00	
Canadian Oliver Type- writer Co.	585 00		Horticulturist Publishing Co.	0 50	
Canadian Manufacturer Publishing Co.	1 00		E. H. Heath & Co., Ltd..	0 50	
Canadian Dairyman.	1 00		B. Talbot B. Hyde.	6 00	
Central Freight Ass'n.	40 00		Hammond Typewriter Co.	250 00	
Dominion School Supply Co.	1 15		International Railway Pub- lishing Co.	261 00	
H. W. B. Douglas.	1 95		W. L. A. Johnson.	8 00	
Downes & Co.	360 00		Journal de Commerce.	2 00	
G. F. Deane.	2 00		N. Jubinville	7 00	
M. S. Detlar.	1 50		Kelly Publishing Co.	9 00	
Dunlop Printing Co.	191 00		King's Printer (Victoria)..	5 00	
Duchesneau, Duchesneau & Cie	6 00		Wm. Keys.	10 00	
Proprietors of the Daily Telegraph.	6 00		Langfeld Bros.	99 75	
A. G. Doughty.	61 00		J. B. Lippincott.	75 00	
R. G. Dunn.	200 00		Ernest Latter	70 56	
Emilien Daoust.	87 62				1,352 95
Chas F. Dawson.	29 00		Longmans, Greene & Co..	3 00	
		1,633 60	Cleophas Lamothe.	3 06	
Dairyman Publishing Co..	1 00		Lemcke & Buechner.	12 00	
Jas. Davidson.	25 20		Thos. Lawson & Sons.	28 50	
W. Bell Dawson.	9 00		F. Mather.	10 00	
T. K. Doherty.	2 00		Imperial Militia District Paymaster (Halifax) ...	211 50	
Electro-chemical Publish- ing Co.	2 00		Monarch Typewriter Co..	3 75	
			J. J. Mackay.	1 80	
Carried forward.	39 20	381,278 19	Carried forward.	273 55	382,681 14

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Nine Months ending March 31, 1907.—*Con.*

	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.
Brought forward.....	273 55	382,631 14	Brought forward.....	3,264 78	384,475 47
A. J. Magurn	22 00		J. P. Royer	3 00	
A. J. Morgan	3 00		Eugene Rouillard	31 00	
B. & O. Myers.....	30 60		Remington Typewriter Co., (Toronto).....	13 95	
John Mills.....	13 05		Ross & Ross.....	375 00	
Marine Engineering.....	2 00		J. L. Rochester.....	36 70	
Marine Review.....	12 00		J. R. Routh.....	309 52	
Montreal Star Pub. Co.....	4 00		Wm. A. Rankin.....	100 00	
Henry Mason	2 00		E. M. Renouf	1 65	
Geo. Murray Pub. Co.....	2 50		John Riach.....	1 25	
Maritime Record	4 00		Mrs. S. M. Rogers.....	30 00	
Mail Printing Co.....	4 00		Registrar of the Exchequer Court.....	0 80	
C. N. M. rimer.....	2 00		A. Rosenthal.....	45 00	
Monetary Times.....	2 00		Resources Publishing Co.....	2 00	
Manitoba Free Press	9 00		R. D. Robinson, Publish- ers, Ltd.....	1 00	
N. F. Morrison.....	7 81	393 51	Railway and MarineWorld Rintoul & Co.....	5 00	
J. A. Musgrove.....	3 60		J. Skinner & Son.....	6 75	
R. D. McLaren.....	8 00		Rev. Seurs Grises de la Croix.....	150 00	
R. M. McMorran.....	2 04		Robt. Sage.....	8 00	
R. C. McPhillips.....	5 00		Jos. H. Smith.....	5 00	
McPhee Bros. & Bailey Co.....	5 00		A. H. Stratton & Co.....	3 75	
D. T. McAinsh & Co.....	91 00		Slated Relief Map Co.....	1 50	
Hugh C. McLean.....	2 00		J. C. Trebilcock.....	5 00	
Jas. MacLean.....	2 00		Thomson Stationery Co.....	24 00	
Nautilus.....	1 00		A. T. Thompson.....	1 00	
National Typewriter Co.....	160 00		Sam. C. Tatum.....	217 50	
New York Botanical Garden	1 50		Telegraph Publishing Co.....	22 20	
Nuttal Orthonological Club	20 00		The Times.....	6 00	
New England Botanical Club.....	1 00			3 17	4,674 52
Will. H. Newsome, Ltd.....	120 00		W. J. Taylor.....	1 00	
Nor' West Farmer.....	3 00		Toronto World.....	4 20	
Byron Nicholson.....	3 00		United Typewriter Co.....	13 25	
Michael Nolan.....	5 00		University of California.....	24 00	
Outlook Co.....	200 40		United Lake Survey Office	0 95	
Ottawa Forwarding Co.....	6 45		University Medical Society	10 00	
H. Ohashi & Co.....	660 48		Virtue & Co.....	177 80	
H. A. O'Leary.....	75 97		Vokes Hardware Co.....	0 80	
Ottawa Field Naturalist Club.....	17 05	1,450 82	J. Wigmore.....	8 00	
Office Novelty Co.....	57 33		Washington Post.....	7 20	
Ottawa Electric Co.....	0 50		F. I. Weaver.....	4 00	
A. H. O'Brien.....	2 00		Willson Stationery Co.....	15 00	
Ontario Publishing Co.....	5 00		E. T. Wallace	13 22	
Jas. Ogilvy.....	3 50		C. M. Wiggins.....	5 50	
Pacific Fisherman.....	4 00		F. B. Wheatley.....	3 00	
Jas. Perry.....	7 25		Weekly Sun.....	2 00	
Arthur Poole.....	4 50		W. H. Wilson & Co.....	10 00	
Joseph Pope.....	4 00		Hooper Co., Ltd.....	593 49	893 41
La Patrie.....	3 00				390,043 40
La Presse.....	6 00		Value of goods brought for- ward, July 1, 1906.....		142,657 90
Perrault Printing Co.....	72 50		Wages charged against stock.....		10,193 80
W. R. W. Parson.....	3 00		Balance, profit		2,317 14
J. H. Patterson.....	2 00				545,212 24
P. G. Roy.....	13 00				
Revellons Bros.....	0 30				
Ross & Bros.....	5 00				
Railroad Gazette.....	5 00				
Ribbon Factory Union Typewriter Co.....	3,124 23				
Carried forward.....	3,264 78	384,475 47			

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

E.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Business transacted in the Stationery Office from 1886-7 (the first year that the Bureau was handed over to the King's Printer) and subsequent years up to 1906-7.

Years.	Goods received.	Goods sent out.	Demands.	Letters received.	Letters sent out.	Packages de-spatched by mail.	Packages and cases de-spatched by rail.	Papers and envelopes supplied to Printing Branch for work.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.						\$ cts.
1886-7.....	128,463 16	132,313 88	10,297	948	3,243	4,389	102	64,528 18
1887 8.....	183,731 61	186,832 56	11,251	958	3,712	3,733	168	65,264 38
1888-9.....	192,101 36	185,895 04	11,591	1,174	4,020	3,979	185	87,384 95
1889-90.....	180,747 41	176,273 58	13,708	1,411	5,939	3,330	244	88,651 46
1890-1.....	185,089 29	193,035 51	15,220	1,547	6,483	3,967	463	92,994 87
1891-2.....	218,495 69	219,749 90	17,654	1,827	6,711	4,728	1,794	118,964 74
1892-3.....	228,100 38	225,401 37	17,855	2,403	6,869	5,317	2,118	118,983 22
1893-4.....	191,838 69	205,873 33	16,961	2,488	6,951	6,153	2,111	101,315 59
1894-5.....	190,840 65	195,769 83	17,857	3,404	8,178	5,883	2,017	97,100 88
1895-6.....	197,592 91	199,538 62	18,899	3,675	9,132	6,730	1,469	98,045 34
1896-7.....	205,051 35	214,061 82	20,756	3,864	9,406	9,244	1,122	93,114 84
1897-8.....	230,497 06	225,116 44	21,772	5,367	11,457	12,521	1,170	117,312 10
1898-9.....	218,008 17	236,988 62	21,047	4,640	13,059	11,343	1,217	113,706 19
1899-1900.....	237,017 96	252,100 23	21,928	5,983	13,277	14,129	1,060	110,049 48
1900-1.....	302,766 26	301,495 95	23,227	6,856	13,689	16,382	1,038	142,421 20
1901-2.....	296,721 64	288,782 90	23,086	6,204	15,292	15,191	805	115,597 91
1902-3.....	280,414 42	303,160 80	23,148	6,707	15,360	16,288	412	122,530 50
1903-4.....	353,810 93	352,993 61	25,752	8,539	19,289	21,263	689	140,772 33
1904-5.....	438,232 96	427,783 74	28,003	8,439	19,229	22,822	1,102	162,787 26
1905-6.....	463,388 08	444,515 73	28,808	7,851	18,459	29,653	1,182	157,823 76
9 months, 1906-7. . .	390,043 40	369,592 34	22,355	6,979	15,363	27,403	661	120,398 65

F.—Distribution of the Statutes of Canada ; being 6 Edward VII., Second Session, Tenth Parliament, 1906, English and French, bound half sheep.

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
His Excellency the Governor General.....	3	.....
Honourable Cabinet Ministers.....	32	8
" Senators.....	128	14
Members House of Commons.....	517	104
Total.....	680	126
<i>Departments.</i>		
Judges, clerks and offices, Supreme Court	9	1
" " Exchequer Court	2	1
Law clerk, Senate	1	.....
Law clerk and assistant, House of Commons.. ..	3	.....
Offices, Senate.....	6	2
" House of Commons	9	4
Library of Parliament	60	10
Departments.....	85	16
Department of Justice, for agents.....	75	.....
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.	1	1
Total.....	251	35

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1906—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>				
Provincial Government.			17	
Honourable Judges, High Court.			22	
Registrars of Courts.			4	
Masters in Ordinary, Superior Courts.			5	
Judges, County Courts.			45	
Junior Judges, County Courts.			23	
Police Magistrates.			139	
Sheriffs.			43	
County Attorneys.			2	
Clerks of the Peace.			45	
Clerks, County Courts.			45	
Registrars.			62	
Libraries and Colleges.			20	2
Law Associations.			48	
Mayors of City Corporations.			9	
City, Town and County Corporations.			287	
Newspapers.			462	3
Municipalities.	500			
Total	500		1,276	5
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>				
Provincial Government.			7	17
Honourable Judges, King's Bench.			6	6
" " Superior Court.			37	37
Judge and Clerk, Vice Admiralty Court.			2	2
Judges' Chambers.			6	6
Advocates' Libraries.			14	14
Le Commissaire d'Extradition.			1	1
Judges and Clerks, Sessions of the Peace.			3	3
Recorders and Clerks.			7	7
Stipendiary Magistrates.			5	13
Sheriffs.			4	18
Prothonotaries.			7	15
Clerks of the Peace.			4	4
Registrars.			15	53
Universities and Colleges.			12	16
Mayors of Cities.			6	6
City, Town and County Corporations.			19	68
Harbour Commissioners.			2	
Judges and Clerks, Circuit Courts.			19	55
Clerk, District Court.			1	1
Clerk of the Crown, Montreal.			1	1
Le Conseil d'Hygiene.			1	1
Newspapers.			48	53
Municipalities.	190	640		
Total	190	640	223	407

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1906—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	16	
Judges, Supreme Court.....	7	
" County Court.....	7	
" Probate Court.....	20	
" and Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court.....	2	
Prothonotaries.....	18	
Judges' Chambers.....	1	1
Sheriffs.....	18	
Clerks of County Courts.....	20	
City, Town and County Corporations.....	34	
Mayor of City.....	1	
Libraries and Colleges.....	7	
Harbour Commissioner.....	1	
Police Magistrate.....	2	
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	4	
Newspapers.....	62	2
Total.....	220	3
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	16	
Judges, Supreme Court.....	7	
" County Court.....	7	
" Inferior Court.....	10	
" and Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court.....	2	
" Chambers.....	1	1
Clerk, Supreme Court.....	1	
" County Court.....	10	
" Circuit Court.....	7	
Mayors of Cities.....	2	
Police Magistrates.....	6	
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	4	
Registrars.....	15	
Sheriffs.....	14	
City, Town and County Corporations.....	26	
Libraries and Colleges.....	5	
Newspapers.....	33	2
Total.....	165	3
<i>Province of Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	14	
Judges, Supreme Court.....	3	
" County Court.....	3	
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	6	
Prothonotaries.....	3	
Sheriffs.....	3	
Judges' Chambers.....	1	1
Registrar.....	1	
Clerks of County Courts.....	3	
Mayor of City.....	1	
City and Town Corporations.....	3	
Clerk of the Crown.....	1	
Law Society.....	2	
Newspapers.....	11	1
Total.....	55	2

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1906—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
<i>Province of British Columbia.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	12	
Judges, Supreme Court.....	7	
" County Court.....	12	
Clerks, County Court.....	13	
Judges' Chambers.....	1	1
Mayor of City.....	1	
Registrars.....	3	
City and County Corporations.....	3	
Police Magistrates.....	9	
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	24	
Sheriffs.....	6	
Libraries and Colleges.....	9	
Newspapers.....	42	
Total.....	132	1
<i>Province of Manitoba.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	14	1
Judges, King's Bench.....	3	1
" Court of Appeal.....	4	
" County Court.....	5	1
Clerks, County Court.....	15	
Police Magistrates.....	21	1
Sheriffs.....	5	
Registrars.....	4	
Prothonotaries.....	1	
Judges' Library.....	1	1
Mayor and Clerk of City.....	2	
Libraries and Colleges.....	3	1
Newspapers.....	68	2
Total.....	143	8
<i>Province of Alberta.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	13	
Judges, Supreme Court.....	4	
Clerks, Supreme Court.....	4	
Sheriffs.....	4	
Registrars.....	2	
Libraries.....	4	
Newspapers.....	34	1
City Corporation.....	1	
Police Magistrates.....	2	
Total.....	68	1

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1906--*Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
<i>Province of Saskatchewan.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	13	
Judges, Supreme Court.....	4	
Clerks, Supreme Court.....	4	
Sheriffs.....	3	
Registrars.....	3	
Libraries.....	3	
Newspapers.....	33	
City Corporation.....	1	
Police Magistrate.....	1	
Total.....	65	
<i>Yukon District.</i>		
The Commissioner.....	1	
Judges.....	3	
Officer Commanding.....	1	
Sheriff.....	1	
Clerk of the Court.....	1	
Officials.....	21	
Newspapers.....	3	
Total.....	31	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1906—*Continued.*

LIST No. 2 bound in full calf.

To whom sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUME 2.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
His Excellency the Governor General.....					3	
Their Honours the Lieut.-Governors.....					8	2
The Colonial Secretary.....	1		1			
The Registrar General.....	1	1	1	1		
Cabinet Ministers.....					32	3
Privy Councillors, not otherwise entitled.....					13	
Clerk, Privy Council.....					1	1
Officers, Privy Council (half calf).....					5	
Deputy Ministers (half calf).....					16	1
Judges and Registrars, Supreme Court.....					5	2
Library and Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court.....					2	2
Judge and Registrar, Exchequer Court.....					2	1
Keeper of Records, Dept. of Secretary of State.....					1	1
" " Agriculture.....					1	1
Librarians of Parliament.....					2	2
The Clerk, Senate.....					2	2
" House of Commons.....					2	2
The Speaker, Senate.....					2	2
" House of Commons.....					2	2
Deputy Clerk ".....					1	1
Law Clerk ".....					1	
Assistant Law Clerk ".....					1	
Law Clerk, Senate.....					1	
Clerk's Secretary, House of Commons.....					1	
Honourable Senators.....					63	19
Legislative Libraries.....					8	8
Religious bodies.....					38	12
British Government.....					20	
" Museum.....					2	
Canadian Agency, Paris.....					2	1
United States, Secretary of State.....					1	1
" Attorney General.....					1	1
" Library of Congress.....					1	1
Foreign offices.....					12	9
The Prefect of Propaganda.....						1
Canadian College, Rowe.....						1
Colonial Governments.....					24	
Canadian Law Library, London.....					1	
British Library of Political Science, London.....					1	
Society of Comparative Legislation, London.....					1	
" " " Paris.....						1
British Legation, Washington.....					2	2
Foreign Consuls.....					6	3
Totals.....	2	1	2	1	286	87

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes 1906—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

To whom sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUME 2.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Bound in Half Sheep.</i>						
Parliament of Canada.....					680	126
Departmental list.....					251	36
Province of Ontario.....	500				1,276	5
" Quebec.....	190	640			223	407
" Nova Scotia.....					220	3
" New Brunswick.....					165	3
" Prince Edward Island.....					55	2
" British Columbia.....					132	1
" Manitoba.....					143	8
" Alberta.....					68	1
" Saskatchewan.....					65	1
Yukon District.....					31	
Cash sales.....					43	45
	690	640			4,152	637
<i>Copies bound in Calf.</i>						
Per list No. 2.....	2	1	2	1	286	87
Cash sales.....					2	
Total distributed.....	692	641	2	1	4,440	724
In stock—Half sheep.....	8	9			306	162
" Calf.....					52	13
Total ordered.....	700	650	2	1	4,798	899

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

G.—DISTRIBUTION and Sales of Revised Statutes, 1886, &c.

Binding.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Cash Sales.		Orders of Secretary of State.		Orders in Council.		Total sent out.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Half sheep.....	670	744	5	1	.....	.....	665	743	670	744	.....	.....
Full "	616	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616	107
Half calf.....	156	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	96
Full "	61	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	41

ACTS OF THE PROVINCES AND OF CANADA NOT REPEALED, 1887.

Half sheep	2,868	811	5	1	.....	.....	2,863	810	2,868	811	.....	.....
Full "	422	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	422	107
Half calf.....	200	100	200	100
Full "	101	58	101	58

CRIMINAL CODE, 1892.

Half sheep.....	510	796	126	9	384	510	9	787
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7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

H.—STATEMENT of Statutes of Canada sold and distributed

Title.	English on hand, July 1, 1906.		French on hand, July 1, 1906.		English Cash Sales.		French Cash Sales.	
	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
Actes et ordonnances, Bas-Canada, 1845			22					
Tables " "			22					
Edits " " vol. 1, 1854.			297					
" " " vol. 2, 1855.			297					
" " " vol. 3, 1856.			297					
Index to Statutes, Upper Canada, 1856.	50							
" " Lower Canada, 1856.	50							
Table of Statutes, Lower Canada, 1856.			50					
Revised Statutes, Upper Canada, 1843.	24							
" " Lower Canada, 1845.	24		20					
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 1859.			35					
" " Upper Canada, 1859.	17							
" " Lower Canada, 1859.	199							
Statutes, Province of Canada, 1851.	59		50					
" " 1852-3, 1st part.	6		49					
" " 1852-3, 2nd part.			47					
" " 1854-5, 1st part.	96		49					
" " 1854-5, 2nd part.	96		48					
" " 1856.	95		48					
" " 1857.	96		49					
" " 1858.	94		49					
" " 1859.	96		48					
" " 1860.	96		49					
" " 1861.	95		49					
" " 1862.	91		49					
" " 1863, 1st part.	95		49					
" " 1863, 2nd part.	94		49					
" " 1864.	94		49					
" " 1865, 1st part.	95		49					
" " 1865, 2nd part.	95		49					
" " 1866.	94		49					
" Dominion of Canada, 1867.	1,269		1,413					
" " 1868.	1,545		1,655					
" " 1869.	2,280		128					
" " 1870.	684		97					
" " 1871.	2,624	15	747	12				
" " 1872.	2,890		279					
" " 1873.	1,694		340					
" " 1874.	1,698		190					
" " 1875, vol. 1.	1,132		181	16				
" " 1875 " 2.	2,680		1,098	18				
" " 1876 " 1.	708							
" " 1876 " 2.	413		139					
" " 1876 " 1 and 2.	481		266	4				
" " 1877 " 1.	123							
" " 1877 " 2.	2,200							
" " 1877 " 1 and 2.	205		175					
" " 1878 " 2.	2,300		493					
" " 1878 " 1 and 2.	63		203	1				
" " 1879 " 2.	259		234					
" " 1879 " 1 and 2.	196		243					
" " 1880 " 1.	87		116					
" " 1880 " 2.	435							
" " 1880 " 1 and 2.	266		252					
" " 1881 " 2.	371							
" " 1881 " 1 and 2.	297		338					
" " 1882 " 2.	571							
" " 1882 " 1 and 2.			619					
" " 1883 " 2.	230							
" " 1883 " 1 and 2.			609					
" " 1884 " 1.	255		258					

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

during the nine months ending June 30, 1907.

English Orders of Secretary of State.		French Orders of Secretary of State.		English Orders in Council.		French Orders in Council.		English Total Sent Out.		French Total Sent Out.		English on hand March 31, 1907.		French on hand March 31, 1907.	
Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
															22
															22
															297
															297
												50			
												50			
														50	
												24			
												24			20
															35
												17			
												199			
												59			50
												6			49
															47
												96			49
												96			48
												95			48
												96			49
												94			49
												96			48
												96			49
												95			49
												91			49
												95			49
												94			49
												94			49
												95			49
												95			49
												94			49
				1,069		1,313		1,069		1,313		200		100	
				1,345		1,555		1,345		1,555		200		100	
				2,080		28		2,080		28		206		100	
				484				484				200		97	
				2,424		647		2,424		647		200	15	100	12
				2,690		179		2,690		179		200		100	
				1,494		240		1,494		240		200		100	
				1,498		90		1,498		90		200		100	
				932		81		932		81		200		100	16
				2,480		998		2,480		998		200		100	18
				708				708							
				413		139		413		139					
				281		166		281		166		200		100	4
				123				123							
				2,200				2,200							
				5		75		5		75		200		100	
				2,300		493		2,300		493				100	
				1		103		2		103		61		100	
				259		231		259		231					
				2		143		2		143		194		100	
				87		116		87		116					
				435				435							
				66		152		66		152		200		100	
				371				371							
				97		238		97		238		200		100	
				371				371				200			
						519				519				100	
				30				30				200			
						509				509				100	
				255		258		255		258					

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

H.—STATEMENT of Statutes of Canada sold and distributed

Title.	English on hand, July 1, 1906.		French on hand, July 1, 1906.		English Cash Sales.		French Cash Sales.	
	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
Statutes, Dominion of Canada, 1884, vol. 2.....	473							
" " 1884 " 1 and 2.....	205	16	405	11				
" " 1885 " 1.....	216		143					
" " 1885 " 2.....	472							
" " 1885 " 1 and 2...		43	411	5				
" " 1886 " 1.....	190		969					
" " 1886 " 2.....	470							
" " 1886 " 1 and 2...	22	29	405	3				
" " 1887 " 1.....	9		936					
" " 1887 " 1 and 2....			303	3			1	
" " 1888 " 1.....			833					
" " 1888 " 2.....	148		47					
" " 1888 " 1 and 2....	225		205				2	
" " 1889 " 1.....	191		648					
" " 1889 " 2.....	94		46					
" " 1889 " 1 and 2....	45	12	145					
" " 1890 " 1.....	140		649					
" " 1890 " 2.....	44		47					
" " *1890 " 1 and 2....	200		127	3			1	
" " *1891 " 1.....			148					
" " 1891 " 2.....			48					
" " 1891 " 1 and 2....	200	12	148	12	3		2	
" " 1892 " 1.....			60					
" " 1892 " 2.....			49					
" " 1892 " 1 and 2....	215		139	13	5		2	
" " 1893 " 1.....			99					
" " 1893 " 2.....			49					
" " *1893 " 1 and 2....	290		1	15	3		1	
" " 1894 " 1.....			78				1	
" " 1894 " 2.....			33				1	
" " 1894 " 1 and 2....	17			16	4			
" " 1895 " 1.....	42		78				1	
" " 1895 " 2.....	38		28				1	
" " 1895 " 1 and 2....	66	27	6	44	5			
" " 1896 " 1.....			107				1	
" " 1896 " 2.....			47				1	
" " *1896 " 1 and 2 } 1st sess.	200	29		9	4			
" " †1896 " 1.....	108		111					
" " †1896 " 2.....	98		49					
" " †1896 " 1 and 2 } 2nd sess.			144					
" " 1897 " 1.....			111					
" " 1897 " 2.....			49					
" " 1897 " 1 and 2....	23	37	79	13	5			
" " 1898 " 1.....			111					
" " 1898 " 2.....			49					
" " 1898 " 1 and 2....	3	29	60	11	3	3		
" " 1899 " 1 and 2....	47	30	115	6	8		1	
" " 1900 " 1 and 2....	144	29	116	14	8		2	
" " 1901 " 1 and 2....	152	40	121	14	6	4		
" " 1902 " 1 and 2....	238	47	136	16	14	3		
" " 1903 " 1 and 2....	256	41	151	10	16		3	
" " 1904 " 1 and 2....	270	53	152	7	23		3	
" " 1905 " 1 and 2....	296	54	178	13	16	6	3	

* 200 reprinted. † Bound with 1907.

during the nine months ending March 31, 1907—*Concluded.*

English Orders of Secretary of State.		French Orders of Secretary of State.		English Orders in Council.		French Orders in Council.		English Total Sent Out.		French Total Sent Out.		English on hand March 31, 1907.		French on hand March 31, 1907.	
Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
				473				473							
				5		305		5		305		200	16	100	11
				16		143		16		243		200		100	
				272				272				200			
						311				311			43	100	5
						969				969		190			
				270				272				200			
						305				305		22	29	100	3
						936				936		9			
						102				103				200	3
						833				833					
				148		47		148		47					
						3				5		225		200	
				191		648		191		648					
												94		46	
												45	12	145	
				140		649		140		649					
				44				44							
						4		3		5		197		122	
						148				148					
				5		48				48					
						3		8		5		192	12	143	12
						60				60					
				5		49		10		49				134	13
						3				5		205			
						99				99					
						49				49					
				5			4	8			4	192			11
						77				78					
						32				33					
				5				17							16
						3				4		42		74	
						3				4		38		24	
				4		6		9		6		57	27		44
						4				5				102	
										5				42	
1				5				10				190	29		9
						111				111					
						49				49					
				18				23					37	79	13
						111				111					
						49				49					
								3	7				22	60	11
	4					4		12		5		35	30	110	6
						5		13		5		131	29	111	14
					3			12	7			140	33	121	14
						3		19		6		219	47	130	16
5						5		26		5		230	41	146	10
2						5		30		6		240	53	146	7
						5		21	6	7		275	48	171	13

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

I.—SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Title.		On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
		English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Agriculture—							
Mortuary Statistics,	1886.	14				14	
"	1890.	9				9	
"	1891.	14				14	
"	1892.	14				14	
"	1893.	17				17	
"	1894.	25				25	
"	1898.	25				25	
Criminal Statistics,	1885.	13				13	
"	1889.	25				25	
"	1890.	20				20	
"	1891.	20				20	
"	1892.	24				24	
"	1893.	14				14	
"	1894.	24				24	
"	1895.	14				14	
"	1896.	25				25	
"	1897.	25				25	
"	1898.	25				25	
"	1899.	25				25	
"	1900.	25				25	
"	1901.	25				25	
Report of Minister,	1886.	6	15			6	15
"	1888.	47				47	
"	1889.	35	24			35	24
"	1890.		9				9
"	1891.	15	10			15	10
"	1892.	14	15			14	15
"	1893.	13	10			13	10
"	1894.	13	15			13	15
"	1895.	13	15			13	15
"	1896.		15				15
"	1897.	2	15			2	15
"	1898.	18	15			18	15
"	1899.	21	15			21	15
"	1900.	20	15			20	15
"	1901.	22	15			22	15
"	1902.	21	15			21	15
"	1903.	20	15			20	15
"	1904.	23	15			23	15
"	1905.	25	15			25	15
"	1906.	25	15				
Archives,	1886.	5	15			5	15
"	1887.	5				5	
"	1888.	39				39	
"	1889.	14	19			14	19
"	1890.	12	24			12	24
"	1891.	13	5			13	5
"	1892.	12	15			12	15
"	1893.	5	15			5	15
"	1894.	12	15			12	15
"	1895.	9	25			9	25
"	1896.	17	15			17	15
"	1897.	17	15			17	15
"	1898.	14	15			14	15
"	1899 and supplements.	16	15			16	15
"	1900.	19	15			19	15
"	1901.		15				15
"	1902.	19	15			19	15
"	1903.	22	15			22	
"	1904.	20		2		18	
"	1905.	25					
Experimental Farms,	1889.	42	25			42	25
"	1890.	3	10			3	10
"	1891.	39	15			39	15

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.		On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
		English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Agriculture—Continued.</i>							
Experimental Farms,	1892.....	19	15			19	15
"	1893.....	17	15			17	15
"	1894.....	25	15			25	15
"	1895.....	20	5			20	5
"	1896.....	22	13			22	13
"	1897.....	24	15			24	15
"	1898.....	23	15			23	15
"	1899.....	48	15			48	15
"	1900.....	21	14			21	14
"	1901.....	22	15			22	15
"	1902.....	20	14			20	14
"	1903.....	25	10			14	10
"	1904.....	20	10			14	10
"	1905.....	25	15			24	15
"	1906.....	25	15				
Butter and Cheese.....		9	15			9	15
Poultry and Eggs.....		134	9			134	9
Dairy Commissioner,	1891.....		2				2
"	1892.....	23	15			23	15
"	1893.....	15	15			15	15
"	1897.....	20	10			20	10
Statistical Abstract, 1886.....		4	12			4	12
"	1889.....	3	10			3	10
"	1894.....		18				18
"	1895.....	15	15			15	15
"	1896.....	36	48			36	48
"	1898.....	45	23			45	23
"	1901.....	23	47			23	47
"	1902.....		20				20
"	1904.....	10	10	8	1	2	9
"	1905.....	50				25	
Census of Canada,	Vol. 2, 1891.....	29		25		4	
"	3, 1891.....	48				48	
"	4, 1891.....	56				56	
"	1, 1901.....	23		9		14	
"	2, 1901.....	91		6		85	
"	3, 1901.....	100		11		89	
"	4, 1901.....	100		7		93	
Auditor General's Report,	1887.....	13				13	
"	1888.....		8				8
"	1889.....	48	35			48	35
"	1890.....	48	25			48	25
"	1891.....	46	15			46	15
"	1892.....	30	25			30	25
"	1893.....	20	25			20	25
"	1894.....		6				6
"	1895.....		20				20
"	1896.....	43	11			43	11
"	1897.....	59	14			59	14
"	1898.....	36	15			36	15
"	1899.....	7	15			7	15
"	1900.....	8	24			8	24
"	1901.....		22				22
"	1902.....	23	23	2		21	23
"	1903.....	3	25	3			24
"	1904.....		15		3		12
"	1905.....	19	15	11		18	15
"	1906.....	100	15				
<i>Customs—</i>							
Trade and Navigation, 1888.....		93	49			93	49
"	1889.....		47				47
"	1890.....	19	23			19	23
"	1891.....		9				9
"	1892.....	67	24			67	24

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Customs—Concluded.</i>						
Trade and Navigation, 1893.....	71	24	.....	.....	71	24
" 1894.....	121	24	.....	.....	121	24
" 1895.....	115	25	.....	.....	115	25
" 1896.....	117	25	.....	.....	117	25
" 1897.....	66	25	.....	.....	66	25
" 1898.....	72	25	.....	.....	72	25
" 1899.....	69	24	.....	.....	69	24
" 1900.....	33	25	1	.....	32	25
" 1901.....	69	24	1	.....	68	24
" 1902.....	4	25	.....	.....	4	25
" 1903.....	30	15	.....	.....	30	15
" 1904.....	18	14	.....	.....	18	14
" 1905.....	25	15	10	.....	15	15
" 1906.....	50	15	32	.....	18	15
<i>Finance—</i>						
Public Accounts, 1887.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
" 1888.....	98	25	.....	.....	98	25
" 1889.....	68	48	.....	.....	68	48
" 1890.....	97	25	.....	.....	97	25
" 1891.....	94	25	.....	.....	94	25
" 1892.....	93	25	.....	.....	93	25
" 1893.....	84	25	.....	.....	84	25
" 1894.....	82	25	.....	.....	82	25
" 1895.....	73	14	.....	.....	73	14
" 1896.....	85	15	.....	.....	85	15
" 1897.....	86	15	.....	.....	86	15
" 1898.....	89	15	.....	.....	89	15
" 1899.....	89	14	.....	.....	89	14
" 1900.....	78	15	.....	.....	78	15
" 1901.....	96	15	1	.....	95	15
" 1902.....	45	15	.....	.....	45	15
" 1903.....	42	14	.....	.....	42	14
" 1904.....	36	14	.....	.....	36	14
" 1905.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" 1906.....	25	15	4	.....	21	.....
Loan Companies and Building Societies, 1887.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
" " 1892.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
" " 1894.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
" " 1897.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
" " 1898.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
" " 1900.....	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
Insurance Report, 1889.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
" 1890.....	6	9	.....	.....	6	9
" 1891.....	4	6	.....	.....	4	6
" 1892.....	23	25	.....	.....	23	25
" 1893.....	16	8	.....	.....	16	8
" 1894.....	28	9	.....	.....	28	9
" 1895.....	16	13	.....	.....	16	13
" 1896.....	16	15	.....	.....	16	15
" 1897.....	22	25	.....	.....	22	25
" 1898.....	19	25	.....	.....	19	25
" 1899.....	15	14	.....	.....	15	14
" 1900.....	19	18	.....	.....	19	18
" 1901.....	18	15	.....	.....	18	15
" 1902.....	12	10	.....	.....	12	10
" 1903.....	2	15	.....	.....	2	15
" 1904.....	7	.....	1	.....	6	.....
" 1905.....	25	.....	7	.....	18	.....
List of Shareholders of Banks, 1887.....	11	11
" 1888.....	25	25
" 1889.....	25	25
" 1890.....	6	6
" 1891.....	6	6
" 1892.....	10	10

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Finance— <i>Concluded.</i>						
List of shareholders of Banks, 1893.....	10				10	
" 1894.....	40				40	
" 1895.....	34				34	
" 1896.....	24				34	
" 1897.....	47				47	
" 1898.....	96				96	
" 1899.....	132				132	
" 1900.....	89				89	
" 1901.....	77				77	
" 1902.....	32				32	
" 1903.....	14				14	
" 1904.....	19				19	
" 1905.....	29		29			
" 1906.....	50				50	
Unclaimed Balances, 1891.....	25				25	
" 1893.....	40				49	
" 1894.....	54				54	
" 1895.....	38				38	
" 1896.....	37				37	
" 1897.....	35				35	
" 1898.....	87				87	
" 1899.....	85				85	
" 1900.....	87				87	
" 1901.....	88				88	
" 1902.....	74				74	
" 1903.....	24		1		23	
" 1904.....	9		1		8	
" 1905.....	32		16		16	
" 1906.....	50				50	
Geological Survey—						
Summary Report, 1890.....		10				10
" 1891.....	13				13	
" 1892.....	13	10			13	10
" 1894.....	9	10			9	10
" 1895.....	8	15			8	15
" 1896.....	12	15			12	15
" 1897.....	20	15			20	15
" 1898.....	34	15			34	15
" 1899.....	17	15			17	15
" 1900.....	19	15			19	15
" 1901.....	15	10			15	10
" 1902.....	11	10			11	10
" 1903.....	14				14	
" 1905.....	25				25	
High Commissioner, 1888.....	50				50	
" 1889.....	50	24			50	24
" 1890.....	9	10			9	10
" 1891.....	9	5			9	5
Indian Affairs—						
Report of Superintendent, 1887.....	12				12	
" 1888.....	100	12			100	12
" 1889.....	96	49			96	49
" 1890.....	49	25			49	25
" 1891.....	9	10			9	10
" 1892.....	22	9			22	9
" 1893.....	37	15			37	15
" 1894.....	47	15			47	15
" 1895.....	47	25			47	25
" 1896.....	48	25			48	25
" 1897.....	47	25			47	25
" 1898.....	49	25			49	25
" 1899.....	43	25			43	25
" 1900.....	5	15			5	15
" 1901.....	21	15			21	15

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Indian Affairs—Concluded.</i>						
Report of Superintendent. 1902.....	48	15			48	15
" " 1903.....	21	15			21	15
" " 1904.....	20	15			20	15
" " 1905.....	24	15	1		23	15
" " 1906.....	25	15			25	15
<i>Inland Revenue—</i>						
Report of Minister. 1887.....	19				19	
" " 1888.....	49	19			49	19
" " 1889.....	48	23			48	23
" " 1890.....	49	25			49	25
" " 1891.....	20	10			20	10
" " 1892.....	24	14			24	14
" " 1893.....	93	8			93	8
" " 1894.....	46	15			46	15
" " 1895.....	21	15			21	15
" " 1896.....	22	15			22	15
" " 1897.....	5	9			5	9
" " 1898.....	22	14			22	14
" " 1899.....	22	15	1		21	15
" " 1900.....		14				14
" " 1901.....	20	15			20	15
" " 1902.....	25	15			25	15
" " 1903.....	42	15	17		25	15
" " 1904.....	14	10	1		13	10
" " 1905.....	11		2		9	
" " 1906.....	15	10			15	10
<i>Adulteration of Food.....</i>						
" " 1888.....	48				48	
" " 1889.....	49	5			49	5
" " 1890.....	10	5			10	5
" " 1891.....	12	5			12	5
" " 1892.....	22	14			22	14
" " 1893.....	47	14			47	14
" " 1894.....	46	15			46	15
" " 1895.....	4	15			4	15
" " 1896.....	46	25			46	25
" " 1897.....	48	25			48	25
" " 1898.....	25	15			25	15
" " 1899.....	23	14			23	14
" " 1900.....	14	14			14	14
" " 1901.....	6	15			6	15
" " 1902.....	22	10			22	10
" " 1903.....	20	10			20	10
" " 1904.....	15	10			15	10
" " 1905.....	24	10			24	10
" " 1906.....	25	10			25	10
<i>Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas.....</i>						
" " 1889.....	50	25			50	25
" " 1890.....	9	5			9	5
" " 1891.....	15	5			15	5
" " 1892.....	25	14			25	14
" " 1893.....	24	15			24	15
" " 1894.....	24	14			24	14
" " 1895.....	24	14			24	14
" " 1896.....	25	15			25	15
" " 1897.....		10				10
" " 1898.....	24	14			24	14
" " 1899.....	22	10			22	10
" " 1900.....	15	14			15	14
" " 1901.....	22	15			22	15
" " 1902.....	25	10			23	10
" " 1903.....	23	10			23	10
" " 1904.....	24	10			24	10
" " 1905.....	24	10			24	10
" " 1906.....	25	10	1		24	

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—Continued.

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Interior—						
Report of the Minister 1887.....	10				10	
" " 1888.....	47				47	
" " 1889.....	96	22			96	22
" " 1890.....	8	4			8	4
" " 1891.....	19	5	1		18	5
" " 1892.....	83	8			83	8
" " 1893.....	20	15			20	15
" " 1894.....	20	10			20	10
" " 1895.....	43	15			43	15
" " 1896.....	43	15			43	15
" " 1897.....	47	15			47	15
" " 1898.....	46	15			46	15
" " 1899.....	48	15			48	15
" " 1900.....	22	15			22	15
" " 1901.....	46	15			46	15
" " 1902.....	45	15			45	15
" " 1903.....	37	15	1		36	15
" " 1904.....	22	15	1		21	15
" " 1905.....	23	15	14		9	15
" " 1906.....	25	15			25	15
Surveyor General's Report. 1904.....	9		9			
" " 1905.....	25		23		2	
Justice—						
Report of the Minister.... 1887.....	20				20	
" " 1888.....	24	24			24	24
" " 1889.....	24	9			24	9
" " 1890.....	24	10			24	10
" " 1891.....	14				14	
" " 1892.....	14	10			14	10
" " 1893.....	13	10			13	10
" " 1894.....	8	10			8	10
" " 1895.....		7				7
" " 1896.....	7	10			7	10
" " 1897.....	19	15			19	15
" " 1898.....	20	15			20	15
" " 1899.....	20	14			20	14
" " 1900.....	23	15			23	15
" " 1901.....	23	15			23	15
" " 1902.....	25	15			25	15
" " 1903.....	12	15			12	15
" " 1904.....	25	15			25	15
" " 1905.....	25	15			25	15
" " 1906.....	25	15			25	15
Marine and Fisheries—						
Report of the Minister, Marine, 1887.....	9				9	
" " " 1888.....	45				45	
" " Fisheries, 1888.....	47				47	
" " Marine, 1889.....	45	24			45	24
" " Fisheries, 1889.....	3	9			3	9
" " Marine, 1890.....	2				2	
" " Fisheries, 1890.....	4	9			4	9
" " Marine, 1891.....	27	5			27	5
" " Fisheries, 1891.....	20	5			20	5
" " Marine, 1892.....	93	10			93	10
" " Fisheries, 1892.....	90	10			90	10
" " Marine, 1893.....	12	15			12	15
" " Fisheries, 1893.....		15				15
" " Marine, 1894.....	20	10			20	10
" " Fisheries, 1894.....	41	10			41	10
" " Marine, 1895.....	21	15			21	15
" " Fisheries, 1895.....	24	15			24	15
" " Marine, 1896.....	16	15			16	15
" " Fisheries, 1896.....	33	15			33	15
" " Marine, 1897.....	4	15			4	15

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Marine and Fisheries— <i>Concluded.</i>						
Report of the Minister, Fisheries, 1897.....	37	23	.....	.....	37	23
" Marine, 1898.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
" Fisheries, 1898.....	42	15	.....	.....	42	15
" Marine, 1899.....	14	12	.....	.....	14	12
" Fisheries, 1899.....	37	15	.....	.....	37	15
" Marine, 1900.....	13	8	.....	.....	13	8
" Fisheries, 1900.....	12	13	.....	.....	12	13
" Marine, 1901.....	10	15	.....	.....	10	15
" Fisheries, 1901.....	9	15	1	.....	8	15
" Marine, 1902.....	10	15	.....	.....	10	15
" Fisheries, 1902.....	37	15	1	.....	36	15
" " 1903.....	31	.....	2	.....	29	.....
" Marine, 1903.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
" " 1904.....	16	10	1	.....	15	10
" Fisheries, 1904.....	41	10	3	.....	38	10
" " 1905.....	19	10	6	.....	13	10
" Marine, 1905.....	16	10	6	.....	10	10
" Marine, 1906.....	25	15	2	.....	23	15
" Fisheries, 1906.....	25	15	1	.....	18	15
Fishery Protection Service, 1887.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
" " 1888.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
" " 1889.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Fishery Statement " 1889.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
" " 1890.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
" " 1891.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
" " 1892.....	21	15	.....	.....	21	15
Fishery Industry, Ontario, 1892.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
" British Columbia, 1902.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Herring Fishery Industry.....	24	23	.....	.....	24	23
Lobster Industry.....	24	9	.....	.....	24	9
Discoloration in Canned Lobsters.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Steamboat Inspection Report, 1889.....	49	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
" " 1890.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
" " 1891.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
" " 1892.....	15	10	.....	.....	15	10
" " 1893.....	23	15	.....	.....	23	15
" " 1894.....	24	15	.....	.....	24	15
" " 1895.....	24	15	.....	.....	24	15
" " 1896.....	24	15	.....	.....	24	15
" " 1897.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" " 1898.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" " 1899.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" " 1900.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" " 1901.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
List of Shipping, 1892.....	47	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
" " 1895.....	68	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
" " 1898.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
" " 1901.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
" " 1902.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
" " 1903.....	39	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
" " 1904.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
" " 1905.....	23	.....	8	.....	15	.....
Militia and Defence—						
Report of the Minister, 1888.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
" " 1889.....	96	25	.....	.....	96	25
" " 1890.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
" " 1891.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
" " 1892.....	5	25	.....	.....	5	25
" " 1893.....	9	15	9	15
" " 1894.....	12	15	12	15
" " 1895.....	44	15	44	15
" " 1896.....	36	25	36	25
" " 1897.....	11	15	11	15
" " 1898.....	8	15	8	15

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Militia and Defense— <i>Concluded.</i>						
Report of the Minister, 1899	47	14			47	14
" " 1900	19	15			19	15
" " 1901	22	15			22	15
" " 1902	21	15			21	15
" " 1903	15	15			15	15
" " 1904	21	15			21	15
" " 1905	20	10	7		13	10
" " 1906	25	10			25	10
Northwest Mounted Police, 1888	48	25			48	25
" " 1889	49				49	
" " 1890	9	5			9	5
" " 1891	9	5			9	5
" " 1892	13	10			13	10
" " 1893	15	15			15	15
" " 1894	23	15			23	15
" " 1895	12	15			12	15
" " 1896	12	15			12	15
" " 1897	3	15			3	15
" " 1898	21	15			21	15
" " 1899	16	15			16	15
" " 1900	19	15			19	15
" " 1901	25	15			25	15
" " 1902	22	15			22	15
" " 1903	17	15			17	15
" " 1904	19	10			19	10
" " 1905	15	10			15	10
" " 1906	15	10			15	10
Post Office—						
Postal Guide, 1906	120		120			
" " 1907	700		306		494	
Report of the Minister, 1888	23	20			23	20
" " 1889	20	19			20	19
" " 1890	16	20			16	20
" " 1891	40	10			40	10
" " 1892	10	14			10	14
" " 1893	33	13			33	13
" " 1894	12	14			12	14
" " 1895	8	14			8	14
" " 1896	13	14			13	14
" " 1897	2	15			2	15
" " 1898	6	25			6	25
" " 1899	7	14			7	14
" " 1900	38	14			38	14
" " 1901	37	15			37	15
" " 1902	21	15			21	15
" " 1903	31	12			31	12
" " 1904		15				15
" " 1905		15				15
" " 1906	25	15	11		14	15
Public Printing and Stationery—						
Report of the King's Printer, 1888	25	25			25	25
" " 1889	12	25			12	25
" " 1890	24	25			24	25
" " 1891	25	25			25	25
" " 1892	49	25			49	25
" " 1893	50	25			50	25
" " 1894	50	25			50	25
" " 1895	49	25			49	25
" " 1896	50	25			50	25
" " 1897	50	25			50	25
" " 1898	50	25			50	25
" " 1899		25				25
" " 1900	25	25			25	25
" " 1901	25	25			25	25

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Public Printing and Stationery—Concluded.</i>						
Report of the King's Printer, 1902.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	25
" " 1903.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	25
" " 1904.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" " 1905.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" " 1906.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
Hansard, Senate, 1891.....	14	15	.....	.....	14	15
" " 1892.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
" " 1893.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
" " 1894.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
" " 1895.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
" " 1896—1st session.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
" " 1896—2nd ".....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
" " 1897.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
" " 1898.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
" " 1899.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
" " 1900.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
" " 1901.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
" " 1902.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
" " 1903.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
" " 1904.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
" " 1905.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
" " 1906.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
" " 1907.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hansard, House of Commons, 1871.....	224	.....	.....	.....	224	.....
" " 1872.....	97	.....	.....	.....	97	.....
" " 1875.....	287	195	.....	.....	287	195
" " 1876.....	74	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
" " 1877.....	180	50	.....	.....	180	50
" " 1878.....	207	57	.....	.....	207	57
" " 1880.....	104	43	.....	.....	104	43
" " 1881.....	114	25	.....	.....	114	25
" " 1882.....	22	33	.....	.....	22	33
" " 1883.....	56	39	.....	.....	56	39
" " 1884.....	69	39	.....	.....	69	39
" " 1885.....	86	35	.....	.....	86	35
" " 1886.....	64	31	.....	.....	64	31
" " 1887.....	5	26	.....	.....	5	26
" " 1888.....	28	39	.....	.....	28	39
" " 1889.....	70	54	.....	.....	70	54
" " 1890.....	108	54	.....	.....	108	54
" " 1891.....	65	48	.....	.....	65	48
" " 1892.....	60	49	.....	.....	60	49
" " 1893.....	60	49	.....	.....	60	49
" " 1894.....	54	49	.....	.....	54	49
" " 1895.....	46	49	.....	.....	46	49
" " 1896—1st session.....	32	19	.....	.....	32	19
" " 1896—2nd ".....	27	24	27	24	.....	.....
" " 1897.....	52	23	.....	.....	52	23
" " 1898.....	46	18	.....	.....	46	18
" " 1899.....	46	22	.....	.....	46	22
" " 1900.....	50	23	.....	.....	50	23
" " 1901.....	39	21	.....	.....	39	21
" " 1902.....	30	21	.....	.....	30	21
" " 1903.....	72	22	.....	.....	72	22
" " 1904.....	30	45	.....	.....	30	45
" " 1905.....	16	12	.....	.....	16	12
" " 1906.....	58	22	.....	.....	58	22
" " 1907.....	100	25	62	2	48	23
Social Economy.....	25	3	.....	.....	25	3
Royal Commission on Civil Service, 1892.....	129	47	.....	.....	129	47
Labour Commission Report.....	166	100	.....	.....	166	100
" Evidence.....	166	100	.....	.....	166	100
Liquor Commission.....	21	21
Dominion and Provincial Legislation, 1867-1895.....	28	28
" " " 1896-1898.....	88	88

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Public Printing and Stationery— <i>Concluded.</i>						
Dominion and Provincial Legislation, 1899-1900	100				100	
Lower Canada Report, Seigniorial Question, 3 vols., 1856		99				99
Civil Code, Lower Canada, 3 vols.	25				25	
" " 1866	249				249	
Analytical Index to Civil Code, 1867	250				250	
Code of Civil Procedure, Lower Canada, 1867	249				249	
Election Returns, 1896	36				36	
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Returns on Prohibition	47	47				
Royal tour in Canada, 1901	36	36				
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" " 2	170				170	
Transcontinental Railway. Resources along the line		25		25		
Public Works—						
Report of the Minister, 1888	42	25	2		40	25
" 1889	42	24	12		40	24
" 1890	24	50	2		22	50
" 1891 1st part	8	5			8	5
" 1891 2nd "		5				5
" 1892	3	15			3	15
" 1893	7	10			7	10
Report of the Minister, 1894	9	10			9	10
" 1895		15				15
" 1896	18	25			18	25
" 1897	20	20			20	20
" 1898	23	15			23	15
" 1899	22	14			22	14
" 1900	20	14			20	14
" 1901	24	15			24	15
" 1902	17	13			17	13
" 1903	42	15	1		41	15
" 1904	21	10			21	10
" 1905	22	10			22	10
" 1906	25	10			25	10
Railways and Canals—						
Report of the Minister, 1888	95	50			95	50
" 1889	92	49			92	49
" 1890	39	25			39	25
" 1891	7	10			7	10
" 1892	5	10			5	10
" 1893		25				25
" 1894	72	15	42		30	15
" 1895	18	25	1		17	25
" 1896	17	25	1		16	25
" 1897	10	24	1		9	24
" 1898	2	25			2	25
" 1899	33	25			33	25
" 1900	15	25			15	25
" 1901		25				25
" 1902	13	15	1		12	15
" 1903	28	15	1		27	15
" 1904	25	15	1		24	15
" 1905	9	15	4		5	15
" 1906	25	15	5		20	15
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" 1889	99				99	
" 1890	6				6	
" 1891	5	5			5	5
" 1892	15	15			15	15
" 1905	13	15	4		9	15
" 1906	25				20	
Canal Statistics, 1889	25	24			25	24
" 1890	10	5			10	5

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Concluded.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1906.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1907.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Railways and Canals— <i>Concluded.</i>						
Canal Statistics, 1891.....	14	5	.....	.....	14	5
" 1892.....	24	15	.....	.....	24	15
" 1905.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" 1906.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Secretary of State—						
Report of the Minister, 1887.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
" 1888.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	25
" 1889.....	18	24	.....	.....	18	24
" 1890.....	6	4	.....	.....	6	4
" 1891.....	18	4	.....	.....	18	4
" 1892.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14
" 1893.....	12	4	.....	.....	12	4
" 1894.....	20	15	.....	.....	20	15
" 1895.....	24	15	.....	.....	24	15
" 1896.....	21	15	.....	.....	21	15
" 1897.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" 1898.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" 1899.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" 1900.....	23	15	.....	.....	23	15
" 1901.....	21	15	21	15
" 1902.....	25	15	25	15
" 1903.....	23	15	23	15
" 1904.....	21	10	3	18	10
" 1905.....	25	10	11	14	10
" 1906.....	25	10
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" 1888.....	25	25
" 1889.....	25	25
" 1890.....	25	25
" 1891.....	24	24
" 1892.....	19	19
" 1893.....	10	10
" 1894.....	9	9
" 1895.....	34	34
" 1896.....	32	23	.....	.....	32	23
" 1897.....	3	24	.....	.....	3	24
" 1899.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
" 1900.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
" 1901.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20
" 1902.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
" 1903.....	222	.....	202	.....	20	.....
" 1904.....	125	.....	100	.....	25	.....
" 1905.....	319	.....	271	.....	48	.....
" 1906.....	162	133	29
Civil Service Examiners, 1904.....	72	59	72	11	48
" 1905.....	740	100	222	17	518	83
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" 1894.....	48	25	48	25
" 1895.....	41	15	41	15
" 1896.....	47	15	47	15
" 1897.....	15	15
" 1898.....	23	23
" 1899.....	37	23	37	23
" 1900.....	45	23	.....	.....	45	23
" 1901.....	11	15	.....	.....	11	15
" 1902.....	35	24	.....	.....	35	24
" 1903.....	27	15	.....	.....	27	15
" 1904.....	45	15	45	15
" 1905.....	22	15	12	15
" 1906.....	25	10	5	20	10
Mission to Australia.....	29	25	29	25

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For convenience of reference a full list with prices is subjoined of all the volume of Reports of Parliamentary Debates which have been printed. It should be noted that the first three years are condensed reports only, and that down to 1880 the work was done by various hands. The present system commenced with the session of 1881.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.		SENATE.	
<i>English.</i>		<i>English.</i>	
Hansard, 1867, not published.		Hansard, 1899, unbound...	3 00
" 1868 "		" 1900 "	3 00
" 1869 "		" 1901 "	3 00
" 1870, out of print.		" 1902 "	3 00
" 1871, bound.....	\$ 4 00	" 1903 "	3 00
" 1872 "	4 00	" 1904 "	3 00
" 1873, not published.		" 1905 "	3 00
" 1874 "		" 1906 "	3 00
" 1875, bound.....	7 00	" 1907 "	3 00
" 1876, unbound.....	5 00	" during session.....	3 00
" 1877, bound.....	7 00		
" 1878 "	7 00		
" 1878, unbound.....	5 00		
" 1879, out of print.			
" 1880, bound.....	7 00		
" 1881 "	7 00		
" 1882, unbound.....	5 00		
" 1883 "	5 00		
" 1884 "	5 00		
" 1885 "	5 00		
" 1885, bound.....	7 00		
" 1886 "	7 00		
" 1886, unbound.....	5 00		
" 1887 "	5 00		
" 1887, bound.....	7 00		
" 1888 "	7 00		
" 1889, unbound.....	5 00		
" 1890 "	5 00		
" 1891 "	5 00		
" 1892 "	5 00		
" 1893 "	5 00		
" 1894 "	5 00		
" 1895 "	5 00		
" 1896 " 1st session.....	5 00		
" 1896 " 2nd " out of print.	5 00		
" 1897 "	5 00		
" 1898 "	5 00		
" 1899 "	5 00		
" 1900 "	5 00		
" 1901 "	5 00		
" 1902 "	5 00		
" 1903 "	5 00		
" 1904 "	5 00		
" 1906 "	5 00		
" 1907 "	5 00		
" during the session, revised edition..	5 00		
SENATE.		HOUSE OF COMMONS.	
<i>English.</i>		<i>French.</i>	
Hansard, 1867, not published.		Hansard, 1867, not published.	
" 1868 "		" 1868 "	
" 1869 "		" 1869 "	
" 1870 "		" 1870 "	
" 1871 "		" 1871 "	
" 1872 "		" 1872 "	
" 1873 "		" 1873 "	
" 1874 "		" 1874 "	
" 1875, unbound.....	\$ 5 00	" 1875, unbound.....	\$ 5 00
" 1876, out of print.		" 1876, out of print.	
" 1877, unbound.....	5 00	" 1877, unbound.....	5 00
" 1878 "	5 00	" 1878 "	5 00
" 1879, bound.....	7 00	" 1879, bound.....	7 00
" 1880 "	7 00	" 1880 "	7 00
" 1881 "	7 00	" 1881 "	7 00
" 1882, unbound.....	5 00	" 1882, unbound.....	5 00
" 1883 "	5 00	" 1883 "	5 00
" 1883, bound.....	7 00	" 1883, bound.....	7 00
" 1884 "	7 00	" 1884 "	7 00
" 1884, unbound.....	5 00	" 1884, unbound.....	5 00
" 1885 "	5 00	" 1885 "	5 00
" 1886 "	5 00	" 1886 "	5 00
" 1886, bound.....	7 00	" 1886, bound.....	7 00
" 1887 "	7 00	" 1887 "	7 00
" 1887, unbound.....	5 00	" 1887, unbound.....	5 00
" 1888, bound.....	7 00	" 1888, bound.....	7 00
" 1889, unbound.....	5 00	" 1889, unbound.....	5 00
" 1890 "	5 00	" 1890 "	5 00
" 1891 "	5 00	" 1891 "	5 00
" 1892 "	5 00	" 1892 "	5 00
" 1893 "	5 00	" 1893 "	5 00
" 1894 "	5 00	" 1894 "	5 00
" 1895 "	5 00	" 1895 "	5 00
" 1896 " 1st session.....	5 00	" 1896 " 1st session.....	5 00
" 1896 " 2nd ".....	5 00	" 1896 " 2nd ".....	5 00
" 1897 "	5 00	" 1897 "	5 00
" 1898 "	5 00	" 1898 "	5 00
" 1899 "	5 00	" 1899 "	5 00
" 1900 "	5 00	" 1900 "	5 00
" 1901 "	5 00	" 1901 "	5 00
" 1902 "	5 00	" 1902 "	5 00
" 1903 "	5 00	" 1903 "	5 00
" 1904 "	5 00	" 1904 "	5 00
" 1905 "	5 00	" 1905 "	5 00
" 1906 "	5 00	" 1906 "	5 00
" 1907 "	5 00	" 1907 "	5 00
" during session.....	5 00	" during session.....	5 00

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The expenditure of the department shows a decrease of \$74,923.39 compared with that of 1905-6, see statement 'C'—which is accounted for by the comparison having to be made between nine months of the present year against twelve months of 1905-6, the change in the fiscal year from July to April having brought this about. During the nine months demands on the office have reached 22,355; 6,979 letters were received and 15,363 were mailed; packages despatched by mail, 27,403, and packages and cases sent by rail, 661.

F. GOULDTHRIFE.

Superintendent of Stationery.

(33)

REPORT OF THE JOINT LIBRARIANS OF PARLIAMENT FOR 1907.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Senate:

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

The Joint Librarians of Parliament have the honour to present their report for the year 1907.

During the recess, further attempts have been made to rearrange the departments most congested and to afford easier access to the books.

The Librarians have been led to expect that some space will be placed at their disposal in the addition to the House of Commons now under construction. This would, in some measure, relieve the congested state of the Library, but it is feared that in a short time the same difficulties under which they now labour would reappear. It is therefore the Librarians' duty to call the attention of Parliament to the urgent necessity of providing more space to meet the demand of our valuable national collection of books, by executing the plan prepared for that purpose by the Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works.

Public events have been as usual followed with some degree of care by the Librarians, and the necessary information collected for the use of Members.

The statistics of the Library will, according to promise, in the last report, be placed before the Library Committee at its first meeting.

The Librarians have endeavoured to provide copies of all the publications of the new provinces for the use of the Members.

It is the duty of the Librarians to bring under the notice of Parliament the fact that some members of both Houses keep the books lent them for a period of time longer than allowed by the Library regulations. In many cases, important works called for by other members, have been kept out of the department for several years, despite pressing requests for their return.

The annual catalogue of accessions is nearly ready and will be presented earlier than usual.

The lists of donations and copyrights are hereto annexed as usual.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. DE CELLES, *Gen. Lib.*,
MARTIN J. GRIFFIN, *P.L.*

NOTE.—For list of copyrights see Canadian Patent Office Record.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT FOR 1907.

From the Author, H. M. Ami, Esq., Ottawa:

Bibliography of Canadian Geology and Palaeontology, 1905. Pamp.

From the Author, T. W. Balch, Esq., Philadelphia:

Balch Genealogica. Svo. Philadelphia, 1907.

From the Author, (the late) Laurence D. Barlow, Dunrobin, O.:

Theoretical and Practical Navigation: outlines of Marine Geography: Geometry and plane Spherical Trigonometry. Svo. 775 pages, *manuscript*.

Miscellaneous Historical, Navy and Military Concordance, ancient and modern, B.C. 743 to A.D. 1885. Svo. 250 pages, *manuscript*.

History of the Campaigns in Italy (1834-1870), with a history of Italy in outline, from 476 to 1870, illustrated with maps in colour outline. Svo. 350 pp. *manuscript*.

Epitome of Strategy and Tactics. Svo. 232 pp., *manuscript*.

A practical Treatise on Military Bridges; original and select from the Works of Douglas and Haswell. Svo. 253 pp., *manuscript*.

Great Voyages of Celebrated Navigators from 1878. Svo. 119 pp., *manuscript*.

Campaign in Abyssinia, 1867-8. 70 pp., pamphlet.

Plans of Marlborough's, Wellington's and Napoleon's. *Manuscript*.

Campaigns in miniature outline, coloured, 38 pp.

Beside the foregoing manuscripts, the following books accompanied them:—

Galton (F.). The Art of Travel. 1860.

Dwyer, (F.). Seats and Saddles; Bits and Biting. 1869.

Phillips, (C.S.M.). Horse and Man. 1869.

Abbott, (J.). History of Hannibal the Carthaginian. 1865.

Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars. 1867.

Burgoyne, (Sir J. F.). Military opinions. 1859.

Yates, (E.). Tactics and Strategy. 1855.

Lippitt, (F.J.). Treatise on Intrenchments. 1866.

Special Operations of War. 1868.

Tactical use of the Three Wars. 1865.

Cust, (Sir E.). Annals of the Wars of the 18th Century. 1770-1783. 3 vols.

Leudy, (A.F.). Principles of War. 1862.

Dufour, (G.H.). Strategy and Tactics. 1864.

Jomini. Art of War. 1868.

Moody, (W.). A Course of Practical Artillery. *Manuscript*.

Denison, (G.T.). Modern Cavalry. 1868.

Scoble, (T.C.). Canadian Volunteer's Handbook. 1868.

Dixon, (F.E.). Canadian Volunteers Active Service Manual, 1867.

Moody, (W.). Fortification Notes. 1843.

Guide to Modern Conversation in English and German. 1873.

Heather, (J.F.). Mathematical Instruments. 1870.

Hann, (J.). Plane and Trigonometry. 1881.

Main, (R.). Rudimentary Astronomy. 1882.

Kirkman, (T.P.). Geometry, Algebra and Trigonometry.

Graglia, (G.). Dictionary of the Italian and English Languages.

Fielding, (N.). Lessons on Fortification. 1853.

Jebb, (Col.). Duties at a Siege. 1849.

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*From the Author, (the late) Laurence D. Barlow, Dunrobin, O.:—*Continued
 Murray, (D.). Sumner's Method of a Ship's Position. 1877.
 Kipping, (R.). Mastings: Mast making and Rigging of Ships. 1888.
 Greenwood, (J.). On Navigation. 1882.
 Dana, (R.H.). The Seaman's Manual.
 Murray, (R.). Marine Engines and Steam Vessels. 1886.
 Young, (J.R.). Navigation and Astronomy. 1882.
 Besides some 20 military text books on drill, &c.

NOTE.—Little could be gleaned about the late Mr. Barlow, beyond the fact that he was from London (Eng.), and coming to Ontario, lived for some 20 years in comparative seclusion with a farmer—Mr. Sullivan—at Dunrobin, wrapped up in his military and naval studies. At his decease he bequeathed the result of his labours, and his collections of books, to the Library of Parliament.

His manuscripts display considerable skill in execution, as well as knowledge of the science of navigation and warfare upon which he chiefly writes. They are neatly illustrated throughout with pen sketch and brush colours.

From the Author, M. E. Cyr, Esq., M.P.:

Les classes ouvrières au Canada.

La Colonisation dans l'Ouest (2 Pam.) (Speeches delivered at Ottawa, 1907).

From the Author, James Croil, Esq., Montreal:

Genesis of the Churches in United States, Newfoundland and Canada, 1907.

From E. Casteur, Esq., Vice Consul for Belgium, Ottawa:

Bulletin de la Société Royale de géographie d'Anvers, Tomes 30 and 32.

From the Author, the Rev. Dr. Eaton, New York:

The Lotus of the Nile and other Poems. Svo.

From Dr. Flint, Clerk House of Commons:

British Columbia Statutes, 1906-1907.

Manitoba Statutes, 1907.

Ontario Statutes, 1903-1906.

——— Journals, 1907.

——— Sessional Papers, 1906.

P. E. Island Statutes, 1904-1907.

Quebec Assembly Journals, 1907.

Clarendon's Works. History of the Rebellion, vols. 2.

Statistique de Madagascar, 1904.

From the Author, W. F. Ganong, Esq., Northampton, U.S.A.:

History of Pokemouche, N.B., Pamphlet.

From the Hon. Mr. Justice Lawrence, South Africa:

Inaugural Address delivered at the first Conference of South African Librarians, 1901.

From the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.:

New Zealand Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1, 1906.

International Railway Congress Association Proceedings, vol. 1, 1905.

Report of the Tariff Commission, London, vols. 2, 1905 and 3, 1906.

Report Royal Commission War Stores, South Africa, 1906.

Report Board of Trade. Work of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington, 1905.

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From the Translator, F. R. Martin, Esq., U.S.A.:

Flowers of Song from many lands: being translations of Poems and Verse from various Nationalities.

From Hon. F. Oliver, Ottawa:

The Hub and the Spokes, by A. Gard, Esq.

From the Author, the Hon. R. W. Scott, Ottawa:

The Choice of the Capital. Reminiscences, Pamphlet, 1907.

From the Author, Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., South Africa:

Shakespeare at Home.

Shakespeare Quotations.

From the Associated Boards of Trade, Eastern British Columbia:

Report, 1907.

From the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

Report, 1906.

From the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce:

Report, 1906.

From the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce:

Report, 1906.

From the Chicago Board of Trade:

Report for 1906.

From Chicago Great Western Railway Company:

Report for 1906.

From the Chicago Special Telephone Commission:

Report, 1907.

From Chicago Trade and Commerce Board:

Report, 1906.

From Chicago University:

Decennial Publications, 2nd S. Vol. 17.

From the Delegates of Clarendon Press, Oxford:

Rogers, J. D. Historical Geography of the British Colonies. Vol. 6, Australia.

From the Co-Operative Wholesale Societies, England:

Manual, 1907.

From the Library of Congress, Washington:

Calendar and Correspondence of Geo. Washington. Vol. 1.

Naval Records of American Revolution, 1775-1778. 2 copies.

From the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co'y:

Report, 1906.

From the Hartford Board of Trade:

Report, 1907.

From the Independent Order of Odd Fellows:

Proceedings of Grand Lodge, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

From the Insurance Institute of Toronto:

Proceedings, 1906-7.

From Literary and Historical Society, Quebec:

Blockade of Quebec by Americans, 1775-1776.

From the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co'y:

Congress of Arts and Science. Vol. 7.

From City of Montreal:

Annual Reports, 1905.

From the Montreal Board of Trade:

Reports, 1905 and 1906.

From the Montreal Harbour Commissioners:

Report, 1905.

From the National Board of Trade, Washington:

Report, 1907.

From the City of New York, U.S.A.:

Minutes of the Common Council, 1675-1776. 8 vols.

From New York Chamber of Commerce:

Report for 1906-7.

From New York Produce Exchange:

Reports, 1905-6, 1906-7.

Statistical Report, 1906.

From the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society:

Transactions, 1906-7.

From the Grand Masonic Lodge of Pennsylvania:

Bi-centenary of the birth of Rt. Worshipped Past Grand Master Benjamin Franklin.

From the Quebec Board of Trade:

Report, 1905-6.

From San Francisco Chamber of Commerce:

Report for 1907.

From St. John Board of Trade:

Report, 1906.

From the Smithsonian Institute, Washington:

Report, Board of Regents, 1905-6.

From the City of Three Rivers, Q.:

Harbour Commissioners' Act. By-laws and Tariff of 1883.

_____ Tariff of 1898.

_____ Reports, 1884, 1885, 1896, 1898 to 1905.

Balcer, G. Three Rivers as a Sea Port.

Memorandum from the City on Transportation.

From Toronto Board of Trade:

Report, 1905.

From Toronto University:

Calendar and Register, 1906-7.

From Vancouver Board of Trade:

Report for 1905-6, 1906-7.

From Yale University:

The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles, D.D., LL.D. 1769-1795: 3 vols. 8vo., 1901.

From the Government of Alberta:

Statutes, 1907. 4 copies.

From the Government of the Bahamas:

Laws, 1906.

From the Government of British Columbia:

Statistics, 1907.

Journals, 1907.

Sessional Papers, 1906.

Official Gazette, 1907.

From the Government of British Honduras:

Ordinances, 1906.

From the Government of Cape of Good Hope:

Acts, 1906.

Votes and Proceedings of Assembly, 1906.

Annexures, 1906, 7 vols.

Reports, Select Committees Council, 1906.

Assembly, 1906, 5 vols.

Assembly Standing Orders, 1906.

Civil Service List. 1907.

From the Government of Connecticut:

Acts. 1907.

Public Documents, 1904 to 1906.

Law Reports, vol. 78.

Report Labour Statistics, 1906.

Register and Manual, 1907.

Pamphlets, 1906.

From the Government of Germany:

Parliamentary Papers, 1905-6, 14 vols.

From the Government of Grenada:

Blue Book, 1905.

From the Government of Guernsey:

Actes des Etats, 1605-1651.

Ordres en Conseil, 1803-1905. 3 vols.

Recueil d'Ordonnance, 1533-1900. 4 vols.

Carey (K.) Essai Sur les Institutions, Lois et Coutumes, 1889.

From the Imperial Government:

Laws, 1907.

Hansard, 1906-7.

Lords Papers, 1906-7.

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From the Imperial Government—Continued.

Common Papers, 1906-7.
 Lords Journals, 1905.
 Commons Journals, 1905.

From the Government of Illinois:

Labour Statistics, 1904.

From the Government of Indiana:

Documentary Journal Reports, 1905. 2 vols.
 Departmental Reports, 1905-6. 10 vols.
 Miscellaneous Pamphlets, 1905-6.

From the Government of Jamaica:

Blue Book, 1905-6.

From the Government of Kansas:

Law Reports, vols. 71, 72.
 Laws, 1907.

From the Government of Maine:

Law Reports, vol. 101.
 Labour Report, 1906.

From the Government of the Malay States:

Handbook, 1906.

From the Government of Malta:

Ordinances, 1889.

From the Government of Manitoba:

Statutes, 1906-1907.
 Official Gazette, 1907.
 Journals and Sessional Papers, 1906, 1907.

From the Government of Maryland:

Statistical Report, 1906.

From the Government of Massachusetts:

Acts, 1907.
 Senate Journal, 1907.
 House Journal, 1907.
 Public Documents, 1905. 12 vols.
 Law Reports. Vols. 191-193.
 Statistical and Labour Report, 1906.
 Manual General Court, 1907.
 Year Book, 1907.

From the Government of Mauritius:

Government Notifications, 1906.
 Blue Book, 1906.
 Civil List, 1906.

From the Government of Minnesota:

Laws, 1907.
 Supreme Court Reports, vols. 97-101.

From the Government of Montana:

Laws, 1907.

From the Government of Natal:

Acts, 1906.

From the Government of Nebraska:

Public Documents, 1903-4, 4 vols.

From the Government of New Brunswick:

Acts, 1907.

Assembly Journals, 1906.

Official Gazette, 1906.

From the Government of Newfoundland:

Assembly Journals, 1906.

Foreign Trade and Commerce Reports, 1905-6.

Customs Returns, 1905-6.

From the Government of New Hampshire:

Laws, 1907.

Senate and House Journals, 1907.

Annual Reports, 1905-6. 4 vols.

From the Government of New Jersey:

Laws, 1906.

Legislature Documents, 1905. 5 vols.

Assembly Minutes, 1906.

Senate Journal, 1906.

Law Reports, vols. 69, 73.

Geological and Statistical Reports, 1906.

From the Government of New South Wales:

Council Journals, 1905.

Assembly Journals, 1905.

Parliamentary Papers, 1905. 4 vols.

Parliamentary Debates. Vols. 22-25.

Public Works Report, 1906.

From the Government of New York:

Law Reports, vols. 184-186.

Appellate Reports, vols. 111-115.

State Engineer's Report, 1905.

Legislative Manual, 1907.

State Lunacy Report, 1905-6.

From the Government of New Zealand:

Laws, 1906.

Council Journals, 1906.

Appendix to Journals, 1905. 5 vols.

Hansard, vols. 135-138.

Statistics, 1905.

Minerals and Mine Report, 1906.

From the Government of Nova Scotia:

Laws, 1907.

Assembly Journals, 1906.

Official Gazette, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

From the Government of Ohio:

Executive Documents, 1905. 4 vols.
 Departmental Reports, 1906-7. 12 vols.
 Report Labour Statistics, 1907.

From the Government of Oklahoma:

Law Reports. Vols. 17, 18.

From the Government of Ontario:

Statistics, 1907. 6 copies.
 Sessional Papers, 1906-7. 6 copies.
 Assembly Journals, 1907. 6 copies.
 Official Gazette, 1907.
 Report Bureau of Industries, 1905.
 Report Fruits of Ontario, 1906.
 Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada. Vols. 17-18, by Dr. Hodgins.

From the Government of Pennsylvania:

Laws, 1907.
 Official Documents, 1904. 10 vols.
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REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF JUSTICE
AS TO
PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA
FOR THE
NINE MONTHS ENDED, MARCH 31
1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1907

[No. 34—1907.] *Price 15 cents.*

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the nine months ended March 31st, 1907.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. B. AYLESWORTH,
Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, October 1st, 1907.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR 1906-7

To the Honourable

A. B. AYLESWORTH, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit herewith the reports, statements and general statistics with reference to the operation of the several penitentiaries in Canada, for the fiscal year (9 months) ended March 31, 1907.

On July 20, 1906, the Alberta penitentiary, at Edmonton, was proclaimed a penitentiary for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and was duly organized. The following statistics refer to the six penitentiaries at present constituted.

POPULATION.

The average daily population of the penitentiaries for the past five years has been as follows:—

1902-3.....	1,224
1903-4.....	1,286
1904-5.....	1,359
1905-6.....	1,407
1906-7.....	1,433

The gradual increase corresponds with the increasing population of the country and is not such as to indicate any alarming advance in criminality.

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The number of criminals who accompany the rush of immigration is evidently offset or counterbalanced by the existing facilities for employment at remunerative rates. As idleness and consequent poverty are the principal inducements to crime, the ability to earn an honest living is an effective preventive, except in the case of wilful criminality.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Penitentiary.	In Custody July 1, 1906.	RECEIVED.					Total.	RELEASED.								In Custody March 31, 1907.
		From Jails.	By Transfer.	Forfeiture of License.	Reformatory.	Recaptured.		Expiry of Sentence.	Pardon.	Parole.	Transfer.	Death.	Insane when Recd. Order of Court.	Deportation.	Escape.	
Kingston.....	460	110	5	.....	.....	.....	575	55	13	38	1	7	2	1	..	458
St. Vincent de Paul.....	410	121	1	.....	1	.....	533	85	5	32	5	3	.....	1	..	402
Dorchester.....	211	64	.....	4	.....	.....	279	39	5	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194
Manitoba.....	216	43	.....	1	.....	1	261	26	3	31	24	2	.....	.....	.....	175
British Columbia.....	142	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	26	2	9	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	137
Alberta.....	.....	42	24	.....	.....	.....	66	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	57
	1,439	414	30	5	1	1	1,890	232	29	157	30	12	2	3	1	1,423

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAROLES, PARDONS, DEATHS AND ESCAPES.

—	Paroles.	Pardons.	Deaths.	Escapes.
1899-0.....	71	70	22	.....
1900-1.....	122	36	25	1
1901-2.....	157	43	14	1
1902-3.....	113	35	16	.....
1903-4.....	122	31	23	1
1904-5.....	126	50	11	*3
1905-6.....	179	36	17	*2
1906-7.....	157	29	12	1

*One recaptured.

The number of pardons granted during the past seven years is 260, as against 384 granted during the preceding six years.

The operation of the parole law continues to be satisfactory, as will be seen by reference to the report of the Dominion parole officer. (See appendix 'A.')

Notwithstanding the general physical debility of convicts when received, resulting from their irregular mode of living, the health of the convicts has been good. The number of deaths that have occurred in prison during the past three years has been less than one per cent per annum.

The one successful escape effected during the year was at Alberta penitentiary. The incident occurred a few days after the institution was opened, and was due to the inexperience of the guards on duty. Several subsequent attempts at escape have been frustrated by the vigilance of the officers who, generally, have adapted themselves to their new duties with a readiness and intelligence that is extremely creditable.

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EDUCATION.

	Number who can read and write.	Number who can read only.	Number who cannot read or write.	Total.
Kingston.....	377	3	78	458
St. Vincent de Paul.....	276	37	89	402
Dorchester.....	157	12	25	194
Manitoba.....	156	4	15	175
British Columbia.....	115	2	20	137
Alberta.....	47	.....	10	57

The number of absolutely illiterate is equal to about seventeen per cent, while not more than ten per cent have had the advantage of a good common school education.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married.....	434
Single.....	948
Widowed.....	41
	<hr/> 1,423

MORAL HABITS.

Total abstainers.....	201 or 14 per cent.
Temperate.....	630 “ 44 “
Intemperate.....	592 “ 42 “
	<hr/> 1,423

AGE.

Under 20 years.....	156
Over 20 and under 30.....	631
“ 30 “ 40.....	344
“ 40 “ 50.....	171
“ 50 “ 60.....	86
“ 60 years.....	35
	<hr/> 1,423

Lads under twenty years of age constitute eleven per cent of the total, notwithstanding the unsuitability of penitentiaries for immature criminals. It is safe to assume that not more than one in a thousand of this class are benefited by penitentiary experience.

NATIONALITY.

British—

Canada.....	873
Great Britain and Ireland.....	221
Other British countries.....	14
	<hr/> 1,108

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Foreign—

United States.....	150
Italy.....	33
Austria-Hungary.....	25
Russia.....	21
Germany.....	19
Denmark.....	17
Norway and Sweden.....	15
China.....	14
France.....	11
Japan.....	3
Other foreign countries.....	7
	<hr/> 315
	<hr/> 1,423

The percentage of Canadian born convicts is sixty-one, as compared with seventy in 1897. The percentage of the convicts born in Great Britain and Ireland is less than in 1897, while the percentage of those born in the United States remains the same as it was ten years ago.

RACIAL.

	Number of convicts.	Percentage of prison population.	Number to each 10,000 of population.
Coloured.....	51	3.6	29.8
Mongolian.....	17	1.2	7.7
Indian half-breed.....	21	1.4	6
Indian.....	36	2.5	3.8
White.....	1,298	91.2	2.4

CREEDS.

Roman Catholic.....	666
Church of England.....	320
Methodist.....	144
Presbyterian.....	134
Baptist.....	69
Lutheran.....	47
Other Christian denominations.....	10
Buddhist.....	15
Jewish.....	8
Mormon.....*	1
No creed.....	9
	<hr/> 1,423

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COMPARISON ON PERCENTAGE BASIS.

	Number of convicts.	Percentage of prison population.	Number to each 10,000 of population.
Buddhist.....	15	1	14.4
Lutheran.....	47	3.3	5
Church of England....	320	22.4	4.7
Jewish.....	8	.5	4.2
Roman Catholic.....	666	46.8	3
Baptist.....	69	4.8	2.2
Methodist.....	144	10.1	1.6
Presbyterian.....	134	9.4	1.6

FINANCIAL.

	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	144,846 49	73,786 59	71,059 90
St. Vincent de Paul....	91,534 83	2,210 23	89,324 60
Dorchester.....	44,663 97	2,550 25	42,083 72
Manitoba.....	51,713 14	3,915 46	47,797 68
British Columbia.....	42,770 91	1,707 35	41,063 56
Alberta.....	36,246 70	161 35	36,085 35
	411,776 04	84,361 23	327,414 81

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST PER CAPITA.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff.....	124 66	120 64	156 52	144 21	162 35	355 65
Maintenance of convicts..	31 18	40 77	25 60	36 59	51 99	40 87
Discharge expenses.....	4 68	3 74	5 38	8 87	6 22	4 02
Working expenses.....	32 75	32 63	14 35	36 66	59 11	55 94
Industries.....	161 41	16 87	2 94	9 18	25 34	43 62
Lands, buildings and equip- ment.....	24 48	15 88	12 48	22 65	30 01	446 07
Miscellaneous.....	1 48	1 47	2 14	6 34	4 71	38 15
	380 64	232 00	219 41	264 50	339 73	984 32
Deduct for revenue.....	160 06	5 48	12 71	20 50	12 74	3 93
Net cost per capita.....	220 58	226 52	206 70	244 00	326 99	980 39

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST PER CAPITA (EXCLUSIVE OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT).

Penitentiary.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7. (9 months.)
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	179 88	179 85	251 43	196 10
St. Vincent de Paul.....	258 83	268 35	240 52	210 64
Dorchester.....	215 16	220 17	240 14	194 22
Manitoba.....	318 45	287 20	272 46	221 35
British Columbia.....	402 45	330 49	290 94	296 98
Alberta.....				534 32

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COST PER CAPITA FOR MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS (RATIONS, CLOTHING AND MEDICINES).

Penitentiary.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7. (9 months.)
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	41 39	47 59	56 96	31 18
St. Vincent de Paul.....	46 20	46 97	52 17	40 77
Dorchester.....	38 06	42 50	50 36	25 60
Manitoba.....	46 89	56 12	49 99	36 59
British Columbia.....	60 48	57 13	45 15	51 99
Alberta.....				40 87

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST PER CAPITA FOR WORKING EXPENSES (HEAT, LIGHT, WATER, MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARY AND OFFICE EXPENSES).

Penitentiary.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7. (9 months.)
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	38 48	29 75	25 53	32 75
St. Vincent de Paul.....	59 81	48 28	54 79	32 63
Dorchester.....	32 81	29 26	28 67	14 35
Manitoba.....	55 79	48 07	50 80	36 66
British Columbia.....	58 79	46 93	50 70	59 11
Alberta.....				55 94

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY.

Penitentiary.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7. (9 months.)
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	100,090 54	103,646 79	130,950 58	71,059 90
St. Vincent de Paul.....	98,995 06	99,855 94	87,452 13	89,324 60
Dorchester.....	55,617 85	57,286 17	58,447 14	42,083 72
Manitoba.....	51,826 56	64,506 30	72,923 58	47,797 68
British Columbia.....	42,636 57	48,475 62	61,252 21	41,063 56
Alberta.....				36,085 35
	349,166 58	373,770 82	411,025 64	327,414 81
Average daily population.....	1,286	1,359	1,407	1,433

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET COST PER CAPITA.

Penitentiary.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907. (9 months.)
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	186 45	209 45	269 44	220 58
St. Vincent de Paul.....	288 98	272 20	253 23	226 52
Dorchester.....	231 97	228 15	254 91	206 70
Manitoba.....	347 56	356 97	360 87	244 00
British Columbia.....	462 49	411 44	393 63	326 99
Alberta.....				980 39

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Actual cost—

Value of supplies on hand, July 1, 1906.....	\$ 185,790 00
Gross expenditure, 1906-7.....	411,776 00
	<hr/>
	597,566 00

Deduct—

Supplies on hand, March 31, 1907.....	\$ 154,021 00
Approximate value of prison labour employed in production of revenue and capital ($\frac{3}{4}$ of \$75,000).....	56,250 00
	<hr/>
	210,271 00
Net actual cost.....	\$ 387,295 00
Cost per caput	270 27
“ per diem.....	0 99

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

—	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7. (9 months.)
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gross expenditure.....	422,661 00	429,537 63	485,894 54	411,776 04
Net expenditure.....	349,166 00	373,770 82	411,023 64	327,414 81
Actual cost.....	327,217 00	334,878 00	397,803 00	387,295 00
Cost per caput.....	254 44	246 41	282 73	270 27
Cost per caput per diem.....	0 69	0 67	0 77	0 99

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS STEWART,
G. W. DAWSON,*Inspectors.*

OTTAWA, August 19, 1907.

[APPENDIX.]

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to report on the various works carried on during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, at the several penitentiaries.

At Kingston extensive alterations were made in the steward's department. The addition of the bakery to that department involved the construction of two ovens and a store-room for flour. These were constructed in the steward's stores adjoining the kitchen, in such a position as to ensure perfect supervision by the steward while attending to his other duties in the kitchen. A quantity of necessary shelving was erected in the store-keeper's department. Painting, glazing, kalsomining, electric lighting and other finishing touches were applied to the east wing, and the convicts were removed to it from the prison of isolation, where they had been incarcerated while the east wing was undergoing reconstruction. A heavy ice shove destroyed a large part of the pier guarding our water front. This was promptly and efficiently repaired. The walls inclosing the yard were built sixty years ago, and have attained what is said to be about the lifetime of the quality of limestone, of which they were constructed. They appear to be in fair condition, but are showing signs of deterioration. To arrest the decay, which undoubtedly has set in, it will be necessary to protect the walls from sun and weather. I think if the walls are plastered with a thick coating of cement mortar and capped with a cement coping, the deterioration would be arrested and the walls would be saved. A portion of the west wall and a part of the west lodge were taken down and rebuilt.

Now that the reconstruction of the cell wings is completed, the small windows in the south wing will be taken down and long windows to conform to the windows of the other wings, as reconstructed, will be put in. A quantity of stone was dressed for this purpose.

The blacksmith's department, in addition to manufacturing cell door barriers required for the east wing, made 108 cell door barriers and 108 cell beds for the Alberta penitentiary.

The cell accommodation is not much more than sufficient for the present prison population. To provide for future increase, it will be necessary to convert the north wing into a cell wing. The north wing is at present occupied by the female prison, administration offices, Roman Catholic chapel and deputy warden's quarters. An extension of the north wing would provide for all but the deputy warden's quarters, which can be erected outside the walls. This work was suggested several years ago, but the reconstruction of the cell wings prevented its being commenced. The work can now be undertaken as soon as the Minister is pleased to so direct.

At St. Vincent de Paul, the kitchen and bakery were removed to the basement of the dome. This change removed the necessity of the convicts passing from the dome to the kitchen during meal hours. It adds much to the security of the penitentiary and the comfort of the convicts during inclement weather. The bakery and kitchen hereafter will be under the direct supervision of the steward. A covered passage was constructed along the east wall of the north wing to connect the kitchen with the administration offices. The machinery was installed in the engineer's and blacksmith's departments, both of which are now occupied. Cut stone was prepared for the completion of the last section of the industrial building, which, it is hoped, will be erected during the coming summer. Stone was also prepared for the base of the boiler-house chimney, which is now under construction.

Plans were prepared for the hospital about to be erected, and stone for the basement was quarried. The completion of the industrial building and the boiler-house chimney

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will prevent any work being done on the hospital building this year. Plans are in course of preparation for the reconstruction of the old north wing. Plans were also prepared for a new piggery to replace the wooden structure which has been in use for many years and is now in a state of delapidation.

A hay barn, of 300 tons capacity, was erected on the farm. The basement of the deputy warden's quarters, owing to defective plumbing installed many years ago, was declared to be in an unsanitary condition. The floors were removed, modern plumbing installed, the sub-basement walls and floors cemented and a new floor laid in the basement.

At Dorchester, the walls of the third section of the industrial building were completed and the roof put on. The stools of the windows in the engineer's blacksmith's and carpenter's departments were put in. The metal covering of the deck of the roof of the east wing, which was worn out, was removed and a felt, tar and gravel covering was laid. The yard palisade was strengthened by the addition of new timbers. Stone was quarried and dressed in readiness for the fourth section of the industrial building, which will be erected this summer. A quantity of saw-logs was cut on the reserve. These will be sawn into lumber at the penitentiary saw-mill. Several of the officers' cottages were repaired.

At the Manitoba penitentiary, our chief work was the completion of the new cell wing, which is now occupied. This wing was commenced two years ago and was completed in about a year less than it was estimated would be required to erect so important a building. This wing contains 128 cells, similar in design to those in Kingston penitentiary, which were adopted as our standard. They are roomy, well lighted and ventilated. The temporary cells erected two years ago in the first section of the industrial building, were dismantled and the building fitted up for the tailor, shoemaking and carpentering departments, which departments will be removed to the building. Plans have been prepared for the second section of the industrial building, designed to accommodate the engineer's, blacksmith's and other departments. Work on this section will be commenced at once.

At the British Columbia penitentiary, the section of the industrial building, to accommodate the blacksmith's, engineer's and carpenter's, and a boiler-house, was erected, and the foundation laid for the stonecutter's shop. A quantity of wood to burn brick was cut, and stone for the foundation quarried on Convict Island, in Pitt Lake. This was removed to the penitentiary. A guard-house for the accommodation of the convicts working on the Island was erected. Excavations for the stables, vehicle-room, root-cellar, barn and granary was made. During the winter, the plumbing for the tailor's, shoemaker's and laundry departments was installed.

Alberta penitentiary.—Twenty-four convicts transferred from the Manitoba penitentiary, arrived at the Alberta penitentiary on August 1, 1906. Work on the first section of the industrial building was at once commenced. Excavation for the foundations was made and the foundations laid, and a building 40 feet by 110 feet erected before winter set in. During the winter the inside of the building was finished and 108 temporary cells erected. The cells are equipped with our standard tool-proof steel barriers. When the permanent cell-wing is erected these barriers will be removed to it. The south end of the building was prepared as a kitchen. The room over the kitchen will be used as a temporary chapel, until a more suitable one can be provided. This building will be occupied as a temporary prison, until the permanent cells are erected. The drainage, sanitary plumbing and ventilation are pronounced by the surgeon to be satisfactory. For protection from fire, hose connection with the city water system is kept in readiness for instant use. To supply the penitentiary with water, the city extended the water main to our gate. We laid a main from this point to our industrial building—a distance of 750 feet. We installed two hydrants for the protection of the main building, and now are installing a third hydrant for the further protection of the temporary prison. A strong fence of plank—12 feet high, 1,600 feet in length—was erected to enclose the yard. Covered guard-stands and platforms were provided on each side. A stable, blacksmith and carpenter shops and lime house were erected.

Plans are prepared for the extension of the main building to the site of the future dome, from which the cell-wings will radiate. This extension contains, in the basement, the bakery; on the ground floor, a day ward in connection with the hospital; on the first floor, a work-

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room and kitchen for the female prisoners ward; on the second floor, female prisoners chapel and hospital and vestries for the chaplains. The future chapel will be in the upper portion of the dome, and the vestries will be reached through it. This extension will be built of brick and reinforced concrete and will be absolutely fireproof. Work will be commenced at once.

The locking bars for six ranges in the main building were set up. The female prisoners ward was neatly painted and a bath tub was put in. Shelving was set up in the stores, steward's department, warden's and accountant's offices, guard-room, surgery, library and the deputy warden's quarters. Desks and other office furniture were made for the accountant's office.

When this penitentiary was opened, with the exception of a few acres, the reserve was covered with timber. About twenty acres were cleared and the wood cut into cordwood for the brickyard.

The industry of the convicts and the energy of the officers of this infant penitentiary, compare most favourably with those of our other penitentiaries.

GENERAL.

Stone for penitentiary use is quarried and dressed at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul, Dorchester, Manitoba and British Columbia penitentiaries. Brick is manufactured at St. Vincent de Paul, Manitoba and British Columbia penitentiaries, and we are about to install a brick-making plant at the Alberta penitentiary. Quarrying, stonecutting, brick-making, concrete work, mason work, bricklaying, plastering, carpentering, painting, glazing, plumbing and iron work, installing of machinery, electrical and steamfitting, are all done by convict labour. Such materials only as cannot be produced by convict labour, are purchased. By so employing the convicts the cost of the buildings erected is greatly decreased and the convicts are instructed in useful trades.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. ADAMS,
Architect.

APPENDIX A.

DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT

To the Honourable

A. B. AYLESWORTH, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the report and statistics of the parole system for the fiscal year (nine months) ended March 31, 1907.

PENITENTIARIES.

No. of prisoners released on parole—	
Dorchester.....	41
Kingston.....	38
St. Vincent de Paul.....	32
Manitoba.....	31
British Columbia.....	9
Alberta.....	6
	<hr/>
	157

PROVINCIAL JAILS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

No. of prisoners released on parole—	
Central prison.....	40
Quebec jail.....	14
Montreal jail.....	13
Regina jail.....	12
Reformatories for boys.....	6
Mercer Reformatory for women.....	3
Other jails and institutions.....	40
	<hr/>
	128
Total paroles granted, 1906-7.....	<hr/>
	285

CANCELLATIONS.

Licenses cancelled for non-compliance of conditions, during the year	4
License forfeited by subsequent conviction.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	5

OPERATION.

Sentences completed on parole during the year.....	147
Sentences not yet terminated	138

Synopsis of figures from the report of the Commissioner of Dominion Police, embracing the parole system from the year of its inception (1899-1900) to March 31, 1907.

PAROLES.

Total number of parole licenses granted from the year 1899-1900, to the year ended March 31, 1907, in the penitentiaries of Canada.....	1,056
Total number of parole licenses granted from the year 1899-1900, to March 31, 1907, in the jails, provincial prisons, reforma- tories and other institutions.....	589
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,645

OPERATION.

Licenses cancelled for non-compliance with conditions.....	87
“ forfeited by subsequent convictions.....	33
Sentences completed on parole.....	995
“ not yet completed.....	530
Total.....	1,645

During the past year I have made nine visits to the penitentiaries, interviewed 486 men, reported on a large number of cases, found employment for the major portion of the men released on parole, visited also sixteen jails and four reformatories, and have given the prisoners released on parole all possible oversight and encouragement, with a view to helping them to live as becomes good citizens.

The results of the past year are extremely satisfactory. Less than two per cent of the entire number released have had their licenses cancelled, while only one convict has relapsed into a life of crime, and in consequence, returned to the penitentiary.

MODERN TREATMENT OF THE CRIMINAL.

However viewed, crime presents a great many pressing and perplexing problems. Many systems have been inaugurated during the last half century, all pointing to the betterment of our social life, and it is a hopeful sign and one of progress also to know that our Canadian people are thinking seriously on criminal problems, and the enthusiasm which impels the efforts of those toiling for the uplifting and the rehabilitation of our fallen, will grow by their efforts until greater achievements are finally accomplished.

The man who remains a criminal is a constant menace to society; also to the life and property of the individual or the state. He is a tremendous burden upon the state financially and ethically. He is an abiding heart-ache for any one with a feeling of pity or an inspiration for the nobility and progress of humanity.

The criminal is not an isolated fibre, but a condition of life closely interwoven with all that goes to make our complex social fabric. He is not an isolated, but an associated, factor. He is something more than a relic from past ages. He is not a mere reversion to a primitive type of humanity, but an actual, if very imperfect, member of our present society.

The criminal is still a man, something more than a curious anatomical specimen of humanity that some would have us believe. Whatever he may have done, he is part of that co-operate life in which we all live and have our being. I do not believe the criminal act to be a strange deed of a remote and non-human order of being, nor the outcome of satanic promptings, but a part of the conduct of one who is linked in a thousand and one ways with his fellows. The act is anti-social, anarchic and destructive, but to understand the actor we must revert to his social conditions and human relations. So, likewise, we trace our criminal problems to their true rootage and treat them successfully only when we can understand the case from a broad and scientific viewpoint, seeing in the criminal a social unit not unified, a social factor not socialized, and an ethical possibility not realized. We must set the criminal in the frame of a general history from the days of Cain, illuminate him by a knowledge and a philosophy of human nature, and a psychology that takes account of *all facts*, and goes far enough beyond nerves and gray matter to reach the real man with a will, a hope, and a conscience.

We satisfy the human sentiments of our age only when everything possible is done for the convict under custody, and from the penitentiary viewpoint, there can be but little honest criticism of the construction, the administration of the institutions, and the general treatment of the criminals under their care. Trades of various kinds are taught the inmates, the moral welfare of the prisoner is well guarded by the enforcement of a strong, healthy discipline, which teaches the prisoner a self-control that he has never known before, while the chaplains, devoting themselves exclusively to the spiritual needs of the inmates, have a most helpful influence for their general betterment.

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Following up all these impressions made in the reconstruction of prisoners, I am anxious to create a deeper interest and in some localities, a conscience, among the people of our vast Dominion, to see that no one is left standing outside of a Canadian penal institution on the day of his release, without a friend to aid, or the opportunity to follow up the good impressions often made upon the prisoners while under authority.

My own experience with convicts has been chiefly with discharged or paroled prisoners, and from a close touch with these men, I have studied their habits and motives while under the law and on their release. What strikes me most of all is not their resentful and ferocious dispositions, so much as their infantile helplessness. They seem to be 'crime poisoned,' and require tonics and training. It is a grievous social wrong to turn this rudderless craft loose on the troubled paths of life's sea, for I find a large number of the discharged prisoners are incapable of using an unconditional freedom without an oversight. We must strive earnestly for the day when patrons or friends will be on hand to receive the discharged prisoner, having arranged employment and a helpful environment to assist the unfortunate and erring into a life of good citizenship. What the discharged man needs is a friend providing him with the opportunity to rise and do better on the causeway of redemption.

We realize that in making progress in human affairs, we must avoid the gloomy pathways of pessimism, intolerance, uncharity and ignorance on the one hand, and the crude untried projects of visionary enthusiasts on the other, and, with an abiding faith in Providence and a steadfast confidence in man, do with humility, patience and fidelity the duty to our fellow-man to-day. By the doing of duty daily we may indeed kindle fires that will burn for centuries and brighten the skies of time.

A man is not to be helped because he is a prisoner or that he has been a prisoner, but because he is a man and in a needy condition. I have no sympathy with the principle that you are to buy a man off from preying upon society by making things easy or wafting the gentle breezes of good fortune in his direction. Bribe-bought citizenship is worthless. I have known some so destitute of conscience that they cater to the society or the man who would do the most for them by way of 'loaves and fishes,' without giving thought to reformation. For one class going out or in of a prison, it is only too true that you cannot help them. They generally help themselves. We still have a small percentage of the recidivist class to deal with. The man who has used his imprisonment to plan 'another job,' does not need the helping hand on his release. Why should this man be given his discharge at all is a question often asked. Our very despair of helping this class of professional criminals emphasizes the need of beginning the work of purifying society farther up the stream, at the fountains of youth. This is where the germs of confirmed criminality first take root and develop. Children that are controlled by candy and coaxing are subject to these early germs. Obedience soon becomes to be measured by the supply of sweets, obedience at so much per obey. There is no more profound truth than that the impressions received and the habits formed in childhood dominate and survive those acquired in later years. It is of first importance that parents should realize that the most potent factor in the character and destiny of their children, is the lesson of self-control and obedience. Without this, the way of waywardness is sure to follow. Time and again I have heard from the lips of prisoners the pathetic confession of a wayward and disobedient childhood, of passions indulged and of habits formed without efficient guidance or restraint, hence the moral wreck. I am convinced that to inefficient parental management may be attributed the larger percentage in the cause or production of what we term 'the recidivist criminal.' Upon obedience and self-control, we may build the superstructure of enduring manhood and true womanhood. There is an obligation, not to the discharged prisoner, but to the possible criminal, looking out upon a new world through the eyes of innocent childhood.

Circumstances are not the cause of crime. Man is the cause of crime. Circumstances are but the occasions for its commitment. Men may and do commit crime in spite of circumstances and the best social surroundings. There is in every man the possibility of crime. This consideration magnifies and emphasizes the problem.

As one of the strongest factors in the reconstruction of the criminal, the parole system has, since its inception, proven without a doubt to meet the needs of the situation, and the tabulated statement of its operation, setting forth the facts without comment or sentiment,

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and the hundreds who are now enjoying their liberty, having found their social footing and good citizenship through this gracious agency, all speak volumes where words fail to give a correct expression of the utility and operation of this law.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. ARCHIBALD,
Dominion Parole Officer.

APPENDIX B.

WARDENS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

(Owing to the illness and consequent absence of the warden, no report has been received.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, April 27, 1907.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, ending March 31, 1907, with the usual statistical statements. This report covers a period of nine months only, on account of the change in the date of the new fiscal year,

Population remaining at midnight, June 30, 1906.....	410	
Received since.....	123	
		537
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	85	
“ pardon.....	5	
“ parole.....	32	
“ transfer.....	5	
“ death.....	3	
“ deportation.....	1	
		131
Remaining March 31, 1907.....	402	

The expenditure for the fiscal year 1906-7, was as follows:—

Staff, including salaries, retiring allowances, uniforms and mess.....	\$ 48,516 92
Maintenance of convicts.....	15,186 37
Discharge expenses.....	1,667 11
Working expenses.....	15,746 40
Industries.....	6,304 87
Prison equipment.....	3,520 46
Miscellaneous.....	592 70
	\$ 91,534 83

Discipline.—It is a pleasure for me to have to report that during the year the conduct of the convicts has been very good, each one attending to his work in a satisfactory way. No serious breach of discipline has occurred during the year, the behaviour of the convicts in the cells being exceptionally good. The cause of such good conduct is, to a certain extent, no doubt, due to the strict discipline enforced by the guards doing night duty. I must also congratulate the officers on day duty for the interest they take in the different works going on, and also for their watchfulness and strict attention in enforcing the rules and regulations of the institution in respect to convicts.

The Roman Catholic chapel has been thoroughly repaired, and as no repairs of any kind had been effected in the chapel for the previous twenty-five years, it was greatly in need of some renovation. The painting was done by convicts skilful in their trade, under the supervision of a guard, also a painter by trade. The ceiling, the walls, the chancel and the pulpit have all been painted white, the main altar is of same colour, with light ornamentalions in gold. The organ and the gallery at the back, occupied by the convicts composing the choir, has also been done up like new. The chapel, as it is now, looks very pretty, and is certainly a credit to the institution and is well worth a visit.

New kitchen.—The convicts' kitchen will be hereafter located in the dome basement. We have made many changes that were considered necessary, and nothing has been spared to obtain the desired supervision over the convicts employed in the kitchen, as well as the comfort to be expected in such places. The drainage in that part of the building has been put in first-class order, a cement floor has been put down and the electric light installed. In the same kitchen, a bake oven of 16 x 17 feet has been constructed. We will use coal in place of wood for heating the oven (new process) and expect good results from the change. Outside the building, alongside the north wing, a new passage has been erected, giving easy access to the cellars and ice-house situated underneath the old kitchen. This structure is of solid dressed stone, with roof and floor in cement. The length is 97 feet, the width, 7 feet and height, 9 feet. It has a neat appearance and will prove very useful as a means of communication between the two places.

Farm.—I am sorry to report that the farm crop was a complete failure. Early in the spring, appearances were of the best, but unfortunately, the drought we experienced during the summer months destroyed all hope of even a moderate return. Our product from the farm is hardly equal to one-third of last year, so that we had to buy a considerable amount of grain, potatoes, etc. At the present time, the soil is well prepared for seeding, and if the temperature continues favourable, there is no reason why we should not be favoured with a plentiful harvest. Let us hope so.

New buildings.—We intend to build during the summer a new cut-stone ice-house of a storing capacity of 14,000 cubic feet. That quantity will be quite ample for the requirements of the institution, including the hospital, &c. We have also to put up a brick chimney, the foundation and base to be of solid stone, the height of the chimney to be 105 feet and the diameter, 10 feet. The chimney is necessary in connection with the boilers, and will replace one of a smaller capacity, which was becoming useless for our present requirements.

Piggery.—We must also build and complete before the cold weather sets in a new piggery 225 feet long by 30 feet in width, giving ample space for 450 to 500 pigs. This piggery is to be one of the most modern, with floors in cement, as well as the troughs. Large boiling kettles will be put in to cook the food for the pigs, the boiling of the food will be by steam, using an engine of sufficient horse-power to supply all the steam necessary to thoroughly cook the food given for fattening pigs. Nothing will be spared to make the piggery up to date, so that we will be in a position to fatten from 300 to 350 pigs each year and thereby enable us to supply all the pork that is required by the institution.

At your request, and with the kind permission of the Hon. the Minister of Justice, I attended, last September, the Congress of the 'National Prison Association,' held at Albany, N.Y. At that meeting the various kinds of labour performed in the different penitentiaries, prisons and reform schools were discussed, as also the discipline in force in each institution.

A great many of the prominent men who make a study of penal laws in the United States were present and took part in the debates upon the different matters brought up for discussion, viz., the moral reform of prisoners, what mode of punishment is best to inflict upon convicts, the labour performed by convicts, indefinite sentences, the liberation of prisoners and the discipline in prisons and penitentiaries. Each one of these subjects was treated with a great knowledge of the matter under discussion by those members taking part in the debate, and evoked the interest of the large number of people present at every meeting of the convention.

I believe it is most important for the wardens of the different Dominion penitentiaries to be present at these conventions, for there is no doubt a great amount of knowledge to be

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acquired which cannot be but beneficial, both as regards the management and the discipline, by those in charge of such institutions.

The members of the reception committee deserve our thanks for their courtesy to the visiting members, their readiness to give the members all the information in their power, and in making themselves as agreeable as could be to all of us.

A short time after our return from Albany, we were called to the Canadian Wardens Convention, held at Ottawa, in the first days of October, 1906. We were most courteously received by the inspectors of penitentiaries, who, I must say, did their utmost to make our sojourn in the capital both useful and agreeable, and we are also indebted to them for the benefit of their experience and of their good advice at the different meetings of the convention. Some of the most important matters concerning the management and discipline of penitentiaries were brought before our meetings, with the result that some changes were made in respect to the discipline, which, no doubt, will have a beneficial effect in the near future. It was the first time I had the pleasure to assist at a wardens' convention, presided over by the inspectors, and I now see how desirable it is in the interests of the different penitentiaries that the wardens should meet once a year to discuss together with the inspectors, the different rules governing penitentiaries, and improving same, if liable to be improved, as time and experience demand. In my own estimation, it is the only rational way by which these rules and regulations can be perfected and made as efficient as possible.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my appreciation of the kind consideration you have ever shown to me in the performance of my official duty, and take this opportunity of conveying to you assurance of my appreciation of your many courtesies. I also beg to offer congratulations to all officers of the penitentiary for their devotion to the success of the administration.

Yours faithfully,

OSCAR BEAUCHAMP,

Warden.

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DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., July 2 1907.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—Enclosed herewith please find reports from the various departments of the Dorchester penitentiary, together with statistical statements and tables, which contain a full and accurate account of the condition of the institution for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

I deem it only necessary for me to add that the discipline of the prison has been good and the officers have, as usual, been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Yours truly,

J. A. KIRK,
Warden.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, MANITOBA, April 23, 1907.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries.
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my report, together with crime statistics and other reports, in connection with this penitentiary, for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1906.....	216	
Received since—		
From common jails.....	43	
By revocation of license.....	1	
Recaptured.....	1	
	<hr/>	45
		<hr/>
		261
Discharged—		
By expiration of sentence.....	26	
“ pardon.....	3	
“ parole.....	31	
“ death.....	2	
“ transfer.....	24	
	<hr/>	86
		<hr/>
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1907.....		175

The daily average for the nine months was 191, as against 203 for the previous year.

The conduct and industry of the convicts, with a few exceptions, has been very good and the work accomplished has been both extensive and satisfactory.

In this connection the new prison wing deserves special mention. All interior work was completed, such as building of cells and closets, fixing of gates in position, lathing and plastering and kalsomining. A ventilator was built connecting the pipe duct with the boiler-room chimney in the main building, and the end of the duct has been walled in and secured by an iron door.

Ventilating pipes were also put in place, and the heating apparatus was installed and operated during the winter.

The cell corridors were floored throughout with cement and stairs erected on both sides, connecting with the galleries. The temporary roof was removed, the outer walls raised, and a belting built in and the permanent roof laid down. Between the old and new buildings, the ceilings were joined, and platforms built connecting the corresponding platforms in both buildings and the temporary wall removed.

The door of the north wall, giving entrance to the first floor, was walled and the door in the same wall, giving entrance to the basement, was covered with a brick porch, secured with two doors of wood and iron, respectively.

The actual building of the new wing was commenced on May 1, 1905, and is occupied to-day, April 23, 1907. The whole of this work, including the plumbing and the heating apparatus, was done entirely by convict labour.

With the completion of this new wing, quarters for 128 additional convicts are provided, making a total cell accommodation of 234.

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In preparation for the new shops some excavating was done and a quantity of stone dressed.

The penal cells have been thoroughly overhauled, two new cells having been built, the old cells lined with cement, and the whole building plastered and kalsomined.

On account of so much other building necessitating our attention, very little work has been done on the boundary wall for the last three years. Moulds for cement coping stones have been made and a considerable number of copings turned out.

During the past season the brickyard turned out 485,000 bricks of good quality.

On July 31 last twenty-four convicts, who had received sentence from the territory now occupied by the province of Alberta, were transferred to the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton. Attention was given toward the sending of skilled mechanics and labourers, and I have since learned that they have shown satisfactory results.

During the last fiscal year thirty-one convicts have been discharged by parole, and no instance of misbehaviour among them has come to my notice.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the splendid services rendered by Colonel Pugmire, of the Salvation Army, and his local staff, in providing assistance to all discharged prisoners and in helping them to procure employment. I would like to place on record my own appreciation of this most charitable work.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,
Warden.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Owing to the serious illness of the warden, no report has been received.)

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, ALTA., July 25, 1907.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my first report, embracing reports from the various departments of the Alberta penitentiary, for the year 1906-7.

On August 1, 1906, we had twenty-five convicts, and at the end of the fiscal year there were fifty-seven male convicts.

The present building was almost surrounded with a thick growth of poplar and willow, and it looked a hard proposition to commence work there with a gang of convicts. We have succeeded in clearing off about fifty acres and cutting seventy-five cords of wood, leaving still a large amount of work in taking out the stumps and roots.

The brickwork and the roof of the new workshops were finished before the cold weather set in, and the building was completed in the winter. These shops we are using at present for a temporary prison. In them we have fitted up 108 cells, a kitchen and a room used for a chapel. All are well finished and a credit to any institution.

There were no accidents during the fiscal year and the health of the convicts has been good.

I regret that we have had one escape and that there were two unsuccessful attempts to escape during the year.

The discipline of the prison has been good, and the deputy warden deserves great credit for his constant and untiring supervision day and night. We have a staff of officers of whom any warden should be proud.

I beg leave further to report that the only difficulty in retaining good, capable men is the insufficient salary. Common labourers here get \$2.50 per day, carpenters receive from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day, the Edmonton city police get an initial salary of \$60 per month, which increases \$5 a month each year until a maximum of \$75 is reached. As rents and the cost of living here are so high, salaries should be increased accordingly.

Yours truly,

M. McCAULEY,
Warden.

APPENDIX C.

SURGEONS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

To the Warden.

In accordance with the statutory requirements, I herewith submit my annual report of the medical department of the penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1907.

The fiscal year being somewhat curtailed by the new arrangement, leaving only nine months to form this, the first year of the change, it leaves little of importance to communicate outside of that of the general and familiar subjects, which usually form the basis of annual reports.

The prison generally has been kept in a good sanitary condition, and the prisoners present the appearance of having the best of care. The ventilation and heating in the various parts of the prison have been assiduously looked after, and the comfort and protection of the convicts have been attended to.

The food, as regards cooking, quality, serving and allowance, has proved most satisfactory in a health point of view. It is scarcely necessary to state, for it is a fact well known by even those not possessed of any medical knowledge, that a person who is well supplied with food, and is well nourished, must necessarily be in a more normal, mental and physical condition, and consequently more amenable to disciplinary measures.

The hospital has been thoroughly renovated and is always kept clean, sanitary and in a ready condition in every particular for the reception of the sick who may require special care and attention. There has been a large number admitted for treatment, many of whom were detained for weeks and months by the gravity of their disease, but the care and nursing given them, as well as to all others admitted, helped to tide their diseases over the most dangerous periods, and assisted materially in diminishing during the nine months just completed, the number of deaths recorded in the returns of the hospital overseers, which are appended to this report. Only one accident occurred during the year. A prisoner was unfortunate enough to fall from a scaffold and break his leg. There was, during the year, the usual amount of sickness amongst the officers. One hundred and seventeen were invalided. Seven hundred and fifty-five prescriptions were written for these officers, to whom I made including night visits, 1,182 professional visits. Many of them were afflicted with serious and prolonged illness and required much attention. One guard was completely disabled for many weeks by a fracture of his leg, by falling from a load of hay on the farm. He was brought to his home, where the injured member was adjusted. He is now as well as ever. Sanitary matters have been carefully looked after at the sewage plant, which has been operated very satisfactorily and has been kept clean and free from offensive odours. Disinfectant material is supplied in such quantities as meet the requirements of the sewage contents and make the effluent inodorous and innocuous.

The water used for drinking purposes is of a very good quality, several tests made of it during the year proved negative as regards the presence of organic matter.

There have been only two cases of tuberculosis under our charge, fortunately. Where the lungs are involved and the hope of cure reduced to minimum, the practice of releasing prisoners on parole or giving them unrestricted liberty where the air is surcharged with the oxygen of new-born hope, is a wise procedure. Clemency, so far, has been exercised with much wisdom, judgment and prudence in these cases, which, if permitted to remain in prison, are liable under certain conditions to infect others. As this class invariably bring the predisposition with them into prison, their cases are, as a rule, hopeless from the start. Fortunately the number is so very small, that it merely affords one an opportunity to refer in passing to the subject.

A case of sporadic small-pox, of the discrete variety, developed in prison in a prisoner who had been an inmate for six or seven months. Fortunately a residence on the prison

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preserve was available and was at once utilized as a hospital, than which none could be more desirable on account of its location and distance from all habitation, for the care and treatment of such an extremely dangerous, loathsome and contagious disease. The patient was at once removed, in order to avoid further spread of the disease in the prison, where, if permitted to spread, would have been most disastrous to both officials and prisoners, and necessitating the suspension of all communication, business or otherwise, from the outside world, by a rigid quarantine. Every means was employed to prevent further extension of the disease, and that no other case developed fully demonstrated the wisdom of placing the patient in a temporary hospital on the outside, and the care taken in matters of disinfection and cleanliness on the inside. Preventive medicine is the ideal goal of medical science, and the more successful the physician is in preventing the spread of disease or curtailing its course, the greater service he renders to humanity.

Insane ward.—This ward has been looked after very carefully by the keeper and his assistants, and the inmates have been very comfortable. The heating arrangements have been most satisfactory, and the ventilation and other sanitary matters have received the necessary attention. Few of the inmates have been afflicted with any intercurrent disease, and their number has been visibly decreased by being restored to mental and physical health and having returned to the general prison to work.

Prison of Isolation.—This ward is kept scrupulously clean and received its annual renovation during the year. Everything is in a good sanitary condition as the cells, corridors, and other places in the department, give substantial evidence. The heater has been fully up to the standard, and the inmates are kept clean in person and clothing and present a healthy appearance.

Female ward.—There has not been much sickness in the department during the year. Influenza, which pays its annual visit to the institution, did not forget some members of the female contingent. As a rule, however, all enjoy good health. The food is served in ample quantity and is cooked with a relish. Cleanliness is a marked feature in this ward.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year, independent of hospital patients, amounted to: For officers, 755; prison of isolation, 142; insane ward, 213; female ward, 115; dispensary patients, 4,620. Number of days in hospital, 3,587; aggregate number of patients for whom treatment was prescribed, 5,394; officers invalidated for treatment, 117 cases; number of prisoners treated in hospital, 304.

I desire to thank very cordially all those who have co-operated with me in the discharge of my duties.

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,

Surgeon

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, June 30, 1906.....	\$ 279 54	
Drugs and medicines purchased.....	417 46	
	<hr/>	\$ 697 00
Drugs on hand, March 31, 1907.....	\$ 292 56	
Received for medicines supplied to officers.....	108 97	
	<hr/>	\$ 401 53
Net expenditure of drugs.....	\$ 295 47	
Per capita cost.....		0 64

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RETURN of Sick Treated in Hospital from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abcess.	1	5	6		6	
Bronchitis.	2	64	66		66	
Cancer of stomach.		1	1	1		
Chorea.	1		1			1
Colic.		11	11		11	
Constipation.		11	11		11	
Contusion.		3	3		3	
Cystitis.	1	1	1		1	
Debility.		22	22		22	
Diarrhœa.		15	15		15	
Eczema.		3	3		3	
Epilepsy.	1	1	1		1	
Erysipelas.	1	1	1		1	
Febricula.	1	1	1		1	
Fever.	5	1	6		6	
Fracture.	1	1	1			1
Gall stones.		1	1	1		
Hæmoptysis.		6	6		6	
Hæmorrhoids.	2	2	2		1	1
Heart disease.	9	9	9	1	7	1
Hernia operation.	1	1	1		1	
Herpes.	1	1	1		1	
Hydrocele.	1	1	1		1	
Hypertrophy, testicles.	1	1	1		1	
Indigestion.		18	18		18	
Influenza.		26	26		25	1
Laryngitis.	1	1	1			1
Lumbago.		10	10		9	1
Malingerer.	1	2	3		3	
Mastoiditis.	1	1	1		1	
Melancholia.	3	3	3		3	
Neuralgia.		4	4		4	
Ophthalmia.	6	6	6		6	
Paralysis.	1	1	1			1
Pernicious anæmia.	1	1	1	1		
Periostitis.	1	1	1	1		
Phthisis.	1	1	1	1		
Pleurisy.	1	1	1		1	
Pneumonæ.		9	9		8	1
Prostatitis.	1	1	1			1
Rheumatism.		28	28		25	3
Sprain.	2	2	2			
Stricture.	2	2	2		2	
Syncope.	1	1	1		1	
Syphilis.	2	2	2		2	
Tonsillitis.	5	5	5		5	
Tuberculosis of glands.	3	3	3		2	1
Vaccinia.	11	11	11		10	1
Variola.	1	1	1		1	
Total.	10	304	314	6	293	15

RETURN of Deaths in Hospital.

Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of Days in Hospital.
			1906.	1906.		
Thompson, Geo.	33	Periostitis.	March 7.	Aug. 4.	U.S.A.	150
Hull, Fred.	19	Disease of heart.	" 21.	July 26.	Canada.	127
Gates, Herbert.	24	Phthisis.	June 4.	Sept. 8.	"	96
			1907.			
Duffy, Edward.	24	Pernicious anæmia.	Jan. 28.	March 11.	Ireland.	42
Baverstock, Wm.	27	Gall-stones.	Feb. 12.	" 16.	Canada.	32
Scott, Jackson.	69	Cancer stomach.	Jan. 14.	" 27.	U.S.A.	72

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RETURN of Convicts in the Insane Ward of the Penitentiary from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment on June 30, 1906.....	24		24
Since admitted—			
Kingston Penitentiary.....	17		17
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	2		2
Total number under treatment during the above period.....	43		43
Discharged—			
Cured.....	6		6
Improved sufficiently to resume work.....	9		9
Transferred to Provincial Asylum on expiration of sentence.....	4		4
Died.....	1		1
Remaining under treatment on March 31, 1907.....	23		23

OBITUARY.

No.	Reg. No.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate cause of Death.
E	242	46	August 5, 1906.....	15 days.....	Suicide by hanging.

CONVICTS admitted into the Insane Ward.

	Name.	Date of Admission.	FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.		HOW DISPOSED OF.				Remaining under treatment March 31, 1907	Remarks.
			Kingston Penitentiary.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Discharged cured.	Improved to resume work.	Transferred to Provincial Asylum.	Died.		
1906.										
1	Slaughter, J. E.	July 7.	1			1				
	"	Nov. 13.	1			1				
2	Epps, Charles.	July 9.		1					1	Incurable.
3	Barry, John.	" 9.		1					1	"
4	Hoban, Michael.	" 21.	1					1		Suicide, hanging.
5	Stedman, George.	Sept. 12.	1						1	Improved.
6	Ross, Wm.	" 17.	1						1	"
7	Revoux, Louis.	Aug. 30.	1		1					
8	Phillips, Henry.	Oct. 1.	1			1				
	"	" 27.	1			1				
9	Smith, Alfred.	" 11.	1						1	Incurable.
10	Cheevers, Wm.	" 29.	1		1					
11	Burke, W. F.	Nov. 28.	1			1				
12	Carey, Geo. F.	Dec. 1.	1		1					
13	Farrell, John.	" 26.	1			1				
1907.										
14	Thompson, Offie.	Feb. 2.	1		1					
15	Dinerio, Walter.	" 7.	1			1				
16	Miller, Robert.	" 13.	1			1				
	"	March 3.	1						1	Improved.
17	Carter, C. H.	Feb. 2.	1						1	Incurable.
18	Gillis, Alfred.	" 26.	1			1			1	Improved.
19	Moore, James.	March 13.	1			1				
			20	2	4	9		1	8	

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,
Surgeon and Med. Supt., Insane Ward.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the fiscal year 1906-7.

In the medical department, nothing very important has occurred. I am glad to hear that the plans for the new hospital are made and that the work is to be done as soon as possible. We need badly a convenient building for the patients, as I stated in the previous years in my reports.

During the year forty-five patients were treated in the hospital. Only one serious accident took place, last fall. A convict fell from the roof of a barn and broke his legs. Though in danger for a few days, he completely recovered. Three convicts died during the year, viz., Lespérance, asthma cardiac; McDowell, tuberculosis, died a few months after his arrival here; Desormeau, paralysis, was in the hospital for over two years.

Four thousand three hundred and forty-five consultations were given to convicts, outside and in the hospital.

I notice that more officers had to stay home on account of illness, though not in danger, they could in no way perform their duty.

AD. ALLAIRE, M.D.,

Surgeon.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

PATIENTS TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abscess of the gum.....	1	Gastralgie.....	1
Abscess.....	2	Heart disease.....	1
Anthraxis.....	2	Nephritis.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	1	Orchitis.....	1
Choroiditis.....	1	Obstruction of the bowels.....	2
Contusion.....	1	Rheumatism.....	2
Colic.....	4	Sprain.....	1
Cholera.....	4	Syphilis.....	1
Depression.....	4	Sore throat.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	3	Tuberculosis.....	1
Fistula.....	1	Cough.....	2
Fracture of both legs.....	1	Ulcers.....	1
Foot crushed.....	1		
Finger crushed.....	1	Total.....	45
Enterocolite.....	3		

DEATHS.

Lespérance, asthma cardiac.
 McDowell, tuberculosis.
 Desormeau, paralysis.

TRANSFERRED.

Barry, John, insane.

AD. ALLAIRE, M.D..

Surgeon.

Amount of drugs on hand, July 1, 1906.....	\$ 189 29	
“ “ purchased during the year.....	221 74	
		\$ 411 03
Amount of drugs sold to officers during the year...\$	19 57	
“ “ on hand, March 31, 1907.....	197 83	
		\$ 217 40
Net expenditure for drugs, &c.....	\$ 193 63	
Cost per caput.....	0 48	

D. O'SHEA,

Hospital Overseer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

CASES TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess.....		5	5	
Acidity.....		42	42	
Asthma.....		2	2	
Boils.....		12	12	
Bronchitis.....		5	5	
Burns.....		6	6	
Cardialgia.....		10	10	
Catarrh.....		31	31	
Cephalalgia.....		50	49	1
Chills.....		8	8	
Colds.....		62	62	
Colic.....	1	26	26	
Contusions.....	3	38	39	2
Costiveness.....		71	69	2
Coughs.....		66	65	1
Cutaneous eruptions.....	2	15	17	
Debility.....		10	10	
Diarrhœa.....		65	65	
Dysentery.....		10	10	
Dyspepsia.....		15	15	
Gonorrhœa.....		6	6	
Hæmoptysis.....		2	2	
Heart disease.....	1	4	5	
Hernia.....		4	4	
Hemorrhoids.....		16	15	1
Incontinence.....		8	8	
Indigestion.....		35	35	
Influenza.....		25	22	3
Insomnia.....		11	11	
Lumbago.....		20	20	
Neuralgia.....		55	54	1
Ophthalmia.....	1	15	15	1
Otitis.....		9	9	
Pyrosis.....		1	1	
Retention.....		4	4	
Rheumatism.....	1	34	35	
Scrofula.....		2	2	
Sore throat.....	1	42	42	1
Sprains.....	1	12	12	1
Stomatitis.....		21	21	
Stricture.....		2	2	
Syphilis.....		4	4	
Teeth extracted.....		102	102	
Tonsilitis.....		26	26	
Tuberculosis.....		3	3	
Varicocele.....		4	4	
Wounds.....		31	31	
Epilepsy.....		2	2	1
Insanity.....	2		2	
Enlarged glands.....	1	3	4	

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Contusions.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Debility.....	3	2	5	2	3
Diarrhoea.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Grippe.....	.....	2	2	1	1
Heart disease.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Indigestion.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Insanity.....	1	1	2	2	.....
Lumbago.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Rheumatism.....	.....	2	2	1	1
Tonsilitis.....	.....	4	4	4	.....
Epilepsy.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
	6	15	21	16	5

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, June 30, 1906.....	\$ 215 92
Drugs and sundries purchased.....	264 65
	<hr/>
	\$ 480 57
Less—	
Drugs, etc., on hand, March 31, 1907.....	\$ 233 97
Received for medicines supplied officers.....	37 13
	<hr/>
	271 10
	<hr/>
Net expenditure for drugs.....	\$ 209 47
Per capita cost.....	1 03

E. P. DOHERTY,
Surgeon.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, May 13, 1907.

To the Warden.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

During the past year the health of the convicts has been better than usual. We have had no infectious cases except consumption and one of typhoid fever.

I have to report two deaths, one due to consumption and the other the result of an accident,—convict Wood, who fell from the top of new wing, fracturing an arm and leg and sustaining internal injuries, from which he died on the following day.

The health of the guards has been very satisfactory, only three being absent more than six days on account of illness. Nine were not reported sick during the year, and altogether, twenty-five keepers and guards lost eighty-nine days.

The usual statements are appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. NEILL, M.D.,

Surgeon.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Anæmia.....		3	2		1
Abscesses.....		3	3		
Boils.....		7	6		1
Bruises.....		5	5		
Bubo.....	1	1	1		
Constipation.....		5	5		
Cough.....		1	1		
Colds.....		27	27		
Cramps.....		1	1		
Deformed chest.....		1	1		
Dislocation of finger.....		1	1		
Diarrhœa.....		58	58		
Epilepsy.....		5	5		
Epidymitis.....		2	2		
Eczema.....		2	2		
Frostbites.....		3	3		
Fractures.....		1		1	
Gleet.....		1			
Headache.....		4	4		
Hemorrhoid.....		1	1		
Hernia.....		1		1	
Hypochondria.....		2	1		1
Indigestion.....		13	13		
Influenza.....		9	9		
Lumbago.....		8	8		
Mumps.....		1	1		
Malaria.....		3	3		
Ophthalmia.....		6	6		
Orethritis.....		1	1		
Pleurisy.....		1			1
Poison, ivy.....		1	1		
Rheumatism, acute.....		4	5		
Salivation.....		1	1		
Scirrhus of liver.....	1				1
Sore hands.....		1	1		
Sprains.....		1	1		
Stricture.....		3	2		1
Stye.....		1	1		
Synovitis.....		1	1		
Syphilis.....	1	1	2		
Tonsilitis.....		5	5		
Tubercular.....		3		1	2
adenitis.....		1	1		
Typhoid fever.....		1			1
Wounds.....		8	8		
Neuralgia.....		3	3		
	5	210	204	2	9

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DISPENSARY CASES.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Adenitis.....	1	Hernia.....	4
Abscesses.....	2	Hypochondria.....	2
Acne, rosacea.....	2	Indigestion.....	116
Alopecia, Areator.....	2	Influenza.....	15
Anæmia.....	25	Insomnia.....	18
Aneurism.....	1	Itch, prairie.....	3
Biliousness.....	4	Laryngitis.....	4
Boils.....	10	Lumbago.....	38
Bruises.....	11	Malaria.....	5
Burns.....	4	Neuralgia.....	13
Catarrh, nasal.....	13	Ophthalmia.....	25
" of ears.....	28	Orchitis.....	1
Chapped hands.....	2	Otitis.....	9
Cold.....	167	Pains, indefinite.....	5
Colic.....	1	Rheumatism, chronic.....	27
Constipation.....	196	Sciatica.....	2
Cough.....	2	Scirrhus of liver.....	12
Cramps.....	4	Spermatorrhœa.....	1
Corns.....	1	Sprains.....	7
Cystitis.....	9	Stricture, urethral.....	6
Dandruff.....	1	Stye.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	119	Synovitis.....	1
Dislocation of finger.....	1	Syphilis.....	9
Dropsy.....	1	Teeth extracted.....	41
Endocarditis.....	3	Toothache.....	20
Epilepsy.....	9	Tuberculosis.....	14
Eczema.....	60	Tubercular adenitis.....	5
Frostbites.....	5	Tonsilitis.....	16
Gleet.....	2	Torticollis.....	1
Gravel.....	9	Ulcers.....	16
Gonorrhœa.....	5	Warts.....	2
Headache.....	27	Worms, tape.....	2
Hemorrhoid.....	9	Wounds.....	11
Epididymitis.....	2		

EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, June 30, 1906.....	\$ 213 43	
Drugs and sundries purchased.....	138 14	
		\$ 351 57
Drugs on hand, March 31, 1907.....	207 25	
Received for medicines supplied to officers.....	26 16	
		\$ 233 41
Net expenditure.....		\$ 118 16
Per capita cost.....		0 62

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 30, 1907.

To the Warden.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Nothing of especial interest occurred during the year except that convict Neumen, one day let himself drop from the third tier to the ground floor. Naturally, considerable injury resulted to his feet and legs. Both fibulæ were broken and the small bones of the tarsus in each foot were crushed. Although I feared for a long time that he would lose the use of his feet, he is slowly improving and is now able to get about on crutches. No doubt his condition will improve still more, but I fear he will always be more or less of a cripple.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. DE WOLF SMITH,

Surgeon.

DISPENSARY PATIENTS.

Number of prescriptions filled, 964.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Adenitis.....	2	Insomnia.....	7
Anorexia.....	12	Headache.....	43
Biliousness.....	11	Lumbago.....	21
Bruises.....	4	Neuralgia.....	7
Colds.....	96	Nervousness.....	2
Cramps.....	3	Orchitis.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	3	Ophthalmia.....	1
Constipation.....	181	Pharyngitis.....	15
Coughs.....	47	Psoriasis.....	3
Cuts.....	2	Pleurodynia.....	10
Cystitis.....	1	Rheumatism.....	21
Canker of tongue.....	1	Sprains.....	2
Coryza.....	20	Spermatorrhœa.....	3
Dandruff.....	2	Sciatica.....	1
Diarrhœa.....	19	Stricture.....	1
Eczema.....	4	Toothache.....	4
Earache.....	2	Teeth extracted.....	36
Gunboil.....	1	Ulcers.....	5
Gonorrhœa.....	1	Weak eyes.....	2
Hæmorrhoids.....	6		
Helminthiasis.....	2	Total.....	664

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Number of days in hospital, 400.

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Adenitis.....		1	1	1	
Bruise.....		3	3	3	
Coughs and colds.....		8	8	8	
Injured by fall from gallery.....		1	1		1
Hæmorrhoids.....		1	1	1	
Indigestion.....		3	3	3	
Jaundice and rheumatism.....	1		1	1	
Lumbago.....		5	5	5	
Orchitis.....		1	1	1	
Rheumatism.....		2	2	2	
Sprain.....		1	1	1	
Tumour.....		1	1	1	
	1	27	28	27	1

STATEMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Value of drugs on hand, June 30, 1906.....	\$ 198 85	
“ “ purchased, 1906-7.....	112 31	
		\$ 311 16
Value of drugs on hand, March 31, 1907.....	\$ 211 49	
Received for medicines supplied officers.....	18 76	
		230 25
Net cost of drugs.....	\$ 80 91	
Cost per capita.....	0 60	

ALBERTA.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit report up to March 31, 1907, being for eight months, as the prison was opened on July 23, 1906. The health of the prisoners has been good. There have been no serious cases with the exception of one of dysentery and one of diphtheria. The change from Manitoba penitentiary to Alberta of twenty-four convicts, with change of water, &c., seemed to derange the alimentary canal of most of them for a short time.

The extra severe winter was trying on the health of both officers and convicts, resulting in considerable attacks of colds, la grippe and rheumatism.

We had no accidents and no deaths.

The heating and ventilation of the penitentiary was very satisfactory, and the sewerage seems to be excellent, notwithstanding the somewhat overcrowded condition, until the temporary prison is finished.

On account of the limited number of cells, we had no part set aside for the hospital ward, and I cannot very well divide my cases into hospital and dispensary.

The health of the officers was, perhaps, not up to the average on account of the exposure during severe weather and la grippe was prevalent. The number of days absent on account of sickness among officers was eighty-four and a half days, and there were one hundred and twenty-five prescriptions dispensed for the officers, realizing \$19.75.

The drugs dispensed to the convicts amounted to \$44.23.

ALEX. FORIN, M.D.,

Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

CASES TREATED IN PRISON.

Prescriptions dispensed, 556.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abcess.....	2	Neuralgia.....	13
Adenitis.....	3	Oedema.....	1
" tuberculous.....	3	Otitis.....	1
Acne.....	2	Psoriasis.....	1
Bronchitis.....	49	Pediculus pubis.....	2
Catarrh, nasal.....	7	Rheumatism, muscular.....	6
Constipation.....	49	" articular.....	15
Conjunctivitis.....	5	Rupture.....	2
Chapped hands.....	11	Sprain.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	19	Stomatitis.....	2
Dysentery.....	1	Sore eyes.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1	Syphilis.....	1
Eczema.....	4	Torpid liver.....	4
Enteritis.....	1	Tonsilitis.....	10
Epilepsy.....	1	Tinea solium.....	1
Hæmorrhoids.....	3	Teeth extracted.....	7
Indigestion.....	25	Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	1
Indisposition.....	12	Ulcers.....	1
La grippe.....	14	Vaccinated.....	3
Lumbago.....	3	Ventral hernia.....	1
Malaria.....	1	Wounds.....	11
Nephritis.....	7		

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS, MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONTAINERS.

Drugs and sundries purchased.....	\$ 220 71
On hand April 1, 1907.....	156 73
	<hr/>
	\$ 63 98
Received from officers for medicine.....	19 75
	<hr/>
	\$ 44 23
Per capita cost (eight months).....	0 67

APPENDIX D.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, May 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the period of nine months ending March 31, 1907. At that date, there were 310 prisoners under my care, 305 males and 5 females, divided as follows, according to their creeds:—

Church of England.....	120
Methodist.....	78
Presbyterian.....	61
Baptist.....	28
Lutheran.....	17
Jews.....	3
Greek Catholic.....	1
Salvation Army.....	1
Adventist.....	1
Total.....	310

It gives me much pleasure to be able to say that several becoming improvements have been made in the chapel, which add greatly to its appearance. Convenient seats to accommodate eight persons have been placed in the chancel; new doors with glass in the panels, and in the arch above them, have been put up in the entrance to the chapel. The partition wall separating the school-room from the chapel has been beautified by oil paintings, consisting of three subjects—the ‘Agony in Gethsemane,’ the ‘Descent from the Cross,’ and the ‘Good Shepherd’—copies from the great masters, while over the vestry door there has been also painted a Celtic cross. These paintings are considered to be really works of art, and were done by one of the prisoners, who is also the sexton and the organist, and, in addition, is a solo singer.

The chapel services on Sundays and chief holidays have been regularly held, as well as the courses of weekly classes for religious instruction.

Six months ago I began a special Bible class for the benefit of the youths here under 20 years of age, of whom, sad to say, there are about thirty. This class serves a twofold purpose, as a means of religious instruction and a reading lesson. I believe it has already done, and will continue to do, much good.

Last September I attended, by invitation from the mayor of Albany, the Congress of the National Prison Association, which met in that city. I spent a very interesting, and, I think, profitable time there. We had the pleasure of listening to excellent sermons and addresses delivered by the Bishop of Ontario, Dean Farthing and several laymen.

Members of the Westminster Abbey choir visited us and charmed everybody with their beautiful singing. Other singers and musicians have also taken part in our services

Once again thanking all the officers for their courtesy and kindness.

I am respectfully yours,

A. W. COOKE,
Protestant Chaplain.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

PORTSMOUTH, ONT., April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

It is with pleasure I submit herewith my usual annual report as Catholic chaplain of this penitentiary for the fiscal year, which it has been ordered to end on March 31 of each year.

During the past year I have faithfully discharged my duties without intermission, and in respect of religious worship, everything has gone on with the regularity of clock work and the convicts are, on the whole, both reverent and attentive to the weekly instructions given them.

At the present moment we have enrolled on our chapel register the names of 139 men and 9 women, the total, 148, being eighteen less than at the end of last year.

I remain, my dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

M. McDONALD,

Roman Catholic Chaplain

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I beg to present my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907.

On June 30, 1906, the Catholic chapel numbered 340 men. Since that time, 92 have come from court, 78 ended their sentence, 28 were licensed, 3 were pardoned, 1 was transferred to Kingston, 1 was deported to England and 2 died, leaving a balance of 319 Catholics.

My satisfaction with my congregation is the same as in the previous years, the action of divine grace manifesting, constantly, itself in 'seasonable aid.'

Our chapel is putting on a flashing white attire, which, when completed, will 'renew its youth,' owing particularly to the striking contrast of some darker touches girdling its earthly footing.

I happily profit by the present occasion to express my profound gratitude to all concerned in such a good event, and to our inspectors for their kindness and help.

Your humble servant,

L. O. HAREL, Priest,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I beg to present my twelfth annual report as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907 :

Convicts remaining, June 30, 1906.....	67
Since received.....	26
	<hr/>
Total in my care during the year.....	93
Discharged during the year.....	8
Licensed " "	4
Pardoned " "	1
Transferred " "	1
Died " "	1
	<hr/>
	15
Remaining March 31, 1907.....	78
<i>Creeds—</i>	
Church of England.....	37
Presbyterian.....	22
Methodist.....	8
Lutheran.....	4
Universalist.....	2
Baptist.....	1
Adventist.....	1
Mormon.....	1
Unclassed.....	2
	<hr/>
	78
<i>Land of birth—</i>	
Canada.....	41
England.....	16
United States.....	12
Scotland.....	2
Ireland.....	1
South Africa.....	1
Sweden.....	1
Denmark.....	1
Germany.....	2
Finland.....	1
	<hr/>
	78

There is nothing of an unusual nature to report beyond the death, about three weeks ago, of a young man, a recent arrival, who was ill at the time of his entry. The services have been held regularly and the conduct of the men in the chapel, as usual, has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours obediently,

J. ROLLIT,

Protestant Chaplain

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour of presenting herewith my first report, as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary, for the year ending March 31, 1907.

On assuming the duties of this important office, August 1, 1906, there were on the Protestant chaplain's register, 138 names. During the period included in this report, 27 prisoners have been received and 47 have been released, leaving a total in custody on March 31, 1907, of 119. We note with a profound sense of gratitude to Almighty God, that death has not once invaded the ranks of the men and women under my spiritual direction. The general health of all has been good.

The deportment in all the chapel exercises, and in connection with my work, in office, cell or hospital, has been in the superlative sense excellent, showing beyond a doubt, that your staff give careful and conscientious attention to duty.

The Bible classes held on Wednesday of each week have been a growing source of pleasure to me in my work.

I have held personal conversation on matters pertaining to spiritual pardon and the 'straight gate' with every prisoner on my list. I have found it necessary in a number of instances to make it plain that I was a chaplain, and not a parole officer, and to firmly insist that conversation be confined to things religious.

The ordinance of baptism has been administered in two cases to candidates, who were subjected to the required tests of Holy Scripture, and the ordinance has been withheld from at least two, who gave reasons that did not commend themselves to the chaplain.

A gospel song service, held on the last Sabbath of each month, is entered into most enthusiastically by every singer in the institution.

Let me not forget to make grateful mention for the alteration and improvements made by the department in the platform arrangements of the chapel, including the installation of a new baptistery and the laying of a new carpet.

My report would not be complete without a record of my gratitude to you, to the deputy warden, the matron and the entire staff for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me since assuming my official duties.

This work has thoroughly entrenched itself in my sympathies and love. By the blessing of the Almighty, we feel we can report 'something attempted and something done.'

Allow me to subscribe myself,

Yours obediently,

BYRON HAVELOCK THOMAS,

Protestant Chaplain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

DORCHESTER, N.B., March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit to you my nineteenth annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907, on which date I had 71 males, 4 female convicts, a grand total of 75, as against 77 in my last report.

I reiterate my sense of gratification to work in this very field of labour, which I have lately chosen as my centre of occupation in my ministry, discarding some work very dear to my heart and of a charitable and philanthropic order. The amount of good to be done is so great, and, at the same time, the conditions are favourable, it is not surprising that a pastor of souls should express his satisfaction and the consolation he feels in ministering to such needs.

I have given expression to this sentiment before and I herein repeat it. The longer I remain in this field of labour the fonder I feel of my work and of the men under my spiritual charge. Of course, it would be too much of a gratification could I state that they all reform or all work in that direction; but it is very pleasant to know that some do, and effectively so. Others amend to a certain extent, a very effective step to a fuller conversion, whilst a few remain obdurate to the voice of God and rebellious to his divine grace. In the course of the last fiscal year, I heard from a few discharged convicts, who wrote to me that they had secured work, kept away from bad company, adopted good, steady habits and felt happy. They, moreover, expressed their gratitude to those who had been instrumental in the hand of God in directing their steps on the right path.

In the chapel, at catechism classes, in whatever occasion or place, I have to meet the convicts, I must in justice say that, to a man, their behaviour is most commendable. Their attention and general demeanour during mass and public instructions is praiseworthy, being rather filial than servile. This, to a vast extent, rebounds to the credit of the good discipline of the prison.

The choir, I am pleased to say, is quite efficient and renders every Sunday the different chants of divine service in a manner at once admirable and edifying. This is not surprising, as organist and singers are making a great effort to ensure this result by attentive and regular rehearsals.

The libraries continue to be well conducted and books distributed regularly. We have to thank the department for the relatively large grant for that object.

The uniform civility and gentlemanly demeanour of all officials towards me I cannot ignore, and to mention it here is to show my high appreciation thereof.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your humble servant,

A. D. CORMIER, Priest.

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, April 10, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to present my report for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Convicts on register, June 30, 1906.....	147	
Received from courts during the year.....	20	
		167
Discharged—		
By expiration of sentence.....	13	
“ pardon.....	1	
“ parole.....	17	
“ death.....	2	
Transferred to Edmonton penitentiary.....	17	
		50
Number remaining on register, April 1, 1907.....		117
Creeds, as given by themselves on entering—		
Church of England.....	63	
Presbyterian.....	17	
Methodist.....	12	
Lutheran.....	14	
Baptist.....	8	
Quaker.....	1	
Unitarian.....	1	
Disciple.....	1	
		117
Abstainers.....	22	
Temperate.....	59	
Intemperate.....	36	
		117

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. M. FINN.

Protestant Chaplain.

STONY MOUNTAIN, June 10, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31.

I had at that date fifty-eight prisoners under my care. I have nothing very special to remark.

Believe me, sir, your humble servant.

ARTHUR BELIVEAU, Ptre.,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to present my report as Protestant chaplain in the British Columbia penitentiary for the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Convicts remaining, June 30, 1906.....	92
" received during fiscal year of nine months.....	19
<hr/>	
Total ministered to during the nine months.....	111
Discharged.....	13
Paroled.....	5
Pardoned.....	2
Liberated by order of the court.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	21
<hr/>	
Total under my charge, March 31, 1907.....	90
<hr/>	
<i>Creds—</i>	
Church of England.....	24
Methodist.....	24
Buddhist.....	15
Presbyterian.....	12
Lutheran.....	8
Baptist.....	4
Reformed Episcopalian.....	1
No creed.....	2
<hr/>	
Total.....	90

Of the convicts received, three are total abstainers, six use liquor occasionally, eight are intemperate, while one is addicted to the use of opium and one to the use of morphine. In ten cases, liquor, opium or morphine is averred to be the cause of the present trouble. If that is so, and there is no reason to doubt, then one may hope that, with the cause removed and a period of reflection afforded, the words of Paul may be grandly realized in more than one case: 'Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous, nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby.'

Referring to men received since my last report, I find that in six cases the home influence has been good; in two cases, fair; in five cases, poor; in two cases, bad, and in four cases there has been no home influence at all.

Eight attended Sunday school with fair regularity, while four of the remainder attended at rare intervals. The average age of leaving Sunday school appears to be a fraction over nine years.

My work among the men is largely of a routine character, filled with discouragement, it is true, and yet brightened by the manifest presence of Him who maketh the dead to live.

The regular Sunday service is bright and interesting. The men join heartily in the singing. The excellent order and close attention tells of the spirit of reverence that pervades the entire service.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

In the hospital, the cell, my own room, the men have been frankly and lovingly dealt with; and in all cases, I have been encouraged by the attention and courtesy with which my words of counsel and exhortation have been listened to. Only those who have come into closest touch with the men who have fallen by the wayside, can dream of the pathos and tragedy that enters into many of these lives. When one considers all the circumstances and environments that in many cases, have had to be faced, the marvel is not so much that the men have fallen as that they have not fallen lower. Oftentimes one wonders what might have been under happier conditions, and the sadness of it all calls forth a depth of pity and compassion that, after all, may woo them from sin and win them for Christ.

It is particularly gratifying to note the progress made by many of the men who attend school. The library fills a most important place in the prison and is highly prized by all.

My warmest thanks are heartily given to you, the deputy warden and other officers for aid rendered to me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT EDWARD VERT,

Protestant Chaplain.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 10, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report as Roman Catholic chaplain of this penitentiary for the year 1906-7.

The number of convicts under my care has been varying between forty and fifty since last May. The attendance at church services on Sundays and holydays is all that could be desired. Some of the convicts, who never practised their religion before and knew little or nothing about it, have come to understand what help it would be for them in the world, and have asked earnestly to have special instructions. The frequentation of the sacraments is also very satisfactory, and I am satisfied to state that the convicts in general, with of course a few exceptions, show a very good spirit and a will to better themselves.

I am also happy to be able to state that some of the convicts who have been pardoned are giving evidence to the fact of an amended life.

My sincere thanks to all the officers of this institution for their courtesy and real help in assisting me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDM. PEYTAVIN,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, July 24, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to present to you my first annual report, as Protestant chaplain of the Alberta penitentiary, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

I was duly sworn in as protestant chaplain on August 3, 1906, at which time there were nineteen protestant prisoners in the institution. The first service was held on August 5, with nineteen convicts in attendance. At the close of the fiscal year there were thirty-eight in confinement.

If one may judge by the attention given and the interest manifested, the services held each Sunday morning have been appreciated by the prisoners. Some of them, indeed, have spoken of their having received good from the spoken word.

The services could be rendered more attractive by the procuring of a small organ to assist in the service of praise, though this has been very well carried on by the prisoners themselves, who have joined heartily in the singing of the hymns.

There is a good library, which is well patronized by the men.

In conclusion, I must thank the warden, deputy warden and the other officials for their uniform kindness and courtesy to me while in the discharge of my duty as chaplain.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. G. McQUEEN,

Protestant Chaplain.

EDMONTON, ALTA., July 29, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit to you my first annual report, as Roman Catholic chaplain of the Alberta penitentiary, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

The convicts who have attended the religious services during the year numbered nineteen. These services have been kept regularly every Sunday morning, and the prisoners showed not only good behaviour, but on every occasion listened very attentively to the teaching of the Christian doctrine, which was explained to them. I have no doubt that when there will be proper accommodation, purposely set apart for religious services, these will produce a still greater influence on the men.

I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the many acts of courtesy and kindness rendered to me by the officers of this institution.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours respectfully,

A. THERIEN,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

APPENDIX E.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, ONT., April 2, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my twelfth annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the period ended March 31, 1907.

The total number enrolled during the period was seventy. Of this number, twenty-five passed out, capable of reading and writing intelligently and with a fair knowledge of the elementary rules of arithmetic; five retired, owing to expiration of sentence.

The present attendance is forty. The studies of these are divided as follows:—

Reading in part I.....	9
Reading in part II.....	15
Reading in second book and writing.....	10
Reading in third book, writing and arithmetic.....	6

The school has been conducted by Mr. Begg, assistant, in a most satisfactory manner. Good progress has been made by the pupils attending and conduct and discipline most exemplary.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. GUNN,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Works.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library.....	3,900	108	450	23,400
Protestant library.....	350	.....	30	1,500
Roman Catholic library.....	355	.....	20	1,040
Total.....	4,605	108	500	26,000

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the English school in this penitentiary for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Twenty-five pupils were enrolled during the year and divided as follows:—

Nine in third reader, speller and arithmetic.

Seven in second reader, speller and arithmetic.

Five in first reader, speller and arithmetic.

Four in primer only.

Books, slates, pencils and copy books were supplied to twenty-three convicts, to study in their cells.

The conduct of the pupils in school was satisfactory in every way.

I beg to tender thanks to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. O'SHEA,

English School Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to present you my first annual report of the French school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Twenty-two pupils were enrolled during the year and classed as follows:—

Five in the primer only.

Six in the third reader, arithmetic and writing.

Four in the fourth reader, arithmetic and writing.

Five in the Fosquelle's French course.

Nineteen convicts were supplied in their cells with books, slates, pencils and copy books.

The attendance at school has been very regular and the conduct very good in every way.

I beg to thank my superiors for the kind support given me in the discharge of my duty.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. RENEALT,

French School Instructor.

Library returns, year ended March 31, 1907—

Number of volumes in library.....	4,136
Number of volumes added in the year.....	229
Number of convicts who have used books.....	373
Total number of issues during the year.....	28,080

G. J. RENEALT,

D. O'SHEA,

Librarians.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, April 1, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school and library in the penitentiary for the year ended March 31, 1907.

At the beginning of the year the school was attended by forty pupils.

The present attendance is forty-two, divided as follows:—

Reading, writing and arithmetic.....	20
Reading and writing.....	11
Reading only.....	11

Seven were reading in the fourth English reader, eighteen in the third, six in the second, five in the first and six in the primer.

The conduct of the pupils while at school has been most satisfactory and fair progress has been made.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. PAPINEAU,

School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during the Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Books.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library...	989	.....	180	14,040
Roman Catholic library...	250	.....	50	950
Protestant library.....	112	.....	50	950
	1,351	.....		15,940

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, March 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my fifteenth annual report of the school of this institution, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Of the twenty-one pupils on the register during the year, seven were Galicians; four French half-breeds; two Germans; two Russians; one French; one Greek; one Chinaman; one Indian, and one Belgian.

Two of the five pupils admitted to school had to learn the alphabet, and three were able to read a little.

The attendance at the end of the fiscal year was eleven, classified as follows:—

First reader, part I.....	1
First reader, part II.....	7
Second reader, spelling and arithmetic.....	3

The average daily attendance was nine only, but I hope that before many weeks are over the convicts from the temporary prison will have been removed to the new wing and I shall then have more pupils at school, as quite a number of the convicts who are in the temporary prison are in need of schooling.

Fair progress was made by the majority of them, and their conduct and attention to their lessons whilst at school was very satisfactory.

I beg to tender you, and my other superiors, my most sincere thanks for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. BEAUPRE,

School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Number of Volumes.	Added during the Year.	Number of Convicts using Books.	Circulation.
General library.....	960	None.	141	11,991
Roman Catholic library.....	96	"	.....	.....
Protestant library.....	38	"	.....	.....
	1,094	.....	141	11,991

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March³¹, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my report of the school of this penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907.

Seven convicts were admitted during the year and the average daily attendance was sixteen.

Of the seven convicts admitted to the school, two were put in the first primer, two in the first reader, one in the third reader and two for arithmetic only.

I have nineteen pupils in attendance, classified as follows:—

Second primer.....	3
Second reader and spelling.....	5
Third reader and spelling.....	3
Fourth reader, spelling and arithmetic.....	5
Arithmetic only.....	3
	<hr/>
	19

Seventy convicts are supplied with school books and slates for the purpose of studying in their cells.

I am pleased to state that good progress was made by pupils attending school, and their conduct has been most satisfactory.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CARROLL,

School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total number of Volumes in Library.	Volumes added during the Year.	Number of Convicts using Books.	Circulation.
General.....	1,256	41	129	9,957
Roman Catholic.....	181	Nil.	6	288
Protestant.....	214	Nil.	2	6
Officers.....	66	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, ALTA., July 2, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my first annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the eight months ending March 31, 1907.

The total number enrolled during that time was fourteen.

Owing to there not being sufficient space in the prison to permit of a school-room, it was necessary to go from cell to cell. This was rather inconvenient and in the short time allowed for school, it was impossible to accomplish a great deal. The pupils being foreigners, I attempted to teach reading, writing and dictation only. They seemed to be very interested and were anxious to learn, and considering the conditions, the results were very encouraging.

At the close of the year the pupils were classified as follows:—

Reading in part I.....	6
Reading in part II.....	6
Reading in second reader.....	2

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SIDNEY J. TRUSCOTT,

School Instructor.

APPENDIX F.

MATRONS' REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, July 31, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to forward you my report for year ended March 31, 1907.

I beg to state that everything connected with my department is in a very satisfactory condition. During the year there were nine received and four discharged. There are fifteen females at present in the Kingston penitentiary.

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

R. A. FAHEY,
Matron

RETURN OF WORK DONE IN FEMALE PRISON.

Number of Articles.		Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Work done for Male Prison.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,989	Towels.....	145	20	29 00	
389	Sheets.....	80	20	16 00	
1,073	Handkerchiefs.....	107	20	21 40	
340	Pairs socks.....	680	20	136 00	
212	Pillow cases.....	23	20	4 60	
31	Night shirts.....	31	20	6 20	
126	Bandages for hospital.....	10	20	2 00	
36	Pudding cloths.....	3	20	0 60	
15	Aprons.....	4	20	0 80	
	Customers' laundry.....				216 60
					54 00
	<i>Work for Female Prison.</i>				
	Making clothing, washing, cooking, cleaning, &c....	668	20	.....	133 60
					404 20

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, April 29, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the female prison for year ended March 31, 1907.

On June 30, 1906, there were eleven female prisoners. Since then, five have been received, three discharged and one paroled, leaving twelve at present in this institution.

The industry of the women has been very satisfactory and their conduct, with few exceptions, fairly good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours respectfully,

E. McMAHON,
Matron.

RETURN OF WORK DONE IN FEMALE PRISON.

Number of Articles.		Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Work done for Male Prison.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
332	Pairs socks.....	664	20	132 80	
1,318	Pairs socks repaired.....	456	20	91 20	
360	Pillowslips.....	37	20	7 40	
200	Sheets.....	23	20	4 60	
48	Towels.....	5	20	1 00	
	Linen for chapel.....	5	20	1 00	
	Table linen for dining hall.....	30	20	6 00	
	Washing for officials (revenue).....	56½	20	11 30	255 30
	<i>Work for Female Prison.</i>				
	Clothes for female convicts.....	30	20	6 00	
	Bedding, &c.....	10	20	2 00	
	Outfit for discharged prisoners.....	40	20	8 00	
	Washing, cooking, &c.....	760	20	142 00	158 00
					413 30

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, June 28, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my first report of the prison ward for female convicts for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

The ward contains seven cells, opening into a broad, well lighted corridor. They are kept in readiness at all times for the reception of prisoners.

I am pleased to have to state that the ward is empty and that it has been empty ever since the prison was opened in July last. During the period from July, 1906, to March 31, 1907, not one female was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, British Columbia or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours respectfully,

G. S. STEDMAN,

Matron.

APPENDIX G.

CRIME STATISTICS

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remainig at midnight, June 30, 1906.				450	10	460
Received since—						
From common jails.....	107	3	110	109	6	115
" other penitentiaries.....	2	3	5			
				559	16	575
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence.....	54	1	55			
" pardon.....	13		13			
" parole.....	37	1	38			
" transfer to asylum.....	2		2			
" death.....	7		7			
" transfer to other penitentiary.	1		1			
" order of court.....	1		1			
				115	2	117
Remainig at midnight, March 31, 1907				444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Remainig at midnight, June 30, 1906.			410	
Received from common jails.....	118	3		
" Reformatory school.....	1			
" Kingston penitentiary.....	1			
	120	3	123	533
Discharged during the year—				
By expiration of sentence.....	85			
" pardon.....	5			
" parole.....	32			
" deportation.....	1			
" death.....	3			
" transfer to Kingston.....	2	3		
	128	3	131	131
Remainig at midnight, March 31, 1907.....				402

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remainig at midnight, June 30, 1906.	200	11	211			
Received since—						
From common jails.....	60	4	64			
" forfeiture of license.....	3	1	4	263	16	279
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence.....	36	3				
" pardon.....	5					
" parole.....	40	1		81	4	85
Remainig at midnight, March 31, 1907				182	12	194

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

MANITOBA.

Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1906.....	216
Received since—	
From common jails.....	44
Revocation of license.....	1
	<hr/> 45
	261
Discharged since—	
By expiration of sentence.....	26
“ pardon.....	3
“ parole.....	31
“ death.....	2
Transferred to Alberta penitentiary.....	24
	<hr/> 86
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1907.....	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In custody at midnight, June 30, 1906.....	142
Received since—	
From common jails.....	34
	<hr/> 176
Discharged since—	
By expiration of sentence.....	26
“ parole.....	9
“ pardon.....	2
“ order of court.....	2
	<hr/> 39
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1907.....	*137

*This includes one convict in the Provincial Asylum.

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1906.....						
Received since—						
From common jails.....	42		42			
“ other penitentiaries.....	24		24			
				66		66
Discharged—						
By expiration of sentence.....	1		1			
“ pardon.....	1		1			
“ parole.....	6		6			
“ escape.....	1		1			
				9		9
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1907.....				57		57

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

KINGSTON.

Years.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.												Remaining at end of Year.		Daily Aver- age.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Expiry of Sentence.		Pardons.		Deaths.		Parole.		Returned to Jail.	Escapes.	Other Peniten- tiaries.	Removed by Order of Court.				Transfers to Asylums.	Total.				
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.									Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1896-97.....	183	12	195	139	10	25	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	179	10	189	583	28	611	612
1897-98.....	157	3	160	130	3	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	161	5	166	579	26	605	615
1898-99.....	162	4	166	149	7	32	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	190	11	201	551	19	570	596
1899-00.....	176	3	179	132	11	25	13	.....	.....	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	11	202	536	11	537	555
1900-01.....	138	9	147	108	4	15	13	.....	.....	46	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	183	5	188	491	15	506	537
1901-02.....	131	6	137	107	2	15	6	.....	.....	45	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	177	6	183	445	15	460	490
1902-03.....	129	3	132	86	4	10	11	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	144	5	149	430	13	443	455
1903-04.....	151	4	155	90	4	6	13	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	144	6	150	437	11	448	451
1904-05.....	136	3	139	83	3	14	1	6	.....	27	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	132	7	139	441	7	448	443
1905-06.....	163	5	168	88	2	9	9	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	154	2	156	450	10	460	455
1906-07.....	109	6	115	54	1	13	7	.....	.....	37	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	115	2	117	444	14	458	461

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Years.	In Custody beginning of year.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.										Remaining at the end of Year.	Daily Average.		
		Common Jail.		Reformatory.		Grand Total.		Pardoned.	Parole.	Deaths.	Escape.	Transferred to other Penitentiaries.		Male.	Female.	Total.					
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.								
1897-98.....	396	163	3	.....	.....	163	3	166	112	15	.....	1	.....	13	3	141	3	144	418	402
1898-99.....	418	201	1	.....	.....	201	1	202	134	25	.....	4	.....	9	1	172	1	173	447	421
1899-00.....	447	181	1	.....	.....	181	1	182	99	17	28	3	.....	18	1	165	1	166	463	449
1900-01.....	463	157	4	6	.....	164	4	168	110	4	43	4	1	15	4	179	4	183	448	455
1901-02.....	448	108	3	.....	2	110	3	113	142	12	58	3	.....	1	3	216	3	219	345	384
1902-03.....	345	130	4	.....	1	131	4	135	100	9	28	1	.....	4	3	142	3	145	335	336
1903-04.....	335	124	1	3	35	162	1	163	81	5	35	2	1	7	2	131	2	133	365	346	
1904-05.....	365	135	1	.....	.....	135	1	136	87	18	33	2	1	2	1	143	1	144	357	365
1905-06.....	357	178	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	178	68	4	46	3	.....	4	.....	125	.....	125	410	380
1906-07.....	410	118	3	1	1	120	3	123	85	5	32	3	2	3	1	128	3	131	402	403

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

DORCHESTER.

Years.	In Custody, beginning of year.			ADMISSIONS.							DISCHARGES.										Remaining at end of Year.		Daily Average.											
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Common Jails.		Military Prison.	Insane Asylum.	Other Peniten- tiaries.	Forfeiture of Parole.	Total.		Expiry of Sentence.		Pardon.		Parole.		Returned to jail being insane on admission.	Death.					Escaped.	Removed by Order of Court.	Other Peniten- tiaries.	Total.							
				Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1897-98.....	193	5	198	84	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	96	2	98	54	2	12	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	69	2	71	220	5	225	217
1898-99.....	220	5	225	93	.....	15	.....	2	.....	.....	108	2	110	82	3	17	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	3	109	222	4	226	234
1899-00.....	222	4	226	78	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	2	81	59	.....	15	20	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	103	198	6	204	220
1900-01.....	198	6	204	80	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	84	3	87	48	.....	8	15	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	80	1	81	262	8	210	210
1901-02.....	202	8	210	105	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	112	4	116	64	5	4	32	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	3	2	109	205	5	213	214
1902-03.....	205	5	210	99	5	8	1	108	5	113	43	7	30	1	1	1	3	85	1	86	228	9	237	221	
1903-04.....	228	9	237	104	5	4	108	5	113	42	2	10	37	2	7	98	2	100	238	12	250	244	
1904-05.....	238	12	250	88	4	9	1	100	4	104	65	2	5	40	3	5	1	116	5	121	222	11	233	251	
1905-06.....	222	11	233	87	7	1	2	89	8	97	49	5	10	46	3	1	3	111	8	119	200	11	211	229	
1906-07.....	182	12	194	60	4	4	64	4	68	36	3	5	40	1	81	4	85	182	12	194	203

*Including one from Reformatory.

MANITOBA.

Years.	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES.										In Custody at end of Year.			Daily Average.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Common Jails.					Other Penitentiaries.					Total.					Transferred to other Peni- tentiaries.									Sent to Lunatic Asylum.					Escapes.					Paroles.					Deaths.					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Male.	Female.	Recaptured.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.

a One recaptured. c One license revoked.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Years.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.										In Custody at end of Year.		Daily Average.											
	From Common Jails.				Other Penitentiaries.		Recaptured.	Returned by Order of Court.	Total.		Total.																			
									Male.	Female.										Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	In Custody, beginning of year.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.				Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1897-98	100	50	1	...	...	...	2	52	1	53	25	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	44	...	44	108	1	109	103
1898-99	110	36	1	...	...	...	...	36	1	37	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	55	2	57	90	...	90	93
1899-00	90	48	2	...	...	...	...	48	2	50	28	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	36	103	1	104	93
1900-01	104	46	1	...	1	...	...	47	1	48	28	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	2	2	...	49	2	51	101	...	101	93	
1901-02	101	32	...	...	...	...	1	33	...	33	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	...	1	40	...	40	94	...	94	97	
1902-03	94	47	...	...	...	...	1	48	...	48	25	4	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	2	...	...	47	...	47	95	...	95	93	
1903-04	95	44	...	7	...	...	...	51	...	51	22	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	9	...	...	...	37	...	37	109	...	109	102	
1904-05	109	59	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	59	17	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	...	...	...	1	29	...	29	139	...	139	123
1905-06	139	49	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	50	25	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	47	...	47	142	...	142	140
1906-07	142	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	39	...	39	137	...	*137	134	

*This includes one convict in the Provincial Asylum.

ALBERTA.

[illegible]

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

CRIMINAL RECORD.

KINGSTON.

	Terms.	PENITENTIARIES.			FOREIGN PRISONS.			PROVINCIAL REFORMATORIES.			PROVINCIAL PRISONS.			COUNTY JAILS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts serving.....	1st...	372	11	383	4	....	4	13	....	13	57	....	57	....	....	2
"	2nd...	50	2	52	1	....	1	1	....	1	17	....	17	....	2	....
"	3rd...	15	....	15	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....
"	4th...	4	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....
"	5th...	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....
"	8th...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		444	14	458	5	....	5	15	....	15	81	....	81	2	....	2

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Convicts serving.....	1st...	287	....	287	35	....	35	7	....	7	1	....	1	88	....	88
"	2nd...	66	....	66	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	38	....	38
"	3rd...	32	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	....	33
"	4th...	14	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	13
"	5th...	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	11
"	6th...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5
"	7th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	8th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
"	10th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
"	11th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	12th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	14th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	15th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	11
"	16th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	17th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	20th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	64th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
		402	....	402	35	....	35	8	....	8	1	....	1	213	....	213

DORCHESTER.

Convicts serving.....	1st...	138	11	149	3	....	3	10	4	14	9	....	9	36	8	44
"	2nd...	34	1	35	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	15	....	15
"	3rd...	7	....	7	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	2
"	4th...	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
"	5th...	1	....	1	....	....	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
		182	12	194	3	....	3	29	4	23	9	....	9	55	8	63

MANITOBA.

Convicts serving.....	1st...	151	....	151	8	....	8	....	....	....	13	....	13	21	....	21
"	2nd...	17	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10
"	3rd...	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
		175	....	175	8	....	8	....	....	....	13	....	13	31	....	31

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Return not given.)

CRIMINAL RECORD—*Concluded.*

ALBERTA.

	Terms.	PENITENTIARIES.			FOREIGN PRISONS.			PROVINCIAL REFORMATORIES.			PROVINCIAL PRISONS.			COUNTY JAILS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts serving.....	1st.....	55	.....	55	1	.....	1	1	..	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
" ".....	2nd.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				57			1			1						4

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

RECOMMITMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term.
Edgar Baker.....	1	Burglary and theft.....	Toronto.....	Aug. 2, 1906	10 years.
George Williams.....	32	Arson.....	Woodstock.....	" 29, 1906	5 "
Alex'r Hammer.....	32	Theft.....	Hamilton.....	Oct. 12, 1906	7 "
Jennie Barry.....	1	Theft from person.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 27, 1906	7 "
Edward McKenna.....	1	Housebreaking and stealing.....	London.....	Dec. 5, 1906	5 "
Jacob Burgess.....	1	Theft.....	Hamilton.....	" 20, 1906	2 "
Michael Hough.....	32	Burglary.....	Toronto.....	" 20, 1906	3 "
Joseph Warren.....	32	".....	".....	Jan. 7, 1907	7 "
Joseph Cram.....	1	Theft.....	Chatham.....	Dec. 24, 1906	2 "
McKenzie Mills.....	1	Forgery and uttering.....	Cayuga.....	Feb. 12, 1907	3 "
Howard Grandbois.....	1	Theft.....	Chatham.....	Feb. 8, 1907	2 "
John Lampman.....	1	Burglary and theft.....	London.....	Feb. 5, 1907	2 1/2 "
Harry Green.....	1	Stealing from railway car.....	Smith's Falls.....	Mar. 15, 1907	2 "

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term.
Bernard, Joseph.....	2	Theft.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	Nov. 9, 1906	2 years.
Bourret, Ismael.....	32	Shopbreaking.....	Montreal.....	Mar. 7, 1907	5 "
Béland, Ovide.....	32	".....	".....	7, 1907	5 "
Campbell, Henry.....	1	Attempt to commit robbery with assault.....	".....	Dec. 4, 1906	3 "
Drolet, Joseph.....	5	Shopbreaking.....	".....	Mar. 7, 1907	6 "
Goulet, Philias.....	32	Horsestealing.....	Joliette.....	Aug. 9, 1906	2 "
Gagnon, Marjorique.....	32	Receiving stolen goods.....	Montreal.....	Mar. 7, 1907	3 "
Goupil, Arthur.....	32	Shopbreaking.....	".....	7, 1907	3 "
Inskip, Robert.....	1	Aggravated robbery.....	".....	Feb. 19, 1907	2 "
Kelly, John.....	1	Attempt to steal from the person.....	".....	Nov. 27, 1906	2 "
Lefebvre, Magloire.....	3	Theft from the person.....	".....	Aug. 16, 1906	4 "
Leroux, Arthur.....	1	Shopbreaking.....	".....	Sep. 6, 1906	6 "
Lapointe, Alphonse.....	3	Theft.....	".....	" 15, 1906	2 " 10 m., 5 d.
Levesque, Henri.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	".....	Jan. 22, 1907	2 "
Major, Arthur.....	1	Theft.....	".....	Oct. 16, 1906	5 "
McGlove, William.....	1	Assault with intent to rob.....	".....	Mar. 7, 1907	2 "
Potvin, William.....	1	Horsestealing.....	Richelieu.....	Sept. 4, 1906	5 "
Poirier, Charles.....	1	Theft from the person.....	Montreal.....	Nov. 13, 1906	2 "
Peebles, John.....	1	Attempt to forge note.....	St. Francis.....	Feb. 15, 1907	5 "
Renaud, Joseph.....	1	Theft.....	Montreal.....	Aug. 14, 1906	5 "
Royer, Philias.....	1	Shopbreaking.....	".....	Sept. 27, 1906	5 "
Ryan, Michael.....	1	Assault with intent to rob.....	".....	Mar. 7, 1907	2 "
Stewart, Charles.....	1	Aggravated robbery.....	".....	Feb. 19, 1907	4 "
Travers, Charles.....	1	Attempt to steal from the person.....	".....	Nov. 27, 1906	4 "
Vezeau, Adelard.....	3	Theft.....	".....	Mar. 26, 1907	5 "
Walker, Robert.....	1	Attempt to commit murder and shopbreaking.....	".....	Nov. 30, 1906	21 " 11 m., 18 d.

RECAPITULATION.

Convicts serving 1st term in penitentiary.....	287
" 2nd ".....	66
" 3rd ".....	32
" 4th ".....	14
" 5th ".....	2
" 6th ".....	1
Total.....	402

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
William Doyle.....	2	Breaking, entering and steal- ing.....	Halifax.....	July 14, 1906	3 years and 6 mos.
Edward Jollimore { <i>alias</i> John McLeod	1	Stealing horse and wagon and harness.....	Lunenburg.....	Aug. 6, 1906	3 "
Alex. Barrett.....	1	Attempting to break and enter.....	Amherst.....	Aug. 31, 1906	3 "
John Fraser.....	1	Theft.....	Sydney.....	" 17, 1906	4 "
Mary Brown.....	1	".....	".....	Nov. 5, 1906	3 "
William Drake.....	3	Personal violence.....	Halifax.....	" 19, 1906	4 "
John Walker <i>alias</i> Drake.....	1	Stealing.....	".....	" 19, 1906	2 "
John Kurdell.....	1	Maliciously and wilfully wounding cattle.....	Truro.....	" 23, 1906	2 "
Horace Bowers.....	2	Stealing.....	Halifax.....	Dec. 20, 1906	2 "
William Blakely.....	1	".....	".....	Jan. 28, 1907	2 "
John McNeill <i>alias</i> Oswald McNeill.	1	Common assault and interfer- ing with police officer.....	Sydney.....	Feb. 22, 1907	2 "

MANITOBA.

Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Alphonse Marcotte.....	1	Robbery.....	Winnipeg.....	Oct. 26, 1906	7 years.
Delphis Etienne.....	1	Shopbreaking with intent.....	".....	Nov. 1, 1906	5 "
Peter Hansen.....	1	Horsestealing, arson and killing animals.....	Morden.....	" 12, 1906	14 "
Frank Kammer.....	1	License revoked.....	Regina.....	Jan. 3, 1906	2 "
M. M. Mitchell.....	1	Forgery and uttering.....	Winnipeg.....	Mar. 16, 1907	3½ "
J. Thompson.....	1	Horsestealing and theft.....	".....	Nov. 1, 1906	7 "
Louis Sansregret.....	1	".....	Moosomin.....	Sept. 13, 1904	7 "
Joseph Manley.....	2	Shopbreaking and theft.....	Calgary.....	May 31, 1905	5 "
E. Therieult.....	1	Stealing money and breaking jail.....	Prince Albert.....	June 10, 1904	3 "
W. Morrison.....	2	Shopbreaking and theft.....	Winnipeg.....	Mar. 13, 1905	5 "
George Brown.....	2	Theft.....	".....	" 24, 1905	3 "
T. C. Collins.....	1	".....	".....	Apr. 6, 1905	5 "
G. Desgagniers.....	1	".....	".....	Feb. 20, 1905	3 "
"Sun Calf".....	1	Horsestealing.....	Calgary.....	Oct. 1, 1903	3 "
C. Anderson.....	2	Burglary.....	Winnipeg.....	Aug. 22, 1900	10 "
R. Milsome.....	1	Shopbreaking and theft.....	".....	" 3, 1905	5 "
Charles Peddie.....	1	Forgery and uttering.....	".....	" 9, 1905	3 "
E. E. Larsen.....	1	Shopbreaking and theft.....	".....	May 7, 1906	4 "
T. W. Brown.....	2	Obtaining money by false pre- tenses.....	Brandon.....	Feb. 6, 1906	2 "
Edward Murphy.....	1	Shopbreaking.....	".....	Oct. 9, 1905	14 "
J. F. Black.....	1	Forgery and uttering.....	Winnipeg.....	June 25, 1906	5 "
W. Smith.....	2	Theft.....	Calgary.....	Apr. 24, 1906	3 "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Alex or Charley.....	1	Manslaughter.....	Vancouver.....	Nov. 12, 1904	7 years.
Ah Fook.....	2	Breaking, entering and stealing...	New Westminster...	Oct. 31, 1904	5 "
Brown, George.....	1	Stealing.....	Vancouver.....	Jan. 18, 1905	3½ "
Young, Thomas.....	1	Breaking, entering and stealing...	Victoria.....	Mar. 13, 1905	3 "
Harris, George.....	2	Stealing.....	New Westminster...	July 13, 1905	2½ "
Nishikawa, U.....	1	Assault.....	Vancouver.....	May 15, 1905	3 "
Frank Manuel.....	1	Breaking, entering and stealing...	Nanaimo.....	Sept. 14, 1905	2 "
Sterling, Charles.....	1	Theft.....	Vancouver.....	Oct. 24, 1905	5 "
Thompson, A. L.....	1	".....	".....	" 24, 1905	5 "
Gottfriedson, F.....	1	Warehouse breaking.....	Vernon.....	Feb. 19, 1906	5 "
Eneas.....	1	Rape.....	".....	May 13, 1906	10 "
Sook Sias.....	1	Murder.....	Vancouver.....	Oct. 2, 1906	Life.
Duteau, Alex.....	1	Housebreaking and stealing.....	Vernon.....	" 9, 1906	7 years.
Spuzzum Jimmy.....	1	Rape.....	New Westminster...	" 23, 1906	Life.
Wah Sing.....	2	Unlawful possession.....	Vancouver.....	Mar. 7, 1907	5 years.
Stone, George.....	1	Stealing.....	".....	Mar. 25, 1907	5 "

RECAPITULATION.

Convicts serving first term in penitentiary.....	121
" " second ".....	13
" " third ".....	3
Total.....	137

ALBERTA.

Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Everett P. Neal.....	1	Shop breaking and theft.....	Calgary.....	Nov. 22, 1906	6 years.
Chas. Young <i>alias</i> North West.....	1	Horsestealing.....	Macleod.....	Mar. 4, 1907	5 "

WHERE SENTENCED.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	10		10
Brant.....	6		6
Bruce.....	2		2
Carleton.....	16		16
Elgin.....	11		11
Essex.....	21		21
Frontenac.....	10		10
Grey.....	7		7
Haldimand.....	9		9
Halton.....	1		1
Hastings.....	10		10
Huron.....	4		4
Kent.....	12	2	14
Lambton.....	10		10
Lanark.....	3		3
Leeds and Grenville.....	4		4
Lennox and Addington.....	5		5
Lincoln.....	3		3
Middlesex.....	30		30
Manitoulin District.....	2		2
Muskoka.....	2		2
Nipissing District.....	19		19
Norfolk.....	1		1
Northumberland and Durham.....	2		2
Ontario.....	4		4
Oxford.....	13	1	14
Parry Sound.....	7		7
Peel.....	2		2
Perth.....	8		8
Peterborough.....	6		6
Prince Edward.....	2		2
Rainy River District.....	6		6
Renfrew.....	4		4
Simcoe.....	4		4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	10		10
Thunder Bay District.....	12		12
Victoria.....	3		3
Waterloo.....	12		12
Welland.....	8		8
Wellington.....	4		4
Wentworth.....	20		20
York.....	93	4	97
Lytton, B. C.....	1		1
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	1		1
Montreal.....	7	4	11
Pontiac, Que.....	1		1
Brandon.....	1		1
Winnipeg.....	2	2	4
Amherst, N. S.....	1		1
Halifax, N. S.....	2		2
Golden, B. C.....	1		1
New Westminster, B. C.....	1		1
Dawson, Y. T.....	1		1
Sydney, N. S.....	1		1
Fredericton, N. W. T.....		1	1
Macledon, N. B.....	1		1
Beauharnois, Que.....	1		1
Antigonish, N. S.....	1		1
Truro, N. S.....	1		1
Sherbrooke, Que.....	1		1
Quebec, Que.....	1		1
Total.....	444	14	458

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

County or District.	Male.	County or District.	Male.
Arthabaska.....	1	Ottawa.....	15
Beauharnois.....	7	Pontiac.....	4
Bedford.....	13	Quebec.....	29
Beauce.....	1	Richelieu.....	4
Cornwall, Ont.....	1	Rimouski.....	3
Calgary, Alberta.....	2	Regina, Sask.....	3
Gaspé.....	1	St. Francis.....	28
Iberville.....	7	St. Hyacinthe.....	6
Joliette.....	2	Three Rivers.....	7
Kamouraska.....	5	Terrebonne.....	2
Montreal.....	251	Winnipeg, Man.....	4
Macleod (Fort), Alberta.....	3		
Montmagny.....	3	Total.....	402

DORCHESTER.

Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	7	...	7	New Brunswick..	Carleton.....	1	1	2
	Colchester.....	13	...	13		Charlotte.....	2	...	2
	Cumberland.....	7	1	8		Gloucester.....	6	...	6
	Cape Breton.....	24	1	25		King's.....	6	...	6
	Digby.....	2	...	2		Kent.....	1	...	1
	Hants.....	3	...	3		Madawaska.....	1	...	1
	Guysborough.....	1	...	1		Northumberland.....	5	...	5
	Inverness.....	5	...	5		St. John.....	12	...	12
	King's.....	6	...	6		Restigouche.....	2	...	2
	Lunenburg.....	6	2	8		York.....	1	...	1
	Pictou.....	5	1	6		Westmorland.....	13	...	13
	Halifax.....	39	6	45	P. E. Island.....	Prince.....	1	...	1
	Queen's.....	2	...	2		Queen's.....	6	...	6
	Shelburne.....	1	...	1			7	...	7
	Yarmouth.....	4	...	4	Totals by provinces.....	Nova Scotia.....	125	11	136
		125	11	136		New Brunswick.....	50	1	51
						P. E. Island.....	7	...	7
							182	12	194

MANITOBA.

District.	No.	District.	No.
Manitoba—		Alberta—	
Winnipeg.....	92	Calgary.....	12
Brandon.....	7	Macleod.....	8
Portage la Prairie.....	10	Edmonton.....	6
Morden.....	3	Lethbridge.....	3
Saskatchewan—		Wetaskiwin.....	4
Regina.....	10	Medicine Hat.....	3
Moosomin.....	2	Red Deer.....	2
Maple Creek.....	5	Fort Saskatchewan.....	1
Prince Albert.....	2	Pincher Creek.....	1
Whitewood.....	1		
Saskatoon.....	1	Total.....	175
Weyburn.....	1		
Yorkton.....	1		

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Atlin.....	1	New Westminster.....	17
Ashcroft.....	4	Quesnel.....	1
Cranbrooke.....	1	Revelstoke.....	2
Clinton.....	5	Vancouver.....	46
Dawson.....	7	Vernon.....	11
Fernie.....	1	Victoria.....	16
Kamloops.....	11		
Nanaimo.....	5	Total.....	137
Nelson.....	9		

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.		Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Province of Alberta—				Province of Saskatchewan—			
Calgary.....	11		11	Maple Creek.....	3		3
Edmonton.....	7		7	Moosomin.....	6		6
Fort Saskatchewan.....	1		1	Prince Albert.....	1		1
Lethbridge.....	3		3	Regina.....	7		7
Macleod.....	14		14				
Medicine Hat.....	1		1	Total. Sask.....	17		17
Red Deer.....	2		2				
Wetaskiwin.....	1		1	Total.....	57		57
Total, Alta.....	40		40				

CRIMES COMMITTED.

KINGSTON.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion.....	1		1	Housebreaking and stealing.....	19		19
Abduction.....	12		12	Horsestealing.....	14		14
Aggravated assault.....	1		1	" and breaking jail.....	1		1
Arson.....	4		4	" and theft.....	3		3
Arson and forgery.....	1		1	Having explosives in possession.....	4		4
Arson and perjury.....	1		1	Incest.....	5		5
Aiding to commit rape.....	1		1	Indecent assault and having carnal			
Assault.....	4	1	5	knowledge of girl under 14 years..	1		1
" and robbery.....	5		5	Indecent assault.....	2		2
" and wounding.....	2		2	Incest, housebreaking and theft.....	1		1
" and escape.....	1		1	Inflicting grievous bodily harm.....	1		1
" with intent to rape.....	1		1	Larceny.....	2		2
" with intent to kill.....	2		2	Murder.....	19		19
" to rob and having revolver.....	1		1	Making false statement.....	4		4
" with intent to rob.....	3		3	" entry and theft.....	1		1
" and causing bodily harm.....	3		3	Manslaughter.....	18	3	21
" and grievous bodily harm.....	1		1	Neglect in child-birth.....		1	1
Attempt to rape.....	2		2	Non-support of wife.....	1		1
Attempted arson.....	1		1	Obtaining money under false pretenses	1		1
robbery.....	1		1	Perjury.....	3		3
Attempt to break house with intent..	1		1	" and escape from jail.....	1		1
" to assist prisoner to escape.....	1		1	Receiving stolen goods.....	2	1	3
" to rob and shooting.....	1		1	Robbery.....	4		4
" to murder.....	4		4	" with violence.....	6		6
" to commit buggery.....	1		1	Rape.....	13		13
" to murder and rape.....	1		1	Shooting with intent.....	5		5
" carnal knowledge, girl under				" and grievous bodily harm.....	1		1
14.....	1		1	" and wounding with intent.....	1		1
" to utter forged documents.....	1		1	Shopbreaking.....	5		5
Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	2		2	" and theft.....	15		15
Bigamy.....	3		3	" arson and forgery.....	1		1
" and perjury.....	1		1	" and shooting policeman.....	1		1
" and stealing.....	1		1	Sheepstealing.....	1		1
Breaking, entering and stealing.....	7		7	Stealing.....	24		24
" with intent.....	1		1	" and arson.....	1		1
" and stealing.....	1		1	" from the person.....	6	2	8
Buggery.....	9		9	" from railway.....	2		2
Burglary.....	33		33	" cattle.....	2	1	3
" and attempt to break prison	1		1	" stealing from freight car.....	1		1
" and escape.....	2		2	" post letter.....	2		2
" and shooting with intent.....	1		1	" and wounding.....	1		1
" and theft.....	12		12	Supplying means to procure abortion.	1		1
" and attempted rape.....	1		1	Sodomy.....	1		1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14				Theft.....	48	4	52
years.....	7		7	" of post bag and letters.....	1		1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14				" forgery and perjury.....	1		1
years, and abduction.....	2		2	" and assault.....	1		1
Carnal knowledge of woman.....	1		1	" and escape.....	1		1
Causing explosion.....	3		3	" and having offensive weapons..	2		2
Counterfeiting.....	2		2	Threatening to kill.....	1		1
Destroying personal property.....	1		1	Uttering forged documents.....	7		7
Escape, shooting and resisting police.	1		1	Wounding.....	4		4
Forgery.....	17		17	" with intent.....	3		3
" and theft.....	1		1	" " and shopbreak-			
" and uttering.....	4		4	ing.....	1		1
Gross indecency.....	2		2				
Highway robbery.....	6		6	Total.....	444	14	458
Housebreaking.....	5		5				
" stealing and having ex-							
plosives.....	2		2				

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Crime.	Male.	Crime.	Male.
Aggravated assault.....	2	Incest.....	1
Aggravated robbery.....	16	Indecent assault.....	2
Attempt to commit murder.....	4	Intent to carnally know girl under 14 years old.....	8
Attempt to commit rape.....	2	Intent to endanger person by displacing a switch.....	1
Attempt to commit bestiality on a mare.....	1	Maiming.....	1
Attempt to commit incest.....	1	Manslaughter.....	15
Attempt to commit robbery.....	7	Murder.....	8
Assault and theft.....	1	Malversation and theft.....	1
Assault with intent to rob; carrying an offensive weapon.....	1	Obtaining goods under false pretense.....	1
Assault and intent to steal from the person.....	2	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1
Arson and theft.....	1	Obstructing railway.....	1
Arson.....	8	Perjury.....	1
Breaking a dwelling house with intent to steal.....	1	Rape.....	2
Breaking jail.....	1	Robbery.....	4
Breaking a car and stealing therein.....	2	Receiving stolen goods.....	10
Burglary.....	15	Stealing with violence and carrying firearms.....	1
Bigamy.....	3	Shooting with intent to disfigure.....	1
Counterfeiting.....	1	Shopbreaking.....	60
Compelling execution of valuable security by force.....	1	Shopbreaking and theft.....	16
Forgery and uttering.....	1	Theft.....	109
Forgery and false pretense.....	1	Theft in a church.....	1
Forgery and theft.....	1	Theft by a servant.....	1
Forgery.....	7	Theft with violence.....	1
False pretense.....	3	Theft from a railway car.....	2
Gross indecency on male person.....	2	Theft from a dwelling house.....	3
Housebreaking.....	12	Theft from employer.....	1
Housebreaking and rape.....	1	Theft and damaging property.....	1
Housebreaking and stealing therein.....	10	Theft from the person.....	13
Horse stealing.....	13	Theft of post letters containing money.....	1
Highway robbery.....	1	Theft and escape.....	1
Horsestealing and escape.....	1	Unlawful possession of explosives.....	1
Incest and escape.....	1	Unlawfully shooting with intent to disable.....	1
Incest and rape.....	1	Wounding with intent to murder.....	1
Incest and theft.....	1	Wounding a child.....	1
		Wounding.....	3
		Total.....	492

DORCHESTER.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Arson.....	6	Having forged notes in possession.....	1
Arson, breaking and theft, malicious injury to apple trees.....	1	Having carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	2
Assault causing bodily harm.....	8	Housebreaking and larceny.....	2
Assault and stealing.....	2	Incest.....	2
Assault, attempt to commit rape.....	1	Indecent assault.....	4
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	2	Inflicting grievous bodily harm.....	4
Assault, interfering with police officer.....	1	Jail breaking.....	3
Attempt to commit rape.....	4	Larceny and attempt to rape.....	1
Attempt to have carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years.....	1	Maliciously and wilfully wounding cattle.....	1
Attempt to break and enter.....	1	Manslaughter.....	4
Attempting buggery.....	1	Murder.....	2
Assisting to procure indecent assault on female about 12 years of age.....	1	Obtaining under false pretenses.....	2
Breaking and entering.....	2	Rape.....	4
Breaking, entering and stealing.....	30	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Breaking, entering and arson.....	1	Stealing and receiving stolen goods.....	1
Breaking, entering and causing injury to property.....	1	Stealing.....	30
Breaking, entering and receiving stolen goods.....	1	Stealing horse and wagon and harness.....	1
Breaking, entering, stealing and assault.....	1	Stealing and attempt to break jail.....	1
Buggery.....	1	Stealing and personal violence.....	1
Burglary and attempt to rape.....	1	Shooting with intent.....	1
Burglary and theft.....	1	Shopbreaking.....	1
Burglary, entering and stealing.....	3	Shopbreaking and stealing cattle.....	1
Burglary and arson.....	1	Shooting to murder.....	1
Breaking jail and assault.....	1	Theft.....	27
Bigamy.....	1	Theft and receiving stolen goods.....	3
Forgery and theft.....	1	Theft, assault and escape.....	1
Forging.....	5	Theft and escape from jail.....	1
Gross indecency.....	2	Uttering forged bank notes.....	1
Housebreaking and rape.....	1	Unlawfully damaging a church.....	1
Having explosives in possession.....	2	Wounding, breaking jail and assault.....	1
		Wounding with intent.....	3
		Total.....	194

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MANITOBA.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Arson.....	3	Perjury.....	1
Arson, horse stealing and killing animals.....	1	Rape.....	3
Assault.....	3	Inducing to perjury and receiving stolen property.....	1
Assault with intent.....	1	Receiving stolen moneys knowing them to be stolen.....	2
Attempt to commit rape.....	1	Receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.....	3
Attempt to carnally know a girl under 14 years.....	1	Retaining in his possession stolen horses.....	5
Attempt to use a forged cheque.....	1	Robbery.....	4
Bigamy.....	1	Shooting with intent.....	1
Buggery.....	1	Shopbreaking.....	11
Buggery with a mare.....	1	Shopbreaking and theft.....	1
Burglary.....	2	Shopbreaking with intent.....	1
Burglary and housebreaking.....	1	Stealing a post letter from a post bag.....	3
Cattle stealing.....	4	Stealing money.....	1
Committing wilful damage to property and escape from custody.....	1	Stealing horse and buggy.....	1
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence.....	2	Stealing saddle and bridle.....	1
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years of age.....	1	Stealing money and jewellery.....	30
Forgery.....	4	Theft.....	3
Forgery and horsetealing.....	1	Theft from the person.....	1
Forgery and uttering.....	15	Theft from a dwelling house.....	1
Having burglar's tools in his possession at night.....	3	Theft of post letter and forgery.....	2
Horsetealing.....	20	Uttering.....	3
Housebreaking.....	1	Unlawfully wounding.....	3
Housebreaking and theft.....	5	Wounding with intent.....	3
Incest.....	4	Total.....	175
Indecent assaults.....	1		
Manslaughter.....	8		
Murder.....	2		
Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	3		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Arson.....	2	Killing cattle.....	1
Administering poison with intent to kill.....	1	Manslaughter.....	6
Attempt to steal.....	1	Murder.....	7
Attempt to commit rape.....	1	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1
Attempt to carnally know a girl under 14.....	1	Perjury.....	5
Attempt buggery.....	1	Rape.....	5
Assault.....	3	Robbery with violence.....	3
Assault with intent.....	2	Robbery.....	6
Breaking, entering and stealing.....	14	Robbery, H. M. mails.....	3
Burglary.....	2	Stealing.....	24
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14.....	1	Shooting with intent.....	2
Cattlestealing.....	1	Stolen goods in possession.....	9
Escaping from jail.....	1	Theft.....	2
Forgery.....	4	Theft from person.....	1
Forgery and uttering.....	3	Uttering.....	3
Gross indecency.....	1	Unlawful wounding.....	8
Horsetealing.....	4	Wounding with intent.....	1
Highway robbery.....	1	Warehouse breaking.....	1
Indecent assault.....	2	Total.....	137
Incest.....	1		

ALBERTA.

Crime.	Male.	Crime.	Male.
Assault.....	2	Manslaughter.....	1
Assault and robbery.....	1	Murder.....	1
Aiding and abetting suicide.....	1	Obtaining money by false pretense.....	1
Bigamy.....	1	Obstructing a railroad.....	1
Buggery.....	1	Rape.....	2
Burglary.....	1	Shopbreaking, theft and escaping from lawful custody.....	1
Cattlestealing.....	4	Stealing and receiving stolen property.....	1
Forgery.....	1	Theft and forgery.....	2
Forgery and uttering.....	1	Theft, forgery and uttering.....	6
Forgery and jail breaking.....	15	Uttering.....	4
Horsetealing.....	1	Shopbreaking and theft.....	2
Housebreaking and theft.....	1	Total.....	57
Housebreaking with intent to commit an indictable offence.....	2		
Indecent assault.....	1		
Killing a calf with intent to steal the carcass.....	1		

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DURATION OF SENTENCE.

KINGSTON.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years.....	28	2	30	Eleven years.....	1		1
Over two years and under three.....	17	1	18	Twelve years.....	8		8
Three years.....	107	3	110	Fourteen years.....	7		7
Over three years and under four.....	5		5	Fourteen years and six months.....	1		1
Four years.....	39	2	41	Fifteen years.....	11		11
Over four years and under five.....	1		1	Sixteen years.....	1		1
Five years.....	89	3	92	Eighteen years.....	1		1
Over five years and under six.....	6		6	Twenty years.....	5		5
Six years.....	7		7	Twenty-one years.....	2		2
Over six years and under seven.....	2		2	Twenty-two years.....	1		1
Seven years.....	35	3	38	Twenty-three years.....	1		1
Over seven years and under eight.....	2		2	Life.....	29		29
Eight years.....	8		8				
Ten years.....	30		30	Totals.....	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years.....	110	Nine years.....	2
Over two years and less than three.....	7	Over nine years and less than ten.....	4
Three years.....	91	Ten years.....	21
Over three years and less than four.....	2	Twelve years.....	3
Four years.....	52	Fourteen years.....	5
Over four years and less than five.....	1	Fifteen years.....	1
Five years.....	50	Sixteen years.....	1
Over five years and less than six.....	1	Twenty years.....	3
Six years.....	5	Over twenty and less than twenty-five.....	1
Over six years and less than seven.....	4	Life.....	11
Seven years.....	21		
Over seven years and less than eight.....	1	Total.....	402
Eight years.....	5		

DORCHESTER.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years.....	52	5	57	Eight years.....	5		5
Two years and one month.....	1		1	Nine years.....	3		3
Two years and three months.....		1	1	Nine years and six months.....	1		1
Two years and six months.....	2		2	Ten years.....	7		7
Two years and ten months.....	1		1	Twelve years.....	2		2
Three years.....	39	2	41	Fourteen years.....	2		2
Three years and six months.....	1		1	Fifteen years.....	1		1
Four years.....	20	1	21	Seventeen years.....	1		1
Four years and one month.....		1	1	Twenty years.....	3		3
Five years.....	21	2	23	Twenty-five years.....	1		1
Five years and six months.....	1		1	Life.....	5		5
Six years.....	3		3				
Seven years.....	10		10	Totals.....	182	12	194

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MANITOBA.

Sentence.	No.	Sentence.	No.
Two years.....	41	Five years and seven months.....	1
Two years and one month.....	1	Seven years.....	10
Two years and three months.....	1	Eight years.....	2
Two years and six months.....	3	Ten years.....	4
Three years.....	46	Twelve years.....	1
Three years and one month.....	1	Fourteen years.....	3
Three years and two months.....	1	Fifteen years.....	3
Three years and six months.....	2	Twenty years.....	2
Four years.....	15	Life.....	2
Four years and one month.....	1	Total.....	175
Four years and three months.....	2		
Five years.....	33		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sentence.	No.	Sentence.	No.
Two years.....	19	Eight years.....	2
Over two years and under three years.....	9	Ten years.....	10
Three years.....	29	Fourteen years.....	2
Over three years and under four years.....	1	Fifteen years.....	1
Four years.....	9	Twenty years.....	2
Five years.....	20	Twenty-one years.....	2
Over five years and under six years.....	2	Twenty-five years.....	1
Six years.....	5	Life.....	13
Over six years and under seven years.....	1	Total.....	137
Seven years.....	9		

ALBERTA.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years.....	14	Seven years.....	4
Two years and six months.....	1	Ten years.....	2
Three years.....	14	Fourteen years.....	1
Four years.....	9	Life.....	1
Five years.....	10	Total.....	57
Six years and six months.....	1		

OCCUPATIONS.

KINGSTON.

Occupation.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Agents.....	2		2	Lumberman.....	1		1
Assembler.....	1		1	Laundryman.....	1		1
Accountants.....	2		2	Masons.....	4		4
Attorney.....	2		2	Metalpolisher.....	1		1
Barbers.....	8		8	Machinists.....	8		8
Bartenders.....	2		2	Machinist's apprentices.....	2		2
Butchers.....	8		8	Miners.....	3		3
Bank managers.....	3		3	Moulders.....	4		4
Blacksmiths.....	3		3	Machine hand.....	1		1
Bricklayers.....	3		3	Manager Loan Co.....	1		1
Brakesmen.....	4		4	Minister.....	1		1
Bakers.....	6		6	No occupations.....	6	1	7
Broommakers.....	2		2	Printers.....	2		2
Binder twine maker.....	1		1	Painters.....	9		9
Bookkeepers.....	4		4	Plumbers.....	2		2
Bootblack.....	1		1	Pipe coverer.....	1		1
Brassfinisher.....	1		1	Plasterers.....	2		2
Brushmaker.....	1		1	Photographer.....	1		1
Blacksmith's helper.....	1		1	Picture frame gilder.....	1		1
Carpenters.....	17		17	Piano tuner.....	1		1
Cooks.....	9		9	Policeman.....	1		1
Candymakers.....	2		2	Porter.....	1		1
Clerks.....	9		9	Pedler.....	1		1
Cook's assistant.....	1		1	Paperhangers.....	2		2
Coachman.....	1		1	Railroader.....	1		1
Conductor.....	1		1	Reporter.....	1		1
Cigarmakers.....	3		3	Shoemakers.....	7		7
Carpenter's apprentices.....	2		2	Shoemaker's apprentice.....	1		1
Carriage maker.....	1		1	Sailors.....	7		7
Driller.....	1		1	Stonecutters.....	7		7
Drover.....	1		1	Steamfitters.....	4		4
Engineers.....	5		5	Servants.....		9	9
Electricians.....	3		3	Surveyor's assistant.....	1		1
Farmers.....	37		37	Sawfiler.....	1		1
Fishermen.....	1		1	Salesman.....	1		1
Fireman.....	11		11	Switchman.....	1		1
Farmhand.....	1		1	Ropemaker.....	1		1
Furnanner.....	1		1	Tailors.....	5		5
Gambler.....	1		1	Telegraph operators.....	2		2
Grocer.....	1		1	Teamsters.....	13		13
Gardener.....	1		1	Tinsmiths.....	2		2
Groom.....	1		1	Traveller.....	1		1
Hotelman.....	1		1	Waiters.....	5		5
Housekeepers.....		4	4	Varnisher.....	1		1
Jeweller.....	1		1	Watchmaker.....	1		1
Knitter.....	1		1	Woodturner.....	1		1
Labourers.....	149		149	Woodworker.....	1		1
Lineman.....	1		1	Windowdresser.....	1		1
Lithographer.....	1		1				
Letter carrier.....	1		1	Total.....	444	14	458

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Architect.....	1	Hotelkeeper.....	1
Accountants.....	3	Jockeys.....	2
Artist.....	1	Journalist.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	2	Laundryman.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	Leather cutters.....	3
Bookbinder.....	1	Lumberman.....	1
Butchers.....	6	Labourers.....	152
Barbers.....	7	Machinists.....	9
Bartenders.....	5	Medical student.....	1
Brassfinisher.....	1	Moulders.....	2
Baker.....	1	Millmen.....	2
Bank clerk.....	1	Mining engineer.....	1
Bootshiner.....	1	Masons.....	3
Boilermakers.....	2	Newspaper agent.....	1
Clerks.....	6	No trade.....	1
Chemist.....	1	Painters.....	18
Custom-house agent.....	1	Porter.....	1
Carters.....	18	Plumbers.....	3
Carpenters.....	11	Plasterer.....	1
Cooks.....	4	Post office clerk.....	1
Cowboy.....	1	Printers.....	4
Cigarmakers.....	3	Ropemaker.....	1
Carriagemakers.....	2	Roadmaster.....	1
Constable.....	1	Switchman.....	1
Dentist.....	1	Steamfitters.....	4
Doctor.....	1	Shoemakers.....	10
Electricians.....	6	Stonecutters.....	10
Engineers.....	2	Shipping clerk.....	1
Farmers.....	26	Seaman.....	1
Firemen.....	4	Travellers.....	2
Fireproof instructor.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	11
Fishermen.....	2	Tailors.....	9
Furrier.....	1	Traders.....	3
Gardener.....	1	Tiler.....	1
Glassblower.....	1	Upholsterer.....	1
Harnessmakers.....	2	Weaver.....	1
Horsemen.....	4	Waiter.....	1
Herborist.....	1		
		Total.....	402

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DORCHESTER.

Occupation.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Agent.....	1		1	Ironworker.....	1		1
Bookkeepers.....	2		2	Labourers.....	75		75
Basketmaker.....	1		1	Larriganmaker.....	1		1
Barbers.....	2		2	Locksmith.....	1		1
Boilermakers.....	3		3	Magistrate.....	1		1
Bricklayers.....	2		2	Millhand.....	1		1
Blacksmith.....	1		1	Miners.....	8		8
Bridgebuilder.....	1		1	Painters.....	8		8
Carpenters.....	10		10	Stonecutters.....	6		6
Cooks.....	4		4	Sailors.....	10		10
Candymakers.....	2		2	Saloonkeeper.....	1		1
Domestics.....		8	8	Soldier.....	1		1
Engineers.....	3		3	Shoemakers.....	5		5
Fishermen.....	2		2	Tailors.....	5		5
Farmers.....	16		16	Teamsters.....	2		2
Housekeepers.....		4	4	Tinsmith.....	1		1
Firemen.....	2		2	Plasterer.....	1		1
Hostler.....	1		1				
Harnessmaker.....	1		1	Total.....	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Agents.....	5	Machinists.....	3
Barbers.....	5	Printers.....	3
Blacksmith.....	1	Pressman.....	1
Builder.....	1	Painters.....	2
Butcher.....	1	Ranchers.....	5
Cook.....	2	Sailor.....	1
Contractor.....	1	Shoemakers.....	5
Clerks.....	12	Switchman.....	1
Carpenters.....	13	Stonemasons.....	3
Dentists.....	2	Tailors.....	2
Electrician.....	1	Teamsters.....	3
Engineers.....	5	Tanner.....	1
Farmers.....	10	Telegraph operator.....	1
Harnessmaker.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	3
Horse breaker.....	1	Translator.....	1
Horse trainer.....	1	No occupation.....	11
Journalist.....	1		
Labourers.....	66	Total.....	175

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Accountants.....	3	Moulders.....	2
Bakers.....	3	Mattressmaker.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	3	Marine fireman.....	1
Bridge carpenter.....	1	Machinists.....	2
Brewer.....	1	Painters.....	3
Bartender.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Barber.....	1	Papermaker.....	1
Cooks.....	9	Rancher.....	2
Carpenters.....	3	Railroad man.....	1
Clerks.....	2	Shoemaker.....	3
Cabinetmakers.....	2	Shingle weaver.....	1
Engineer.....	1	Sailors.....	6
Fisherman.....	1	Stenographer.....	1
Farmer.....	1	School teacher.....	1
Hotel clerk.....	1	Trader.....	1
Labourers.....	50	Teamster.....	1
Loggers.....	2	Transit man.....	1
Locksmith.....	1	Tailors.....	2
Laundryman.....	1	Wood carver.....	1
Miners.....	15	Waiters.....	3
		Total.....	137

ALBERTA.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Bookkeepers.....	3	Mason.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	Miner.....	1
Butcher.....	1	No occupation.....	5
Carpenters.....	5	Painter.....	1
Clerk.....	1	Ranchers.....	5
Cooks.....	2	Railway section men.....	3
Cowboys.....	2	School teacher.....	1
Engineer.....	1	Stonemason.....	1
Electrical engineer.....	1	Steam drill man.....	1
Farmers.....	4	Shoemaker.....	1
Farm labourers.....	7	Telegraph operator.....	1
Indian interpreter.....	1		
Labourers.....	6	Total.....	57

NATIONALITY.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada.....	275	6	281	Syria.....	1		1
England.....	50	2	52	Mexico.....	1		1
United States.....	38		38	Norway.....	1		1
Russia.....	5		5	Switzerland.....	1		1
Sweden.....	3		3	India.....	1		1
Ireland.....	23	3	26	Scotland.....	10		10
France.....	2		2	Austria-Hungary.....	2	3	5
Italy.....	19		19	Armenia.....	1		1
Germany.....	5		5				
Denmark.....	6		6	Total.....	444	14	458

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.		Male.
United States.....	26	Irish.....	10
Austrian.....	1	Italian.....	6
Canadian.....	321	Russian.....	5
Danish.....	1	Scottish.....	4
English.....	19	Swedish.....	1
French.....	6		
German.....	2	Total.....	402

DORCHESTER.

	No.		No.
Canada.....	145	Newfoundland.....	4
Denmark.....	1	Sweden.....	1
England.....	12	West Indies.....	2
Ireland.....	9	United States.....	17
Italy.....	3		
		Total.....	194

MANITOBA.

	No.		No.
Canada.....	49	Austria-Hungary.....	14
England.....	30	Russia.....	7
Ireland.....	6	Belgium.....	1
Scotland.....	6	Denmark.....	7
Wales.....	3	Norway.....	3
Australia.....	2	Holland.....	1
New Zealand.....	1	China.....	1
United States of America.....	31	Italy.....	1
France.....	3	Sweden.....	2
Germany.....	7		
		Total.....	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.		No.
Austria.....	1	Italy.....	2
Australia.....	3	Ireland.....	3
Canada.....	55	Japan.....	3
Chili.....	1	Norway.....	3
China.....	13	Scotland.....	2
Denmark.....	2	Sweden.....	2
England.....	12	United States.....	27
Russia.....	1	West Indies.....	2
Germany.....	5		
		Total.....	137

ALBERTA.

	No.		No.
Canada.....	22	Russia.....	3
United States.....	11	Italy.....	2
England.....	10	Ireland.....	1
Austria-Hungary.....	4	Wales.....	1
Scotland.....	3		
		Total.....	57

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

AGE OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

Age.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	29	2	31	Over 50 years and under 60...	32	1	33
Over 20 years and under 30...	188	4	192	" 60 " 70...	18		18
" 30 " 40...	114	5	119	" 70 years.....	5		5
" 40 " 50...	58	2	60	Totals.....	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under 20 years.....	73	Over 50 years and less than 60.....	20
Over 20 years and less than 30.....	167	" 60 " 70.....	3
" 30 " 40.....	87	" 70 years.....	1
" 40 " 50.....	51	Total.....	402

DORCHESTER.

Age.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	17	1	18	50 to 60 years.....	8		8
20 to 30 years.....	96	5	101	60 to 70 years.....	2		2
30 to 40 years.....	39	6	45	70 to 80 years.....	1		1
40 to 50 years.....	19		19	Total.....	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Under 20 years.....	15	Over 50 years and under 60 years.....	8
Over 20 years and under 30 years.....	80	" 60 " 70 " 	4
" 30 " 40 " 	50	Total.....	175
" 40 " 50 " 	18		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Under 20 years.....	12	Over 50 and under 60 years.....	14
Over 20 and under 30 years.....	57	" 60 " 70 " 	1
" 30 " 40 " 	35	Age unknown.....	1
" 40 " 50 " 	17	Total.....	137

ALBERTA.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Under 20 years.....	7	Over 40 and under 50 years.....	6
Over 20 and under 30 years.....	33	" 50 " 60 " 	3
" 30 " 40 " 	8	Total.....	57

EDUCATION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.....	368	9	377
Can read only.....	3		3
Cannot read or write.....	73	5	78
Total.....	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	No.
Cannot read nor write.....	89
Can read only.....	37
Can read and write.....	276
Total.....	402

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.....	149	8	157
Can read only.....	10	2	12
Cannot read or write.....	23	2	25
Total.....	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

	No.
Read and write English.....	111
" " " and French.....	14
" " " German.....	4
" " " Hungarian.....	2
" " " Danish.....	6
" " " Swedish.....	1
" " " Russian.....	2
" " Greek only.....	1
" " Italian only.....	1
" " German only.....	3
" " Chinese only.....	1
" " French only.....	3
" " Polish only.....	4
" " Swedish only.....	1
" " Russian only.....	1
" " Danish only.....	1
" only, in English.....	1
" in Galician.....	3
Cannot read or write.....	15
Total.....	175

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Can read and write.....	115
Can read only.....	2
Cannot read or write....	20
Total.....	137

ALBERTA.

	Male.
Can read and write..	47
Cannot read or write...	10
Total.....	57

MORAL HABITS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abstainers.....	113	2	115
Temperate.....	187	11	198
Intemperate.....	144	1	145
Total.....	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Abstainers.....	3
Intemperate..	206
Temperate.....	193
Total.....	402

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers.....	19	6	25
Temperate.....	59	59	110
Intemperate.....	104	6	110
Total.....	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

	No.
Abstainers.....	35
Temperate.....	90
Intemperate.....	50
	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Intemperate.....	71
Temperate.....	58
Total abstainers.....	8
Total.....	137

ALBERTA.

	No.
Total abstainers.....	15
Temperate.....	32
Intemperate.....	10
Total.....	57

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CIVIL CONDITION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	152	8	160
Single.....	287	6	293
Widowed.....	5		5
Total.....	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Married.....	102
Single.....	286
Widowed.....	14
Total.....	402

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	134	5	139
Married.....	44	4	48
Widowed.....	4	3	7
Total.....	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

	No.
Single.....	123
Married.....	47
Widowed.....	5
Total.....	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Single.....	98
Married.....	32
Widowed.....	7
Total.....	137

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ALBERTA.

	No.
Married.....	45
Single.....	9
Widowed.....	3
Total.....	57

RACIAL.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	No.
White.....	415	14	429
Indian.....	7		7
Coloured.....	22		22
Total.....	444	14	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
White.....	397
Indian.....	2
Coloured.....	3
Total.....	402

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	161	11	172
Coloured.....	19		19
Indians.....	2	1	3
Total.....	182	12	194

MANITOBA.

	No.
White.....	159
Coloured.....	4
Indian.....	7
Indian half-breed.....	4
Mongolian.....	1
Total.....	175

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
White.....	95
Indian.....	11
Indian half-breed.....	12
Coloured.....	3
Mongolian.....	16
Total.....	137

ALBERTA.

	Male.
White.....	46
Indian.....	6
Indian half-breed.....	5
Total.....	57

PARDONS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Charles Wilson.....	Housebreaking and having explosives.....	Cornwall.
Thomas O'Neil.....	Shopbreaking and stealing.....	Ottawa.
Frank Gardiner.....	Incest.....	Brockville.
F. L. Harrison.....	Theft and forgery.....	Owen Sound.
Joseph Moses.....	Manslaughter.....	Port Arthur.
William Size.....	Burglary.....	Gore Bay.
Verione Franzione.....	Wounding with intent.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Giovanni Farchioni.....	".....	".....
Simon Gibritiski.....	Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	Chatham.
C. A. Helms.....	Forgery and false pretenses.....	Woodstock.
John Hillstrand.....	Shooting at passenger coaches.....	Sudbury.
Israel Alexander.....	Burglary and theft.....	St. Thomas.
William A. Price.....	Rape.....	London.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Campeau, Pierre Antoine.....	Theft of post letters.....	Montreal.
Lachance, Eugene.....	".....	Quebec.
Lefebvre, Charles <i>alias</i> Alderic.....	Shopbreaking and theft.....	Montreal.
Lewis, George A.....	".....	Ottawa.
Richani Ubdallah.....	Rape.....	Montreal.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	When Released.	Where Convicted.
Nils Kroman.....	Shooting with intent to murder.....	Sept. 7, 1907	Sydney.
William Smith <i>alias</i> Breen.....	Stealing horse and carriage.....	Oct. 4, 1906	Amherst.
Charles W. Steele.....	Forgery.....	Dec. 14, 1906	Shelburne.
Charles Harris.....	Stealing.....	Jan. 2, 1907	St. John.
James Pisinie.....	".....	" 2, 1907	Halifax.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
J. L. Jeffreys.....	Theft.....	Winnipeg.
R. Lockhart.....	".....	Edmonton.
'Jack Crow'.....	Cattlestealing.....	Macleod.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Mong Kee.....	Shopbreaking.....	New Westminster.
Moore, Frank.....	Robbery with violence.....	Victoria.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Jesse Hinman.....	Perjury.....	Macleod, Alta.

PAROLES.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Jacob Teitor.....	Manslaughter.....	Port Arthur.
Nikola Praseak.....	.....	"
Arthur Foubert.....	Attempt to steal from the person.....	Montreal, Que.
Salvatore Piccolo.....	Manslaughter.....	Port Arthur.
Louis F. Rheaum.....	Horsestealing and forgery.....	London.
Claude Denton.....	Horsestealing.....	Woodstock.
Frank Dupuis.....	Forgery and false pretenses.....	Ottawa.
John O'Donnell.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	Guelph.
George W. Smith.....	Forgery and uttering.....	"
Henry Mullen.....	Obtaining by false pretenses.....	Hamilton.
Charles Dunlay.....	Carnally knowing girl under 16 years.....	Belleville.
James J. Kitchen.....	Forgery and uttering.....	Sarnia.
Frank Kuropin.....	Burglary.....	Toronto.
George Lachance.....	Forgery.....	Port Arthur.
John Johnson.....	Shopbreaking and stealing.....	"
Alexander Lidkie.....	Stealing from freight car.....	Fort William.
Louis Rioux.....	Throwing stones at passenger coach.....	Port Arthur.
Harold Smith.....	Theft.....	Toronto.
James Brown.....	Uttering forged cheque.....	North Bay.
J. F. Lawrence.....	Aggravated assault.....	Cayuga.
Andrea LaSasgo.....	Shooting with intent to murder.....	Port Arthur.
Frazzi Dominiek.....	Burglary.....	Toronto.
Cynthia Bell.....	Grievous bodily harm and assault.....	Ottawa.
Thomas Thomas.....	Burglary.....	Toronto.
Ernest Wallace.....	Grievous bodily harm.....	Belleville.
Nick Numi.....	Assault by stabbing.....	Fort William.
Frank Thornton.....	Forgery and uttering forged cheque.....	Cayuga.
Saverio Lorenzo.....	Wounding.....	Hamilton.
Henry Burrell.....	Desertion of wife.....	Chatham.
Alvin Gilroy.....	Shopbreaking and stealing.....	St. Thomas.
Edward Hill.....	Housebreaking and theft.....	"
James T. Marks.....	Theft of post letter.....	Toronto.
Bruce Mayberry.....	Theft.....	Stratford.
Thomas Wall.....	Buggery with cow.....	Hamilton.
Ernest Smale.....	Forgery.....	Sudbury.
Thomas Carlyle.....	Attempt to shoot and attempt to escape.....	Toronto.
Harry Young.....	Assault and robbery.....	Chatham.
Thomas Atton.....	Housebreaking and stealing.....	Toronto.

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Allison, Richard.....	Theft from the person.....	Montreal.
Blake, Martin.....	Theft.....	Quebec.
Chouinard, Joseph S.....	Theft by a servant.....	"
Couture, Hormidas.....	Forgery.....	Bedford.
Coté, Wilfrid.....	Housebreaking.....	Montreal.
Coté, Henri.....	Housebreaking and theft.....	Bedford.
Chénier, Urgele.....	Theft.....	Ottawa.
Davis, Richard H.....	Theft of post letters.....	Montreal.
Dickson, John.....	Manslaughter.....	Quebec.
Filteau, Arthur.....	Forging a promissory note.....	Arthabaska.
Gervais, Donat J.....	Theft by a servant.....	Montreal.
Hamel, Alphonse D.....	Forgery.....	"
Janvier, Francois.....	Uttering forged document.....	Bedford.
Larocque, William.....	Theft.....	Montreal.
Lapointe, Philibert.....	Shopbreaking and theft.....	St. Francis.
Lemay, Médard dit Poudrier.....	".....	Three Rivers.
Mailloux, Alfred.....	Theft.....	Ottawa.
Marcotte, George R.....	Theft by a servant.....	Quebec.
Marchand, Gaudios.....	Theft.....	"
Martineau, Achille.....	".....	"
Murray, Arthur.....	".....	Montreal.
McLeod, Philip.....	Shopbreaking and theft.....	St. Francis.
Nichols, Hugh.....	Theft.....	Montreal.
Pratt, James R.....	Theft by a servant.....	Quebec.
Pelletier, Démetrius.....	Theft.....	"
Plante, Francois.....	Shopbreaking.....	"
Riley, Michael.....	".....	Montreal.
Tetreault, Albert.....	Theft.....	"
Valliere, Octave.....	Shopbreaking and theft.....	St. Francis.
White, George.....	Theft by a clerk.....	Quebec.
Whitford, William.....	Shopbreaking.....	Montreal.
Wells, Jesse <i>alias</i> Winter.....	Forgery and uttering.....	Winnipeg.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Date.	Where Sentenced.
1906.			
George Doherty.....	Breaking, entering and destroying property	July 24	Sydney.
Robert E. Garvin.....	Stealing.....	Aug. 17	St. John.
Hugh McLeod.....	Forgery.....	" 20	Sydney.
Francis Drake.....	Larceny.....	" 22	Liverpool, N.S.
Patrick McEvoy.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	Sept. 11	Halifax.
Joseph W. Shaw.....	Assault, occasioning bodily harm.....	" 15	"
James Elderkin.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	" 16	King's, N.S.
Charles Elderkin.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	" 16	Halifax.
Henry J. Paschar.....	Forgery.....	" 18	Kent, N.B.
Barry S. Davidson.....	Stealing.....	" 20	Amherst.
Chas. T. Davidson.....	"	" 22	"
Louis Gratto.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	" 24	Pictou.
Charles Smith.....	Stealing.....	" 28	Halifax.
John Waterfield.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	Oct. 3	"
John O'Brien.....	Forgery and false pretense.....	" 5	Amherst.
Ernest Reichert.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	" 8	Restigouche.
Thomas Pitts.....	Stealing.....	" 12	Halifax.
Eva Miller.....	Assault, occasioning bodily harm.....	" 13	"
Thomas Ead.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	" 15	"
John Hansen.....	Breaking and escaping from jail.....	" 16	Woodstock.
Alexander Cooper.....	Theft.....	" 20	Newcastle.
William Blakelay.....	Stealing.....	" 22	Halifax.
John O'Flaherty.....	"	Nov. 30	St. John.
Josiah Quigley.....	Stealing letters from post office.....	Dec. 19	Albert.
Joshua Eagles.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	" 22	Truro.
Frank Bowers.....	Stealing.....	" 23	Halifax.
1907.			
Harry Heffler.....	Arson.....	Jan. 3	Halifax.
Daniel McInnis.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	" 7	Sydney.
Frank Anthony.....	Rape.....	" 14	Queen's, N.S.
Andrew Romo.....	Stealing.....	" 21	Halifax.
James Rouss.....	"	Feb. 5	St. John.
Hans Meyck.....	Theft.....	" 13	"
Neil McLean.....	Setting fire to church.....	" 25	Sydney.
James Davis.....	Stealing.....	" 27	Pictou.
William Ellsworth.....	Larceny and escape.....	Mar. 6	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Charles Smith.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	" 7	Halifax.
Basil Saulnier.....	Arson.....	" 8	Digby.
Joseph McDonald.....	Stealing.....	" 9	Newcastle.
James Walsh.....	"	" 13	"
John J. McNeill.....	Fraudulent conversion of money.....	" 2	Sydney.
Rupert McCormack.....	Rape.....	" 27	Amherst.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
J. Lucifacelle.....	Stealing a quantity of dry goods.....	Calgary.
W. E. Cody.....	Horsestealing.....	"
C. Menier.....	Stealing money.....	Macleod.
N. Onevezels.....	Forgery and attempt at uttering.....	Calgary.
J. Soojor.....	Theft.....	Winnipeg.
J. Osiowy.....	Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age.....	Moosomin.
F. McCune.....	False pretenses.....	Winnipeg.
H. D. Trounce.....	Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age.....	Prince Albert.
S. Bruneau.....	Horsestealing.....	Calgary.
W. Gravatt.....	".....	Winnipeg.
H. Greenwood.....	Stealing money and jewellery.....	Moosomin.
J. Niven.....	Bigamy.....	Winnipeg.
J. R. Cody.....	Forgery and uttering; theft.....	"
E. G. Robb.....	Forgery and uttering.....	Regina.
Frank Kammer.....	Unlawfully wounding.....	Wolseley.
".....	License revoked, January 3, 1907.	"
".....	License re-issued from Manitoba penitentiary, January 30, 1907.	"
A. T. Heslop.....	Theft.....	Regina.
J. S. Spencer.....	Arson.....	Moosomin.
".....	License issued from Kingston revoked April 9, 1906.	Winnipeg.
".....	License re-issued from Manitoba penitentiary, October 22, 1906.	"
J. Body.....	Forgery and uttering.....	Whitewood.
J. Roberts.....	Horsestealing.....	Calgary.
J. Bakos.....	Theft.....	Macleod.
H. Bell.....	Robbery.....	Winnipeg.
A. Daignault.....	Assault.....	"
F. W. Watts.....	Theft from the person.....	Regina.
S. Cuparman.....	Forgery and uttering.....	Winnipeg.
J. B. Johnson.....	Arson.....	Edmonton.
P. Bowman.....	Forgery and uttering.....	Winnipeg.
F. J. Gregory.....	Horsestealing.....	Regina.
N. Thaczuk.....	Abduction.....	Moosomin.
W. Sullivan.....	Theft.....	Lethbridge.
P. Gowanlock.....	Forgery and uttering.....	Winnipeg.
W. Macdonald.....	Robbery.....	"

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
McSwain, Thos.....	Stealing.....	Vancouver.
Serianni, Gabriel.....	Wounding with intent.....	Revelstoke.
Gill, Harold.....	Manslaughter.....	Victoria.
McBroom, Geo.....	Possession of stolen goods.....	Vancouver.
Cameron, David.....	Warehousebreaking.....	Vernon.
Munoz, Frank.....	Attempt to murder.....	Victoria.
McNutt, Lester.....	Possession of stolen goods.....	Vancouver.
Gill, James.....	Stealing.....	Nelson.
Wilson, Fred T.....	Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	Vancouver.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Mike Bodner.....	Assault and stabbing.....	Calgary, Alta.
Dorf West, <i>alias</i> Geo. Bates, <i>alias</i> Geo. Maxwell.....	Forgery.....	"
W. H. Eden.....	Stealing.....	"
Andrew G. T. Minner.....	Forgery, uttering, and jailbreaking.....	Lethbridge, Alta.
Iwan Fwerczyk.....	Attempt at murder.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Henry Hilton.....	Stealing.....	Macleod, Alta.

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DEATHS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Frederick Hull.....	Shopbreaking.....	Berlin.
George S. Thompson <i>alias</i> George Johnston.....	Arson.....	Walkerton.
Michael Hoban.....	Burglary and shopbreaking.....	Brockville.
Herbert Yates.....	Shopbreaking.....	Hamilton.
Edward Dufly.....	Rape.....	Toronto.
Walter Baverstock.....	Housebreaking.....	Brampton.
Jackson Scott.....	Arson.....	Chatham.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Desormeau, Camille.....	Attempt to commit murder.....	Montreal.
Lespérance, Siméon.....	Rape.....	"
McDowell, Albert.....	Theft.....	Beauharnois.

DORCHESTER.

None.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
W. G. Wood.....	Having carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age	Moosomin.
Teddy Keg.....	Horsestealing.....	Lethbridge, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None.

ALBERTA.

None.

LIST OF INSANE CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Discharged; cured.	Improved to resume work.	Died.	Remaining under treatment, March 31, 1907.	Remarks.
1906.						
Slaughter, J. E.	July 7.		1			
"	Nov. 13.		1			
Hoban, Michael.	July 21.			1		Suicide; hanging.
Revoux, Louis.	Aug. 30.	1				
Stedman, George.	Sept. 12.				1	Improved.
Ross, Wm.	" 17.				1	
Phillips, Henry.	Oct. 1.		1			
"	" 27.		1			
Smith, Alfred.	" 11.				1	Incurable.
Cheevers, Wm.	" 29.	1				
Burke, W. F.	Nov. 28.		1			
Carey, Geo. F.	Dec. 1.	1				
Farrell, John.	" 26.		1			
1907.						
Thompson, Offie.	Feb. 2.	1				
Dimerlo, Walter.	" 7.		1			
Miller, Robert.	" 13.		1			
"	Mar. 23.				1	Improved.
Carter, C. H.	Feb. 2.				1	Incurable.
Gillis, Alfred.	" 26.				1	Improved.
Moore, James.	Mar. 13.		1			
		4	9	1	6	

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Barry, John.	Manslaughter.	Life.	Transferred to Kingston, July 9, 1906.

DORCHESTER.

None.

MANITOBA.

None.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None

ALBERTA

None.

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PUNISHMENTS.

KINGSTON.

	Number of times Administered.	Number of Convicts Punished.
Dungeon on bread and water diet.....	4	3
Punishment cell on bread and water.....	241	122
Sent to prison of isolation.....	8	8
Reduced rations.....	38	22
Deprived of cell light.....	87	50
Deprived of library.....	37	32
Deprived of writing privilege.....	4	4
Reduced in grade.....	37	37
Corporal punishment-paddle.....	2	2
Remission forfeited.....	733	257
Number of prisoners who received one or more punishments.....		311
Number of prisoners who received no punishment.....		264
Number of convicts in custody during the nine months.....		575

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Mode of Punishment.	Number.
Application of the hose.....	3
Deprived of remission time.....	255
Deprived of school.....	2
Deprived of library books for two months.....	2
Deprived of library books for one month.....	2
Deprived of library books for two weeks.....	1
Deprived of writing for six months.....	3
Deprived of visits for six months.....	2
Deprived of bed.....	326
Dungeon.....	57
Punishment cells.....	11
Punishment cells and bread and water.....	90
Shackled to cell gate.....	19
Convicts punished during the year.....	322
Convicts not punished during the year.....	213
Convicts in custody during the year.....	535

DORCHESTER.

Punishments.	Number of times Administered.	Number of Different Prisoners who were Punished.
Dark cell, bread and water.....	113	58
Dark cell, shackled to gate during working hours.....	3	3
Bread and water.....	109	60
Deprived of remission time.....	106	55
Deprived of books.....	5	4
Deprived of lamp.....	1	1
To wear Oregon boot.....	4	4
Number of convicts punished.....		98
Number of convicts not punished.....		181
Total number in custody during the year.....		279

MANITOBA.

Penalty.	Number of times Punishment was Administered.	Number of Different Prisoners who were Punished.
Bread and water with hard bed.....	53	24
Bread and water with hard bed in penal cells, with hands shackled to cell gate during working hours.....	26	11
Bread and water with hard bed and three months ball and chain.....	1	1
Bread and water with hard bed and two months ball and chain.....	1	1
Bread and water with hard bed and one month ball and chain.....	1	1
Loss of remission.....	97	59
Number of prisoners who received no punishment.....		97
Number of prisoners who received one or more punishments.....		164
Total in custody during the year.....		261

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Number of times Punishment was Administered.
Bread and water.....	46
Reduced rations.....	9
Dark cell.....	4
Remission forfeited.....	8
Deprived of privileges.....	1
Number of convicts punished.....	37
Number of convicts not punished.....	138
Total number in custody during the year.....	275

ALBERTA.

	Number of times Administered.	Number of Convicts Punished.
Dungeon on bread and water.....	7	4
Punishment cell on bread and water.....	2	2
Hard bed and bread and water.....	2	2
Number of convicts who received one or more punishments.....		6
Number of convicts who received no punishment.....		60
Total number in custody during the eight months.....		66

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DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Asylum.....	27	Tin, paint and printing.....	7
Blacksmith shop.....	24	Quarry.....	25
Bakery and steward's department.....	24	Shoeshop.....	24
Change room.....	15	Tailor shop.....	33
Carpenter shop.....	20	Stonecutters.....	27
Engineer's department.....	21	Stone pile.....	55
Farm, garden and stables.....	18	Binder twine.....	35
Hospital (orderlies and patients).....	25	Woodyard.....	5
Laundry.....	5	Female prison.....	14
Masons.....	7	Offices and dormitories.....	36
Prison of isolation (penal and orderlies).....	11		
		Total.....	458

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Keeper's hall.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	8
Kitchen.....	16	Farm.....	15
Hospital.....	16	Piggery.....	5
School and library.....	2	Stables.....	9
Change room.....	18	Engineers.....	17
Dormitories.....	27	Electricians.....	2
Yard.....	5	Gate.....	1
Bakers.....	4	Excavation.....	33
Carpenters.....	30	Sewerage and brickyard.....	8
Shop vestibule.....	5	Offices.....	5
Tailors.....	22	New comers.....	7
Shoemakers.....	25	Punishment cells.....	10
Blacksmiths and machinists.....	25	Deputy warden's quarters (repairs).....	6
Masons.....	15	Ornamenting grounds.....	2
Quarry.....	17	Court.....	1
Stonecutters.....	23		
Stonebreakers and woodcutters.....	22	Total.....	402

DORCHESTER.

Bakery and kitchen.....	9	Farm stables.....	7
Blacksmith shop.....	4	Farm.....	5
Carpenter shop.....	12	Stonecutters.....	25
Tailor shop.....	14	Masons (repairing cottages).....	4
Shoeshop.....	7	Hospital.....	20
Laundry.....	9	Hospital orderly.....	1
Prison stables.....	6	Waterworks.....	9
Cell wings.....	14	Wood cutters.....	5
Machine shop.....	5	Punishment cells.....	4
Boiler room.....	2	Female prison.....	12
Library.....	1		
Stone pile.....	19	Total.....	194

MANITOBA.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Carpenter shop.....	7	Bookbinding.....	1
Shoe shop.....	8	Farm and stables.....	13
Tailor shop.....	17	Laundry and change room.....	6
Blacksmith shop.....	2	Library and engineer's office.....	1
New wing construction.....	16	Surroundings, breaking stone and excavating.....	26
Main hall.....	2	Sawing wood.....	13
Office.....	1	Kitchen and bakery.....	8
Prison and prison lamp room.....	13	Engineers.....	3
Basement.....	1	Machine shop.....	3
Temporary prison and lamp room.....	9	Tinsmiths.....	1
Hospital.....	3	On punishment.....	6
Hospital patients.....	10		
Chapels and halls.....	3	Total.....	175
Barbering.....	2		

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Blacksmiths.....	5	Laundry.....	5
Carpenters.....	11	Repair shop.....	3
Shoe shop.....	11	Deputy warden's office.....	1
Tailor shop.....	11	Messenger and librarian.....	1
New shops.....	33	Halls.....	2
Farm.....	12	Accountant's office.....	1
Hospital patient.....	1	Chapel orderly.....	2
Hospital orderly.....	1	Excavating.....	10
Kitchen.....	4	Under punishment.....	1
Bakery.....	3	Asylum.....	1
Store.....	1		
Wing.....	11	Total.....	137
Cell.....	6		

ALBERTA.

Masons.....	13	Cleaners and laundry.....	15
Carpenters.....	8	Farm and clearing land.....	8
Tailors.....	6	Accountant's office.....	1
Shoemaker.....	1		
Engineers.....	3	Total.....	57
Kitchen.....	2		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ACCIDENTS.

KINGSTON.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	Days in Hospital.
1906.					
Aug. 27	Hull, Melvin.	Mason gang.	Fracture lower end left tibia.	Fall from scaffold	245

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

1906.					
Sept. 14	Gauthier, Lucien.	Tinsmith.	Both legs broken.	Falling from the roof of a barn while at work.	150

DORCHESTER.

None.

MANITOBA.

1906.					
Aug. 15	Wood, W. G.	Construction new wing.	Fracture of right arm, left leg and internal injuries.	Fall from roof of new wing.	Died in hospital, Aug. 16.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None.

ALBERTA.

None.

CREEDS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Roman Catholic.	139	9	148
Church of England.	118	2	120
Methodist.	76	2	78
Presbyterian.	61		61
Baptist.	27	1	28
Lutheran.	17		17
Jewish.	3		3
Greek Catholic.	1		1
Salvation Army.	1		1
Adventist.	1		1
Totals.	444	11	458

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Number.
Roman Catholic.....	319
Church of England.....	37
Presbyterian.....	22
Methodist.....	8
Lutheran.....	4
Universalist.....	2
Adventist.....	1
Baptist.....	1
Mormon.....	1
Jews.....	5
No creed.....	2
Total.....	402

DORCHESTER.

Roman Catholic.....	75
Church of England.....	59
Baptist.....	28
Methodist.....	17
Presbyterian.....	13
Lutheran.....	1
No creed.....	1
Total.....	194

MANITOBA.

Church of England.....	63
Roman Catholic.....	58
Presbyterian.....	17
Methodist.....	12
Lutheran.....	14
Baptist.....	8
Quaker.....	1
Unitarian.....	1
Disciple.....	1
Total.....	175

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Church of England.....	24
Roman Catholic.....	47
Reformed Episcopal.....	1
Baptist.....	4
Methodist.....	24
Presbyterian.....	12
Lutheran.....	8
Buddhist.....	15
No creed.....	2
Total.....	137

ALBERTA.

Roman Catholic.....	19
Church of England.....	17
Presbyterian.....	9
Methodist.....	5
Lutheran.....	3
No creed.....	4
Total.....	57

APPENDIX H.

LABOUR STATISTICS

LABOUR STATISTICS.

KINGSTON.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Bakery.....	1,522	0	30	456	60
Binder twine.....	4,424 ³ / ₄	0	30	1,327	41
Blacksmith.....	6,420 ³ / ₄	0	30	1,926	22
Carpenter.....	3,833 ¹ / ₂	0	30	1,149	93
Changing room and laundry.....	4,411 ³ / ₄	0	30	1,323	49
Engineers.....	4,408	0	30	1,322	40
Farm and stables.....	5,838	0	30	1,751	40
Hospital.....	1,660 ³ / ₄	0	30	498	08
Mason.....	1,818 ³ / ₄	0	30	545	55
Printing.....	449	0	30	134	70
Prison of isolation.....	907 ³ / ₄	0	20	181	47
Quarry.....	5,876	0	30	1,762	80
Shoemaking.....	5,148	0	30	1,544	40
Steward and kitchen.....	3,872	0	30	1,161	38
Stonecutting.....	6,764	0	30	2,029	27
Stone pile and wood and coal.....	17,758	0	30	5,327	61
Clerks.....	1,458	0	30	437	40
Tailoring.....	7,362	0	30	2,208	75
Tin and paint.....	1,146	0	30	343	95
Wing and cells.....	5,511	0	30	1,653	38
Female prison.....	1,751	0	20	350	20
Total.....	92,341			27,436	69

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Clerical staff.....	1,017	0	30	305	10
Hospital orderlies.....	460	0	30	138	00
Library.....	452	0	30	135	60
Messengers.....	696	0	30	208	80
Barber shop.....	232	0	30	69	60
Ornamental grounds.....	224	0	30	67	20
Bookbindery.....	222	0	30	66	60
Excavation.....	7,457	0	30	2,237	10
Teamsters.....	602	0	30	180	60
Masons.....	4,967	0	30	1,490	10
Change room.....	2,754	0	30	826	20
Steward.....	4,454	0	30	1,336	20
Bakery.....	924	0	30	277	20
Carpenters.....	6,220	0	30	1,866	00
Tailors.....	4,928	0	30	1,478	40
Shoe shop.....	4,660	0	30	1,398	00
Stonecutters.....	5,984	0	30	1,795	20
Engineer.....	5,085	0	30	1,525	50
Tinsmiths.....	1,954	0	30	586	20
Blacksmiths.....	4,026	0	30	1,207	80
Stonebreakers.....	5,959	0	30	1,787	70
Dome and cells.....	6,440	0	30	1,932	00
Farm.....	3,081	0	30	924	30
Piggery.....	916	0	30	274	80
Stables.....	966	0	30	289	80
Quarry.....	2,568	0	30	770	40
Brickyard.....	1,538	0	30	461	40
Sewerage.....	301	0	30	90	30
Electric system.....	462	0	30	138	60
General employment.....	3,401	0	30	1,020	30
Total.....	82,950			24,885	00

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DORCHESTER.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Bakery and kitchen.....	2,197	0	30	659	10
Blacksmith.....	859	0	30	257	70
Carpenter.....	2,145	0	30	643	50
Tailor.....	3,292	0	30	987	60
Shoe shop.....	1,721	0	30	516	30
Laundry.....	667	0	30	200	10
Barbers.....	466	0	30	138	80
Boiler room.....	780	0	30	234	00
Machine shop.....	860	0	30	258	00
Farm stables and piggery.....	2,619½	0	30	785	85
Cell wings.....	3,105	0	30	933	30
Library.....	233	0	30	69	90
Breaking stone and yard work.....	5,093	0	30	1,527	90
Quarry.....	1,568	0	30	470	40
Sawmill.....	318	0	30	95	40
Farm.....	3,056½	0	30	916	95
Lumbering.....	879	0	30	263	70
Stonecutters.....	6,490	0	30	1,947	00
Mason.....	3,016	0	30	904	80
Hospital orderly.....	233	0	30	69	90
Grading.....	126	0	30	37	80
Repairing wall.....	133	0	30	39	90
Hauling coal.....	27	0	30	8	10
Moving bakery.....	13	0	30	3	90
Sewers.....	15	0	30	4	50
New tank.....	179	0	30	53	70
Sawing wood.....	40	0	30	12	00
Cutting ice.....	85	0	30	25	50
Loading gravel.....	30	0	30	9	00
Repairing sidewalk.....	26	0	30	7	80
Female labour.....	2,066	0	20	413	20
Total.....	42,338			12,495	60

MANITOBA.

Steward (kitchen).....	1,506	0	30	451	80
Baker.....	564	0	30	169	20
Tailor.....	4,504	0	30	1,351	20
Shoemaker.....	1,680	0	30	504	00
Carpenter.....	1,794	0	30	538	20
Mason and quarry.....	5,184	0	30	1,555	20
Farm.....	3,577	0	30	1,073	10
Engineer.....	1,701	0	30	510	30
Blacksmith.....	374	0	30	112	20
Brickyard.....	2,035	0	30	610	50
Change room.....	1,042	0	30	312	60
Hospital.....	234	0	30	70	20
Customers.....	74	0	30	22	20
Bookbindery.....	39	0	30	11	70
Main hall and office orderlies.....	747	0	30	224	10
Chapel and hospital hall.....	994	0	30	298	20
Maintenance of buildings (surrounding).....	1,647	0	30	494	10
" (two prisons).....	2,980	0	30	894	00
Barbering.....	411	0	30	123	30
Laundry.....	141	0	30	42	30
Sawing wood.....	389	0	30	116	70
Hauling freight.....	121	0	30	36	30
Breaking stone.....	1,479	0	30	443	70
Total.....	33,217			9,965	10

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Accountant's office.....	229	0 30	68 70
Blacksmith.....	1,134½	0 30	340 35
Bakery.....	716	0 30	214 80
Brickyard.....	9	0 30	2 70
Carpenter.....	2,212½	0 30	663 75
Chapels.....	306	0 30	91 80
Clearing land.....	172½	0 30	51 75
Laundry, repair and barber shops.....	2,406	0 30	721 80
Deputy warden's office.....	71	0 30	21 30
Electric light installation.....	42	0 30	12 60
Fencing.....	490½	0 30	147 15
Farm.....	3,014	0 30	904 20
Heating.....	5	0 30	1 50
Hospital.....	275	0 30	82 50
Halls.....	374½	0 30	112 35
Library.....	231	0 30	69 30
Maintenance of roads.....	250½	0 30	75 15
buildings.....	107	0 30	32 10
New shops.....	5,499	0 30	1,649 70
Ornamental grounds.....	217	0 30	65 10
Quarry.....	118	0 30	35 40
Shoe shop.....	2,038½	0 30	611 55
Steward (kitchen).....	1,200	0 30	360 00
Store.....	357½	0 30	107 25
Tailors.....	2,655	0 30	796 50
Wing.....	1,397	0 30	419 10
Wright island (quarries).....	977½	0 30	293 25
Waterworks, cottages.....	325½	0 30	97 65
Water supply.....	40	0 30	12 00
Total.....	26,871		8,061 30

ALBERTA.

Masons.....	1,913	0 30	573 90
Engineer and blacksmith.....	283½	0 30	85 05
Carpenter.....	1,196½	0 30	358 80
Clerks.....	253	0 30	75 90
Steward.....	417	0 30	125 10
Laundry, wings and cells.....	1,524½	0 30	457 35
Tailor.....	705½	0 30	211 65
Shoemaker.....	419½	0 30	125 85
Cleaning land, ditching and teaming.....	492	0 30	147 60

APPENDIX 1.

PER CAPITA COST

KINGSTON.

(Average population, 461.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand, June 30, 1906.		Expenditure, 1906-7.		Prison products used.		Total.		Less Supplies on hand, March 31, 1907.		Net cost.		Per Capita cost.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Staff.....	1,328	94	57,457	91	118	02	58,904	87	1,435	99	57,468	88	124	66
Maintenance of convicts.....	2,458	55	15,729	35	777	54	18,965	44	4,594	10	14,371	34	3	18
Discharge expenses.....	603	53	2,006	35	.....	.....	2,609	88	452	48	2,157	40	3	68
Working expenses.....	10,536	96	11,457	34	.....	.....	21,994	30	6,893	98	15,100	32	32	75
Industries.....	97,711	22	54,011	27	.....	.....	151,722	49	77,313	02	74,409	47	161	41
Land, buildings and equipment.....	9,818	69	3,500	34	.....	.....	13,319	03	2,032	23	11,287	80	24	48
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	683	93	.....	.....	683	93	.....	.....	683	93	1	48
Total.....	122,457	89	144,846	49	895	56	268,199	94	92,721	80	175,478	14	.....	.....

Gross cost per capita.....\$ 380 64
Deduct for revenue.....160 06
Net cost per capita.....\$ 220 58

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(Average population, 403.)

Staff.....	1,494	73	48,516	92	184	99	50,196	64	1,577	85	48,618	79	120	64
Maintenance of convicts.....	3,373	19	15,186	87	2,402	55	20,962	11	4,532	26	16,429	85	40	77
Discharge expenses.....	3,676	77	1,667	11	.....	.....	2,343	88	834	51	1,509	37	3	74
Working expenses.....	5,314	60	15,746	40	.....	.....	21,061	00	7,909	76	13,151	24	32	63
Industries.....	2,911	69	6,304	87	.....	.....	9,216	56	2,417	02	6,799	54	16	87
Land, buildings and equipment.....	6,692	26	3,520	46	.....	.....	10,212	72	3,812	78	6,399	94	15	88
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	592	70	.....	.....	592	70	.....	.....	592	70	1	47
Total.....	20,403	24	91,534	83	2,587	54	114,585	61	21,084	18	93,501	43	.....	.....

Gross cost per capita.....\$ 232 00
Deduct for revenue.....5 48
Net cost per capita.....\$ 226 52

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

DORCHESTER.

(Average population, 203.)

Staff.....	413 49	31,994 24	149 53	32,557 26	782 78	31,774 48	156 52
Maintenance of convicts.....	2,585 47	5,259 03	851 41	8,695 64	3,500 00	5,195 35	25 60
Discharge expenses.....	354 73	1,224 84	.....	1,579 57	487 02	1,092 55	5 38
Working expenses.....	1,622 87	3,396 41	.....	5,019 28	2,106 08	2,912 20	1 35
Industries.....	565 20	770 57	.....	1,335 77	738 35	2,074 42	12 44
Land, buildings and equipment.....	2,112 78	1,583 64	.....	3,696 42	1,163 58	2,532 84	12 48
Miscellaneous.....	.....	435 24	.....	435 24	.....	435 24	2 14
Total.....	7,654 54	44,663 97	1,000 97	53,319 48	8,777 90	44,541 58	.....

Gross cost per capita.....	\$ 219 41
Deduct for revenue.....	12 71
Net cost per capita.....	\$ 206 70

MANITOBA.

(Average population, 191.)

Staff.....	305 33	27,841 17	103 95	28,251 45	705 73	27,545 72	144 21
Maintenance of convicts.....	2,341 61	4,041 68	778 69	9,181 38	2,192 02	6,989 36	36 59
Discharge expenses.....	1,788 81	1,747 96	.....	1,811 91	2,118 62	1,693 29	8 87
Working expenses.....	3,709 01	8,020 85	.....	9,809 66	2,807 58	7,002 08	36 66
Industries.....	1,921 11	2,331 07	.....	6,430 08	4,287 68	1,752 40	9 18
Land, buildings and equipment.....	.....	4,199 32	.....	1,420 43	2,094 29	4,326 14	22 65
Miscellaneous.....	.....	1,211 09	.....	1,211 09	.....	1,211 09	6 34
Total.....	10,130 82	51,713 14	882 01	62,726 00	12,205 92	50,520 08	.....

Gross cost per capita.....	\$ 264 50
Deduct for revenue.....	20 50
Net cost per capita.....	\$ 244 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Average population, 134.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand, June 30, 1906.		Expenditure, 1906-7.		Prison products used.		Total.		Less Supplies on hand, March 31, 1907.		Net cost.		Per Capita cost.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Staff.....	1,024	98	21,783	14	95	01	22,903	13	1,147	69	21,755	44	162	35
Maintenance of convicts.....	4,321	03	5,195	41	916	85	10,433	29	3,466	99	6,966	30	51	99
Discharge expenses.....	541	34	737	55	.....	.....	1,278	89	445	44	833	45	6	22
Working expenses.....	4,068	48	6,993	42	.....	.....	11,061	90	3,530	17	7,531	73	59	11
Industries.....	2,857	93	1,777	31	.....	.....	4,635	24	1,239	35	3,395	89	25	34
Land, buildings and equipment.....	1,182	71	5,652	96	.....	.....	6,835	67	2,814	28	4,021	39	30	01
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	631	12	.....	.....	631	12	.....	.....	631	12	4	71
Total.....	13,996	47	42,770	91	1,011	86	57,779	24	12,254	48	45,524	76	.....	.....

Gross cost per capita.....\$ 339 73
Deduct for revenue.....12 74
Net cost per capita.....\$ 326 99

ALBERTA.

(Average population, 41.)

Staff.....	1,036	76	16,503	17	.....	.....	16,503	17	1,921	47	14,581	70	355	65
Maintenance of convicts.....	.....	.....	2,145	11	.....	.....	3,181	87	1,505	90	1,675	97	40	87
Discharge expenses.....	.....	.....	255	79	.....	.....	255	79	90	74	165	05	4	02
Working expenses.....	799	41	1,852	86	.....	.....	2,652	27	358	61	2,293	66	55	94
Industries.....	367	72	1,738	57	.....	.....	2,106	29	318	40	1,787	89	43	62
Land, buildings and equipment.....	8,883	79	12,187	02	.....	.....	21,070	81	2,782	03	18,288	78	446	07
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	1,564	18	.....	.....	1,564	18	.....	.....	1,564	18	38	15
Total.....	11,087	68	36,246	70	.....	.....	47,334	38	6,977	15	40,357	23	.....	.....

Gross cost per capita.....\$ 984 32
Deduct for revenue.....3 93
Net cost per capita.....\$ 980 39

APPENDIX J.

REVENUE STATEMENT

REVENUE.

KINGSTON.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Revenue—</i>		
Binder twine.....	57,946 63	
Blacksmith.....	5,591 35	
Carpenter.....	482 63	
Printing.....	81 70	
Shoe shop.....	945 83	
Storekeeper.....	45 11	
Tailor shop.....	3,135 79	
Broom factory.....	86 01	
Engineer.....	12 00	
Farm.....	3,022 69	
Female prison.....	54 00	
Hospital.....	114 29	
Quarry.....	1 20	
Stonecutters.....	52 46	
Stone pile.....	486 64	
Steward.....	100 93	
Tin and paint.....	135 07	
House rent.....	114 96	
Looms.....	6 33	
		72,415 62
<i>Casual Revenue—</i>		
Condemned sash.....	6 75	
Rags.....	29 60	
Old rope.....	20 47	
Scrap.....	753 17	
Old barrels.....	0 50	
Wood.....	2 00	
Condemned altar.....	0 10	
Refund of legal expenses.....	10 50	
Old pails.....	0 15	
Old boxes.....	0 15	
Refund of freight previous year.....	547 23	
Old cans.....	0 10	
Old scale.....	0 25	
		1,370 97
		73,786 59

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Revenue—</i>		
Shoe shop.....	342 55	
Tailors.....	311 65	
Tinsmiths.....	142 77	
Rent.....	295 36	
Stonecutters.....	38 75	
Engineer.....	9 91	
Carpenters.....	202 37	
Bookbindery.....	11 10	
Blacksmith.....	11 51	
Steward.....	73 54	
Farm.....	16 24	
Brickyard.....	4 70	
Storekeeper.....	108 99	
Hospital.....	19 62	
Mason.....	280 75	
Water supply.....	253 74	
Electric light.....	8 10	
Bakery.....	0 76	
		2,132 41
<i>Casual Revenue—</i>		
Old lamp.....	0 45	
Old derrick.....	5 50	
Scrap.....	5 07	
Old door.....	0 50	
Old vehicles.....	35 00	
Old socks.....	0 75	
Old pipes.....	0 50	
Old clippers.....	0 25	
Old horses, 2.....	17 00	
Old stone.....	5 00	
Travelling expenses (refund).....	7 80	
		77 82
		2,210 23

DORCHESTER.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Revenue—</i>		
Farm.....	922 55	
Water supply.....	2 00	
Shoe shop.....	97 53	
Steward.....	82 29	
Machine shop.....	74 08	
Hospital.....	33 33	
Carpenter.....	56 02	
Tailor.....	94 45	
Stores.....	2 80	
Blacksmith.....	1 80	
Mason.....	0 90	
Quarry.....	7 50	
Stonecutters.....	28 70	
Rent.....	974 41	
Convict labour.....	9 15	
Female ward (laundry).....	10 70	
		2,398 21
<i>Casual Revenue—</i>		
Scrap.....	138 94	
Junk.....	5 60	
Old oil barrels.....	37 50	
		182 04
		2,580 25

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MANITOBA.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Revenue—</i>				
Steward.....	421	93		
Farm.....	1,346	79		
Hospital.....	26	59		
Carpenter.....	303	64		
Shoemaker.....	313	15		
Tailor.....	667	75		
Blacksmith.....	11	98		
Rent.....	750	30		
Engineer.....	4	77		
Mason.....	8	36		
Convict labour.....	33	90		
Tinsmith.....	22	70		
Laundry.....	0	10		
Bookbindery.....	1	50		
			3,915	46

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Revenue—</i>				
Steward.....	86	50		
Bakery.....	333	55		
Blacksmith.....	17	45		
Carpenter.....	167	95		
Shoe shop.....	211	17		
Tailor.....	77	19		
Farm.....	160	25		
Store.....	82	23		
Hospital.....	18	76		
Rent.....	482	00		
			1,637	05
<i>Casual Revenue—</i>				
Scrap iron.....			70	30
			1,707	35

ALBERTA.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Revenue—</i>				
Steward.....	87	90		
Hospital.....	19	40		
Mason.....	0	25		
Shoemaker.....	7	63		
Tailor.....	43	13		
Blacksmith.....	3	04		
			161	35

APPENDIX K

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

KINGSTON,

STAFF.	\$	cts.	STAFF.—Concluded.	\$	cts.
Salaries.					
Warden, 9 m. at \$2,600.....	1,950	00	Lining, overcoat, 29 yds.....	11	31
Surgeon, 1 m. at \$1,800; 8 m. at \$2,400..	1,750	00	Laces, 4 gross.....	5	30
Chaplains, 2, 9 m. at \$1,200.....	1,800	00	Linen, 98 yds.....	17	64
Accountant, 1 m. at \$1,400; 8 m. at \$1,700.....	1,250	00	Mitts, 92 prs.....	92	00
Engineer, 9 m. at \$1,200.....	900	00	Nails, shoe, 55 lb.....	2	75
Warden's clerk, 1 m. at \$800; 8 m. at \$900.....	666	66	Overcoating, 8 yds.....	28	00
Storekeeper, 1 m. at \$900; 8 m. at \$1,000	741	67	Polish, Boston, 2 gal.....	3	10
Asst. storekeeper, 1 m. at \$600; 8 m. at \$700.....	516	67	Pegs, shoe, 1½ bush.....	1	80
Steward, 1 m. at \$900; 8 m. at \$1,000.....	741	67	Persian lamb trimmings, 4 coats.....	107	00
Asst. steward, 1 m. at \$600; 8 m. at \$700	516	67	Rubber tissue, 2 lb.....	3	50
Hospital overseer, 1 m. at \$800; 8 m. at \$900.....	666	66	Serge, 33½ yds.....	470	77
Asst. hospital overseer, 9 m. at \$700.....	525	00	Stars, 1 pr.....	2	00
Matron, 9 m. at \$600.....	450	00	Thread, linen, 15 lb.....	36	00
Asst. matron, 1 m. at \$400; 8 m. at \$450	333	33	" shoe, 16½ lb.....	12	70
Electrician, 1 m. at \$800; 8 m. at \$900.....	666	66	" spools, cotton, 1½ gross.....	5	58
Asst. electrician, 1 m. at \$600; 8 m. at \$700.....	516	67	" silk twist, 2 lb.....	9	00
Messenger, 9 m. at \$600.....	450	00	" machine, 4 lb.....	18	00
Asst. engineer, 2 m. at \$700.....	116	66	Trimmings for overcoat.....	5	00
Firemen, 1, 1 m. at \$500; 8 m. at \$600.....	441	66	Venitian, 2½ yds.....	8	75
broken periods.....	779	71	Wadding, 3 bales.....	15	75
Chief trade instructor, 9 m. at \$1,000.....	750	00	Waterproof coat, 1.....	4	00
Superintendent binder twine, 1 m. at \$1,000; 8 months at \$1,200.....	883	33	Webbing, gaiter, 6 pcs.....	1	20
Asst. superintendent binder twine 3 m. at \$800.....	200	00	Duty.....	12	30
Trade instructors, 4, 1 m. at \$700; 8 m. at \$800.....	2,366	68	Containers.....	1	85
Trade instructors, 5, 1 m. at \$700; 8 m. at \$800, broken periods.....	2,323	14	Customs entries.....	0	25
Industrial keeper, 1 m. at \$700.....	58	33	Freight and express.....	9	36
Stable guards, 2, 1 m. at \$500; 8 m. at \$600.....	883	32			
Stable guards, 1, 1 m. at \$500; 8 m. at \$600, less 1 day.....	440	00		2,064	34
Deputy warden., 9 m. at \$1,500.....	1,125	00		8	05
Chief keeper, 9 m. at \$1,000.....	750	00		2,056	29
Keepers, 5, 1 m. at \$600; 8 m. at \$700.....	2,583	35	Mess.		
6 at \$700, broken periods.....	2,564	52	Apples, evaporated, 330 lb.....	24	76
Chief watchman, 5 m. at \$800.....	333	33	fresh, 1 bag.....	0	50
Watchmen, 3 at \$650, broken periods.....	650	00	Butter, 67½ lb.....	134	30
Guards, 22, 1 m. at \$500; 8 m. at \$600.....	9,716	52	Beef, 7,515 lb.....	290	91
27, broken periods.....	10,535	04	Baking soda, 15 lb.....	0	45
Temporary officers.....	1,711	05	powder, 36 lb.....	18	00
	53,653	30	Currants, 186 lb.....	11	16
Retiring allowance, T. Tobin.....	951	08	Cheese, 566 lb.....	65	11
	54,604	38	Cinnamon, 5 lb.....	1	50
Uniforms.			Cornstarch, 24 lb.....	1	44
Antisqueak, 24 sheets.....	3	90	Essences, 4 doz.....	3	00
Braid, military, 2 gross.....	27	00	Eggs, 211 doz.....	42	20
Buttons, gilt, 4 gross.....	11	76	Figs, 100 lb.....	5	00
Blanco, 5 doz.....	2	50	Fish, 760 lb.....	75	00
Blacking, 6 doz.....	5	10	Ginger, 2 lb.....	0	24
Cheesecloth, 299½ yds.....	8	38	Lemons, 19 doz.....	2	85
Cleaning fluid.....	0	90	Lard, 190 lb.....	21	85
Cheviot, 4 yds.....	14	00	Milk, 274 gal.....	40	41
Caps, 9 Persian lamb.....	108	00	Mustard, 12½ lb.....	2	40
10 hair scal.....	25	00	Prunes, 326 lb.....	19	56
Canvas, 404 yds.....	29	00	Raisins, 190 lb.....	13	30
Cement, channel, 1 gal.....	1	70	Sugar, granulated, 400 lb.....	19	00
Eyelets, 7 boxes.....	1	70	Sage, 1 tin.....	0	10
Freize, 184½ yds.....	250	58	Tapioca, 70 lb.....	4	20
Gloves, 4 prs.....	5	00		797	24
Hooks, boot, 2 boxes.....	2	00	MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.		
Hooks and eyes, 4 gross.....	1	40	Rations.		
Hair cloth, 36¼ yds.....	12	69	Beef, 83,900 lb.....	3,220	69
Insoles, bellies for, 100.....	23	00	Bacon, 8,964 lb.....	1,030	87
Italian cloth, 182½ yds.....	91	13	Beans, 12,164 lb.....	367	92
Leather, sole, 1,014 lb.....	235	51	Barley, 2,740 lb.....	58	26
" box calf, 45½ ft.....	135	45	Cabbage, 1,440 lb.....	14	40
" glazed kid, 27½ lb.....	8	33	Flour, 784½ bbls.....	3,638	64
" French calf, 191 lb.....	104	65	Lard, 480 lb.....	55	21
" welt, 63½ lb.....	22	86	Milk, skim, 49,000 lb.....	122	50
" patent calf, 6 skins.....	6	00	Pickles, 50 gal.....	27	00
Lining, sleeve, 165 yds.....	32	97	Potatoes, 1,358¾ bags.....	1,150	03
mohair, 40½ vds.....	8	96	Pepper, 414 lb.....	49	68
Uniforms—Concluded.			Pease, split, 2,940 lb.....	66	18
			Rice, 5,000 lb.....	162	50
			Rolled oats, 13,840 lb.....	381	21
			Sugar, 17,300 lb.....	662	20
			Salt, coarse, 766 lb.....	9	80
			" fine, 37 brl.....	51	80
			Turnips, 19,390 lb.....	96	90

KINGSTON—Continued.

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—Con.		MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—Con.	
<i>Rations—Con.</i>		<i>Medicine and Hospital Supplies—Con.</i>	
Vinegar, 215 gal.....	38 70	Tomatoes, 4 tins.....	0 70
Yeast, 261 lb.....	78 30	Whisky, 8 gals.....	24 00
Christmas extras.....	91 90	Safety pins, 2 cards.....	0 40
Freight and cartage.....	47 98	Expenses caring for small pox patient..	473 50
	11,452 72		1,351 74
Refund of expenditure.....	6 15		
	11,446 57		
<i>Prison Clothing.</i>		<i>Discharge Expenses.</i>	
Buttons, coat, 29 gross.....	7 25	Buttons, coat, 5 gross.....	1 25
" brace, 60 gross.....	4 95	" vest, 22 gross.....	3 96
" front, 24 gross.....	1 74	" collar, 3 gross.....	3 48
Buckles, pant, 4 pkgs.....	0 38	Braces, 9 doz.....	9 00
Boots, rubber, 24 prs.....	90 00	Bonnet, 1.....	2 00
Cotton, grey, 492½ yds.....	107 36	Canvas, 200 yds.....	12 00
Cottonade, 276 yds.....	33 77	Collars, 10 doz.....	9 50
Cloth, prison, 881½ yds.....	506 87	Coats, women's, 2.....	5 00
Camphor, 10 lb.....	4 00	Gloves, woollen, 6 doz.....	12 00
Coat, over, 1.....	8 00	Hats, felt, men's, 6 doz.....	25 20
Duck, 107 yds.....	17 92	" woman's, 1.....	1 50
Denim, 454 yds.....	118 04	Handkerchiefs, 14 doz.....	6 09
Drill, 303½ yds.....	29 58	Hose, 8½ doz.....	24 25
Insoles, bellies for, 100.....	23 00	Jean, 110 yds.....	7 43
Ink, boot, 5 gal.....	2 75	Leather, Canadian kip, 83 lb.....	40 68
" printers.....	7 35	Linen, 94½ yds.....	12 31
Leather, sole, 2,095 lb.....	952 34	Silesia, fancy, 244½ yds.....	22 64
" upper, 518½ lb.....	197 03	" black, 103 yds.....	6 95
" Canadian kip, 55½ lb.....	27 20	Sateen, 395½ yds.....	35 57
" Russetts, 5 doz.....	57 50	Shirts, white, 10 doz.....	59 34
Laces, 31 gross.....	33 50	Tweeds, 903½ yds.....	257 44
Mufflers, 25 doz.....	25 00	Ties, 9 doz.....	6 30
Nails, shoe, 225 lb.....	14 85	Thread, linen, 3 lb.....	4 86
Oil, neatsfoot, 10 gal.....	7 25	Underclothing, 16 doz.....	68 00
" fish, ½ gal.....	0 60	Wadding, 1 bale.....	5 25
Pegs, shoe, 1 bush.....	1 20	Freight.....	1 85
Rivets, shoe, 30 lb.....	3 60		643 85
Shirting, galatea, 1,681½ yds.....	201 81		
Stockings, 1 doz.....	1 80		
Shawls, 1 doz.....	12 00		
Thread, shoe, 10½ lb.....	8 09		
" cotton spools, 4½ gross.....	16 74		
" linen, 39 lb.....	77 58		
Tacks, shoe, 10 lb.....	1 00		
Underclothing, suits, 10 doz.....	125 00		
Wax, black, 10 lb.....	1 00		
Yarn, 400 lb.....	180 00		
Freight and express.....	18 77		
Containers.....	6 60		
	2,933 42		
Less refund of expenditure.....	2 38		
	2,931 04		
<i>Medicine and Hospital Supplies.</i>		<i>Allowances and Transportation.</i>	
Apples, evaporated.....	0 53	3 at \$6.....	18 00
Bottles, 3 doz.....	2 25	1 at \$6.50.....	6 50
Butter, 9½ lb.....	19 60	3 at \$7.....	21 00
Batting, 6 lb.....	0 90	7 at \$8.....	56 00
Biscuits, 39½ lb.....	3 92	29 at \$9.....	261 00
Cornstarch, 12 lb.....	0 72	8 at \$10.....	80 00
Consultations.....	10 00	8 at \$11.....	88 00
Corks, 5 doz.....	1 50	8 at \$12.....	96 00
Drugs.....	439 22	9 at \$13.....	117 00
Eggs, 198 doz.....	39 60	5 at \$14.....	70 00
Essences, 3 doz.....	2 25	4 at \$15.....	60 00
Jam, 1 qt.....	0 20	1 at \$16.....	16 00
Lard, 5 lb.....	0 58	1 at \$17.....	17 00
Milk, 1,556 gal.....	223 81	2 at \$20.....	40 00
Nutmegs, 1 doz.....	0 26	2 at \$21.....	42 00
Oranges, 5 doz.....	2 30	6 at \$26.....	156 00
Sugar, granulated, 110 lb.....	4 95	5 at \$27.....	135 00
Spectacles, repairs.....	1 75	1 at \$30.....	30 00
Salmon, 4 tins.....	0 60	1 at \$31.....	31 00
Sausages, 2 lb.....	0 20		1,340 50
Tobacco, 153 lb.....	77 00	Less refund of expenditure.....	8 00
Tapioca, 350 lb.....	21 00		1,332 50
		Interments.....	30 00
		<i>Working Expenses.</i>	
		<i>Heat, Light and Water.</i>	
		Coal, nut, 54½ tons.....	272 02
		" egg, 346½ tons.....	1,714 58
		" slack, 1,638½ tons.....	3,864 76
		Coal oil, 451½ gal.....	69 95
		Electric globes, inner, 16.....	2 00
		" outer, 4.....	1 00
		" lamps, incandescent, 312.....	53 04

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

KINGSTON—Continued.

WORKING EXPENSES—Con.		WORKING EXPENSES—Con.	
<i>Heat, Light and Water—Con.</i>		<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	
Electric lamps, arc, 4.....	68 00	Sulphur, 20 lb.....	1 00
Matches, 10 boxes.....	1 13	Sash fasteners, 2.....	0 20
Wood, soft, 35½ cords.....	145 00	Turpentine, 86.25 gal.....	71 58
Customs entries.....	1 00	Tape, grimsshaw, 8½ lb.....	7 65
Freight and express.....	2 30	Valves, closet 4.....	0 80
		rubber, 20½ lb.....	20 75
Less refund of expenditure.....	6,194 78	Varnish, 1½ gal.....	5 45
	12 40	Wire, spring, 9 lb.....	3 15
	6,182 38	W. C., 3,060 ft.....	48 96
		Duties.....	39 85
		Customs entries.....	1 00
		Containers.....	1 00
		Cartage.....	0 60
		Freight and express.....	77 68
			3,381 48
		Less refund of expenditure.....	0 70
			3,380 78
<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>		<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>	
Alumina ferric, 140 bags.....	205 74	Boiler inspection.....	40 00
Butts, brass, 2 prs.....	0 14	repairs to.....	25 50
Benzine, 5 gal.....	1 50	Belting, leather, 117 ft.....	18 25
Bolts, carriage, 200.....	2 84	rubber, 45 ft.....	21 44
Bronze, 2 pkgs.....	0 30	Boiler compound, 474 lb.....	142 20
Basin, 1.....	2 25	Bushings, brass, 1.....	3 30
Bathbrick, 2 boxes.....	1 50	Bolt, 1.....	1 50
Cement, Portland, 8 bbl.....	16 00	Bricks, fire, 2,000.....	56 00
25 bbls.....	15 00	Castings, brass, 36 lb.....	14 40
Colours, 54 lb.....	8 13	iron, assorted, 1,284.....	50 35
Chain, 286 lb.....	9 87	Fire clay, 2,369 lb.....	11 84
sash, 2,873 ft.....	45 97	bricks, special, 250.....	262 50
Castings, 803 lb.....	30 62	Grease, lubricating, 150 lb.....	15 00
Chloride of lime, 162 lb.....	6 48	Grate for heater.....	1 00
Cedar posts, 25.....	5 00	Leather lace, 17 lb.....	11 05
Cord, flexible, 100 ft.....	3 75	Light fixtures.....	13 50
Drills, s.s., 1 doz.....	0 58	Nuts, 2.....	0 50
Disinfecting fluid, 45½ gal.....	41 17	Oil, machine, 42 gal.....	10 50
Dies, 2 sets.....	1 42	cylinder, 128 gal.....	48 64
Drop black in japans 6 lb.....	0 90	engine, 116 43 gal.....	44 85
Elbows, malleable, 6.....	2 70	Packing, special, 26½ lb.....	18 29
Electric fittings.....	10 27	asbestos, 19 lb.....	6 65
Glass, 6 cases.....	21 00	rubber, 10½ lb.....	4 84
2 pieces.....	2 00	Pyrometer, repairs to.....	5 00
Gasoline, 15 gal.....	5 25	Plunger rings, 12 doz.....	24 00
Iron bands, 100 lb.....	2 90	Pencils, camel hair, 7.....	0 34
bar, assorted, 10,662 lb.....	213 99	Pumice stone, 3½ lb.....	0 26
Russian, 343 lb.....	41 16	Plumbago, 20 lb.....	1 00
galvanized, 218 lb.....	8 83	Tallow, 125 lb.....	9 25
Insulators, 50 prs.....	2 50	Tube cleaners, 4.....	13 50
Japan, 46 gal.....	18 65	Waste, 565 lb.....	57 33
Creosote, 21½ gal.....	190 12	Customs.....	15 30
Key, 1.....	0 96	Containers.....	0 20
Labour.....	3 48	Cartage.....	11 55
Lumber, pine, 21,595 ft.....	684 58		960 13
basswood, 2,500 ft.....	70 00		
spruce, 2,004 ft.....	42 08		
Locks, cupboard, 1.....	0 60		
box, 2.....	0 30		
mortice, 1.....	1 75		
Lead, 1 ton.....	115 00		
Lamp black, 10 lb.....	1 00		
Latch, night, 1.....	1 75		
Lead, white, 1,000 lb.....	57 50		
Nails, wire, assorted, 7 kegs.....	17 00		
Oil, boiled, 127-27 gal.....	71 27		
raw, 43-20 gal.....	22 90		
Oakum, 100 lb.....	3 00		
Paper, toilet, 20 boxes.....	127 00		
Push blocks.....	1 25		
Putty, 475 lb.....	8 55		
Polishing paste, 50 lb.....	10 00		
Papering residence.....	41 85		
Rivets, 130 lb.....	7 19		
Rollers, 12.....	1 80		
Range, bricks, 1 set.....	2 25		
Screws, 48 set.....	0 67		
wood, 20 gross.....	3 12		
Soap, olive, 4,028 lb.....	200 20		
chip, 466 lb.....	23 30		
fig, 4,643 lb.....	242 64		
laundry, 3,600 lb.....	99 00		
Soda, washing, 17,625 lb.....	176 25		
Sapolio, 21 doz.....	22 35		
Sand, 88 yds.....	87 99		
Stoves.....	26 85		
parts for.....	5 75		
Soldering salts, 6 bottles.....	2 10		
			63 92

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

KINGSTON—Continued.

INDUSTRIES—Con.	\$	cts.	INDUSTRIES—Con.	\$	cts.
Trade Shops—Con.			Trade Shops—Con.		
Leather, French kip, 137 lb.	126	04	Tacks, lasting, 3 gross		1 35
beading skins, 5	4	23	shoe, 15 lb.		1 50
welt, 40 lb.	14	40	Tweed, 435½ yds.		252 91
belt, 222½ lb.	55	57	Trowels, pointing, 6		2 16
Lumber, maple, 72 ft.	2	88	Thermometer, 1		0 35
basswood, 1,256 ft.	50	24	Trimming, ¾ yds.		0 13
Line, deep sea, 20½ lb.	3	48	Twine, broom, 25 lb.		9 00
Lining, 107 yds.	19	26	Urn cocks, 1		1 25
overcoat, 56½ yds.	16	42	Varnish, 4		2 25
Leads, tracing, 4 pes.	0	40	Vise and bench		25 68
Lining, mohair, 43½ yds.	9	57	Valves, foot, 4		1 00
Laces, 2 gross.	2	80	Washers, iron, 20 lb.		0 97
Measuring machine.	8	00	Wire, broom, 71		4 61
Needles, sewing machine, 33 doz.	6	60	woven, 1 pc.		5 25
sewing, 172 papers.	3	63	bright, 65 lb.		1 46
harness, 6 papers.	0	42	iron, 8 lb.		0 19
machine, knitting, 288.	4	32	Wax, bees, 10 lb.		3 50
Nails, horseshoe, 60 lb.	6	08	shoe, 10 lb.		1 00
brass, ½ lb.	0	40	Webbing garter, 6 pcs.		1 20
Nuts, blank, 10 lb.	1	00	Welding compound, 50 lb.		5 00
Nippers, shoe, 1 doz.	3	00	Wadding, 2 bales.		10 50
Oil, Cuban, 2 qts.	1	80	Wood, 6 cords.		24 00
sperm, 1 gal.	2	00	Wrench, 1		1 25
Powder, blasting, 4 kegs.	9	20	parts for		1 30
Paper, drafting, 5 rolls.	15	88	Customs entries.		0 50
sand, 1 ream.	4	51	Freight and express		40 68
typewriting, 4 M.	3	60	Containers.		1 17
wrapping, 6 reams.	13	20			7,370 62
printing, 20 reams	37	90	Less refund of expenditure.		1 25
Pins, 2 gross.	0	60			7,369 37
Print, 32½ yds.	3	25			
Pincers, shoe, 6 prs.	3	30			
Pegs, shoe, ½ bush.	0	60			
Peg floats, 1	12	50			
Polish, Boston, 3 gal.	4	65			
Planes, moulding, 40	10	00			
Plungers, 4	1	00			
Pulley, split, 1	11	50			
Pumice stone, 1½ lb.	0	12			
Pylers, side cutting, 2	0	15			
Pencils, carpenters, 4 doz.	0	80			
Padding, 35½ yds.	12	33			
Punch tube, 1	0	75			
Repairs to lawn mower	1	00			
Rivets, 251 lb.	12	88			
Rasps, shoe, 1 doz.	2	60			
Receivers, 2	10	00			
Rollers, 4	3	60			
Rings, ½ gross.	0	65			
Rubber tissue, 1 lb.	1	75			
Rims, ½ set.	1	30			
Shears, assorted, 39 prs.	33	30			
Starch, laundry, 42 lb.	3	36			
Steel, toe calk, 37 lb.	0	98			
cast, 522½ lb.	43	22			
tire, 351 lb.	10	35			
soft, 416 lb.	11	84			
Screws, wood, 30 gross.	3	52			
set, 3 doz.	0	72			
Sewing machine, repairs and parts.	3	60			
Staples, 15 lb.	1	50			
Shelack, 6 gal.	16	50			
Saws, compas, 2	1	00			
back blades, 2 doz.	1	70			
6 ft., 1	4	50			
Spokes, 1½ set.	7	99			
Springs, 1 lb.	2	52			
Scoops, 1 doz.	10	64			
Stars, enamelled, 4	4	00			
Snap, 3 doz.	1	50			
Serge, 10 yds.	16	40			
Silesia, 160½ yds.	28	89			
Subscription to trade paper.	2	00			
Taps, hand, 2 sets.	1	42			
bottoming, 1	0	25			
plug, 2	0	50			
Thread, linen, 17 lb.	27	96			
cotton, 6 gross.	24	00			
silk twist, 6 lb.	27	00			
shoe, 12 lb.	9	24			
hardash, 2 lb.	9	30			
Tin, assorted, 23 boxes.	102	00			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

KINGSTON—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Staff—</i>		
Salaries and retiring allowances.....	54,604 38	
Uniforms and mess.....	2,853 53	57,457 91
<i>Maintenance of Convicts—</i>		
Rations.....	11,446 57	
Clothing and medicines.....	4,282 78	15,729 35
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>		
Freedom suits and allowances.....	1,976 35	
Transfer and interment.....	30 00	2,006 35
<i>Working Expenses—</i>		
Heat, light and water.....	6,182 38	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.....	4,340 91	
Chapels, schools and library.....	132 55	
Office expenses.....	801 50	11,457 34
<i>Industries—</i>		
Farm.....	415 12	
Trade shops.....	7,369 37	
Binder twine.....	46,226 78	54,011 27
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>		
Furnishing.....	452 78	
Utensils and vehicles.....	631 70	
Land, buildings and walls.....	2,415 86	3,500 34
<i>Miscellaneous.—</i>		
Advertising and travel.....	652 00	
Special.....	31 93	683 93
Total.. ..		144,846 49

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

STAFF.	\$	cts.	STAFF—Con.	\$	cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>			<i>Uniforms—Con.</i>		
Warden, 9 m. at \$2,400.....	1,800	00	Mitts, 5½ doz.....	51	67
Surgeon, 9 m. at \$1,600.....	1,200	00	Oil, Cuban, 4 cans.....	2	00
Chaplains, 2, 9 m. at \$1,200.....	1,800	00	Persian lamb skins, 12 skins.....	120	00
Accountant, 1 m. at \$1,200; 8 m. at \$1,400.....	1,033	33	Sweat bands, 2 doz.....	1	92
Engineer, 9 m. at \$1,000.....	750	00	Silk machine, 7 lb.....	31	50
Storekeeper, 9 m. at \$900.....	675	00	Steel shanks, 2 doz. pr.....	0	50
Steward, 1 m. at \$800; 8 m. at \$1,000.....	733	33	Serge, blue, 426 yds.....	651	18
Warden's clerk, 1 m. at \$800; 8 m. at \$1,000.....	733	33	Shoe wax, 10 lb.....	0	90
Assist. storekeeper, 1 m. at \$600; 8 m. at \$700.....	516	67	Silesia, fancy, 455 yds.....	42	09
Hospital overseer, 1 m. at \$750; 8 m. at \$900.....	662	50	Seal skins, hair, 17 only.....	114	75
Electrician, 9 m. at \$800.....	600	00	Stars, gold emb., 3 pairs.....	6	00
Asst. steward, 5 m. at \$700.....	291	67	" gilt, 2 pair.....	1	50
Messenger, 1 m. at \$500; 8 m. at \$600.....	441	66	" rifle, 2 pairs.....	1	50
Firemen, 2, 1 m. at \$500; 8 m. at \$600.....	883	32	Twist, button hole, 1 lb.....	4	50
" 1, 1 m. at \$500.....	41	66	Varnish, shoe, 2 gal.....	2	00
Chief trade instructor, 6 m. at \$1,000.....	500	00	Postage.....	0	09
Trade instructors, 9, 1 m. at \$700; 8 m. at \$800.....	5,325	03	Casing.....	0	65
Trade instructor, 1 m. at \$700; 3 m. at \$800.....	258	31	Freight and express.....	14	05
Stable guards, 2, 1 m. at \$500; 8 m. at \$600.....	883	32		1,996	96
Deputy warden, 9 m. at \$1,500.....	1,125	00	<i>Mess.</i>		
Chief keeper, 9 m. at \$1,200.....	900	00	Baking powder, 1 can.....	0	25
Chief watchman, 8 m. at \$800.....	533	33	Baking soda, 10 lb.....	0	30
Watchmen, 6, 5 m. at \$650.....	1,624	98	Butter, 540 lb.....	124	20
Keepers, 8, 1 m. at \$600; 8 m. at \$700.....	4,133	36	Beef, 3,348 lb.....	172	90
" broken periods.....	50	00	Coffee, mocha, 25 lb.....	6	00
Guards, 22, 1 m. at \$500; 8 m. at \$600.....	9,716	52	Corn, dry, 10 lb.....	0	40
" 11, broken periods.....	3,928	67	Corn starch, 1 box.....	0	10
Temporary officers.....	1,126	15	Evaporated apples, 50 lb.....	5	00
	42,267	14	Essence, lemon, 2 lb.....	2	00
<i>Retiring Allowances.</i>			Eggs, 151 doz.....	35	70
A. Rochon.....	1,477	75	Fish, haddock, 85 lb.....	5	95
G. B. Lamarche.....	2,352	26	" cod, 100 lb.....	2	00
	3,830	01	Ginger, ground, 10 lb.....	2	00
<i>Uniforms.</i>			Mutton, 60 lb.....	3	60
Ammonia, 2 lb.....	0	49	Milk, 138½ gal.....	32	67
Braid, tracing, 1 gross.....	7	20	Nutmeg, 2 lb.....	0	80
Buckle, rifle, 1 only.....	0	30	Orange meat, 1 pkg.....	0	15
Boot web, 4 pcs.....	1	40	Raisins, 2 lb.....	0	24
Buttons, gilt, 1 set.....	0	56	Sugar, granulated, 500 lb.....	21	55
" 9 gross.....	24	46	Salmon, 12 tins.....	1	50
Canvas, 300 yds.....	40	79	Salt, 1 bag.....	1	50
Cloth, 8½ yds.....	18	94		422	81
Carbon, 7 lb.....	1	40	<i>MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.</i>		
Cork, 2 pcs.....	0	20	<i>Rations.</i>		
Cotton, twilled, 231 yds.....	25	13	Allspice, 150 lb.....	30	00
Crowns, gold, 3 pcs.....	6	00	Apples, evap., 50 lb.....	4	00
" gilt, 2 pcs.....	1	50	Beans, 4,840 lb.....	145	20
" rifle, 2 pcs.....	1	50	Barley, 2,000 lb.....	40	00
Crosses, gold, 2 only.....	2	00	Beef, 50,118 lb.....	2,592	41
Duck, 20½ yds.....	46	10	Baking soda, 5 lb.....	0	50
Eyelets, 3 lb.....	2	70	Christmas extras.....	21	54
" 3 boxes.....	0	54	Flour, 720 brls.....	2,721	40
Elastic, boot, 10 yds.....	7	25	Fish, cod, 400 lb.....	22	00
Farmers satin, 126½ yds.....	53	13	Herrings, 3 brl.....	18	00
Frieze, 130½ yds.....	177	48	Lard, 2,000 lb.....	240	00
Felt, tarred, 10 yds.....	2	00	Molasses, 1,395 gal.....	418	50
" scarlet, 5 yards.....	2	75	Mutton, 1,225 lb.....	73	50
Gloves, kid, 12 prs.....	15	00	Oats, rolled, 3,960 lb.....	99	00
Gutta percha chips, 1 lb.....	2	75	Onions, 334 lb.....	10	02
Hats, cowboy, 3½ doz.....	75	50	Pepper, white, 440 lb.....	110	00
Hardash, 4 lb.....	18	00	Pork, 65 brl.....	1,495	00
Leather, French calf, 208½ lb.....	192	26	Potatoes, 1,266½ bags.....	965	25
" pebble grain, 20½ ft.....	3	90	Rice, 2,500 lb.....	78	75
" sole, No. 2, 500 lb.....	116	25	Split peas, 5,000 lb.....	125	00
" dongola, 47½ ft.....	18	90	Salt, 15 cwt.....	8	04
" box calf, 35½ ft.....	14	30	" 100 bags.....	50	00
Leather, wet, 34 lb.....	11	90	Sugar, 4,000 lb.....	150	00
" jacket, 1 only.....	7	50	Turnips, 20 bags.....	15	50
Linen, stay, 55½ yds.....	13	97	Tea, 2,104 lb.....	336	64
Lining, overcoat, 60 yds.....	17	40	Vinegar, 116 gal.....	25	50
" mohair, 39½ yds.....	8	69	Yeast, 156 lb.....	46	80
Mining, Holland, 52½ yds.....	10	02	Freight and express.....	10	22
				9,852	77
			Less refund of expenditure.....	72	74
				9,780	03

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—Continued.

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—Con.		\$	cts.	DISCHARGE EXPENSES—Con.		\$	cts.
<i>Clothing.</i>				<i>Freedom Suits and Allowances—Con.</i>			
Buckles, japanned, 1 gross.....		0	80	Wadding, 720 yds.....		32	40
Buttons, 77 gross.....		8	36	Freight and express.....		0	60
Boots, rubber, 11 prs.....		36	56			1,546	46
Cloth, prison, 2,308½ yds.....	1,327	39		<i>Transfers.</i>			
Cotton, 684½ yds.....		66	12	Transfers to Kingston, 4 convicts.....		119	45
Denim, 4,468½ yds.....		862	37	Freight and express.....		1	20
Hats, 40 doz.....		38	00			120	65
Kersey, 658½ yds.....		144	94	WORKING EXPENSES.			
Leather, welt, 52 lb.....		18	20	<i>Heat, Light and Water.</i>			
" sheepskin, 189½ lb.....		75	80	Carbons, electric, 1,000 only.....		50	00
" split, 320½ lb.....		80	19	Coal oil, 128½ gal.....		18	23
" cowhide, 397 lb.....		150	86	Coal, stove, 55,104 lb.....		165	31
" sole, No. 2, 2,232 lb.....		518	94	" screenings, 4,040,450 lb.....		6,767	71
" Canada calf, 145 lb.....		94	09	" egg, 247,406 lb.....		742	22
" Porpoise, 39½ lb.....		47	40	Cordwood, 10½ cords.....		601	88
Methylated spirits, 3½ gal.....		8	00	Carbon brushes, 120 only.....		24	60
Nails, Hungarian, 10 lb.....		1	20	Electric lamps, 548 only.....		114	68
" Iron, 60 lb.....		2	70	Grimshaw tape, 10 lb.....		10	00
Pegs, 2 bush.....		2	40	Globes, inner, 108 only.....		39	96
Shirting, Galatea, 2,119½ yds.....	254	91		" outer, 12 only.....		13	80
Rivets and burrs, 6 lb.....		4	50	Parts for arc lights.....		32	70
Tape, 12 gross.....		5	28	Solder paste, 5 boxes.....		0	60
Tacks, shoe, 30 lb.....		3	60	Boxes, &c.....		2	20
Thread, sewing cotton, 12 gross.....		44	64	Freight and express.....		35	12
" linen, 67 lb.....		45	45			8,619	01
" shoe, 21 lb.....		13	65			11	30
Underclothing, 189 doz. pcs.....	1,052	00				8,607	71
Yarn, 600 lb.....		270	01	Maintenance of Buildings.			
Casing and baling.....		18	70	Bolts, 18 only.....		4	41
Freight and express.....		27	25	Bricks, fire, 1 set.....		2	20
		5,224	31	" 6,000 only.....		132	00
Less refund of expenditure.....		680	04	Bells, 6 only.....		2	76
		4,544	27	Bends, 24 only.....		24	16
<i>Medicines and Hospital Supplies.</i>				Bronze, liquid, ½ gal.....		1	75
Apples, 1 bush.....		1	00	" gold, 3 lb.....		7	50
Baking powder, 2 boxes.....		0	50	Bedding plants, 15 doz.....		10	00
Butter, 747 lb.....	172	94		Branches, 20 only.....		33	47
Biscuits, 4 lb.....		0	30	Clay, fire, 6,400 lb.....		25	60
Currants, 2 lb.....		0	20	Cord, flexible, 200 yds.....		10	80
Corn, 2 cans.....		0	25	" heating, 25 ft.....		1	50
Cocoa, 2 boxes.....		0	20	" sash, 43½ lb.....		14	47
Cornstarch, 3 boxes.....		0	30	Couplings, 24 only.....		3	84
Drugs and medicines.....	270	67		Cleanouts for Y's, 7 only.....		9	05
Eggs, 17 doz.....		4	66	Cement, 315 brl.....		524	86
Fish, haddock, 25 lb.....		1	75	Canada plate, 9 boxes.....		24	00
Milk, 503½ gal.....	115	32		Cluster, 3 light, 1 only.....		2	75
Mustard, 20 lb.....		4	00	Closet bowls, 2 only.....		8	75
Oranges, 1 doz.....		0	18	Door pulls, ½ gross.....		1	00
Professional services.....	175	00		Dryer, 10 gal.....		5	50
Tomatoes, 2 cans.....		0	25	Duct, flexible, 150 ft.....		8	25
Tobacco, 252½ lb.....	113	63		Emery cloth, 11 quires.....		7	60
Freight and express.....		0	92	Elbows, 37 only.....		8	70
		862	07	Elbows, 47½ lb.....		3	62
DISCHARGE EXPENSES.				Flanges, 6 only.....		3	44
<i>Freedom Suits and Allowances.</i>				Ferrules, capped, 6 only.....		2	42
Allowance to convicts, 122.....	720	90		Faucet reducer, 1 only.....		1	93
Braces, 8 doz. prs.....		8	00	Hooks, hat, 1 doz.....		3	25
Buttons, 32 gross.....		6	73	Hinges, table, 12 doz.....		2	34
Cotton, twilled, 362 yds.....	39	37		" heavy T, 12 pairs.....		3	75
Eyelets, 17 boxes.....		3	40	Gasoline, 5 gal.....		1	00
Canvas, 550 yds.....	33	00		Glasses, 6 cases.....		23	60
Cheese cloth, 541 yds.....	21	64		" corrugated, 4 panes.....		16	50
Farmers satins, 449½ yds.....	40	46		" rough, 164 sq. ft.....		164	00
Flannel, grey, 1,230 yds.....	135	30		" 100 ft.....		4	45
Gloves, 6 doz. prs.....	13	50		Glue, 100 lb.....		8	95
Handkerchiefs, 8 doz.....		3	16	Hooks and eyes, 3 gross.....		2	00
Hats, felt, 4 doz.....	16	80		Hubbs, dble., 4 only.....		1	91
Leather, buff, 219½ ft.....	37	27		Iron, band, 626 lb.....		14	80
" sole, 500 lb.....	116	25		" plate, 1,249 lb.....		37	47
Nails, wire, 60 lb.....		5	40	" galvanized, 666 lb.....		25	07
Silesia, 320½ yds.....	21	61		" hoop, 185 lb.....		5	00
Thread, wax machine, 21 lb.....	29	40		" Norway, 538 lb.....		18	92
Ties, 6 doz.....		4	20				
Tweed, 902 yds.....	257	07					

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	\$ cts.	INDUSTRIES—Con.	\$ cts.
<i>Farm.</i>		<i>Trade Shops—Con.</i>	
Boar, Yorkshire, 1 only.....	24 00	Knives, 4 doz.....	6 20
Baskets, potato, 1 doz.....	3 00	Lamp, gasoline, 1 only.....	6 00
Bran, 2 tons.....	44 00	Linen, 20 yds.....	4 40
Buckwheat, 1,050 lb.....	15 75	Lasts, 54 prs.....	24 30
Buckles, black, 1 gross.....	0 60	Needles, 3 gross.....	7 18
Challots, 6 bags.....	6 00	knitting machine, 500 only.....	7 70
Fencing, wire, 60 rods.....	40 50	Oil stones, Washita, 1 only.....	0 75
Forks, manure, 1 doz.....	6 00	Plane irons, 3 only.....	0 95
" hay, 1 doz.....	4 16	Pattern pivots, 10 lb.....	0 66
Grain, ground, 43 ⁷ / ₁₀ tons.....	1,105 26	Punches, 3 only.....	2 10
Grinder plates, 2 pcs.....	4 85	Persian lamb skins, 6.....	60 00
Horseshoes, 1 keg.....	3 50	Pliers, 2 pr.....	0 85
Horses, 2 only.....	465 00	Rice root, 125 lb.....	22 25
Leather, harness, 122 lb.....	40 26	Rules, 4 doz.....	8 44
Manure, 8 cars.....	112 00	Rasps, 5 ¹ / ₂ doz.....	18 72
Moulee, 20 tons.....	520 00	Rubber gloves, 1 pr.....	1 50
Nails, horse shoe, 50 lb.....	4 18	Repairing bush hammer, 1 only.....	1 50
Oats, 1,594 bush.....	709 38	Shuttle, 1 only.....	0 82
" 1354 bags.....	162 00	Subscriptions to Trade Journals.....	12 00
Oatshell, 25 lb.....	0 75	Shovels, 6 doz.....	56 70
Plow points, 18 only.....	6 30	Steel, 32, S69 ¹ / ₂ lb.....	S39 04
Paris Green, 50 lb.....	9 75	Saws, tinners, 2 prs.....	4 50
Pickets, 500 only.....	40 00	Saws, band, 50 ft.....	7 64
Rakes, 2 doz.....	8 44	" 4 only.....	4 21
Rings, brass, 6 only.....	0 15	Services of chief trade instructor (sp'l vote).....	713 56
Soft soap, English, 10 lb.....	1 50	Sand, mound, 30 loads.....	21 00
Sponge grass, 1 ¹ / ₂ lb.....	2 03	" paper, 2 ¹ / ₂ reams.....	10 75
Snap, 5 doz.....	2 95	Scaper, Stanley, 1 only.....	2 00
Staples, 200 lb.....	6 25	Trowels, plastering, 2 only.....	2 58
Seeds.....	26 45	Tracaganth, gum, 1 lb.....	0 75
Steel, toe calk, 64 lb.....	2 08	Trimmers, japanned, 2 prs.....	2 00
Spokes, cart, 10 sets.....	32 63	Tape line, 1 only.....	2 30
Spades, ¹ / ₂ doz.....	9 44	Thimbles, ¹ / ₂ gross.....	0 60
Twine, manilla, 200 lb.....	23 00	Vise, Emmett, 1 only.....	17 00
Wire, gal iron, 1,010 lb.....	24 75	Wax, shoe, 20 lb.....	1 80
Freight and express.....	7 26	Wire cloth, 900 ft.....	18 00
	3,474 77	Wire, bright iron, 50 ft.....	1 00
Less refund of expenditure.....	15 00	Washita stone, 1 only.....	0 42
	3,459 77	Wrench, 2 only.....	2 15
		Postage.....	0 20
		Boxes, &c.....	1 00
		Freight and express.....	7 62
			2,845 76
		Less refund of expenditure.....	0 66
			2,845 10
<i>Trade Shops.</i>		<i>PRISON EQUIPMENT.</i>	
Axes, 6 only.....	3 75	<i>Machinery.</i>	
Acid, oxalic, 1 lb.....	0 20	Vertical pump, with 5-h.p. motor.....	352 35
Angles, mall iron, 213 only.....	14 91		
Awls, 2 gross.....	6 85		
Bowl, Suttons, 40 lb., 1 only.....	2 50		
Bristles, 1 lb.....	9 00		
Brushes, 92 only.....	49 98		
Bits, 20 only.....	5 13		
Brace jaws, 2 only.....	1 50		
Beeswax, 5 lb.....	2 50		
Brick moulds, 1 set.....	24 00		
Bolts, sticker, 2 doz.....	4 80		
Copper, bar, 17 lb.....	6 46		
Colours, 35 lb.....	3 28		
Coal, smiths, 84,780 lb.....	254 34		
Chalk, 6 boxes.....	1 86		
Compasses and screws, 14 only.....	4 10		
Chisels, 19 only.....	11 48		
Crab, wheel, 1 only.....	0 94		
Cardboard, 25 sheets.....	2 00		
Dies, Reece, 6 only.....	5 44		
Drawing ink, 2 bottles.....	0 40		
" instruments, 1 set.....	2 00		
Drafting paper, 1 roll.....	4 32		
Extractor for oil and grease, 1 only.....	108 75		
Emery cloth, ¹ / ₄ rm.....	6 50		
Eyelet, clinch, 1 only.....	0 60		
Emery straps, 1 doz.....	1 75		
Emery wheel, 1 only.....	1 82		
Farmers satin, 10 yds.....	3 00		
Files, 36 ¹ / ₂ doz.....	78 99		
Glass, 400 ft.....	14 31		
Grindstone, 1 only.....	0 75		
Handles, 25 doz.....	16 65		
Iron 10,797 lb.....	280 72		
" Tusers, 6 only.....	6 00		
Inc, 2 gal.....	1 04		
			451 28

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT— <i>Con.</i>		PRISON EQUIPMENTS— <i>Con.</i>	
<i>Utensils and Vehicles.</i>		<i>Lands, Buildings and Walls.</i>	
Atomizer, 1 only.....	0 60	Elbows, 3 only.....	4 68
Baskets, clothes, 1 only.....	1 75	" 147 lb.....	11 58
Basin, 1 only.....	0 60	Expansion joints, 2 only.....	16 65
Brooms, corn, 14 doz.....	31 50	Glass, 800 ft.....	32 00
Bed pan, granite, 1 only.....	1 25	Hoppers, enamelled, 4 only.....	13 00
Clipper springs, 2½ doz.....	4 60	Hubs, 18 double.....	4 86
Cartridges, 4,000 carbine.....	128 00	Ladies, tinsmiths, 2 only.....	0 34
" 2,800 revolver.....	33 50	Lumber, 35,126 ft.....	1,069 52
Cups, white enamelled, 6 only.....	0 88	Plugs, cast iron, 120 only.....	3 28
Clippers, toilet, 1 pair.....	1 00	Pipe, 2,015½ ft.....	222 76
Carbines, 18 only.....	198 00	Paper, blue print, 22 rolls.....	14 10
Combs, 2 doz.....	2 05	Pipe, soil, 70 ft.....	14 36
Cat gut, 15 lb.....	0 75	Shades, porcelain, 12 only.....	4 20
Duster, feather, 2 only.....	2 00	Shade holders, 12 only.....	0 45
Hones, barbers, 3 only.....	3 70	Sand, 17 loads.....	11 90
Knives and forks, 2 doz.....	6 50	" 3 carloads.....	24 00
Mug, shaving, 1 only.....	0 15	Salt, fine, 3½ bags.....	1 95
Meat chopper, 1 only.....	2 10	Tar, coal, 320 gal.....	27 80
Pot, iron, 1 only.....	1 10	Tees and bends, 166 only.....	43 17
Rubber, 23 lb.....	18 40	Traps, 9 only.....	7 30
Razors, ½ doz.....	6 00	" 373½ lb.....	25 15
Revolvers, ½ doz.....	94 02	Valve, zero, 4 only.....	16 00
Repairs to field glass.....	1 50	Unions, mall. iron, 24 lb.....	12 83
Spoons, table, 1 gross.....	2 80	Wire, R.C., 405 ft.....	70 88
Thermometer, 3 only.....	1 35	Boxes, barrels, &c.....	0 70
Tumblers, ½ doz.....	0 50	Freight and expenses.....	71 78
Wine, iron, 48 lb.....	1 10		
Wheel felloes, 7 sets.....	21 56		
Postage.....	0 21	Less refund of expenditure.....	2,070 52
Freight and express.....	79 18		0 34
	646 65		2,070 18
<i>Lands, Buildings and Walls.</i>		<i>Advertising and Travel.</i>	
Batteries, dry, 12 only.....	3 00	Advertising.....	222 11
Branch hoak plates, 24 only.....	10 80	Travelling expenses, Penty. officials.....	235 95
Branch headers, 6 only.....	21 00	Dept. officials.....	73 10
Bushings, 241 only.....	9 57		531 16
Bibb cocks, brass, 12 only.....	6 84	<i>Miscellaneous—Special.</i>	
Buckles, mall. iron, 19 lb.....	1 33	Rifle and revolver prizes.....	50 00
Cement, actinolite, 8 bags.....	8 00	Rent of railway siding.....	11 54
Cement, 150 brl.....	274 50		61 54
Coil hangers, wall, 2 doz.....	2 64		
Couplings, mall. iron, 5 only.....	4 00	Total.....	91,534 83
Cherry seats, No. 1, 4 only.....	3 60		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff—</i>				
Salaries and retiring allowances.....	46,097	15		
Uniforms and mess.....	2,419	77		
			48,516	92
<i>Maintenance of Convicts—</i>				
Rations.....	9,780	03		
Clothing and medicines.....	5,406	34		
			15,186	37
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>				
Freedom suits and allowances.....	1,546	46		
Transfer and interment.....	120	65		
			1,667	11
<i>Working Expenses—</i>				
Heat, light and water.....	8,607	71		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.....	6,229	24		
Chapels, schools and library.....	357	26		
Office expenses.....	552	19		
			15,746	40
<i>Industries—</i>				
Farm.....	3,459	77		
Trade shops.....	2,845	10		
			6,304	87
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>				
Machinery.....	352	35		
Furnishing.....	451	28		
Utensils and vehicles.....	646	65		
Land, buildings and walls.....	2,070	18		
			3,520	46
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Advertising and travel.....	531	16		
Special.....	61	54		
			592	70
Total.....			91,534	83

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DORCHESTER.

STAFF.		\$	cts.	STAFF—Con.		\$	cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>				<i>Mess—Con.</i>			
Warden, 1 m. at \$2,000; 8 m. at \$2,200.	1,633	34		Raisins, 50 lb.		3	75
Surgeon, 1 m. at \$1,400; 8 m. at \$1,500.	1,116	66		Sugar, 642 lbs.		27	65
Accountant, 9 m. at \$1,200.	900	00		Vinegar, 39 gal.		9	75
Roman Catholic chaplain, 1 m. at \$600; 5 m. at \$1,000; 3 m. at \$800.	666	67				155	27
Protestant chaplain, 8 m. at \$1,000.	666	67					
Storekeeper, 9 m. at \$800.	600	00		MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.			
Steward, 1 m. at \$900; 8 m. at \$900.	666	66		<i>Rations.</i>			
Engineer, 1 m. at \$900; 8 m. at \$1,000.	741	67		Beef, 27,142 lb.	1,598	61	
Hospital overseer, 1 m. at \$800; 8 m. at \$900.	666	66		Beans, 3,300 lb.	115	50	
Matron, 1 m. at \$500; 8 m. at \$600.	441	66		Cornmeal, 2,156 lb.	37	73	
Deputy matron, 1 m. at \$400; 8 m. at \$450.	333	33		Christmas extras.	47	92	
Messenger, broken periods.	435	21		Fish, boneless, 2,680 lb.	107	20	
Fireman, broken periods.	354	99		Flour, 205 bbls.	828	20	
Instructors, 6, 1 m. at \$700; 8 m. at \$800.	3,550	02		Herrings, 8 bbls.	44	00	
Instructors, broken periods.	783	25		Lard, 100 lb.	12	00	
Stable guards, 3, broken periods.	933	32		Molasses, 563 gal.	180	16	
Deputy warden, 9 m. at \$1,500.	1,125	00		Onions, 300 lb.	10	00	
Chief keeper, 1 m. at \$800; 8 m. at \$900.	666	66		Pepper, 80 lb.	17	60	
Night keeper, broken periods.	523	34		Pease, split, 1,176 lb.	33	51	
Watchmen, 2, 3 m. at \$650.	325	00		Rice, 448 lb.	15	68	
Keepers, 3, 1 m. at \$600; 8 m. at \$700.	1,550	01		Rollod oats, 3,600 lb.	112	50	
broken periods.	487	47		Salt, 5,069 lb.	35	73	
Guards, 13, 1 m. at \$500; 8 m. at \$600.	5,741	58		Suet, 20 lb.	1	15	
broken periods.	2,666	79		Sugar, 294 lb.	11	76	
Temporary officers.	388	40		Tea, 1,050 lb.	168	00	
	27,964	36		Yeast, 133 lb.	46	55	
				Freight.	7	56	
					3,431	36	
<i>Retiring Allowances.</i>				<i>Clothing.</i>			
J. A. Lane.	1,055	40		Cotton, 182½ yds.	18	47	
Nathan Tattrie.	1,762	87		Canvas, 100 yds.	6	25	
	2,818	27		Drawers, 24 doz.	145	50	
				Duck, 45 yds.	8	16	
<i>Uniforms.</i>				Galatea, 500 yds.	62	50	
Balmoral uppers, 87 pairs.	133	55		Handkerchiefs, 20 doz.	9	40	
Braid, 1 gross.	13	50		Leather, sole, 1,834 lb.	431	83	
Badges, 4 doz.	16	80		upper, 547 lb.	229	74	
Blacking, stove, 1 doz.	3	00		Laces, 5 gross.	6	25	
Buttons, gilt, 3 gross.	8	70		Lining, 42½ yds.	4	14	
Crowns and stars.	5	00		Moccasins, 2 doz. prs.	38	60	
Canvas, 96½ yds.	14	44		Nails shoe, 100 lb.	7	00	
Coat, waterproof.	12	75		Prison cloth, 493 yds.	283	33	
Frieze, 56½ yds.	76	50		Shirts, under, 14 doz.	85	38	
Gloves, 3½ doz.	47	25		Shoe wax, 50 lb.	3	75	
Holland, 99½ yds.	17	67		Toe tacks, 100 lb.	10	00	
Leather, sole, 543 lb.	146	61		Thread, 30 lb.	64	50	
welt, 2 sides.	9	00		Wool yarn, 600 lb.	276	00	
upper, 125½ lb.	52	71		Freight.	5	56	
Ladies uppers, 4 prs.	8	00		Containers.	4	25	
Lining, 5½ yds.	54	93			1,700	01	
Melton, 6 yds.	27	75		Hospital.			
Mitts, 3 prs.	2	75		Drugs and medicines.	120	17	
Olivets, 3 doz.	3	08		Pilot bread, 25½ lb.	1	49	
Persian lamb skins, 10.	90	00		Soda biscuits, 85½ lb.	5	31	
Serge, 163½ yds.	268	14		Truss, 1.	0	69	
Scarlet cloth, 2½ yds.	8	13			127	66	
Thread, linen, 10 lb.	21	50					
Vicuna cloth, 4½ yds.	14	88		DISCHARGE EXPENSES.			
Wadding, 1 bale.	5	50		<i>Freedom Suits.</i>			
Freight.	4	30		Braces, 10 doz.	11	00	
	1,066	44		Braid, 9 gross.	0	45	
				Canvas, 100 yds.	6	25	
<i>Mess.</i>				Cotton, 256½ yds.	24	95	
Apples, evaporated, 50 lb.	5	00		Coats.	7	00	
Butter, 390 lb.	73	92		Discharge outfits for females, 2.	18	13	
Baking powder, 15 lb.	6	60					
Cream of tartar, 5 lb.	1	10					
Corn starch, 40 lb.	3	20					
Lard, 100 lbs.	12	00					
Prunes, 27½ lb.	2	20					

DORCHESTER—Continued.

DISCHARGE EXPENSES—Con.	\$	cts.	WORKING EXPENSES—Con.	\$	cts.
<i>Freedom Suits—Con.</i>			<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>		
Dress goods, 12 yds.....	3	60	Boiler inspection.....	40	00
Farmers satin, 132 yds.....	12	54	" tubes, 61.....	98	82
Flannel, 123½ yds.....	14	21	Machine oil, 82½ gal.....	39	07
Gloves, 2 prs.....	0	60	Hard oil, 5 gal.....	5	25
Hats, felt, 10½ doz.....	50	50	Tube cleaners, 2.....	3	75
Handkerchiefs, 20½ doz.....	9	60	Turpentine, 40½ gal.....	36	45
Lining, 9 yds.....	1	08	Valves, 2.....	7	50
Machine, silk, 1 lb.....	4	70		230	80
Thread, spool, 1 gross.....	3	90			
Tweed, 222½ yds.....	64	53	<i>Chapels, School and Library.</i>		
Underclothing, 32 doz.....	127	00	Hymnals and prayer books, 14 doz.....	28	80
Waistcoats, 2.....	0	60	Organists salaries.....	50	00
	360	64	Cardboard.....	8	00
			Subscriptions to magazine.....	1	00
Discharge allowance to 85 prisoners, including railway fare.....	773	60	Slates, 8 doz.....	11	52
			Pencils, slate, 1 doz.....	1	32
Transfers.....	90	60	Arithmetics, 4 doz.....	10	80
			School books.....	30	78
			Freight.....	0	84
				143	06
WORKING EXPENSES.			<i>Office Expenses.</i>		
<i>Heat, Light and Water.</i>			Clerical assistance.....	100	00
Coal, 574, ³⁶⁰ / ₁₀₀₀ tons.....	1,771	89	Clocks, repairs.....	8	00
Coal oil, 1,920 gal.....	364	81	Postage stamps.....	70	00
Lamp chimneys, 16 doz.....	12	70	Printing Department.....	185	45
wicks, 1 doz.....	1	50	Stationery Department.....	43	97
Matches, 20 boxes.....	8	40	Premium on bonds.....	24	00
Stoves, 2.....	5	40	Subscriptions to papers.....	4	20
Freight.....	1	88	Telegrams.....	24	83
	2,166	58	Telephone.....	27	70
			Travelling expenses.....	46	00
			Freight.....	7	57
<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>				541	72
Alum, 100 lb.....	4	00	INDUSTRIES.		
Burnt umber, 25 lb.....	1	34	<i>Farm.</i>		
" sienna, 25 lb.....	1	34	Baskets, 1 doz.....	2	40
Bricks, fire, 1 set.....	3	75	Drugs, &c.....	12	39
Brushes, W. W., 4 doz.....	12	32	Forks, 1 doz.....	5	50
Check valves, 1.....	1	73	" handles, 2 doz.....	0	50
Castings.....	6	22	Grass shears, 2 pr.....	3	68
Furnace, 1.....	35	80	Neatsfoot oil, 10 gal.....	8	50
File brushes, ¼ doz.....	0	75	Oats, 200 bush.....	98	00
Fire brick, 200.....	4	80	Ploughs, 3.....	40	05
Fire clay, 27 lb.....	1	62	" shears, 12.....	4	50
Fire pots, 52 lb.....	3	64	Rakes, hay, 2 doz.....	2	00
Globe valves, 2.....	1	60	Rake fittings.....	4	30
Grate castings, 150 lb.....	11	00	Services of veterinary.....	1	00
Hose, 50 ft.....	38	75	Containers.....	0	75
Oil separators, 2.....	1	75		188	37
Pipe dies, 1.....	9	80	<i>Shops.</i>		
Pipe, iron, 12 lengths.....	0	70	Awls, 8 gross.....	7	80
32 ft.....	9	94	" handles, 2 doz.....	1	20
Paint, 125 lb.....	2	50	Acid, muriatic, 124 lb.....	3	72
Pipe compound, 10 lb.....	1	34	Axes, 1 doz.....	7	35
Raw umber, 25 lb.....	1	40	" handles, 2 doz.....	5	00
Red lead, 25 lb.....	0	94	Blasting powder, 4 kegs.....	11	00
Rat traps, 3.....	17	92	Burnishing ink, 2 doz.....	2	40
Soda, washing, 1,782 lb.....	22	50	Buckles, 19½ doz.....	3	15
Soldering nipples, 1 doz.....	1	80	Cement, leather, 1 doz.....	1	43
Toilet paper, 6 box.....	38	10	Calf skins, 50½ lb.....	37	88
Tees, 3.....	0	62	Coal, 21 tons.....	63	00
Trees, ornamental, 100.....	5	00	Dressing, 1 gal.....	0	90
Tanglefoot, t case.....	3	75	Drafting paper, 1 roll.....	22	04
Venetian red, 25 lb.....	0	46	Fuse, 3 coils.....	1	80
Wall paper, 265 rolls.....	42	99	Files, 1 doz.....	4	05
Washers, 4 doz.....	1	00			
Wire netting.....	1	05			
Containers.....	0	35			
Freight.....	12	64			
	314	21			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

DORCHESTER—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff—</i>				
Salaries and retiring allowances.....	30,782	63		
Uniforms and mess.....	1,211	61		
			31,994	24
<i>Maintenance of Convicts—</i>				
Rations.....	3,431	36		
Clothing and medicines.....	1,827	67		
			5,259	03
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>				
Freedom suits and allowances.....	1,134	24		
Transfer and interment.....	90	60		
			1,224	84
<i>Working Expenses—</i>				
Heat, light and water.....	2,166	58		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.....	545	05		
Chapels, schools and library.....	143	06		
Office expenses.....	541	72		
			3,396	41
<i>Industries—</i>				
Farm.....	188	37		
Trade shops.....	582	20		
			770	57
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>				
Machinery.....				
Furnishing.....	379	80		
Utensils and vehicles.....	81	29		
Land, buildings and walls.....	1,122	55		
			1,583	64
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Advertising and travel.....	385	24		
Special.....	50	00		
			435	24
Total.....			44,663	97

MANITOBA—Continued.

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS— <i>Con.</i>		\$	cts.	WORKING EXPENSES— <i>Con.</i>		\$	cts.
<i>Medicine.</i>				<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>			
Apples, 16 lb.		1	00	Axle grease, 1 doz.		0	87
Butter, 131 lb.		23	58	Ammonia, 9 lb.		1	80
Baking powder, 5 lb.		0	63	Burns, 4 lb.		1	30
Coffee, 2 lb.		0	80	Bannister brushes, 2 doz.		12	32
Cheese, 3 lb.		0	51	Blueing, 10 lb.		1	50
Canned fruit.		3	85	Castor oil, 2 quarts.		1	00
Cornstarch, 12 lb.		0	78	Corrosive sublimate, 11 lb.		11	20
Drugs.		131	01	Clock dials, 300.		4	00
Essence, 2½ doz.		2	52	Chloride of lime, 645 lb.		20	99
Rice, 300 lb.		13	50	Cheese cloth, 70 yds.		2	98
Sundry comforts.		4	20	Castings.		2	00
Sugar, 100 lb.		5	13	Copper wire, 112 lb.		4	76
Truss, 1.		0	50	Colours, assorted, 312 lb.		12	10
Tobacco, 2 lb.		1	60	Dead plates, 252 lb.		8	82
Tea, 2 lb.		0	80	Dryers, 15 gal.		14	75
		190	41	Dome lead, 1 gross.		1	98
<i>DISCHARGE EXPENSES.</i>				Fire clay, 3 bags.		7	50
<i>Freedom Suits.</i>				" pot, 1.		5	68
Buttons, 2 gross.		1	44	Faucets, ½ doz.		0	55
Collars, 6 doz.		5	70	Glue, 50 lb.		8	50
Caps, 2 doz.		9	16	Glass, 2,600 ft.		176	50
Hats, 2 doz.		8	80	Glaziers' points, 1 doz.		1	00
Handkerchiefs, 4 doz.		1	60	Hose couplings, 1.		0	21
Leather, sole, 105 lb.		25	73	Hard oil finish, 5 gal.		6	00
" welt, 46½ lb.		19	89	Heater, 1.		14	16
Mitts, 3 doz.		7	20	Insect powder, 5 lb.		1	20
Mufflers, 3 doz.		7	50	Key blanks, 2 doz.		26	48
Neckties, 4 doz.		3	80	Lye, 32 doz.		33	60
Shirts, 6 doz.		23	70	Laundry starch, 38 lb.		2	28
Tweed, 570½ yds.		153	67	Lamb black, 25 lb.		2	50
Thread, 10 lb.		21	50	Oil, linseed, 49 gal.		32	83
Underclothing suits, 3½ doz.		20	00	Putz pomade, 1 gross.		4	20
		309	69	Putty, 200 lb.		6	00
<i>Discharge Allowance.</i>				Polish, 6 doz.		5	40
Allowance including transportation to 60 prisoners.		958	35	Padlocks, 1 doz.		11	75
<i>Transfers and Interments.</i>				Rivets, 1 lb.		1	30
Transfer of 24 convicts to Alberta Peni- tentiary.		438	75	Rent, site for storehouse.		1	00
Inquest.		27	80	Sal soda, 919 lb.		18	38
Repairing C.P.R. car.		10	62	Soap, 2,700 lb.		135	00
Freight.		2	75	Stove brushes, 1 doz.		3	58
		479	92	Shingles, 5 M.		18	75
<i>WORKING EXPENSES.</i>				Toilet paper, 9 boxes.		57	15
<i>Heat, Light and Water.</i>				Telephone repairs.		15	67
Wood, 224 cords.		1,209	60	Varnish, 5 gal.		13	43
Coal, 567 ³³⁶ / ₁₀₀ tons.		3,985	49	Windmill repairs.		109	10
Coal oil, 2,573½ gal.		553	31	White lead, 1,000 lb.		65	00
Lamps, 2.		2	50	Washers, 25 lb.		4	05
" glasses, 3 gross.		20	64	Washing soda, 638 lb.		12	76
" burners, 13 doz.		9	54	Whiting, 5,370 lb.		52	50
" wick, 8 gross.		3	80	Containers.		1	50
" collars, 1 gross.		3	00	Freight.		95	81
Lanterns, 2 doz.		8	00			1,053	69
" globes, 6 doz.		3	60	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>			
" burners, 2 doz.		1	80	Boiler inspection.		30	00
Matches, 2 gross.		1	04	" compound, 510 lb.		51	00
Signal oil, 6 gal.		9	00	Castings, 664 lb.		25	45
Freight.		5	33	Cylinder oil, 58 gal.		58	00
		5,816	65	Engine, repairs to.		33	03
Less refund of expenditure		90	61	Flue cleaner, 1.		3	00
		5,726	04	Fire clay, 2 sacks		4	00
				Gauge glasses, 1 doz.		0	50
				Graphite, 1 lb.		0	25
				Injector, 1		6	25
				Lubricator, 1.		8	00
				Packing, assorted.		19	59
				Freight.		0	92
						239	99
<i>Chapels, Schools and Library.</i>				Altar flowers.		10	00
				Candles, 12 tins.		1	38
				Sanctuary oil, 7 gal.		8	25
				Hymn books, sundry.		6	25
				Organists salaries.		37	50
				Copy books, 18 doz.		14	40

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

MANITOBA—Continued.

WORKING EXPENSES—Con.		INDUSTRIES—Con.	
<i>Chapels, Schools and Library—Con.</i>		<i>Trade Shops—Con.</i>	
Slate pencils, 2 box.....	0 22	Globe valves, 1.....	0 51
Subscriptions to magazines.....	22 50	Gum tragacanth, 1 lb.....	0 75
Freight.....	0 70	Gauge cocks, 3.....	1 56
	101 20	Glass, 900 ft.....	88 00
<i>Office Expenses.</i>		Holland, 183½ yds.....	23 86
Clerical assistance.....	200 00	Hammer handles, 18 doz.....	23 98
Directories, 2.....	10 00	Hinges, 7 doz.....	10 37
Printing Department.....	191 19	Horseshoe nails, 25 lb.....	2 75
Stationery Department.....	178 07	Iron, assorted, 2,636 lb.....	79 73
Postage.....	40 50	" sheet, 113 lb.....	4 41
Premiums on bonds.....	24 00	Knife sharpeners, 1 doz.....	2 50
Subscriptions to papers.....	12 00	Level glasses, 3 doz.....	2 55
Telephone messages.....	8 50	Locks, 2 doz.....	13 90
Telegrams.....	26 25	Lumber, assorted, 4,526 ft.....	345 20
Travelling expenses.....	157 00	Leather, sole, 75 lb.....	18 38
Freight.....	52 42	Machine silk, 9 lb.....	43 50
	899 93	Manilla paper, 13 rolls.....	4 90
INDUSTRIES.		Machine needles, 4½ gross.....	8 34
<i>Farm.</i>		Mortar hoes, ½ doz.....	3 75
Axle grease, 1 doz.....	0 87	Nails, brass, 1,000.....	0 75
Binder twine, 400 lb.....	46 00	" wire, 8 kegs.....	22 20
Buckles, 24 doz.....	3 60	" heel, 40 lb.....	2 40
Bran, 1 ton.....	16 00	Oxalic acid, 1 lb.....	0 20
Castings.....	1 25	Planes, 1.....	2 78
Discs.....	1 50	Pulleys, 1.....	3 75
Fork handles, 1 doz.....	1 40	Padding, 2 bales.....	10 80
Fan, mill bagger, 1.....	38 00	Putty knives, ½ doz.....	0 33
Gloves, harvesting, 6 prs.....	3 00	Pipe cutter and wheels.....	156 80
Horse pads, 2 prs.....	2 50	Peg hammers, 1 doz.....	5 00
Horse brushes, 1 doz.....	0 50	Rules, 2 ft., 2 doz.....	15 00
Harness leather, 101 lbs.....	35 35	Roofing kettle, 1.....	37 00
Mower repairs.....	10 75	Rivets, tinned, 5 M.....	0 75
Paris green, 10 lb.....	4 00	Sledge handles, 3 doz.....	4 80
Plough handles, 2.....	1 00	Steel, 1,618 lb.....	121 35
Pure tar, ½ gal.....	0 70	Sewing machines, 4.....	180 00
Saythe stones, 1 doz.....	0 50	" repairs.....	10 85
Spades, 1 doz.....	6 00	Sand paper, ½ ream.....	0 81
Shorts, 1 ton.....	18 00	Screws, 18 gross.....	14 15
Threshing.....	141 25	Sand screen, 20 ft.....	4 00
Travelling expenses.....	1 95	Steam gauge, 1.....	1 50
Services of veterinary.....	26 00	Sash tools, 1 doz.....	3 87
Whiffletrees, 18.....	14 40	Shellac, 1 gal.....	2 90
Freight.....	29 08	Shoe tacks, 22 lb.....	2 90
	409 60	Snips, tanners, 1 pr.....	1 50
<i>Trade Shops.</i>		Subscriptions to trade journals.....	13 00
Awl blades, 2 gross.....	4 50	Service of brickmaker (special vote)....	200 00
" stabbing, 1 gross.....	2 50	Shoe thread, 6 lb.....	4 50
Buckles, 3 pair.....	0 45	Thread, spool, 5 gross.....	19 50
Bolts, assorted, 1,608.....	36 35	" silk twist, 1 lb.....	4 70
Bristles, 1 lb.....	9 00	" linen, 12 lb.....	25 80
Brushes, assorted, 4½ doz.....	45 28	Tin, ingot, 53½ lb.....	17 66
Bees wax, 5 lb.....	2 50	Tape measures, 1 doz.....	0 50
Buttons, 34 gross.....	3 25	Tin, XX, 1½ box.....	14 75
Bucksaw blades, 2 doz.....	11 16	" cups, 300.....	18 00
Burnishing ink, 1 doz.....	1 80	Tailors shears, 1 pr.....	11 00
Brads, 9 lb.....	0 84	Towels, 1 doz.....	6 00
Coal, smiths, 2 tons.....	22 00	Thimbles, 2 doz.....	1 20
Carpenters pencils, 1 gross.....	2 40	Tailors heater, 1.....	13 00
Crayons, 6 box.....	2 65	Wax, 1 gross.....	0 90
Charcoal, 21 bush.....	10 15	Wrench, frame, 1.....	0 75
Corner braces, 1.....	4 00	Wrenches, 2.....	2 00
Canada plate, 4 box.....	12 60	Yarn, 75 lb.....	35 25
Chrome yellow, 22 lb.....	3 10	Freight.....	26 85
Dressing, 1 doz.....	2 50	Containers.....	0 30
Drills, 7.....	2 38		1,921 47
Dies, 1 set.....	14 95	PRISON EQUIPMENT.	
" 3 set.....	3 65	<i>Prison Furnishing.</i>	
Drop black, 24 lb.....	4 32	Napkins, ½ doz.....	1 00
Emery cloth.....	6 50	Oil cloth, 2 pcs.....	4 30
Eyelets, 1,000.....	0 75	Soap, shaving, 120 bars.....	8 40
Farrier knives, 4.....	1 02	" castile, 32 lbs.....	3 68
Files, 4 doz.....	9 28	Thermometers, 6.....	2 70
		Table cloths, 2.....	3 50
		Towelling, 600 yds.....	45 00
		Ticking, 222 yds.....	40 51
			109 09

[illegible]

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Staff—</i>		
Salaries and retiring allowances.....	25,800 27	
Uniforms and mess.....	2,040 90	27,841 17
<i>Maintenance of Convicts—</i>		
Rations.....	3,651 17	
Clothing and medicines.....	2,410 51	6,061 68
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>		
Freedom suits and allowances.....	1,268 04	
Transfer and interment.....	479 92	1,747 96
<i>Working Expenses—</i>		
Heat, light and water.....	5,726 04	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.....	1,293 68	
Chapels, schools and library.....	101 20	
Office expenses.....	899 93	8,020 85
<i>Industries—</i>		
Farm.....	409 60	
Trade shops.....	1,921 47	2,331 07
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>		
Machinery.....	109 09	
Furnishing.....	354 55	
Utensils and vehicles.....	4,035 68	4,499 32
Land, buildings and walls.....		
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Advertising and travel.....	935 84	
Special.....	275 25	1,211 09
Total.....		51,713 14

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

STAFF.	\$	cts.	MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	\$	cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>			<i>Rations.</i>		
Warden, 1 m. at \$2,000; 8 m. at \$2,200..	1,633	33	Apples, evaporated, 800 lb..		68 00
Chaplains, 2, 1 m. at \$800; 8 m. at \$1,000	1,466	66	Beef, 14,084 lb..	1,089	13
Surgeon, 1 m. at \$600; 8 m. at \$1,500..	1,050	00	Baking powder, 5 lb..		0 75
Accountant, 9 m. at \$1,200..	900	00	Beans, 1,884 lb..		56 53
Storekeeper, 1 m. at \$800; 8 m. at \$900..	666	66	Barley, pot, 100 lb..		3 00
Steward, 1 m. at \$800; 8 m. at \$900..	666	66	Canned fruit, 2,025 lb..	112	38
Hospital overseer, 1 m. at \$800; 8 m. at \$900..	666	66	" 4 doz..	8	60
Chief trade instructor, 9 m. at \$1,000..	750	00	Cornmeal, 700 lb..		12 60
Trade instructors, 2, 1 m. at \$750; 8 m. at \$800..	1,191	68	Christmas extras..		25 25
Trade instructors, 4, 1 m. at \$700; 8 m. at \$800..	2,366	68	Flour, 4,330 brl..	1,394	95
Deputy warden, 9 m. at \$1,500..	1,125	00	Fish, 6,475 lb..	431	17
Chief watchman, 7 m. at \$900..	525	00	Lard, 180 lb..		19 80
Watchman, 7 m. at \$750..	437	50	Mustard, 1 lb..		0 40
Keepers, 2, 1 m. at \$600; 8 m. at \$800..	1,166	68	Pepper, 91 lb..		11 83
Guards, 10, 1 m. at \$600; 8 m. at \$700..	5,166	70	Rice, 625 lb..		21 87
" broken periods..	705	09	Rolled oats, 1,170 lb..		40 95
Temporary officers..	267	96	Syrup, 4,331 lb..		110 44
	20,752	26	Sugar, brown, 2,800 lb..		126 00
			Salt, 3,200 lb..		22 80
			Salmon, canned, 3 cases..		16 00
			Tea, 235 lb..		37 60
			Vinegar, 36 gal..		9 00
			Yeast, 103 lb..		27 20
			Freight..		7 99
				3,654	24
<i>Uniforms.</i>			<i>Prison Clothing.</i>		
Blacking, 12 tins..	0	80	Buckles, 6 doz..		1 50
Braid, 6 yds..	3	60	Binding, 9 gross..		4 05
Buttons, gilt, 2 gross..	5	40	Buttons, 82 gross..		8 80
Cap peaks, 2½ doz..	6	25	Denim, 773 yds..	146	87
Drill, 293 yds..	31	50	Drill, 180 yds..		16 12
Elastic canvas, 51 yds..	10	85	Duck, 353½ yds..		70 34
French calf, 18 lb..	22	50	Eyelets, 9 gross..		2 25
Gloves, 2½ doz..	29	75	Forfar linen, 548 yds..		175 36
Hats, 6 doz..	8	08	Holland, 284½ yds..		31 11
Hair cloth, 50 yds..	12	50	Hats, straw, 12 doz..		15 00
Leather, sole, 513½ lb..	138	20	Leather, kip, 35½ lb..		24 31
" welt, 21 lb..	7	98	" sole, 740½ lb..		207 37
" pebble, 27½ lb..	4	70	" upper, 227½ lb..		33 66
" kangaroo, 23½ lb..	9	02	" chrome, 241½ ft..		58 58
" chrome, 28 ft..	7	28	" split, 19 ft..		1 90
" split, 19 ft..	1	90	Shirting, 329½ yds..		42 87
" sheepskins, 2..	2	70	Twill, 118 yds..		12 27
Lining, 64 yds..	13	44	Underclothing, 36 doz..		231 50
Sweat bands, 3 doz..	4	50	Freight..		51 20
Serge, 217½ yds..	317	28	Containers..		2 40
Tape, 7 gross..	10	50		1,137	46
Freight..	10	61			
	659	34	<i>Hospital and Medicines.</i>		
			Cornstarch, 4 lb..		0 24
			Drugs..		108 01
			Fluid beef, 2 bottles..		1 90
			Keep of insane..		293 56
				403	71
<i>Mess.</i>			<i>DISCHARGE EXPENSES.</i>		
Bacon, 10 lb..	1	50	<i>Freedom Suits.</i>		
Butter, 394 lbs..	86	68	Braces, 3 doz..		3 60
Beef, 2,053 lb..	153	77	Buttons, 18 gross..		6 00
Baking powder, 6 lb..	0	90	Canvas, 200 yds..		12 75
Coffee, 15 lb..	4	85	Flannel, 185 yds..		22 20
Condensed milk, 12 doz..	16	50	Farmers satin, 200½ yds..		20 08
Currants, 10 lb..	0	80	Hats, 3 doz..		11 25
Canned vegetables, 8 doz..	8	80	Jean, 90 yds..		8 44
Cornstarch, 12 lb..	0	72	Leather, kip, 30 lb..		20 40
Eggs, 24 doz..	6	00	" sole, 542½ lb..		138 97
Fruit, canned, assorted, 8 doz..	16	80	" welt, 21 lb..		7 98
Fish, fresh, 337 lbs..	21	41	" pebble, 27½ lb..		4 70
Lard, 80 lb..	8	80	" French calf, 26½ lb..		19 69
Mustard, 6 lb..	2	40	" chrome, 53½ ft..		13 97
Raisins, 10 lb..	1	00	" split, 35½ ft..		3 52
Spices, 4 lb..	0	60	Neckties, 3 doz..		3 30
Sugar, 420 lb..	24	15	Padding, 45 yds..		13 50
Soda, 12 pkgs..	1	00			
Tea, 54 lb..	14	86			
	371	54		310	35

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

DISCHARGE EXPENSES—Con..		WORKING EXPENSES—Con.	
<i>Allowances.</i>		<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	
Allowance including railroad fare to 37 prisoners.....	427 20	Paint, 42 lb.....	4 70
WORKING EXPENSES.		Paint, 1 pt.....	1 00
<i>Heat, Light and Water.</i>		Rivets, 43 lb.....	5 50
Coal, 196½ ⁵⁵⁰ tons.....	996 06	Red lead, 50 lb.....	4 00
Couplings, 20 sets.....	60 00	Rope, 426 lb.....	55 26
Candles, 10 lb.....	1 00	Soap, 1,800 lb.....	81 00
Coal oil, 169½ gal.....	49 95	Switches and cut-outs, 111.....	21 30
Electric current.....	307 93	Sundry electric fittings.....	195 96
Elbows, 1.....	1 00	Steel, 786 lb.....	94 50
Gas account, 185,200 ft.....	317 04	Screws, 20 gross.....	8 64
Lamps, electric, 10½ doz.....	21 21	Sinks, 14.....	54 60
Matches, 1 tin.....	4 25	Shade holders.....	2 87
Pipe, iron, 374 ft.....	24 88	Side pliers, 2 pr.....	1 80
Water account.....	313 43	Shellac, 1 gal.....	4 00
		Screw connections, 12.....	0 84
	2,096 75	Sal amoniac, 10 lb.....	1 00
<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>		Sulpho-naphthol, 100 gal.....	100 00
Bibbs, compressed, 13.....	12 60	Shingles, 40 M.....	80 00
Borax, 10 lb.....	1 00	Stop cocks, 7.....	6 45
Babbitt metal, 10 lb.....	1 50	Tar, 10 brls.....	90 00
Burnt umber, 5 lb.....	0 50	Transformer, 1.....	300 00
Bushings, 19 lb.....	11 55	Toilet paper, 500 pkgs.....	31 75
Bath enamel, 2 tins.....	0 70	Tripoline, 6 tins.....	3 00
Bend, 1.....	2 50	Turpentine, ½ case.....	7 25
Beams, steel, 2,111 lb.....	84 44	Turpentine, 44 gal.....	61 60
Bracket, 1.....	5 00	Tees, 16.....	6 80
Bolts, 250.....	3 75	Traps, lead, 2.....	2 50
Blow torch, 1.....	2 90	Tacks, 2 pkgs.....	0 10
Clouts, 112.....	19 90	Unions, 26.....	14 85
Cleats, 2,500.....	27 60	Varnish, 3½ gal.....	6 53
Couplings, 14.....	4 35	Valves, 16.....	63 70
Cod line, 1 hank.....	0 25	Wire, electric, 6,634 ft.....	147 99
Clips, 16.....	4 00	Wire, electric, 2,181 lb.....	128 83
Copper fixtures, 2 lb.....	7 50	White lead, 1,000 lb.....	72 50
Castings, 97 lb.....	9 70	Whiting, 385 lb.....	7 70
Dies, 1 set.....	18 00	Zinc, 46 lb.....	5 75
Enamel, 1 tin.....	0 35	Freight.....	131 55
Elbows, 95.....	35 68		4,189 16
Flexible cord, 1,056 ft.....	15 84	Less refund of expenditure.....	17 80
Fly paper, 12 boxes.....	9 00		4,171 36
Files, 1 doz.....	2 80	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>	
Gasoline, 1 case.....	3 75	Block, 1.....	9 50
Glass, 922½ ft.....	52 78	Boiler plate, 271 lb.....	14 23
Gelatine, 3 oz.....	0 45	Belting, 23½ ft.....	7 05
Hose, 5 ft.....	0 75	Grate bars, 13.....	5 64
Hose taps, 4.....	4 00	Grate bars, 1,470 lb.....	47 77
Hydrants, 3.....	112 50	Injector, 1.....	7 50
Hook plates, 18.....	9 00	Oil, machine, 43 gal.....	17 20
Hinges, 1½ doz.....	4 20	Oil, cylinder, 41½ gal.....	22 00
Ice.....	23 10	Packing, 6½ lb.....	5 20
Iron, assorted, 2,498 lb.....	78 06	Tallow, 40 lb.....	2 00
Iron, galvanized, 164 lb.....	10 94	Waste, 25 lb.....	2 50
Insulators, 50.....	0 87		140 59
Insect powder.....	0 75	<i>Chapels, School and Library.</i>	
Joint, transom, 1.....	12 00	Candles, 20 lb.....	2 00
Lyc, 240 tins.....	19 20	Catechisms, 2 doz.....	1 20
Lumber, assorted, 47,464 ft.....	950 87	Organists' salaries.....	75 00
Lamps, electric, 350.....	52 50	Care of chapel.....	6 00
Lamp shades, 85.....	38 83	Slate pencils, 6 boxes.....	0 66
Lamp black, 5 lb.....	1 00	Pen handles, 6 boxes.....	1 92
Locks, 13.....	15 75	Subscriptions to magazines, &c.....	23 41
Meters, electric, 1.....	13 50	Freight, &c.....	3 59
Methylated spirits, ½ gal.....	1 50		113 78
Nippers, 10.....	7 00	<i>Office Expenses.</i>	
Nails, assorted, 10 lb.....	1 50	Premium on bonds.....	24 00
Nails, assorted, 24 kegs.....	96 05	Postage.....	21 00
Nuts, 70 lb.....	8 20	Printing department.....	167 22
Millboard, 27 lb.....	3 24	Stationery department.....	96 85
Marine blue, 1 lb.....	0 25	Telegrams.....	53 03
Oil, linseed, 43 gal.....	30 53	Telephone account.....	87 40
Plugs, 34.....	3 06	Freight.....	21 44
Pipe fittings, sundry.....	317 00		470 94
Pipe, iron, 1,145½ ft.....	227 21		
Pipe, lead, 13½ lb.....	1 59		

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BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.		INDUSTRIES—Con.	
<i>Farm.</i>		<i>Shops—Con.</i>	
Axle grease, 24 boxes.....	3 50	Needles, 66 papers.....	1 80
Buckle shields, 1½ doz.....	2 00	Nails, assorted, 237 lb.....	48 34
Bran, 8 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀ tons.....	169 20	Oilcloth, 5½ yds.....	1 65
Bulbs, 500.....	5 00	Oil, olive, 1 gal.....	2 25
Bolts, 2 pkgs.....	2 00	" sperm, 1 qt.....	0 39
Caps, 1 box.....	1 00	Powder, 2 kegs.....	5 30
Castor oil, ½ gal.....	0 50	Rivets, 5½ lb.....	0 88
Drugs.....	1 05	" 2 doz.....	1 30
Dynamite, 1 case.....	9 00	" copper, 21 lb.....	3 15
Grains, 170 brews.....	85 00	Rent of saw.....	81 25
Ginger, 3 lb.....	0 45	Rasps, 1 doz.....	2 60
Harness snaps, ½ doz.....	1 20	Row locks, 1 pr.....	0 25
Horse collars, 2.....	10 50	Saws, 2.....	11 23
Harlum oil, 1 doz.....	1 00	" handles, 3 prs.....	0 00
Horse shoes, 5 set.....	2 50	" sets, 1.....	0 75
Horse shoes, 3 kegs.....	16 50	" tools, 1 set.....	1 00
Horse shoeing.....	0 50	Splitting wedge, 1.....	1 00
Half rims, 2.....	2 60	Steel, 228 lb.....	28 07
Harness oil, 12 tins.....	4 20	" shanks, 2 doz.....	0 18
Iron pipe, 8 ft.....	1 50	Shoe tacks, 20 lb.....	2 40
Lumber, assorted, 256 ft.....	5 42	" thread, 12 lb.....	10 80
Leather, harness, 88 lb.....	30 46	" ink, 4 gal.....	2 20
Manure, 197 loads.....	98 50	" polish, 3 gal.....	4 95
Milk strainer, 1.....	0 75	" knives, 2 doz.....	2 50
Oats, 17½ tons.....	440 98	Skivers, 2 doz.....	7 00
Powder, 10 kegs.....	26 50	Sponges, 2 doz.....	2 50
Pump.....	4 00	Sable oil, 2 gal.....	4 00
Picks, 1 doz.....	7 50	Snips, 1 pr.....	2 25
Spokes, 3 doz.....	7 20	Sheep skins, ½ doz.....	4 05
Stable brushes, 6 doz.....	4 20	Screws, assorted, 12 gross.....	3 06
Seeds.....	20 53	Shears, 1 pr.....	1 75
Single trees, 2.....	3 00	Ticking, 212½ yds.....	40 38
Freight.....	3 55	Towage.....	70 00
	971 79	Thread, 1½ gross.....	60 83
		" 12 lb.....	28 50
<i>Shops.</i>		Wadding, 25 lb.....	8 75
Acid, muriatic, ½ gal.....	1 00	Containers.....	1 00
" oxalic, 3 lb.....	1 50	Freight.....	32 26
Augers, 4.....	3 00		805 52
Axes, 1½ doz.....	12 50		
Awls, 8½ doz.....	12 57	PRISON EQUIPMENT.	
" hafts, 4 doz.....	2 40	Prison Furnishing.	
Block tin, 57 lb.....	28 50	Blankets, 930 lb.....	488 25
Brushes, tar, 13.....	9 75	Soap, shaving, 10 lb.....	3 50
Bench screws, ½ doz.....	1 17	" castile, 500 lb.....	45 00
Buckles, 3 gross.....	0 45	Table linen, 10 yds.....	7 50
Beeswax, 10 lb.....	4 00	Containers.....	2 25
Bristles, ½ lb.....	4 50		546 50
Boot webbing, 86 yds.....	0 84	Prison Utensils.	
Brass cloth, 1 ft.....	0 35	Bake pans, 6.....	8 65
Coal, smiths, 4 tons.....	80 00	Buckets, 3 doz.....	10 80
Caps, 1 box.....	1 00	Brooms, 12 doz.....	27 00
Compasses, 2.....	1 00	Brushes, rice root, 6 doz.....	2 52
Chalk lines, 3 lb.....	0 90	Crocks, 1.....	0 80
Chalk, 5 boxes.....	3 25	Cups and saucers, 5 doz.....	5 15
Cement, 1 doz.....	1 25	Can, 1.....	0 30
Cork soles, 3 prs.....	1 50	Copper, 173 lb.....	86 50
Cutting dies, 2 sets.....	29 75	Flag, 1.....	5 50
Calking cotton, 2 balls.....	0 70	Iron, galvanized, 23 lb.....	1 27
Carpenters' pencils, 6 doz.....	1 20	" angle, 38 lb.....	2 09
Dynamite, 1 case.....	9 00	" band, 22 lb.....	0 75
Dogfish oil, 4 gal.....	2 00	Mugs, 3 doz.....	4 95
Drill, 1.....	1 25	Mouse traps, 1 doz.....	0 60
Eyelets, 11 boxes.....	2 20	Rivets, copper, 5 lb.....	3 00
Emery wheels, 2.....	9 75	Rat traps, ½ doz.....	1 50
Files, ½ doz.....	0 30	Saucer pans, 2.....	1 80
Grommets, 6.....	0 60	Teapots, 2.....	1 30
Gasoline, 1 brl.....	17 20	Tin pails, 6.....	0 30
Grey cotton, 242½ yd.....	24 28	Water cans, 2.....	3 00
Gouges, 3.....	2 00	Whisks, 6 doz.....	9 00
Grommet set, 1.....	2 75	Freight.....	7 63
Horse rasps, 2.....	2 00		184 41
Horseshoes, 50 lb.....	3 00		
Hooks, 10 boxes.....	3 50		
Heelballs, 6 doz.....	0 90		
Hacksaw blades, 1 doz.....	1 25		
Knife nuts, 6.....	8 10		
" sharpeners, 2 doz.....	4 00		
Lumber, 43 ft.....	2 54		
Masons' lines, 2 lb.....	0 60		
Machine silk, 5 lb.....	23 75		

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BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT— <i>Con.</i>	\$ cts.	PRISON EQUIPMENT— <i>Con.</i>	\$ cts.
<i>Buildings.</i>		<i>Buildings—Con.</i>	
Angles, 190 lb.....	8 65	Shingles, 2 M.....	20 00
Boiler plate, 355 lb.....	18 64	Sash chain adjusters, 110 sets.....	14 30
Cement, 125 brls.....	356 27	Tarred felt, 270 rolls.....	524 95
Channels, 1,498 lb.....	57 71	Tin caps, 100 lb.....	6 00
Cornice, galvanized iron and labour.....	157 50	Thimbles, 6.....	0 60
Closet bowls, 19.....	145 35	Towage.....	45 00
Castings, assorted, 6,108 lb.....	191 35	Tile, 100 ft.....	4 00
Electric fittings, sundry.....	348 84	Window glass, 200 ft.....	92 00
Elbows, 8.....	8 00	Wire, 206 lb.....	13 86
Gate valves, 1.....	5 50	Wooden pipe, 2,608 ft.....	584 93
Hydrants, 4.....	180 00	Wire rope, 500 ft.....	16 50
Iron, assorted, 1,231 lb.....	48 18	Wire rope clamps, 24.....	4 80
galvanized, 686 lb.....	34 30	Freight and cartage.....	29 80
Lumber, assorted, 33 060 ft.....	642 10	Containers.....	3 00
Lime, 459 brls.....	374 30		4,922 05
Metallic roofing.....	74 00		
Nails, 100 lb.....	4 60	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
kegs, 5.....	18 75	Advertising.....	53 55
Pipe, 250 ft.....	106 40		
Pitch, 80 brls.....	460 74	Travelling expenses.....	577 57
Panel and cabinet.....	60 00		42,770 91
Putty, 465 lb.....	16 28		
Professional services re purchase of land	36 52		
Roofing paper, 73 rolls.....	48 18		
Rent of saw.....	111 25		
Steel beams, 926 lb.....	38 90		
Sacks, 100.....	10 00	Total.....	42,770 91

RECAPITULATION.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Staff—</i>		
Salaries and retiring allowances.....	20,752 26	
Uniforms and mess.....	1,030 88	21,783 14
<i>Maintenance of Convicts—</i>		
Rations.....	3,654 24	
Clothing and medicines.....	1,541 17	5,195 41
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>		
Freedom suits and allowances.....	737 55	737 55
<i>Working Expenses—</i>		
Heat, light and water.....	2,096 75	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.....	4,311 95	
Chapels, schools and library.....	113 78	
Office expenses.....	470 94	6,993 42
<i>Industries—</i>		
Farm.....	971 79	
Trade shops.....	805 52	1,777 31
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>		
Furnishing.....	546 50	
Utensils and vehicles.....	184 41	
Land, buildings and walls.....	4,922 05	5,652 96
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Advertising and travel.....	631 12	631 12
Total.....		42,770 91

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ALBERTA.

STAFF.		\$	cts.	MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—Con.		\$	cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>				<i>Rations—Con.</i>			
Warden, 1 m. at \$2,000, 8 at \$2,200.	1,633	32		Cabbages, 42S lb.	24	10	
Deputy warden, 9 m. at \$1,500.	1,125	00		Christmas extras.	9	75	
Surgeon, 5 m. and 8 d. at \$1,200.	829	59		Figs, white, 50 lb.	3	00	
Protestant chaplain, 7 m. and 27 d. at \$800.	526	88		Flour, 5 bags.	10	00	
Roman Catholic chaplain, 8 m. and 7 d. at \$800.	553	06		Fish, cod, 300 lb.	30	00	
Accountant, 8 m. and 4 d. at \$1,200.	816	13		Fish, herrings, $\frac{1}{2}$ brl.	6	50	
Matron, 7 m. and 25 d. at \$500.	326	61		Lard, 5 lb.	0	65	
Engineer and blacksmith, 7 m. and 8 d. at \$1,000.	691	32		Molasses, 8 gal.	7	20	
Mason and chief trade instructor, 8 m. at \$1,000.	666	67		Onions, 60 bunches.	3	10	
Steward and baker, 8 m. at \$900.	600	00		Onions, 150 lb.	9	11	
Hospital overseer, 7 m. and 16 d. at \$900.	566	13		Prunes, 100 lb.	6	00	
Instructors, 4 (broken periods).	1,539	76		Pork, 345 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	43	84	
Chief watchman, 8 m. and 8 d. at \$900.	622	19		Potatoes, 336 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	111	45	
Watchmen (broken periods).	410	33		Pepper, 16 lb.	4	30	
Keeper, 5 m. at \$800.	333	33		Pease, whole, 200 lb.	8	00	
Guards (broken periods).	2,490	17		Rice, 225 lb.	13	75	
	13,730	49		Rolled oats, 720 lb.	21	90	
				Sugar, 900 lb.	50	58	
<i>Uniforms.</i>				Salt, coarse, 200 lb.	3	50	
Braid, tracing, 2 gross.	3	00		Salt, fine, 1 sack.	0	90	
Beeswax, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0	25		Turnips, 200 lb.	2	30	
Buttons, 1 gross.	0	10		Turnips, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	1	30	
Belt, 1.	0	75		Tea, 200 lb.	43	45	
Crowns, gold, 4.	4	00		Vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	0	50	
Coats, fur, 4.	80	00		Yeast, 12 boxes.	0	60	
Caps, lambskin, 7.	77	02		Drayage.	1	05	
Caps, hairskin, 11.	31	35		Freight and express.	15	65	
Felt, Dolges, 93 lb.	10	93					985 55
Felt filling, 6 sheets.	0	60		LESS—Refund of expenditure.			5 03
Frieze, 277 yds.	393	66					980 52
Gloves, 13 prs.	16	25		<i>Clothing.</i>			
Jean, 1091 yds.	8	22		Brush, stencil, 1.	0	25	
Lining, 233 yds.	51	11		Buttons, 14 gross.	1	60	
Leather, French calf, 261 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	34	61		Buckles, brass, 4 gross.	0	95	
Leather, kangaroo, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	11	03		Boot, elastic, 30 ft.	3	00	
Machine twist, 6 lb.	28	80		Coats, tweed, 20.	69	80	
Mitts, 6 prs.	3	60		Cottonade, 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	22	72	
Padding, 42 yds.	12	60		Convicts' suits, 24.	300	00	
Polish, shoe, 2 doz.	2	40		Cloth, prison, 294 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	169	48	
Raincoat, 1.	12	00		Denim, 505 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	96	05	
Stars, gold, 4.	4	00		Duck, 10 yds.	2	50	
Silesia, 106 yds.	8	00		Drop black in japan, 1 lb.	0	25	
Sateen, 124 yds.	12	40		Eyelets, 2 M.	1	50	
Shoes, 15 prs.	60	00		Flannel, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	5	38	
Serge, summer, 413 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	546	15		Hats, straw, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	14	49	
Serge, winter, 491 yds.	910	05		Handkerchiefs, red, 5 doz.	2	25	
Wadding, 1 bale.	5	00		Laces, leather, 1 gross.	2	50	
Thread, linen, 1 lb.	0	82		Leather, moose, 46 lb.	18	40	
Thread, silk, 6 spools.	4	02		Leather, welt, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	6	41	
Thread, silk, 1 lb.	4	75		Leather, cowhide, 106 lb.	47	70	
Uniforms, 18 suits.	276	29		Leather, sole, 204 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	54	42	
Casing.	5	00		Nails, shoe, 4 lb.	0	79	
Freight and express.	81	92		Nails, iron, 10 lb.	0	60	
	2,707	18		Nails, lasting tacks, 1 gross.	0	75	
				Pegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ bag.	0	35	
<i>Mess.</i>				Paint, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	1	20	
Butter, 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	32	05		Rivets, 20 lb.	3	85	
Beef, 99 lb.	9	90		Shirting, 543 yds.	70	59	
Eggs, 11 doz.	2	75		Slippers, felt, 2 prs.	1	50	
Flour, 100 lb.	3	60		Samples of clothing.	1	84	
Milk, 258 qts.	16	00		Trousers, tweed, 20 prs.	46	80	
Sugar, 20 lb.	1	20		Thread, shoe, 2 lb.	1	30	
	65	50		" linen, 3 lb.	2	35	
				" silk, 2 spools.	1	25	
MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.				Underclothing, 5 doz. suits.	63	76	
<i>Rations.</i>				Postage.	0	05	
Bacon, 47 lb.	6	83		Casing and haling.	3	05	
Beans, 304 lb.	13	46		Freight and express.	41	45	
Barley, 50 lb.	2	50					1,061 13
Beef, 3,741 lb.	242	36		<i>Medicine and Hospital Supplies.</i>			
Bread, 9,234 lb.	277	02		Butter, 11 lb.	2	75	
Carrots, 72 bunches.	4	80		Drugs and medicines.	91	31	
Cabbages, 42.	5	50		Milk, 72 qts.	4	00	
				Tobacco, 3 lb.	2	40	
							103 46

ALBERTA—Continued.

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS—Con.		\$	cts.	WORKING EXPENSES—Con.		\$	cts.
<i>Freedom Suits and Allowances.</i>				<i>Office Expenses.</i>			
Allowances on discharge, 15 men.....	109	80		Typewriter, 1.....	105	00	
Buttons, 11½ gross.....	4	40		Premium on officers' bonds.....	25	78	
Collars, linen, 4 doz.....	3	80		Printing.....	116	80	
Caps, imitation lamb, 2 doz.....	10	00		Postage.....	12	40	
Hats, felt, 2 doz.....	9	00		Rent of typewriter.....	5	00	
Discharge outfits, 4 only.....	64	20		" post box, and key.....	4	45	
Ties, neck, 3 doz.....	3	75		" telephone, 8 m.....	19	38	
Tweed, 190 yds.....	50	84		Subs. to newspapers, 4.....	13	00	
	255	79		Stationery.....	193	62	
				Telegrams.....	20	93	
				Freight and express.....	10	37	
					526	73	
<i>WORKING EXPENSES.</i>				<i>LESS—Refund of expenditure.....</i>			
<i>Heat, Light and Water.</i>							
Candle wick, 6 balls.....	0	60			0	19	
Coal oil, 42½ gal.....	14	93			526	54	
Coal, 112½ tons.....	406	33		<i>INDUSTRIES.</i>			
Electric lamps, 12 doz.....	31	68		<i>Farm.</i>			
Electric light.....	401	55		Axle grease, 1 box.....	0	15	
Lamp wicks, 3 doz.....	0	30		Bells, 2 strings.....	6	00	
Meter rent.....	5	40		Bran, 400 lb.....	3	20	
Matches, 6 boxes.....	0	90		Broom, stable, 1.....	1	15	
Water.....	64	10		Chains, tie, 2.....	0	80	
	925	79		Circlingles, 1 pr.....	0	75	
				Curry comb, 1.....	0	25	
<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>				Drugs for horses.....	0	75	
Bell, electric, 1.....	2	00		Forks, hay, 1.....	0	60	
Ball, 12 in., 1.....	2	00		" manure, 1.....	1	35	
Bends, 2.....	1	70		Farm machinery, parts.....	4	00	
Bits, hose, 1.....	0	95		Ploughs, 2.....	56	00	
Couplings, 20.....	2	50		Harrow, 2.....	54	00	
Carbonate of potash, 45 lb.....	2	24		Scraper, 1.....	12	00	
Cocks, comp., 8.....	11	10		Halters, 2.....	3	50	
Dampers, 2.....	0	15		Horse blankets, 2 pr.....	5	50	
Disinfectant, 5 gal.....	6	25		Hay, 8½ tons.....	98	85	
Emery cloth, 200 sheets.....	10	00		Harness.....	89	40	
Elbows, 49.....	6	48		Horses, 1 team.....	460	00	
Glass, 53 sheets.....	15	03		Oats, 199 bush.....	50	89	
Graphite, 1 lb.....	0	35		Robes, 2.....	23	00	
Hose and nozzle, 150 ft.....	81	75		Stock food, 2 pkgs.....	1	00	
Lock, 1.....	0	75		Sleighs, 2 sets.....	90	00	
Lead, red, 5 lb.....	0	50		Scythes, 2.....	1	50	
" white, 25 lb.....	2	00		Snathes, 2.....	1	80	
Lye, 1 case.....	4	80		Shoeing horses.....	1	00	
Nipples, 4.....	0	45		Wagon, farm, 1.....	85	00	
Pulls, 3 doz.....	1	50		Democrat, 1.....	100	00	
Push buttons, 2.....	1	25			1,152	44	
Plugs, 7.....	3	10		<i>Trade Shops.</i>			
Paints, 1½ gal.....	3	10		Axes, 3.....	2	35	
Packing, Rainbow, 4½ lb.....	4	50		Auger, post hole, 1.....	3	35	
Putty, 11½ lb.....	0	40		Breast drill, 1.....	5	00	
Pipes.....	8	35		Bolts, carriage, 350.....	4	00	
Stoves and fittings, complete, 5.....	96	25		" stove, 100.....	0	50	
Soda, washing, 100 lb.....	5	00		Bolt cutter, 1.....	6	00	
Soap, 2 doz.....	1	00		Bitts, extension, 1.....	1	50	
Soldorine, 842 lb.....	37	00		Bits, awls, 2 doz.....	0	40	
Solarine, ½ gal.....	1	50		Babbit metal, 2 lb.....	0	20	
Screws, 1 gross.....	0	20		Blocks, single, 1.....	1	25	
Traps, Running, 1.....	2	50		Blocks, double, 1.....	2	00	
Tees, 22.....	2	28		Black lead, 170 lb.....	1	70	
Toilet paper, 286 pkgs.....	21	00		Beeswax, 2 lb.....	0	80	
Unions, 7.....	1	48		Borax, 1 lb.....	0	10	
Valves, check, 3.....	8	90		Burnishing ink, 1 doz. bottles.....	2	00	
Washers.....	7	50		Bench stop, 1.....	1	00	
Freight and express.....	22	01		Cylinder for lock, 1.....	1	85	
	379	82		Crowbar, 1, large.....	1	40	
				Chalk, 2 boxes.....	1	50	
<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>				Clamps, carpenters' 1 pr.....	3	50	
Bushings, 8.....	0	55		Clamps, pencil, 1.....	0	20	
Freight and express.....	8	82		Coal, blacksmiths', 600 lb.....	6	00	
	9	37		Drills, 13.....	3	00	
<i>Chapels, Schools and Libraries.</i>				Eyelet sets, 1.....	1	10	
Maps, 2.....	9	54		Force cup, 1.....	1	25	
Scribblers, 3 doz.....	1	80		Files, bastard, 4.....	1	35	
	11	34		Files, ½ round, 1.....	0	35	
				Gasolene, 1 gal.....	0	35	
				Gasolene fire pot, 1.....	7	50	
				Glue pot, 1.....	1	00	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ALBERTA—Continued.

INDUSTRIES—Con.		INDUSTRIES.	
Trade Shops—Con.		Trade Shops—Con.	
Glue, 5½ lb.	1 45	Containers	0 20
Hinges, 4 doz. pr.	7 20	Freight	0 50
Hinges, brass, 7 pr.	1 40		586 48
Hooks, brass, 5 doz.	0 60	LESS—Refund of expenditure	0 35
Hooks and eyes, 2 gross	0 40		586 13
Horseshoes, 30 lb.	1 66		
Hack saw, frame, 1.	1 00	PRISON EQUIPMENT.	
Hasps, hinged, 1.	0 15		
Hoes, mortar, 2.	1 30	Machinery.	
Hose, 150 ft.	19 25		
Hose coupling, 1.	0 13	Sewing machines, 3.	132 80
Handles, hammer, 1.	0 25		
Handles, axe, 3.	0 75		
Handles, sledge, 2.	0 50	Furnishings.	
Handles, file, 4.	0 30		
Handles, chisel, 36.	4 50	Bed springs, 1.	10 25
Hammers, 9.	8 00	Bed spreads, 2.	4 00
Iron stand and feet, 1.	2 50	Blankets, gray, 1,192½ lb.	596 25
Iron, 3,295½ lb.	131 27	Cotton, 2,115½ yds.	234 59
Locks, 8.	5 50	Clocks, 2.	13 50
Leather, sheepskin, 1 skin.	1 50	Cord, window, 70 yds.	3 50
Wire mesh, 9½ yds.	4 25	Chairs, arm, 18.	36 00
Levels, spirit, 4.	5 40	Chairs, common, 6.	3 90
Ladle, large, 1.	0 50	Drill, 229 yds.	24 62
Mallets, 2.	1 20	Hair felt, 1 inch, 4,200 sq. ft.	239 40
Nail sets, 2.	0 25	Linen, 110 yds.	36 30
Nails, horseshoe, 5 lb.	0 67	Oilcloth, 2 pieces.	6 50
Nails, wire, 1 lb.	0 25	Mirror, 1.	5 70
Needles, tailors', 30 pprs.	0 75	Mattresses, 4.	11 25
Needles, darning, 2 gross.	0 72	Pillows, 4.	3 75
Needles, 1 doz.	0 20	Soap, 3 boxes.	9 90
Needles, 9 pprs.	0 33	Sheeting, 40 yds.	12 00
Nuts, blank, 12 lb.	1 70	Screw eyes.	0 25
Nuts, tapped, 37 lb.	7 40	Shades, window, 50.	94 45
Oil, boiled, 1 gal.	1 00	Thread, 1 doz. spools.	0 60
Oil, sperm, ½ gal.	1 50	Ticking, 687½ yds.	152 26
Oil, hard, 1 gal.	1 50	Tables, 5.	21 00
Oil, black, ½ gal.	0 65	Towelling, 227½ yds.	28 84
Oil, neatfoot, ½ gal.	0 95	Baling.	6 00
Oil, Dublin, ½ gal.	0 90	Cartage.	1 90
Oil, sewing machine, 1 gal.	0 55	Freight and express.	113 13
Putty, 5 lb.	0 25		1,669 84
Paints, 1 gal.	3 00		
Planes, 6.	24 00	Utensils and Vehicles.	
Pencils, carpenters', 5 doz.	1 00		
Paper, tailors', 80 lb.	5 10	Butter tester, 1.	0 75
Paper cutting, 2 rolls.	2 00	Barrels, 5.	4 00
Royal blower, 1.	27 50	Bowls, soup, 1 doz.	1 80
Rule, steel, 1.	0 50	Bowls, sugar, 1.	0 50
Rubber plugs, 6.	0 75	Brush hooks, 10.	10 00
Rasps, 13.	3 10	Barrows, 8.	30 50
Rivets, 3 lb.	0 55	Brushes, 1.	1 25
Saw sets, 2.	1 50	Baskets, clothes, 4.	7 00
Steel, 124½ lb.	22 69	Butt chain, 1.	0 50
Saws, 8.	16 00	Bath brick, 1.	0 15
Stocks and dies, 2 sets.	32 64	Brass setters, 12.	1 50
Screws, 2 gross.	1 10	Cuspidors, enamelled, 6.	3 60
Shellac, orange, 1½ gal.	6 25	Cups and saucers, 6 doz.	6 20
Steel squares, 8.	11 00	Cans, 5.	2 10
Screw driver, 1.	0 14	Cartridges, 5,100.	58 60
Shank fasteners, 2.	1 50	Dipper, 1.	0 50
Trowels, plasterers', 6.	9 90	Flour sifter, 1.	0 25
Thread, 14 lb.	25 88	Funnel, 1.	0 15
Thread, 10½ gross.	42 70	Fork, bean, 1.	0 25
Thimbles, 6.	0 10	Grounder, nutmeg, 1.	0 10
Tape measures, 6.	0 20	Hot water heater and boiler, 1.	155 00
Tailors' heater, 1.	12 00	Hair brushes, 2.	1 00
Tape, 36 rolls.	2 20	Hasp, 1.	0 20
Turpentine, 5 gal.	6 75	Hooks, 4 doz.	3 50
Toe caulks, 10 lb.	0 86	Jugs, 3.	1 35
Unions, 5.	1 35	Kettles, 2.	10 50
Vise, pipe, 2.	10 00	Ladders, extension, 3.	35 50
Varnish, furniture, 1 gal.	2 25	Lamps, stand, 3.	1 50
Wrench, 1.	0 75	Lanterns, 2 doz.	13 20
Wrench, Stinson, 3.	10 75	Mirrors, 2.	0 50
Washers, 27 lb.	4 05	Meat chopper, 1.	0 60
Washers, 6 doz.	1 80	Oil pump, 1.	2 00
Wire cloth, 12 yds.	7 35	Plates, 6.	3 50
Wire, 9 lb.	0 54	Pails, 1½ doz.	13 05
Wire stretcher, 1.	1 50	Polish, stove, 2 tins.	0 50
Woodfiller, 1 gal.	1 50	" metal, 1 qt.	0 85

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ALBERTA—Continued.

PRISON EQUIPMENT—Con.		PRISON EQUIPMENT—Con.	
<i>Utensils and Vehicles—Con.</i>		<i>Lands, Buildings and Walls—Con.</i>	
Pot, bean, 1.....	2 25	Lock sets, 2.....	1 90
Pans, 5.....	4 45	Metal, lathing, 833 sq. yds.....	208 25
Razor strop, 1.....	1 00	Moulding, 600 ft.....	12 00
Range, 1.....	250 00	Nuts, lever, 46.....	1 61
Revolvers, Colts, 12.....	148 20	Nipple, 1½ doz.....	2 36
Scales, 2,000 lb., 1 set.....	50 00	Nails, 40 lb.....	3 85
240 lb., 1 set.....	7 75	" 41 kegs.....	163 05
Shovels, 7.....	7 10	Oakum, 25 lb.....	3 00
Spoon, large, 1.....	0 20	Oil, raw, 5 gal.....	5 00
Salt and pepper shakers, 68.....	3 70	Plugs, 64.....	7 64
Scuttle, coal, 1.....	0 75	Pitch, 15 brls.....	105 95
Tubs, butter, 2.....	0 95	Pulls, 1½ doz.....	2 10
Towel rack, 1.....	0 25	Paint, 1 tin.....	0 35
Teapot, granite, 1.....	0 40	Pipe, 18,396 lb.....	472 61
Tanks, oil, 2.....	17 00	" 3,775 ft.....	584 11
Thermometers, 2.....	0 90	Packing, asbestos, 1½ lb.....	0 83
Whistles, 4.....	2 00	Putty, 25 lb.....	1 00
Tin dishes, 3.....	2 25	Resin, sized, 14 rolls.....	10 64
Whisks, 6.....	1 20	Rollers, ¾ in., 3.....	0 11
Whitening, 3 tins.....	0 25	Roff saddles, 2.....	2 00
Wash basins, 2.....	0 70	Rosettes, cleat, 42.....	10 50
Containers.....	0 25	Screws, 7 gross.....	2 30
Freight and express.....	12 85	Staples, 25 lb.....	1 50
	886 85	Sacks, cement, 130.....	13 60
<i>Lands, Buildings and Walls.</i>		Solder, 10 lb.....	3 35
Acid, mur., 1 qt.....	0 70	Shingles, 1 M.....	3 50
Barn door stays.....	0 75	" bunches, 3 doz.....	31 50
Bends, 4.....	2 75	Sash rollers, 6.....	0 20
Bolts, 562.....	18 35	Sink and fittings, 1.....	24 05
Bibbs, compr., 2.....	2 20	Sand, 24½ yds.....	30 91
Brick, common, 99,650.....	797 20	Sawdust, 2 loads.....	0 20
Bushing, 2.....	0 40	Storm sashes, 2 doz.....	127 20
Bath, enamelled, 1.....	42 50	Smokestack, 1.....	4 00
Cleivres, 54.....	43 82	Trough, 100 ft.....	25 00
Coupling, mall., 4.....	0 59	Tarred felt, 76 rolls.....	156 65
Chain, 5½ lb.....	0 55	Tacks, 2 boxes.....	0 10
Cement, 170 bbls.....	782 00	Tees, 14.....	2 81
Clearing land.....	351 60	Tin tubing, 45 ft.....	3 60
Cornice, 100 ft.....	66 00	Unions, 3.....	1 15
Cord, flexible, 150 ft.....	4 84	Ventilators, 4.....	25 00
Catches, cupboard, 1 doz.....	1 80	Valves, 15.....	33 75
Chimney thimble, 1.....	0 15	Windows, 41.....	158 80
Door frames, 1.....	10 00	" frames, 24.....	134 40
Doors, 8.....	28 40	Wire, barb, 1,453 lb.....	61 75
Elbows, 25.....	4 60	Working suit for Architect Adams.....	4 39
Excavating and laying pipe.....	243 75	Wire edge, 3 ply, 15 squares.....	51 00
Fanlights, 2.....	4 00	Y's, 2.....	2 50
Flashing, 100 ft.....	10 00	Cartage.....	38 42
Ferrule, brass, 4 in., 1.....	0 60	Freight and express.....	865 38
Fittings, 1 coupling.....	0 50		9,497 53
Gate rollers and track, 2 sets.....	5 80		
Gasolene, 1 gal.....	0 40	MISCELLANEGUS.	
Glass, 1 case.....	8 15	<i>Advertising and Travel.</i>	
Gong, 1.....	2 50	Advertising.....	62 68
Hair, 10 bush.....	3 00	Photos re Callaghan.....	4 50
Heads, 560 lb.....	28 00	Livery hire.....	2 50
Hydrants, 2.....	80 50	Travelling expenses.....	714 50
Hasps, 14.....	2 20		784 18
Hinges, 97 prs.....	17 29		
Installing meter, 1.....	1 00	Special.	
Iron, galvanized, 115 lb.....	11 50	Warden's residence, allowance 7 mos. at \$40.....	280 00
Key, 1.....	0 85	Removal expenses, Wm. Coward.....	200 00
Latches, thumb, 5.....	0 75	" John McDougall.....	300 00
" night, 3.....	7 00		780 00
Lavatory and closet, complete.....	39 75	Total.....	36,246 70
Lumber, 130,131½ ft.....	3,190 64		
Lead, pig, 98 lb.....	5 88		
Locks, 3 doz.....	37 85		
Lead, waste, 19 lb.....	1 90		
Lead, white, 25 lb.....	2 25		
Lime, 471½ bush.....	226 40		

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ALBERTA—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff—</i>				
Salaries and retiring allowances.....	13,730	49		
Uniforms and mess.....	2,772	68		
			16,503	17
<i>Maintenance of Convicts—</i>				
Rations.....	980	52		
Clothing and medicines.....	1,164	59		
			2,145	11
<i>Discharge Expenses—</i>				
Freedom suits and allowances.....	255	79		
			255	79
<i>Working Expenses—</i>				
Heat, light and water.....	925	79		
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.....	389	19		
Chapels, schools and library.....	11	34		
Office expenses.....	526	54		
			1,852	86
<i>Industries—</i>				
Farm.....	1,152	44		
Trade shops.....	586	13		
			1,738	57
<i>Prison Equipment—</i>				
Machinery.....	132	80		
Furnishing.....	1,669	84		
Utensils and vehicles.....	886	85		
Land, buildings and walls.....	9,497	53		
			12,187	02
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Advertising and travel.....	784	18		
Special.....	780	00		
			1,564	18
Total.....			36,246	70

APPENDIX L.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

KINGSTON.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
J. M. Platt, M.D.	Warden.	Methodist.	Apr. 18, 1840	May 17, 1899	May 17, 1899	2,600
*D. O'Leary	Deputy warden.	Roman Catholic.	Oct. 15, 1853	Aug. 9, 1897	Aug. 9, 1897	2,400
D. Phelan, M.D.	Surgeon and supt. of asylum.		Sept. 8, 1851	Jan. 13, 1893	Feb. 13, 1903	2,400
W. S. Hughes.	Arch. and clerk of cordage industry.	Presbyterian.	Sept. 13, 1841	Nov. 1, 1903	Nov. 1, 1903	1,200
Rev. A. W. Cooke, M.A.	Protestant chaplain.	Church of England.	Aug. 4, 1811	Sept. 30, 1899	Sept. 30, 1899	1,200
Rev. M. McDonald	Roman Catholic chaplain.	Roman Catholic.	Apr. 1, 1875	July 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1898	1,000
J. R. Forster.	Warden's clerk.	Church of England.	Apr. 1, 1871	Aug. 4, 1897	Aug. 4, 1897	1,000
T. W. Bowie.	Storekeeper.	Presbyterian.	July 12, 1847	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 1, 1897	1,200
W. H. Derry.	Engineer.	Congregationalist.	Dec. 15, 1855	Oct. 1, 1892	Feb. 1, 1897	700
F. Hornbrook.	Assistant engineer.	Church of England.	Jan. 8, 1859	June 1, 1890	Feb. 1, 1890	700
Charles Baylis.	Electrician.	Congregationalist.	Mar. 7, 1852	June 1, 1891	June 1, 1890	700
R. McDonald.	Assistant electrician.	Roman Catholic.	Aug. 7, 1852	Jan. 1, 1891	Jan. 1, 1903	1,000
W. J. Macleod.	Steward and baker.	Presbyterian.	Aug. 30, 1859	Aug. 1, 1899	Nov. 1, 1903	700
J. Saunders.	Assistant steward.	Church of England.	Feb. 27, 1879	June 1, 1902	June 1, 1902	700
W. A. Gunn.	Asst. overseer and school instr.	Church of England.	Oct. 17, 1879	Oct. 1, 1902	Oct. 1, 1902	700
H. S. Bege.	Assistant storekeeper.	Roman Catholic.	Apr. 15, 1864	Aug. 1, 1902	Aug. 1, 1902	1,200
T. A. Keenan.	Supt. binder twine department.	Presbyterian.	June 25, 1870	Nov. 1, 1903	Dec. 1, 1902	1,200
F. Dickinson.	Asst. supt. binder twine dept.	Roman Catholic.	Jan. 15, 1840	Mar. 1, 1886	Jan. 1, 1907	600
R. A. Canby.	Asst. supt. binder twine dept.	Presbyterian.	Aug. 4, 1852	Mar. 1, 1889	Mar. 1, 1889	450
Rose A. Fahy.	Matron.	Roman Catholic.	June 23, 1855	June 1, 1895	June 1, 1903	1,000
Mary Smith.	Deputy matron.	Presbyterian.	July 31, 1850	Apr. 1, 1886	Dec. 22, 1890	800
R. J. Burns.	Chief trade instructor.	Methodist.	Dec. 22, 1845	Apr. 1, 1903	Apr. 1, 1903	800
Richard Young.	Wagon instructor.	Presbyterian.	Jan. 1, 1847	Feb. 1, 1901	Mar. 1, 1902	700
J. A. McLaughery.	Farm instructor.	Roman Catholic.	Jan. 25, 1845	Apr. 3, 1897	Apr. 15, 1902	800
D. J. McCarthy.	Assistant farm instructor.	Church of England.	Mar. 29, 1857	Mar. 23, 1903	Mar. 23, 1903	800
H. L. Walker.	Blacksmith instructor.	Methodist.	Ann. 15, 1840	Apr. 10, 1896	Apr. 1, 1903	800
James Twiddle.	Tailor instructor.	Roman Catholic.	Apr. 20, 1840	Sept. 10, 1885	Mar. 1, 1905	800
James Lawlor.	Stonecutter instructor.		July 29, 1873	Nov. 1, 1901	Mar. 27, 1905	800
P. M. Beupre.	Quarry instructor.	Congregationalist.	Jan. 13, 1857	Nov. 1, 1878	Apr. 1, 1903	800
Robert Phynier.	Shoe instructor.	Presbyterian.	Apr. 25, 1850	July 1, 1889	Nov. 1, 1906	1,000
Alexander Atkins.	Shoe keeper.	Church of England.	Mar. 9, 1863	Aug. 1, 1900	Mar. 1, 1907	800
William Holland.	Chief watchman.	Presbyterian.	Sept. 4, 1871	Aug. 21, 1898	Aug. 1, 1906	700
W. J. Reid.	Industrial keeper.	Church of England.	July 12, 1852	May 1, 1870	Sept. 24, 1895	700
John Kennedy.	Gatekeeper and armourer.	Roman Catholic.	Nov. 20, 1848	Apr. 10, 1882	Mar. 1, 1899	700
Thomas Moore.	Keeper.	Methodist.	Feb. 17, 1851	Apr. 23, 1885	" 1, 1899	700
Charles Postbridge.	"	"	Sept. 13, 1851	May 27, 1885	" 1, 1899	700
John Rutherford.	"	Roman Catholic.	Oct. 19, 1860	Apr. 27, 1889	" 1, 1899	700
John Ruster.	"	"	Apr. 27, 1864	Aug. 1, 1885	Nov. 1, 1903	700
James Wyke.	"	"	July 4, 1862	July 1, 1889	Jan. 1, 1907	700
Patrick Madden.	"	"	" 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1895	Dec. 1, 1906	650
A. McConville.	"	Methodist.	Mar. 22, 1859	Nov. 1, 1906	Nov. 1, 1906	650
Thomas Fowler.	Wachman.	Roman Catholic.	Apr. 3, 1874			
S. J. Creed.	"					
J. J. Lawless.	"					

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

Hugh V. Mooney.	Guard.	Dec. 6, 1876	Jan. 3, 1907	Jan. 3, 1907	650
E. R. Davis.	"	Mar. 29, 1880	Feb. 1, 1890	Feb. 1, 1890	660
William Ryan.	"	Nov. 14, 1853	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890	670
John Givens.	"	June 6, 1866	June 7, 1892	June 7, 1892	680
C. S. Wheeler.	"	Oct. 7, 1852	July 23, 1892	July 23, 1892	690
George McCauley.	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Aug. 24, 1892	Aug. 24, 1892	700
William Kenny.	"	Nov. 5, 1858	Mar. 1, 1893	Mar. 1, 1893	710
John O'Neill.	"	Dec. 5, 1890	Feb. 1, 1891	Feb. 1, 1891	720
Jas. Bennett.	"	Jan. 8, 1851	" 1, 1891	" 1, 1891	730
R. Corby.	"	May 9, 1869	May 7, 1891	May 7, 1891	740
John Hughes.	"	Nov. 3, 1869	Feb. 22, 1895	Feb. 22, 1895	750
Sam'l. McCormack.	"	Nov. 3, 1855	July 26, 1895	July 26, 1895	760
G. H. T. Marsh.	"	Aug. 23, 1866	Sept. 26, 1895	Sept. 26, 1895	770
T. H. Hennessy.	"	Dec. 3, 1858	May 6, 1896	May 6, 1896	780
R. D. Dowsley.	"	Feb. 12, 1852	Jan. 20, 1898	Jan. 20, 1898	790
R. Bryant.	"	Apr. 20, 1875	Aug. 1, 1898	Aug. 1, 1898	800
Geo. Sullivan.	"	Sept. 1, 1861	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899	810
W. H. Matthews.	"	Apr. 24, 1870	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	820
James McWaters.	"	June 24, 1859	Dec. 1, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899	830
D. Gorman.	"	Sept. 12, 1878	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900	840
J. McQuade.	"	Apr. 12, 1866	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900	850
Edward Walsh.	"	May 17, 1878	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900	860
S. N. Watts.	"	Apr. 7, 1878	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900	870
Percy Johnson.	"	Dec. 8, 1878	Feb. 15, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902	880
R. M. Davis.	"	Mar. 26, 1872	July 1, 1902	July 1, 1902	890
G. H. Gray.	"	Dec. 25, 1862	Nov. 1, 1902	Nov. 1, 1902	900
T. A. Davidson.	"	Apr. 15, 1873	" 1, 1902	" 1, 1902	910
J. S. Shanahan.	"	May 31, 1870	" 1, 1903	" 1, 1903	920
G. O. Aiken.	"	Aug. 3, 1873	Nov. 1, 1901	Nov. 1, 1901	930
George Doyle.	"	July 22, 1866	" 1, 1901	" 1, 1901	940
Jas. A. Fegg.	"	Dec. 25, 1869	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905	950
W. A. McDonnell.	"	Aug. 24, 1873	Aug. 1, 1905	Aug. 1, 1905	960
John Berrigan.	"	Mar. 10, 1861	" 1, 1905	" 1, 1905	970
Robert Aiken.	"	Nov. 14, 1874	Jan. 1, 1906	Jan. 1, 1906	980
Edward Cowan.	"	Nov. 17, 1875	Apr. 1, 1906	Apr. 1, 1906	990
H. J. Powell.	"	Feb. 21, 1872	June 1, 1906	June 1, 1906	1000
M. J. Walsli.	"	Aug. 5, 1875	" 1, 1906	" 1, 1906	1010
B. R. Watson.	"	Sept. 9, 1877	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1020
J. B. Porter.	"	Apr. 6, 1874	Sept. 30, 1908	Sept. 30, 1908	1030
J. B. O'Driscoll.	"	Mar. 25, 1865	May 25, 1906	May 25, 1906	1040
William Patton.	"	July 26, 1890	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	1050
J. S. Melherson.	"	Dec. 6, 1874	Feb. 15, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902	1060
J. A. Wilson.	"	Apr. 18, 1857	Apr. 1, 1872	Apr. 1, 1872	1070
Francis J. Doyle.	"	"	"	"	1080
P. Stover.	Stable guard.	"	"	"	1090
James Wolf.	"	"	"	"	1100
C. H. Feunig.	Fireman.	"	"	"	1110
Frank McGee.	"	"	"	"	1120
M. J. Kennedy.	Messenger.	"	"	"	1130

* Inspector of Dominion Police, December 2, 1882, to August 9, 1897.

† Appointed, May 1, 1870; resigned, March 31, 1872; reappointed, January 1, 1877.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Beaulieu, Oscar.	Warden.	Roman Catholic.	June 22, 1851.	Feb. 17, 1899.	Mar. 4, 1904.	\$ 2,400
Pratt, Geo. A., M. D.	Deputy warden.	Anglican.	Nov. 28, 1862.	" 20, 1899.	Mar. 4, 1904.	1,900
Alaire, Adolphe.	Surgeon.	Roman Catholic.	Nov. 28, 1870.	Jan. 30, 1902.	Jan. 30, 1902.	1,600
Matepart, Geo. S.	Accountant.	"	Aug. 23, 1810.	Oct. 9, 1880.	June 1, 1882.	1,400
Harro, Rev. L. O.	Roman Catholic chaplain.	"	Aug. 30, 1817.	Oct. 27, 1887.	Apr. 27, 1887.	1,200
Rollit, Rev. John.	Protestant chaplain.	Anglican.	Aug. 30, 1841.	Oct. 25, 1895.	Oct. 25, 1895.	1,200
Chapman, Eugene.	Engineer.	Roman Catholic.	Dec. 20, 1853.	Feb. 1, 1890.	Feb. 1, 1890.	1,000
Charbonneau, Nap.	Warden's clerk and French school instructor.	"	Nov. 20, 1817.	July 1, 1873.	Aug. 1, 1906.	1,000
Renault, Geo. Jos.	Storekeeper.	"	June 16, 1868.	Jan. 14, 1873.	" 1, 1906.	900
Lamareille, Geo. B.	Assistant storekeeper.	Anglican.	Apr. 14, 1869.	Aug. 23, 1894.	May 20, 1873.	700
Patil, H. David.	Hospital overseer and English school instr.	Roman Catholic.	Mar. 2, 1860.	Aug. 23, 1882.	Dec. 1, 1899.	900
Leclair, Eugene.	Electrician.	"	May 2, 1871.	Jan. 1, 1899.	Aug. 1, 1906.	800
O'Shea, David.	Assistant steward.	Anglican.	Oct. 22, 1874.	July 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1906.	700
Aube, Will.	Gatekeeper and armourer.	Roman Catholic.	Dec. 18, 1846.	Aug. 6, 1883.	Oct. 1, 1906.	1,000
Nixon, Geo.	Farm instructor.	"	May 18, 1867.	Nov. 1, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1905.	800
Pyne, Thos. J.	Chief trade instructor.	"	Dec. 14, 1876.	Oct. 1, 1905.	Oct. 1, 1905.	800
Magnan, Leon.	Mason instructor.	"	June 8, 1848.	Feb. 28, 1906.	Feb. 28, 1906.	800
Lorite, Will.	Shoemaker instructor.	"	Feb. 14, 1854.	July 15, 1895.	July 15, 1895.	800
Desjardins, Rod.	Quarry instructor.	"	May 18, 1860.	Aug. 31, 1896.	Oct. 1, 1896.	800
Bisson, A.	Successor for instructor.	"	Feb. 23, 1871.	Oct. 1, 1903.	Apr. 20, 1905.	800
Leblanc, Ed.	Blacksmith instructor.	"	June 24, 1850.	July 12, 1884.	Feb. 1, 1900.	800
Cadieux, Oscar.	Tailor instructor.	"	Mar. 20, 1861.	Apr. 1, 1901.	Apr. 1, 1901.	800
St. Germain, Nap.	Chief instructor.	"	Aug. 11, 1864.	Apr. 1, 1901.	Apr. 1, 1901.	800
Chartrand, Thad.	Chief instructor.	"	Mar. 22, 1847.	Feb. 1, 1877.	Aug. 15, 1902.	800
Gibson, W. W. H. D.	Chief keeper.	Presbyterian.	Jan. 1, 1843.	Jan. 1, 1878.	Aug. 7, 1899.	1,200
Desjardins, Jos.	Chief watchman.	Roman Catholic.	Oct. 23, 1843.	Aug. 6, 1886.	Aug. 1, 1906.	700
Norman, Ed.	Keeper.	"	May 23, 1860.	June 25, 1887.	Oct. 1, 1897.	700
Norman, J. P.	"	"	Mar. 23, 1876.	Oct. 1, 1897.	Apr. 7, 1899.	700
Charbonneau, Alex.	"	"	Oct. 2, 1869.	Nov. 19, 1896.	Feb. 1, 1900.	700
Forset, Felix.	"	"	Sept. 13, 1875.	Nov. 2, 1897.	July 18, 1902.	700
Chesage, Felix.	"	"	Oct. 12, 1874.	Sept. 1, 1889.	Jan. 1, 1903.	700
Charbonneau, Geo.	Watchman.	Roman Catholic.	July 1, 1862.	July 1, 1898.	Feb. 4, 1905.	700
Beaudet, Edouard.	"	"	Mar. 14, 1857.	Apr. 24, 1899.	Mar. 20, 1905.	700
Leclerc, Edouard.	"	"	July 10, 1846.	Aug. 29, 1883.	Nov. 1, 1906.	650
Leclerc, H.	"	"	July 13, 1846.	June 30, 1888.	Nov. 1, 1906.	650
Reder, E.	"	"	Nov. 3, 1861.	Dec. 1, 1899.	Nov. 1, 1906.	650
Ellier, Edouard, Louis.	"	"	Feb. 27, 1864.	Dec. 1, 1899.	Nov. 1, 1906.	650
Beard, E.	"	"	July 20, 1873.	Oct. 1, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1906.	650
Clermont, Felix.	"	"	June 14, 1878.	Nov. 1, 1885.	Nov. 1, 1906.	650
Desjardins, A.	"	"	Feb. 9, 1859.	Aug. 1, 1885.	Aug. 1, 1906.	600
Lynch, P. J. G.	Guard.	"	June 17, 1863.	Nov. 19, 1889.	July 19, 1889.	600
Greene, Will.	"	"	" 7, 1863.	Nov. 9, 1893.	Nov. 9, 1893.	600
Jolicœur, E.	"	Presbyterian.	Feb. 16, 1870.	May 1, 1894.	Oct. 1, 1897.	600
	"	Roman Catholic.	Apr. 13, 1863.	Aug. 2, 1898.	Aug. 2, 1898.	600

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

Pépin, Alf.	"	"	July 15, 1870	Aug. 24, 1890	Aug. 24, 1898	600
Desjardins, Charles.	"	"	Apr. 27, 1871	Aug. 28, 1890	Aug. 21, 1898	600
Papineau, Odilon.	"	"	Nov. 25, 1864	Sept. 28, 1890	Sept. 28, 1899	600
Keelley, Jas.	"	"	Apr. 25, 1856	Sept. 28, 1890	Sept. 28, 1899	600
Trudeau, A.	"	"	May 21, 1864	Dec. 1, 1890	Dec. 1, 1899	600
Flattreault, Nap.	"	"	July 3, 1868	May 4, 1901	May 4, 1901	600
Desormeau, Félix.	"	"	Jan. 17, 1858	Feb. 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1901	600
Brisebois, H.	"	"	Nov. 7, 1872	Sept. 15, 1901	Sept. 15, 1901	600
Belliveau, Raoul.	"	"	Sept. 3, 1877	May 1, 1902	May 1, 1902	600
Bélanger, Edouard.	"	"	Nov. 19, 1870	July 1, 1902	July 1, 1902	600
Jobin, E.	"	"	Oct. 28, 1875	Sept. 1, 1902	Sept. 1, 1902	600
McDonough, Andrew.	"	"	Mar. 30, 1876	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept. 1, 1903	600
Therrien, Geo.	"	"	Nov. 8, 1874	June 15, 1904	June 15, 1904	600
Labrecque, J. Emile.	"	"	Feb. 17, 1874	Apr. 27, 1905	Apr. 27, 1905	600
Jauzon, Jean.	"	"	Mar. 16, 1866	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905	600
Lalonde, A.	"	"	Dec. 11, 1868	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905	600
Proquette, Jos.	"	"	Nov. 20, 1869	Oct. 1, 1905	Oct. 1, 1905	600
Hogue, Damase.	"	"	Dec. 9, 1873	"	"	600
Dufresne, A.	"	"	"	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	600
Barbeau, E.	"	"	Nov. 20, 1871	"	"	600
Roger, Ursule.	"	"	July 18, 1870	Sept. 1, 1906	Sept. 1, 1906	600
Murphy, F. W. R.	"	"	Mar. 18, 1885	Nov. 1, 1906	Nov. 1, 1906	600
Proulx, Medor.	"	"	Mar. 9, 1875	"	"	600
Proulx, Alfred.	"	"	"	Nov. 1, 1906	Nov. 1, 1906	600
Jobinville, A.	"	"	Apr. 25, 1874	Feb. 9, 1907	Feb. 9, 1907	600
Lejeune, Alex.	"	"	Dec. 20, 1866	Dec. 9, 1907	Dec. 9, 1907	600
Trépan, Alex.	"	"	Apr. 20, 1876	July 1, 1906	July 1, 1906	600
Trépan, Charles.	"	"	Apr. 18, 1878	May 1, 1906	May 1, 1906	600
Cloutier, B.	"	"	Dec. 25, 1843	Nov. 1, 1881	Nov. 4, 1881	600
Quimet, Damase.	"	"	Nov. 15, 1862	Apr. 24, 1899	Apr. 24, 1899	600

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
J. A. Kirk.	Warden.	Presbyterian.	Mar. 1, 1837.	Dec. 12, 1899.	Dec. 12, 1899.	\$ 2,200
A. B. Pipes.	Deputy warden.	Church of England.	Mar. 31, 1853.	June 25, 1889.	June 25, 1891.	1,500
E. P. Doherty, M. D.	Surgeon.	Roman Catholic.	Oct. 18, 1861.	Jan. 22, 1901.	Jan. 22, 1901.	1,500
C. H. Martin.	Accountant.	Methodist.	Feb. 5, 1858.	Aug. 4, 1897.	Apr. 1, 1903.	1,200
Rev. A. D. Cormier.	R. C. chaplain.	Roman Catholic.	Nov. 27, 1854.	Dec. 1, 1889.	Dec. 1, 1889.	800
Rev. B. H. Thomas.	Protestant chaplain.	Baptist.	May 22, 1865.	Aug. 1, 1905.	Aug. 1, 1905.	1,000
C. S. Starratt.	Storekeeper and warden's clerk.	Methodist.	Nov. 10, 1858.	Sept. 1, 1905.	Sept. 1, 1905.	800
James A. Piercy.	Engineer.	Methodist.	Aug. 15, 1852.	May 12, 1885.	May 12, 1885.	1,000
Angus McDonald.	Steward.	Roman Catholic.	Nov. 26, 1865.	June 1, 1891.	Apr. 1, 1903.	900
G. B. Papineau.	Hospital overseer, &c.	"	June 27, 1856.	June 1, 1886.	May 1, 1898.	900
Elizabeth McMahon.	Matron.	Presbyterian.	Apr. 27, 1870.	Jan. 21, 1898.	May 1, 1899.	900
Elizabeth Cumming.	Deputy matron.	Blacksmith instructor.	Jan. 8, 1848.	Feb. 8, 1900.	Feb. 8, 1900.	450
John Downey.	Blacksmith instructor.	Baptist.	Mar. 17, 1840.	May 1, 1868.	May 1, 1868.	800
William K. Burns.	Tailor instructor.	Roman Catholic.	Mar. 14, 1858.	" 10, 1891.	" 10, 1891.	800
L. H. Chambers.	Carpenter instructor.	"	Apr. 20, 1853.	" 1, 1886.	Dec. 1, 1900.	800
Joseph T. LeBlanc.	Quarry instructor.	"	June 29, 1849.	" 1, 1883.	Oct. 1, 1901.	800
A. T. Hicks.	Farm instructor.	Baptist.	Aug. 11, 1856.	Sept. 25, 1901.	Sept. 25, 1901.	800
W. A. Sheard.	Stonecutter instructor.	Presbyterian.	Oct. 13, 1876.	Jan. 21, 1905.	Jan. 21, 1907.	800
John J. Kane.	Mason instructor.	Roman Catholic.	Oct. 15, 1866.	Jan. 12, 1870.	Mar. 12, 1907.	800
W. J. Foran.	Shoe instructor.	Church of England.	Oct. 18, 1874.	Feb. 1, 1893.	May 1, 1901.	900
L. S. Hutchinson.	Chief keeper.	"	May 14, 1849.	Sept. 27, 1899.	Aug. 1, 1906.	650
Willard Lawrence.	Watchman.	Roman Catholic.	Apr. 12, 1847.	July 1, 1880.	Jan. 1, 1907.	650
John Corcoran.	"	"	Oct. 9, 1860.	" 15, 1901.	" 1, 1907.	650
A. L. Belliveau.	Keeper.	Methodist.	Aug. 31, 1846.	Jan. 1, 1880.	" 1, 1898.	700
William Alexander.	"	Roman Catholic.	Feb. 1, 1855.	" 10, 1883.	Mar. 1, 1903.	700
A. A. Allain.	"	"	Jan. 1, 1859.	Dec. 1, 1896.	July 1, 1903.	700
Thomas Walsh.	"	Methodist.	Sept. 4, 1869.	July 23, 1895.	Mar. 1, 1907.	700
Charles S. Elsdon.	Guard.	Church of England.	June 1, 1840.	May 9, 1882.	May 9, 1882.	600
James Luther.	"	"	July 3, 1873.	Oct. 18, 1891.	Oct. 1, 1892.	600
V. F. Gillespie.	"	Presbyterian.	July 25, 1852.	" 1, 1892.	Feb. 1, 1893.	600
N. A. Burden.	"	"	Mar. 1, 1850.	July 23, 1894.	July 23, 1894.	600
John McCaul.	"	"	Oct. 18, 1871.	July 23, 1895.	July 23, 1895.	600
Snedgar McDougall.	"	"	Sept. 26, 1864.	Jan. 1, 1898.	Jan. 1, 1898.	600
Arthur Brown.	"	"	Apr. 27, 1865.	" 1, 1898.	" 1, 1898.	600
George Drillo.	"	"	Feb. 3, 1873.	" 1, 1898.	" 1, 1898.	600
Stephen H. Getson.	"	"	Sept. 20, 1860.	" 1, 1898.	" 1, 1898.	600
John McLeod.	"	Roman Catholic.	Aug. 6, 1849.	" 1, 1880.	Feb. 5, 1899.	600
Patrick Connell.	"	"	July 28, 1876.	June 1, 1901.	June 1, 1901.	600
Francis McDonald.	"	Baptist.	Aug. 22, 1858.	July 1, 1901.	July 1, 1901.	600
T. A. Palmer.	"	Methodist.	May 5, 1865.	" 1, 1902.	" 1, 1902.	600
Anos Robinson.	"	Roman Catholic.	Nov. 29, 1868.	Jan. 1, 1904.	Jan. 1, 1904.	600
John Hebert.	"	"	Jan. 28, 1860.	" 1, 1903.	Feb. 16, 1905.	600
John Murphy.	"	"	Aug. 12, 1878.	" 1, 1903.	Oct. 1, 1906.	600
John D. Sullivan.	"	"	Nov. 27, 1853.	May 1, 1894.	July 1, 1897.	600
John D. McDonald.	Stable guard.	Baptist.	" 30, 1856.	Jan. 1, 1907.	Jan. 1, 1907.	600
Chas. Card.	Messenger.	Roman Catholic.	" 10, 1872.	Aug. 14, 1906.	Aug. 14, 1906.	600
Albert Griel.	Fireman.	Baptist.	June 22, 1862.	Oct. 4, 1906.	Oct. 4, 1906.	600

a Retired December 31, 1897. Reappointed February 5, 1899.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

MANITOBA.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
A. G. Irvine, I.S.O.....	Warden.....	Church of England.	Dec. 7, 1837.	May 1, 1870.	Oct. 13, 1892.	2,200
A. Maunsell.....	Deputy warden.	Roman Catholic.	Jan. 14, 1858.	July 1, 1891.	Sept. 12, 1898.	1,500
R. W. Goff, M.D.....	Surgeon.....	Church of England.	May 24, 1869.	Sept. 12, 1900.	Sept. 12, 1900.	1,500
Rev. F. M. Finn.....	Protestant chaplain.	Methodist.	Feb. 9, 1832.	Mar. 1, 1898.	Mar. 1, 1898.	1,000
Rev. A. Bellevue, D.D.....	R. C. chaplain.	Roman Catholic.	Mar. 12, 1870.	June 21, 1905.	June 21, 1905.	1,000
E. Freeman.....	Steward.....	Church of England.	May 12, 1856.	Feb. 1, 1886.	Mar. 1, 1903.	800
J. O. Beaupré.....	Hospital overseer.	Roman Catholic.	July 2, 1859.	July 28, 1885.	Nov. 1, 1892.	900
J. Smith.....	Engineer.....	Church of England.	Dec. 8, 1848.	Dec. 10, 1883.	Oct. 1, 1889.	1,000
J. H. Duggan.....	Storekeeper, &c.....	Presbyterian.	Nov. 30, 1867.	Aug. 19, 1902.	Oct. 1, 1904.	1,000
W. B. Mitchell.....	Chief trade instructor.	Church of England.	Aug. 2, 1841.	July 2, 1903.	" 1, 1904.	1,000
W. B. Grahame.....	Farm instructor.	Presbyterian.	Dec. 17, 1857.	Nov. 10, 1892.	" 24, 1893.	800
T. Miller.....	Shoemaker instructor.	Presbyterian.	July 29, 1866.	Sept. 1, 1901.	July 23, 1895.	800
C. Steinhilber.....	Mason instructor.	"	Dec. 28, 1861.	Nov. 10, 1906.	Nov. 10, 1906.	800
J. S. Scott.....	Tailor instructor.	"	Aug. 8, 1875.	July 2, 1902.	May 1, 1905.	800
W. C. Abbott.....	Keeper.....	Church of England.	May 14, 1873.	June 1, 1903.	" 1, 1905.	800
T. Douglas.....	Guard.....	Presbyterian.	Feb. 8, 1869.	" 1, 1899.	" 1, 1899.	700
H. W. B. Macdonell.....	"	Roman Catholic.	Aug. 5, 1866.	July 7, 1902.	July 7, 1902.	700
C. H. Tweedell.....	"	Church of England.	June 5, 1879.	Dec. 14, 1902.	Dec. 14, 1902.	700
J. Douglas.....	"	Presbyterian.	May 27, 1869.	June 1, 1903.	June 1, 1903.	700
E. Newbury.....	"	Church of England.	Nov. 29, 1872.	Sept. 1, 1903.	Sept. 1, 1903.	700
W. Botting.....	"	Presbyterian.	" 30, 1875.	May 1, 1904.	May 1, 1904.	700
G. Riedmond.....	"	Methodist.	June 3, 1875.	" 1, 1904.	" 1, 1904.	700
W. A. B. Goff.....	"	Roman Catholic.	Mar. 12, 1875.	" 1, 1904.	" 1, 1904.	700
F. J. Thornhill.....	"	Methodist.	Oct. 8, 1870.	" 1, 1901.	" 1, 1904.	700
F. Bainbridge.....	"	Church of England.	Apr. 23, 1880.	Nov. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.	700
H. A. P. Pierce.....	"	Methodist.	Dec. 4, 1870.	Apr. 1, 1905.	Apr. 1, 1905.	700
L. Woods.....	"	Church of England.	June 28, 1875.	July 1, 1905.	July 1, 1905.	700
E. C. Ridley.....	"	Presbyterian.	Aug. 10, 1874.	" 1, 1905.	" 1, 1905.	700
W. Skeech.....	"	Presbyterian.	Sept. 17, 1870.	Jan. 1, 1906.	Jan. 1, 1906.	700
R. H. Norman.....	"	Church of England.	" 11, 1880.	Apr. 1, 1906.	Apr. 1, 1906.	700
A. E. Whish.....	"	Roman Catholic.	Apr. 30, 1874.	May 1, 1906.	May 1, 1906.	700
L. L. Gauthier.....	"	Presbyterian.	Sept. 5, 1879.	June 1, 1906.	June 1, 1906.	700
A. Johnston.....	"	Church of England.	July 26, 1871.	Aug. 1, 1906.	Aug. 1, 1906.	700
G. E. Brookes.....	"	Methodist.	Apr. 9, 1881.	Feb. 1, 1907.	Feb. 1, 1907.	700
C. Bishop.....	Chief watchman.	Methodist.	Feb. 9, 1877.	Feb. 1, 1907.	Feb. 1, 1907.	700
J. French.....	"	"	Nov. 4, 1880.	Feb. 1, 1907.	Feb. 1, 1907.	900
			Oct. 27, 1870.	Oct. 1, 1904.	Oct. 1, 1907.	900

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Whyte, J. C.	Warden...	Presbyterian.	Aug. 2, 1861	Nov. 27, 1896	Nov. 27, 1896	% 2,200
*Bourke, D. D.	Deputy warden...	Roman Catholic	Aug. 15, 1845	July 23, 1886	Apr. 15, 1896	1,400
Vert, Rev. A. E.	Protestant chaplain...	Presbyterian.	Nov. 6, 1849	May 16, 1904	May 16, 1904	1,000
Pestavin, Rev. F.	Roman Catholic chaplain...	Roman Catholic	Oct. 3, 1849	June 23, 1903	June 23, 1903	1,000
DeWolf Smith, W. A.	Surgeon	Church of England.	Feb. 23, 1836	Nov. 1, 1887	June 29, 1896	1,400
Harvey, J. W.	Accommodant	Reformed Episcopal...	Mar. 26, 1814	June 29, 1895	Feb. 27, 1896	1,200
Burr, Benjamin...	Storekeeper...	Presbyterian.	Jan. 28, 1863	Oct. 1, 1887	May 1, 1895	900
Robertson, R. J.	Steward	Roman Catholic	Mar. 12, 1866	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 1, 1895	900
Disney, H.	Hospital overseer...	Church of England.	Dec. 17, 1866	July 23, 1886	.. 15, 1892	1,000
Mackenzie, Geo	Chief trade instructor...	Presbyterian.	Sept. 13, 1866	Nov. 1, 1883	Nov. 1, 1883	800
Condit, Alex.	Shoemaker instructor...	Church of England.	July 13, 1866	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	800
McNiven, John...	Blacksmith instructor.	"	May 8, 1866	June 1, 1889	Feb. 1, 1895	800
Doyle, James.	Farm instructor	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1862	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 1, 1895	800
Imlah, John.	Black instructor	Presbyterian.	July 29, 1869	May 13, 1900	Nov. 1, 1902	800
Mackenzie, D. C.	Mason instructor...	Methodist.	Aug. 23, 1868	Mar. 7, 1884	Mar. 1, 1904	800
McKee, H.	Tailor instructor.	Presbyterian.	May 27, 1867	Nov. 7, 1884	Sept. 1, 1903	900
Lavell, M.	Chief watchman.	Roman Catholic	June 17, 1867	Mar. 9, 1901	Feb. 1, 1902	750
Stewart, F.	Keeper.	Presbyterian.	Aug. 19, 1862	Apr. 18, 1885	Feb. 1, 1902	800
Patchell, W. A.	Guard.	Church of England.	Mar. 12, 1863	Aug. 18, 1890	Feb. 1, 1906	700
Smyth, P.	"	Roman Catholic	May 25, 1863	Feb. 21, 1870	Feb. 21, 1870	700
Sampson, T.	"	Methodist.	May 25, 1860	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 1, 1890	700
† Atkins, R. J.	"	"	Dec. 31, 1860	Apr. 1, 1885	Apr. 1, 1892	700
Dynes, R. J.	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 31, 1867	Jan. 29, 1891	Jan. 29, 1891	700
McNeill, A.	"	Presbyterian	June 14, 1862	.. 29, 1891	.. 29, 1891	700
Walsh, W.	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 30, 1864	June 1, 1896	June 1, 1896	700
Devine, P.	"	Roman Catholic	July 30, 1875	Apr. 8, 1901	Apr. 8, 1901	700
Anderson, E. E.	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 22, 1884	June 2, 1904	June 2, 1904	700
Theroux, P. B. T.	"	Roman Catholic	July 2, 1870	June 1, 1905	June 1, 1905	700
Cameron, C. C.	"	Methodist.	Apr. 19, 1856	Oct. 1, 1905	Oct. 1, 1905	700

*Was appointed hospital overseer and school instructor at Manitoba penitentiary, July 23, 1886, and appointed deputy warden of Manitoba penitentiary, October 13, 1892.
 †Was transferred from Kingston penitentiary staff, September 1, 1892.

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ALBERTA.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Matthew McCauley.....	Warden.....	Presbyterian.....	June 11, 1850	July 1, 1906.	July 1, 1906.	\$ 2,200
*Richard Henry Stedman.....	Deputy warden.....	Church of England.....	May 23, 1848	" 1, 1906.	" 1, 1906.	1,500
Alexander Forin, M.D.....	Surgeon.....	Presbyterian.....	May 24, 1857	" 23, 1906.	" 23, 1906.	1,200
John Joseph Cashman.....	Accountant and storekeeper.....	Roman Catholic.....	Apr. 15, 1857	Aug. 1, 1906.	Aug. 1, 1906.	1,200
John McDougal.....	Chief trade instructor and mason instructor.....	" " " " " "	May 6, 1862	Apr. 5, 1891	July 23, 1906.	1,000
Cleophas Turgeon.....	Engineer and blacksmith instructor.....	" " " " " "	Mar. 11, 1859	July 23, 1906.	July 23, 1906.	1,000
Rev. Joseph A. Therien.....	Roman Catholic chaplain.....	Presbyterian.....	Dec. 25, 1854	Aug. 1, 1906.	Aug. 4, 1906.	800
Rev. David George McQueen.....	Protestant chaplain.....	Church of England.....	July 3, 1856	Aug. 6, 1906.	" 1, 1906.	500
Gertrude Louisa Stedman.....	Matron.....	Methodist.....	June 19, 1855	June 6, 1878	" 1, 1906.	900
William Coward.....	Steward and baker instructor.....	" " " " " "	Dec. 31, 1874	Aug. 15, 1906.	" 15, 1906.	900
Sidney J. Truscott.....	School instructor, hospital overseer and warden's clerk.....	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 12, 1860	July 23, 1906.	July 23, 1906.	900
Thomas May.....	Chief watchman.....	Church of England.....	Oct. 17, 1862	Sept. 10, 1906.	Sept. 10, 1906.	800
R. L. Taskell.....	Carpenter instructor.....	" " " " " "	Mar. 22, 1884	Aug. 1, 1906.	Aug. 1, 1906.	800
Frank Urquhart.....	Tailor instructor.....	Roman Catholic.....	May 4, 1872	Nov. 1, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1906.	800
Matthew Joseph Szal.....	Shoemaker instructor.....	Presbyterian.....	Sept. 15, 1878	" 1, 1906.	" 1, 1906.	700
George Elliott Taylor.....	Keeper.....	Methodist.....	Feb. 5, 1877	" 1, 1906.	" 1, 1906.	700
James Douglas.....	Guard.....	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 24, 1876	Jan. 1, 1907.	Jan. 1, 1907.	700
Marion Henry Cowan.....	" " " " " "	Methodist.....	June 28, 1880	Feb. 1, 1907.	Feb. 1, 1907.	700
Joseph Howard Davis.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "				
James Rodrey.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "				
Edgar Cummings.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "				

* Formerly assistant superintendent Penitentiary reformatory.

† Transferred from Dorchester penitentiary staff.

‡ Transferred from Kingston penitentiary staff.

APPENDIX M.

FARM REPORTS

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, June 11, 1907.

To the Warden.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith my report on the work of the farm department, with statements of receipts and expenditures, distribution of labour, amount of produce raised and how disposed of for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907.

Farm operations have been carried on pretty much as usual, and I am pleased to be able to say that the results on the whole have been quite satisfactory. Our grain crop, however, did not yield so abundantly as its luxuriant growth in the early part of the season promised, owing to a continued spell of dry weather having set in at a most critical time and causing the grain to mature too rapidly. While not equal to our expectations, the yield is almost up to that of last year and is ample for all requirements of the institution in this line. The unusually favourable weather prevailing during the harvest season enabled us to store our crops, both hay and grain, in fine condition.

On the other hand, roots and vegetables suffered materially, during the prolonged drouth, and the yield was accordingly very much diminished. In regard to the potato crop, our experience is but a repetition of previous years, failures, with this difference, however, namely, that our failure this year is due more to dry weather than to our inveterate enemy, the rot.

The work of improving the appearance of the farm and thus enhancing its value by removing unsightly rock exposures and replacing with soil suitable for cultivation, still goes on, but only at such times as other important duties permit. Underdraining, where necessary, has also received considerable attention.

One of the pressing needs of the farm, which was mentioned in my last report, namely, more barn accommodation, I regret to say, has not been provided. Early attention to this matter will be appreciated.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge my indebtedness to you for many timely suggestions and valuable advice, and to express my appreciation of the interest you have at all times manifested in the work and improvement of the farm.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. McCAUGHERTY,

Farm Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To the Warden.

I beg to submit you the farm statements for the nine months ending March 31, 1907. The past year was very unfavourable for farm produce in this district. The spring was cold and wet, consequently seeding was greatly delayed. Afterwards the dry weather set in and from May 10 to September, we had no rain to be of any benefit to the crops. Taking the crops in general they were far below the average.

The piggery did not prove a success, owing to the unhealthy condition of the building during the winter. A modern building is greatly needed.

Much attention was given to fencing during the year, and the new fence along the public road gives a good appearance to the farm.

As we have a considerable amount of ploughing done, we will be in position to start seeding in proper time.

Hoping for better results next year,:

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. BYRNE,
Farm Instructor.

FARM PRODUCE.

<i>Institution.</i>		\$	cts.
Pork, 7,253 lb., at 6c.		435	18
Pork, 16,985 lb., at 8c.		1,358	80
Tomatoes, 81 bush., at 40c.		32	40
Cabbages, 3,392 heads, at 2c.		67	84
Onions, 415 bdles., at 2c.		8	30
Onions, 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush., at 50c.		45	10
Carrots, 460 bdles., at 2c.		9	24
Carrots, 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., at 25c.		31	30
Beets, 50 bdles., at 2c.		1	06
Beets, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush., at 25c.		5	00
Turnips, 75 bdles., at 2c.		1	53
Turnips, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., at 20c.		2	91
Turnips, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., at 25c.		12	97
Potatoes, 452 $\frac{1}{2}$ bags, at 50c.		226	21
Potatoes, 317 $\frac{1}{2}$ bags, at 70c.		225	25
		2,460	09
<i>Bakery.</i>			
Potatoes, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ bags., at 50c.		21	69
Potatoes, 6 bags, at 70c.		6	30
		27	99
<i>Piggery.</i>			
Mangles, 3 $\frac{250}{1000}$ tons, at \$4.00.		13	90
Moulee, 12 $\frac{1000}{1000}$ tons, at \$15.00.		193	95
Straw, 20 $\frac{800}{1000}$ tons, at \$4.70.		95	82
Potatoes, 6 bags, at 20c.		1	20
Buckwheat, 113 $\frac{1}{4}$ bags, at 80c.		90	58
Barley, 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ bags, at 80c.		82	50
Barley, 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ bush., at 50c.		35	42
Oats, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., at 50c.		42	06
		555	43
<i>Stable.</i>			
Hay, 681 $\frac{184}{1000}$ tons, at \$9.		618	41
Straw, 5 $\frac{2000}{1000}$ tons, at \$4.70.		25	74
Oats, 938 bush., at 50c.		469	14
		1,113	29
Grand total.		4,156	80

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EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
Stock on hand June 30th, 1906.....	2,081 00	<i>Farm Produce to Institution.</i>	
Farm seeds, pig feed, etc.....	2,845 65	Pork, 7,253 lb. at 6c.....	435 18
Shop works for stables, farm and piggery	227 78	Pork, 16,985 lb. at 8c.....	1,358 80
Convict labour for farm,		Tomatoes, 81 bush. at 40c.....	32 40
3,081½ days at 30c.....	\$924 53	Cabbages, 3,392 heads at 2c.....	67 84
Convict labour for stables,		Onions, 415 bdles. at 2c.....	8 30
966 days at 30c.....	289 80	Onions, 96½ bush. at 50c.....	45 14
Convict labour at piggery,		Carrots, 460 bdles. at 2c.....	9 20
916½ days at 30c.....	275 03	Carrots, 119½ bush. at 25c.....	31 36
	1,489 36	Beets, 50 bdles. at 2c.....	1 00
Horses, 2.....	465 00	Beets, 20½ bush. at 25c.....	5 03
Kitchen refuse for piggery.....	108 96	Turnips, 75 bdles. at 2c.....	1 50
Salt, 52 bags.....	26 00	Turnips, 14½ bush. at 20c.....	2 91
Instructor's salary, 9 months.....	591 67	Turnips, 51½ bush. at 25c.....	12 97
Teamster's salary, 9 months.....	441 66	Potatoes, 452½ bags at 50c.....	226 21
		Potatoes, 317½ bags at 70c.....	222 25
Balance.....	22 65		2,460 09
Grand total.....	8,299 73	<i>Bakery.</i>	
		Potatoes, 43½ bags at 50c.....	21 69
		Potatoes, 9 bags at 70c.....	6 30
		Customs sales, etc.....	31 24
		Manure to different departments.....	1 00
		Horse labour to different departments,	
		1,831 days at 70c.....	1,281 72
		Convict labour to different departments,	
		1,647½ days at 30c.....	494 33
		Stock on hand 31st March, 1907.....	4,003 36
		Total.....	8,299 73

DORCHESTER.

J. A. KIRK,
Warden.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

The last year was not as favourable for heavy crops as usual. The dryness of the season affected all the crops, to a certain extent, but more particularly the grain and hay crops, which were lighter than they otherwise would have been. The root crop was not up to the average in quantity, but the quality was better, thus preventing less waste from rot during the winter. We wintered eighty-five head of cattle, and at present have on hand one hundred head.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. HICKS,
Farm Instructor.

STATEMENT OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

216 tons English hay at \$9.....	\$ 1,962 00
61 " broadleaf hay at \$6.....	366 00
2,500 bushels potatoes at 50c.....	1,250 00
4,655 " turnips at 20c.....	931 00
70 " beets at 40c.....	28 00
100 " red carrots at 40c.....	40 00
20 " parsnips at 40c.....	8 00
50 " white carrots at 30c.....	15 00
1,682½ " oats at 50c.....	841 25
375 " barley at 60c.....	225 00
79 " buckwheat at 50c.....	39 50
35 tons straw at \$6.....	210 00
1,500 heads cabbage at 4c.....	60 00
100 pounds squash at 1c.....	1 00
25 " tomatoes at 1½c.....	0 42
3,916 quarts milk.....	149 98
Beef sold customers and supplied to prison.....	65 16
24 head of cattle sold.....	638 13
Pork sold customers and supplied to prison.....	442 94
138 pounds hides.....	11 63
60 small pigs, \$133.60; 1 large pig, \$15.60.....	149 20
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,434 21

FARM STATEMENT.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To stock on hand June 30th, 1906....	9,076 93	By farm products to prison—	
Kitchen refuse to piggery.....	54 97	Potatoes, 44,581 lb.	353 63
Sundries from store.....	71 19	Turnips, 17,491 lb.	65 07
Drug account.....	11 99	Carrots, 3,167 lb.	21 11
Oats, 200 bush. at 49c.....	98 00	Parsnips, 560 lb.	3 72
3 A 1 steel ploughs.....	40 05	Beets, 380 lb.	2 54
3 A 1 steel plough points.....	4 50	Squash, 100 lb.	1 00
Harness repairs.....	62 18	Tomatoes, 25 lb.	0 42
Blacksmith account.....	170 23	Cabbage, 305 heads.....	20 85
Carpenters account.....	43 26	Straw, 3,895 lb.	9 74
Machinist account.....	6 28	Beef, 1,012 lb.	59 12
Stables and piggery labour, 2,619½		Pork, 5,215 lb.	432 22
days at 30c per day.....	785 85	Milk, 3,507 qts.....	134 33
Farm labour, 3,056½ days at 30c		Sundry customers—	
per day.....	916 95	Vegetables.....	35 23
2 guards salaries for 9 months at		Beef.....	6 07
\$600.....	900 00	Pork.....	10 72
Instructors salary for 9 months at		Small pigs, 60.....	133 50
\$800 per year.....	596 97	Large pigs, 1.....	15 60
		Hides, 138.....	11 63
		Bull services, 8.....	8 00
		Boar services, 7.....	3 50
		Head of cattle sold, 24.....	638 13
		Milk, 409 qts.....	15 65
		Team labor to customers.....	17 10
		Care and feed of horses.....	1 15
		Labour to other departments—	
		Convict labour, 1,856½ days at 30c..	557 09
		Horse labour, 1,559 days at 70c....	1,091 31
		Ox labour, 309 days at 35c.....	108 15
		Messenger horse. 236 days at 70c ..	165 20
		Stock on hand March 31st.	10,635 65
Balance.....	1,718 07		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	14,557 33		14,557 33

A. T. HICKS.
Farm Instructor.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, April 10, 1907.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit the annual farm statement for the year ending March 31, 1907.

Our crops last year were about the average, except potatoes, which were almost a failure. The farm gives a profit of a little over \$1,400 for the year. Our stock has wintered well, although it has been an exceptional hard winter and our stables still inadequate.

W. R. GRAHAME,
Farm Instructor.

FARM STATEMENT.

[illegible]

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Warden.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

The returns last year were very satisfactory, but on account of the severe winter and the prospects of a late spring, the seeding this coming year will be considerably later than last. On account of the continuous building operations carried on, we have been unable to prepare any of the land, recently purchased, for crops.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MCNIVEN,

Farm Instructor.

PRODUCE OF FARM.

48 tons hay at \$10.....	\$	480 00
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " oats at \$25.....		68 75
4 $\frac{1}{5}$ " pease at \$30.....		126 00
59 $\frac{1}{4}$ " potatoes at \$16.....		948 00
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " turnips at \$6.....		19 50
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " white carrots at \$7.....		59 50
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " red carrots at \$8.....		70 00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " beets at \$15.....		37 50
2 " parsnips at \$15.....		30 00
904 pounds onions at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....		11 29
3,545 " cabbage at $\frac{3}{8}$ c.....		21 27
48 " leeks at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....		0 60
120 " rhubarb at $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....		0 60
6,504 " pork at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....		552 84
499 $\frac{3}{8}$ gallons milk at 20c.....		99 93
Total.....	\$	2,525 78

FARM STATEMENT.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Stock on hand June 30, 1906.....			4,901	15	By Steward—				
Oats, 30,761 lb.....	386	97			Potatoes, 39,052 lb.....	312	42		
Bran, 13,929 lb.....	145	32			Pease, 1,790 lb.....	26	85		
Brewers grains, 170 loads.....	85	00			Turnips, 596 lb.....	1	79		
Manure, 213 loads.....	106	50			Carrots, 2,967 lb.....	11	84		
Sundry supplies.....	53	07			Onions, 905 lb.....	11	29		
" seeds.....	20	53			Cabbage, 3,545 lb.....	21	27		
Blacksmith, general repairs.....	76	67			Beets, 1,412 lb.....	10	59		
Carpenter.....	62	67			Rhubarb, 120 lb.....	0	61		
Shoeshop.....	51	96			Parsnips, 2,111 lb.....	15	83		
Drugs.....	2	77			Leeks, 48 lb.....	0	60		
Freight.....	2	00			Pork, 6,504 lb.....	552	83		
Labour (convict) 3,014 days.....	904	20			Milk, 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.....	30	10		
Kitchen refuse.....	35	23							
Salary of farm instructor.....			1,932	89	By Hospital—				996 02
			591	67	Milk, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.....				15 83
					By Sundry Customers—				
					Milk, 270 gals.....	54	00		
					Hay, 350 lb.....	1	75		
					Hauling.....	40	60		
					Service of convict, 213 days.....	63	90		160 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25
					By convict labour to other departments, 864 days.....	259	20		
					By horse labour to other departments, 1,260 days.....	882	00		
					By stock on hand March 31, 1907.....			1,141	20
					By balance.....			4,838	15
								274	26
			7,425	71				7,425	71

APPENDIX N

YUKON PENITENTIARIES

DAWSON, July 1, 1907.

The Honourable

The Minister of Justice,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith my annual report as inspector of penitentiaries in the Yukon Territory for the year ending June 30, 1907, together with reports from the wardens at Dawson and White Horse. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police guard rooms at these places are still used as penitentiaries, and under the Order in Council of February 4, 1903, the officers commanding at these points are wardens, while the non-commissioned officers and constables of the force perform the duties of guards and keepers.

The police surgeons look after the health of the convicts and the sanitary condition of the buildings.

Pacific Coast cities have experienced several moral waves during the year, and the consequence has been that the undesirable citizens have flocked to the north. Notwithstanding this, there has been a remarkable absence of crime in this territory during the past year, and the number of prisoners in our charge is less than ever before. There are no convicts in the White Horse guard room and but three in Dawson.

A more law-abiding people than the residents of the Yukon would be hard to find. The transient criminal element, however, has to be continually watched and kept moving. In spite of our watchfulness, they occasionally succeed in escaping with the proceeds of some theft or robbery, but in the past year there have been but very few of such cases.

I have inspected the White Horse penitentiary twice during the past year and the Dawson penitentiary four times.

The convicts had no complaints to make. Only two persons have been sentenced to penal servitude during the past year. Two convicts have been released on ticket of leave. There have been no escapes. The health has been good, and, as a rule, the conduct also.

When it is taken into consideration that the building used as a penitentiary is virtually in the town of Dawson, that there is no inclosure other than a picket fence, and that during the short winter days the guards have to carry lanterns in order to be able to see their charges, it speaks well for the discipline enforced in the jail and penitentiary, and for the warden, provost and guards that not one prisoner has succeeded in escaping, although several have attempted to do so.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,

*Assistant Commissioner, Commanding R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Inspector of Penitentiaries in the Yukon Territory.*

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DAWSON.

DAWSON, July 1, 1907.

To the Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows concerning the convicts confined in the Dawson penitentiary during the twelve months ending June 30, 1907.

BUILDING.

The R.N.W.M. police guard room, as heretofore, is still in use for the incarceration of convicts, as well as common jail and other prisoners. The convicts, however, are kept in a separate wing of the guard room and segregated from all other prisoners. The building is old and built of logs, but is fairly warm and comfortable, and by dint of care and timely repairs will, I think, serve our purposes for some time to come.

CLOTHING.

The clothing, which is supplied locally from our stores, is of excellent quality and of the most suitable kind. The duck strips in summer and the check clothing in winter, as received from headquarters is of a very serviceable nature.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the convicts generally has been exceptionally good, very few infractions of the rules and regulations having been brought to my notice.

HEALTH.

No serious case of illness occurred during the year, with the exception of one convict, who was rather badly hurt by the breaking of a piece of machinery when at work in the laundry. He was in hospital for about eleven days, and it was twenty-eight days before he was returned to full work. He made a complete recovery and has since been discharged on the completion of his sentence.

INSPECTIONS.

The penitentiary has been frequently inspected by yourself, and visited and inspected daily at the dinner hour by the warden or one of his officers, and has invariably been found in a satisfactory condition, the convicts having no complaints of any consequence, and such as were made, received immediate attention.

RATIONS.

The food supplied to convicts is of the best quality, sufficient in quantity and well prepared.

STAFF.

The staff has, in consequence of the reduction of the strength of the R.N.W.M. Police force in Dawson, been reduced since the beginning of the year, and consists of a provost, guards and escorts, who also have the common jail prisoners in charge. The latter are

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detailed daily from the non-commissioned officers and constables who are at the time available in the post for these duties, the average daily number now employed being seven, as against the average of eleven employed last year, viz., three for the ordinary night guard supply, the necessary sentries and four for day escorts over all prisoners (convicts and common jail) at work outside. One escort has usually two or three prisoners in charge, and owing to the fact that there is no proper penitentiary or jail enclosure, extra precautions and vigilance have to be observed, as it is only by extreme care and alertness that attempts at escape have been prevented.

The provost is a permanent detail, but owing to changes, such as promotion, discharges and accidents, it has been found necessary to make several changes during the year. As the position of provost is a very responsible one, requiring tact and other qualifications above the ordinary, I trust some means may be found to make the position more of a permanency.

LABOUR.

Convicts are employed in varied work in and around the barracks. In winter this consists chiefly in sawing and splitting wood and delivering it to the different buildings and in shovelling snow; in summer, general repairs to buildings, sidewalks, etc., improving the grounds and a variety of other labour, which becomes necessary from day to day. Convicts are always kept busy during working hours both summer and winter.

Reading matter is supplied from the R.N.W.M. Police sources.

A summary of the convicts in our custody during the past twelve months is appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. WROUGHTON, Insp.,

*Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Warden R.N.W.M. Police Penitentiary, Dawson, Y.T.*

DAWSON, July 10, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,

'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year last passed, in connection with the penitentiary of the Yukon Territory.

With one exception, there were no cases of sickness that were of a serious nature. Twenty-one cases in all were treated and all recovered.

One convict was off work eleven days and on light work for seventeen days suffering from an injured groin, from which he fully recovered.

The other cases were of a simple nature. A classified list of cases treated is appended.

The sanitary condition of the penitentiary is good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON,

Assistant Surgeon.

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

ANNUAL Sick Report of Penitentiary Prisoners at Dawson, Y.T., 1907.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Miscellaneous.....	1	Medicine and work.
Biliousness.....	2	" " Recovered.
Backache.....	1	" " " "
Boils.....	1	Off work, 2 days. Recovered.
Burn.....	1	Light work. Still under treatment.
Bruise.....	2	Off work, 7 days. Recovered.
Colds.....	2	" 5 days. " "
Cramps.....	2	" 2 days. " "
Dyspepsia.....	1	Medicine and work. " "
Headache.....	1	Off work, 3 days. " "
Injured groin.....	1	" 11 days, light work, 17 days. Recovered.
Lumbago.....	1	Light work, 3 days. Recovered.
Rheumatism.....	3	28 days light work. " "
Sore throat.....	1	Indoor work, 9 days. " "
Toothache.....	1	Medicine and work. " "
Total number of cases.....	21	

NUMBER of Prisoners undergoing Sentence in the R.N.W.M. Police Penitentiary at Dawson, Y.T., from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

In custody, July 1, 1906.....	7
Received during the year.....	2
Total.....	9

Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	4
" ticket of leave.....	2
	6
Still serving.....	3

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

3 years, penal servitude.....	6
2 " ".....	3
Total.....	9

NATIONALITY.

Canada.....	4
United States.....	1
Greece.....	1
Austria.....	2
Finland.....	1
Total.....	9

CRIMES.

Theft.....	8
Forgery.....	1
Total.....	9

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CIVIL STATE.

Married.....	2
Single.....	7
Total.....	9

ETHNOLOGY.

White.....	9
------------	---

CREED.

Presbyterian.....	1
Roman Catholic.....	5
Lutheran.....	2
Protestant.....	1
Total.....	9

MORAL HABITS.

Intemperate.....	1
Temperate.....	2
Moderately temperate.....	6
Total.....	9

DAWSON, June 30, 1907.

The Officer Commanding
 'B' Division, R.N.W.M.P.,
 Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following statement of penitentiary prisoners confined during the year ended June 30, 1907:—

Crime and Offence.	SENTENCE IN YEARS.			Totals.
	3½	3	2	
Theft from dwelling house.....		2	1	3
Theft.....	1	2	1	4
Theft from the person.....			1	1
Forgery.....		1		1
	1	5	3	9

The above statement includes four, time expired; two, released on ticket of leave. There are three confined at the present time.

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

G. SMITH, Sergt.,
 Provost.

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RETURN of Convicts confined in the R.N.W.M.P. Jail at

Date Received.	Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	By Whom Sentenced.
1904.				1904.	
Oct. 6..	Sarantis, George..	Theft of money (\$1,167.50), one $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign, one gold watch, from dwelling house.	3 years P.S...	Oct. 6..	Inspector Wroughton.
Oct. 18..	Frey, Frank.....	Theft of one U.S. Treasury note for \$1,000 and \$40 in currency.	3 " ... "	18..	Judge Dugas..... (Pleaded guilty.)
1905.				1905.	
June 6..	Monroe, Donald, alias Dan Monroe.	1. Theft of gold-bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust. 2. Breaking and entering a dwelling house by day and stealing therefrom. 3. Theft of gold-bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust to the value of about \$126. 4. Theft of goods, value about \$100.	3 " ... 2 " ... 1 year H.L... 3 mos. H.L...	June 6..	Judge Craig..... (Pleaded guilty.)
June 6..	Shaw, David R...	1. Theft of gold-bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust. 2. Breaking and entering a dwelling house by day and stealing therefrom. 3. Theft of gold-bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust, value about \$100.	3 years P.S... 2 " ... 1 year H.L...	" 6..	Judge Craig..... (Pleaded guilty.)
June 26..	Cedar, Alex.....	Theft from dwelling house...	2 years P.S...	July 11..	Judge Craig.....
July 4..	Hrastel, Joseph...	Theft of gold dust.....	3 " ... "	13..	Judge Craig.....
June 25..	Boulay, Antoine..	Theft from a cabin on Dominion Creek of currency, \$270.	2 " ... "	18..	Judge Craig.....
1906.				1906.	
Sept. 7..	McGoldrick, D. T.	Forgery.....	3 " ... "	Sept. 7..	Judge Macaulay.....
1907.				1907.	
March 15..	McDonald, Walter	Theft from the person.....	2 " ... "	March 3..	Judge Macaulay.....

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Dawson, Y.T., during the Year ending June 30, 1907.

Read or Write, or both.	Nationality.	Intemperate.	Moderate.	Temperate.	Creed.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Both in Greek. can sign his name in Eng- lish.	Greek.....			Abstainer...	Roman Catholic..	Cook.....	Released; time ex- pired Apr. 6, 1907.
Both.....	Austrian.....			"	"	Labourer....	Released; time ex- pired May 6, 1907.
Both.....	Canadian..... (N. Scotia.)		Yes.....		Presbyterian....	Labourer and miner.	Released on ticket of leave, Mar. 12, '07
Both.....	Canadian..... (B.C.)	Yes.....			Roman Catholic..	Labourer and miner.	Released on ticket of leave, Mar. 12, '07
Both.....	Finn.....		Yes.....		Lutheran.....	Sailor and prospector.	Released; time ex- pired Apr. 5, 1907
Both in Ger- man; reads in English.	Austrian.....		Yes.....		"	Coal miner...	Still serving.
Both.....	Canadian.....		Yes.....		Roman Catholic..	Tailor.....	Released; time ex- pired Apr. 11, 1907
Both.....	American.....		Yes.....		"	Attorney.....	Still serving.
Both.....	Canadian.....		Yes.....		Protestant.....	Labourer.....	"

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WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., June 30, 1907.

To the Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report as warden of the White Horse penitentiary and common jail for the year ending June 30, 1907.

The R.N.W.M. Police guard room at this point is used for the purposes of a penitentiary and also as a common jail. The accommodation for these purposes is poor, there being no adequate separate places of confinement. Penitentiary prisoners, common jail prisoners and prisoners awaiting trial all being confined in the same compartments.

Neither is there adequate privacy for female prisoners, there being a portion partitioned off by rough boards, which does not give the desired privacy.

The sanitary conditions are as good as constant care can make them, but are not as good as I would like to see.

We have no penitentiary prisoners confined on this date, and but a small number of common jail prisoners.

The district is rapidly developing, the increase in the mining population being fifty per cent greater than last year. It will soon be imperative that better accommodation be provided.

The quality of clothing supplied is good, also the quality of provisions, and the quantity of the latter is in accordance with the regulations.

The conduct of the prisoners was good, no breaches of discipline occurring.

Sergeant McClelland carried out his duties of provost in a most efficient manner, assisted by escorts during the day, and by the non-commission officer or constable in charge of the guard by night.

The penitentiary was inspected daily by an officer, as also by the surgeon, and weekly by the officer commanding as warden, upon all of which occasions the prisoners were asked if they had any complaints.

The health of the prisoners has been good, any treatment administered being surgical. I attach hereto the statistics required.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SNYDER, Supt.,

*Commanding 'H' Division,
Warden, White Horse Penitentiary.*

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Number of prisoners undergoing sentence in the R.N.W.M. Police guard room at White Horse, from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

PENITENTIARY PRISONERS.

Nil.

COMMON JAIL PRISONERS.

In custody, July 1, 1906.....	Nil.
Received during the year.....	6
Total.....	6
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	3
In custody, June 30, 1907.....	3

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

1 year hard labour.....	2
6 months hard labour.....	1
30 days hard labour.....	1
25 days hard labour.....	1
20 days hard labour.....	1
Total.....	6

NATIONALITY.

Indian.....	2
Swedish.....	1
Canadian.....	2
English.....	1
Total.....	6

CRIME.

Theft.....	2
Drunk.....	2
Assault.....	1
Defrauding railway.....	1
Total.....	6

CREED.

Protestant.....	5
Roman Catholic.....	1
Total.....	6

MORAL HABITS.

Temperate.....	3
Intemperate.....	3
Total.....	6

CIVIL STATE.

Single.....	6
-------------	---

ETHNOLOGY.

White.....	4
Indian.....	2
Total.....	6

REPORT
OF
THE MILITIA COUNCIL
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING
MARCH 31, 1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1907

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Militia Council for the three months ending March 31, 1907, with statements of expenditure and revenue during the fiscal period of nine months ending the same date.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA November 26, 1907.

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REPORT OF THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907

WITH

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE FISCAL PERIOD OF
NINE MONTHS ENDING THE SAME DATE.

CHANGE IN THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE REPORT.

1. Heretofore the Annual Report of the Militia Council, with the exception of that part which deals with the revenue and expenditure during the fiscal year, has covered the period of the calendar year, and in order that the whole report may in future synchronize with the fiscal year which now ends on March 31, instead of June 30 as formerly, the present report covers only a period of three months, viz:—from January 1 to March 31, 1907. The statements of revenue and expenditure, however, are for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

2. Moreover, as it is considered inadvisable to withhold the report on the training during 1907, until the issue of the Annual Report for 1907-08, an interim report, dealing with the recent training, will be issued before the end of the present Session of Parliament.

MILITARY POLICY.

3. No changes of importance in military policy, affecting the military forces of the Dominion, were inaugurated during the period under review.

4. Much attention was, however, given to examining and reporting upon the important military questions, affecting the Dominion as a part of the Empire, which it was known were to be laid before the Ministers representing Canada at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

5. As regards the working of the system of Commands, steady progress was made, and results in the Western Ontario and Maritime Provinces Commands were highly satisfactory. Much of this progress was due to the further organization of the Army Pay Corps and the financial decentralization thereby made possible. Of course a great deal still remains to be done.

6. The organization of Military District No. 13, a new district comprising the Province of Alberta and the District of Mackenzie, which formerly formed part of No. 10 Military District, was authorized.

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INTELLIGENCE.

7. The work of the Intelligence Division was carried on as usual. A considerable amount of useful information was collected and collated. The Intelligence Diary was compiled and issued monthly.

8. The Annual Returns of the Naval and Military resources of the Dominion were rendered to the Colonial Office as usual, for the information of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

9. The Survey Division during the period under review continued to do satisfactory work. Actual surveying out of doors was of course not practicable; but both transit and level parties were kept out, running transit and level lines so as to afford data on which to base subsequent topographic work.

10. At the same time the superintending officers and draughtsmen were employed in the office in reducing observations and preparing plans for the topography to be executed during the summer, and in preparing the completed field work for reproduction.

11. Up to March 31, 1907, eight sheets of the 1-inch topographic map series have been sent to the lithographers, of which two have been published. A liberal free distribution has been made of these two sheets with a view to awakening public interest in survey work, and demonstrating the value of reliable topographic maps for business purposes.

12. The drawing for reproduction by lithography, of the field work for the sheets covering the eastern portion of Ontario has made good progress during the same period.

13. The Interdepartmental Conference assembled to report upon the question of a national survey of Canada, which was referred to in the report for 1906, held several meetings during January and February and presented its report in March, 1907. The Department of Militia and Defence was represented at that conference by the Chief of the General Staff.

14. In their report the members of the conference were unanimous in recognizing the high importance to the country of a reliable and comprehensive topographic survey. Two of the members, however, entertained doubts as to the financial advisability of undertaking early action in this direction, and presented reports dissenting from the views of the majority, who, in their report, urged the importance of taking immediate steps to co-ordinate the work of the existing survey departments (which are now working independently and without co-operation), and to lay the foundation of a general topographic survey.

TRAINING.

15. The annual winter "practice" mobilization of the fortress of Halifax took place in the month of February, with good results, and valuable experience was gained; several defects were brought to light which are being remedied. Also winter courses of instruction for the officers of the Halifax garrison were held and showed useful results.

16. The dates for the annual camps, and also the names of the officers selected for duty on the staffs were promulgated early in March, thus affording ample time for all ranks to make the necessary arrangements to attend annual training.

17. Correspondence has taken place between the Canadian and Imperial Governments relative to a proposal emanating from the latter, that officers of the Imperial Yeomanry Regiments in Great Britain, when visiting or temporarily residing in the Colonies should be attached to Colonial Mounted Forces for training purposes, and similarly, that members of Colonial Mounted Forces visiting the British Isles should be attached, for a like purpose, to Imperial Yeomanry regiments.

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MUSKETRY.

18. Special attention was directed to the subject of musketry training at the annual camps. A "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction," giving in detail a syllabus for the annual training of each arm was drawn up. In it specially detailed instructions for musketry and 'judging distance' practice were included.

19. As far as accommodation permitted, preliminary instruction by means of sub-target guns, gallery ammunition, etc., was carried out at schools of instruction and in drill halls. There is no doubt that more satisfactory results could be obtained along these lines if there existed proper quarters in which to carry out the work of instruction. This is particularly true of rural corps where the provision of inexpensive company armouries would, in a short time, greatly improve the efficiency in musketry and save thousands of rounds of ammunition now expended by men without proper preliminary instruction.

20. The issue of sub-target guns to civilian rifle associations and to cadet corps, on the necessary security being furnished, was authorized, as was also a free issue of ammunition to members of cadet corps 15 years of age and over.

21. It was decided to adopt, for marking, in connection with the class-firing of the active militia, the system of target divisions and values used by the Dominion Rifle Association.

22. Every effort is being made to increase the efficiency in musketry, and the steps already taken in that direction will, it is hoped, produce a beneficial result in the near future.

SIGNALLING.

23. Instruction in signalling was carried out throughout the period under review, and special courses were held at large centres, which were well attended and showed satisfactory results.

PERMANENT FORCE.

GENERAL.

24. The organization of the Canadian Army Pay Corps was continued and Paymasters appointed for Commands and for No. 11 Military District.

The administration of the Royal Canadian Engineers was transferred to Halifax, as being the principal station of that corps.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND RECRUITING.

25. For the year 1906-07 it was determined that the recruiting establishment should not exceed the following:—

	All ranks.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	200
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles	120
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	312
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	792
Royal Canadian Engineers	300
Royal Canadian Regiment	1,067
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	100
Permanent Army Medical Corps	100
Ordnance Stores Corps	189
Canadian Army Pay Corps	33
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	31

Total 3,244

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26. During the three months ending March 31, 1907, 13 officers were appointed to the several branches of the permanent force, as follows:—

Cavalry	1
Artillery	1
Infantry	1
Permanent Army Medical Corps	1
Canadian Army Pay Corps	9
<hr/>	
Total	13

The permanent force is still many officers short of the establishment, although the vacancies are being gradually filled.

27. During the greater part of the period under review Lieut.-Colonel Gwatkin, Director of Operations and Staff Duties, was employed in England, under special instructions from the Militia Council, with a view to securing recruits for the Artillery and Infantry of the permanent force from among the men serving in those units of the British regular army which were about to be reduced. In all he engaged for the Service 200 artillerymen and 156 infantrymen. These men were of an excellent class, being intelligent, of good physique, conduct and habits, and certainly much above the average recruit usually obtained. Their selection has reflected the highest credit upon Lieut.-Colonel Gwatkin, and the expense occasioned in securing them has been fully justified.

28. It has been found that at times much dissatisfaction exists, especially at some of the smaller stations, such as Esquimalt and Fredericton, owing to the large amount of work entailed on all ranks in consequence of the reduction in the numbers of men serving every spring, caused by purchase of discharge, desertion, &c., at that time of the year. To offset this drainage of men it is proposed in future to recruit the permanent force in excess of its authorized establishment, during the autumn months of each year, care being taken, however, that the average establishment for the year, for which money is voted by Parliament, shall not be exceeded. It is also proposed, to authorize officers commanding dépôts to send recruiting sergeants into their respective vicinities for recruiting purposes. This is at present done at Toronto and Montreal, but not at the other stations of the permanent force.

29. It is thus hoped, in future, to ensure practically the maintenance of the full authorized establishment of the permanent force—that is, the establishment for which Parliamentary appropriations are made—by the inauguration of a proper recruiting system during the autumn, and by the re-distribution of the men at the different stations, as required by the exigencies of the service.

30. The maintenance of the authorized establishment at Esquimalt, owing to the very high rate of wages offered for civilian labour and the consequent impossibility of finding local recruits, has presented many difficulties. It has, therefore, been necessary to keep the garrison at that station up to its strength by drafts from the stations in Eastern Canada.

31. With a view to providing for the maintenance of a higher standard among the men of the Ordnance Stores Corps, it is proposed, for the future, to restrict enlistment in the corps to men who have served in other branches of the permanent force, or in the Imperial army and have been discharged therefrom with 'good character,' also to admit a higher percentage of men on the married establishment than allowed in other branches of the permanent force.

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DISCIPLINE.

32. The Officer Commanding Western Ontario has reported that the units of the permanent force stationed within his command were in a creditable state of efficiency during the period under review, the establishment being fairly up to strength, physique of men good, discipline properly maintained, and the administration generally in a satisfactory condition.

33. The Officer Commanding Eastern Ontario has reported that the discipline of the various units under his command was well maintained. Their strength was not, however, up to the establishment owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring recruits. Those obtained were, on the whole, of a satisfactory class.

34. The Officer Commanding the Maritime Provinces has reported that the discipline of the permanent force within his command was satisfactory.

35. The District Officer Commanding Military District No. 10 reports, with regard to the permanent force at Winnipeg, that the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles were in a most efficient condition in all departments, and that the work of No. 10 Section, O.S.C., was admirably carried out.

36. The District Officer Commanding Military District No. 11 has reported, with reference to the permanent force at Esquimalt, that the usual garrison duties were carried out in an excellent manner considering the very weak state of the force.

STATE.

37. The following return shows the state of the permanent force on March 31, 1907:—

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ACTIVE MILITIA (OTHER THAN PERMANENT FORCE).

38. The establishments for the active militia, other than the permanent force, were authorized early in the year.

The following changes went into effect during the period under review:—

One squadron was added to the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

A company of the Canadian Army Service Corps (No. 12) was organized at Toronto.

STAFF.

39. The following changes in the Headquarters and District Staffs took place during the period under review:—

Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., R.C.A., appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, from Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major W. R. Ward, C.A.P.C., appointed Assistant Paymaster-General.

Brevet Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C.B., A.D.C., appointed District Officer Commanding Military District No. 10.

Major A. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., R.C.R., appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Maritime Provinces Command, *vice* Major P. E. Thacker, R.C.M.R., undergoing a course at the Royal Staff College, England.

Lieut.-Colonel P. Weatherbe, R.C.E., Director of Engineer Services, appointed to command the Royal Canadian Engineers in the Maritime Provinces Command, and Major G. S. Maunsell, R.C.E., appointed Temporary Director of Engineer Services in his place.

REGULATIONS.

40. The following regulations were revised and promulgated:—

Pay and allowances regulations.

Dress regulations.

Regulations for Rifle Associations.

41. The duties of caretakers of government armouries were defined and published, for the information of all concerned.

42. The revision of the King's Regulations and Orders for the Militia of Canada is still in hand, as is also the revision of the Equipment Regulations, and it is hoped that both works will be completed and ready to be sent to the printer about the end of the year.

INSTRUCTION.

43. The first Artillery Staff Course at Quebec was commenced in January, and 8 officers and 13 non-commissioned officers attended.

44. The result of the Promotion Examination held in November, 1906, was as follows:—

Eight officers passed for the rank of Major, six for that of Captain, and twelve officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery passed in subject "E" (Artillery).

45. Fifteen officers were authorized to attend the Long Course at the Royal Military College, which commenced in February last—those of them belonging to the permanent force, in preparation for the Promotion Examination in May.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLAND.

46. Majors H. E. Burstall, R.C.A., and A. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., R.C.R., passed successfully out of the Staff College at Camberley, at the end of 1906.

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47. Captains P. E. Thacker, R.C.M.R., and H. Kemmis-Betty, R.C.R., who qualified for admission to the college in August, 1906, commenced their study thereat in January.

48. The following officers are also at present undergoing instruction in England:—

Majors G. la F. Foster and F. L. Vaux, at the dépôt, Royal Army Medical Corps; Captains E. de B. Panet and J. E. Mills, R.C.A., at the Gunnery Staff Course; Captain S. S. Weatherbie, O.S.C., at the Ordnance College.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

49. In addition to the Royal Schools of Instruction previously existing, a Royal School of Military Engineering was established at Halifax.

50. The number of certificates issued during the nine months ending March 31, 1907, to officers and non-commissioned officers, was as follows:—

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Certificates issued during the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Name of School.	OFFICERS.						N. C. OFFICERS.					SIGNALLING.				ARMY SERVICE CORPS.		MUSKETRY.		Total.												
	Long Course.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Technical Engineers.	Equitation.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeant-Instructors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	(Grade 'B' Instructors.	Officers.		N.C. Officers.	Officers.		Distinguished.	Qualified.		District Intelligence Officers.	Sub-District Intelligence Officers.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Ward Masters.	Asst. Ward Masters.	Barriers.	Hospital Sergeants.	Caretakers.				
													(Grade 'B' Instructors.	N.C. Officers.		Non-Com. Officers.	Qualified.															
																													Instructors.	N.C. Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Qualified.
Royal Schools of Cavalry, Toronto and St. John.	12	11	11	16	28	7	52	9	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	115					
Royal School of Instruction, Winnipeg	1	43	4	7																							2					
Royal Schools of Artillery (Field), Kingston & Toronto		1	3	4					1	2																	4					
Royal Schools of Artillery (Garrison), Halifax, Quebec and Esquimaux.									6	7																	19					
Royal School of Infantry, London.	1	3	17	10		1	9																				42					
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto.	1	4	25	19		5	25																				18					
Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton.		5	6	5					2	8																	26					
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax.			5	12		1	20			26																	64					
Royal School of Infantry, Quebec	1	4	15	25		1	3		5																		51					
Royal Canadian Engineers																											2					
Corps of Guides (Provisional Schools).					2																						4					
Infantry (Provisional Schools)		11	50	74			7	68	23																		233					
Signalling (Provisional Schools).																											68					
Army Service Corps (Provisional Schools).																											13					
Canadian School of Musketry.																											82					
Medical Corps (Provisional Schools).			7							2																	17					
Equitation (Board of Examiners).					20																						20					
Totals.	6	43	143	176	2	48	1	21	164	89	7	5	7	14	42	5	8	16	66	2	2	4	3	1	1	6	881					

† Infantry.

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LITERARY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE PERMANENT FORCE.

51. With a view to determining their educational qualifications and of ensuring that they are up to a certain fixed standard, it has been decided that, in future, all candidates for commissions in the permanent force, who are not graduates of a chartered University of the British Isles or Canada, or who have not passed the entrance examination to the Royal Military College of Canada, must pass a literary examination before they can be attached for duty and a Long Course. This decision came into effect from the 1st January, 1907.

COMMISSIONS.

52. The number of commissions in the active militia issued during the three months ending March 31, 1907, was 193.

WARRANTS.

53. The number of warrants issued during the three months ending March 31, 1907, was 11.

COMMISSIONS IN IMPERIAL ARMY.

54. Arrangements are in progress between the Imperial and Dominion Governments and also the Principal of McGill University, whereby commissions in the Imperial army and Canadian permanent force may be granted to undergraduates of Canadian Universities.

MEDALS.

55. The number and description of Medals issued between January 1, and March 31, 1907, was as follows:—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces, Officers' Decoration.....	30
Long Service.....	48
Long Service and Good Conduct Medals, (Permanent Force).	5
General Service Medal	102

CADET CORPS.

56. The number of new cadet corps formed was 6. The number of cadet corps disbanded was 2.

57. The Officer Commanding Western Ontario reports that the units within his command are, with few exceptions, in good order, so far as their drill is concerned, and that many of them are interested in musketry. He strongly urges the issue of a lighter rifle, as noted in his previous report. This is being considered by the Militia Council.

58. The formation of more units needs encouragement, there being a lack of enthusiasm in many localities, which should not exist in connection with so important a movement.

59. The formation of Cadet Engineer Companies in connection with Universities was authorized, and a company formed at Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT, (DEFICIENCIES.)

60. The question of large deficiencies in arms and equipment, which are generally found to exist upon the transfer of the command of a corps from one officer to another, and which are of too frequent occurrence on other occasions, is receiving the attention of the Militia Council.

Steps will be taken to protect the public against these losses by holding to stricter

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account the officers responsible for them, and also the inspecting officers who allow the deficiencies to accumulate.

ARMAMENT.

61. During the period under review the armament of the troops remained the same as reported on at the end of 1906. It is, however, earnestly hoped that no obstacle may arise to prevent the carrying to completion the armament required for the Militia. This armament and equipment cannot be improvised and its supply at best is only gradual.

ARTILLERY.

62. Construction in England by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim of guns and their carriages, to complete the armament of the force and to effect the change from 12-pr. to 18-pr. Q.F. guns for the Field Artillery, was continued, if somewhat slowly.

63. The Inspector of Warlike Stores for Canada, under whom all inspections are made at Woolwich Arsenal, reports the results as very satisfactory. The same remarks apply to the gun ammunition under order from the same firm.

64. The time already taken to partially supply these various equipments illustrates the necessity of early preparation, for they could not in any way be obtained quickly on emergency, nor improvised.

CONSTRUCTION OF GUN LIMBERS AND WAGONS, ETC.

65. The supply of limber wagons and other vehicles for the new artillery equipment, which work the Ottawa Car Company have in hand, progressed somewhat more slowly than was anticipated and the work as yet is only in its initial stages. The specifications governing the construction are those laid down for Woolwich Arsenal.

SMALL ARMS.

66. No purchase of rifles was made abroad. The manufacture, however, of the Ross rifle in Canada was well maintained in point of number.

67. This rifle having been issued to the permanent force in the summer of 1906, an insight into its performance and suitability was fairly established. A number of defects and shortcomings developed, all of which have been the subject of much thought and earnest endeavour to rectify. It is not considered that any troubles abnormal to the introduction of a new arm and in the working of a new factory are involved.

68. Owing to the manufacture of a military rifle in the country the formation of a standing Small Arms Committee, under whose supervision experiments could be carried out and results reported, is in contemplation.

DOMINION ARSENAL.

69. The output of small arm ammunition was continued quite up to the quantity estimated for, and its quality was fully up to the highest standard. The cost of manufacture was not greater than in England.

INSPECTION OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

70. The provision of new guns and their equipment, the manufacture of large quantities of small arm ammunition, and the custody of munitions of war in charge of the troops and in store renders the appointment of an Inspector of Warlike Stores and an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery very necessary. This is in contemplation.

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ENGINEER SERVICES.

71. Work carried on under Engineer services progressed satisfactorily, but during these months of midwinter little could be undertaken. Arrangements, however, for the further construction of Petawawa camp were prepared, plans made, specifications drawn up and tenders let.

72. A piece of work carried out under the supervision of the Royal Canadian Engineers was the removal of a dangerous portion of overhanging rock below the Citadel, Quebec.

MILITARY PROPERTIES.

73. The rent collected for military properties under lease, for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, was as follows :—

Military District No. 1.	Headquarters, London, Ont.	\$	83	00
"	2, " Toronto, Ont.		280	25
"	3, " Kingston, Ont.		485	52
"	4, " Ottawa, Ont.		88	50
"	5 & 6, " Montreal, Que.		464	44
"	7, " Quebec, Que.		1,052	93
"	8, " St. John, N.B.		248	00
"	9, " Halifax, N.S.		44	17
"	11, " Victoria, B.C.		605	00
				<hr/>
				\$3,351 81

LANDS ACQUIRED.

74. The only lands acquired during the three months ending March 31, were 401 acres, being part of the Petawawa Camp site, for which \$2,640 was paid. This made the actual number of properties, within the boundaries of the Petawawa Camp site, acquired to that date, 78—having an acreage of 12,375 acres, and costing \$100,140.25, legal fees included, or an average of \$8.09 per acre.

75. The negotiations which were in progress at the end of the year 1906, between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Ontario, with a view to the Crown, as represented by the Minister of Militia and Defence, obtaining a 99 years' lease of the Crown lands within the boundaries of the Petawawa Camp site, resulted in these lands being assumed by the Dominion Government on March 20, 1907, by virtue of authority vested in it, under Section 117 of the British North America Act, subject to the existing rights of timber licensees. The Dominion Government was forced to take this action, as the Provincial Government would neither withdraw its condition that the consent of the timber licensees should be first filed with the Department of Lands Forests and Mines at Toronto, before a 99 years' lease would be granted, nor accept the alternative proposal made by the Dominion Government to purchase the Crown lands within the boundaries of the site, at 25 cents per acre.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

76. Contracts for fuel were called for this year by newspaper advertisement in all cases where the estimated quantity of coal required was 25 tons or over : in other cases arrangements were made with the former contractors, or tenders obtained by letter.

77. Tenders for camp supplies were obtained, as before, by poster. Contracts were made this year, for the first time, for the camps at Calgary, Winnipeg, and for an additional camp at Aldershot.

INTERNAL ECONOMY OF DEPARTMENT.

78. The new system of keeping records of officers' services at headquarters, which was instituted last year, has given every satisfaction.

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79. A loose-leaf record system has been installed for requisitions upon the War Office.

80. The form of requisition upon public works has been changed so that the original requisition is now sent to the Public Works Department, the duplicate goes in the proper Central Registry file, and the triplicate remains in the Contract Branch. Officers making requisitions are now able to note the action taken, from the papers on file. Formerly the result of these transactions did not appear in the Central Registry. A much closer watch is kept on these requisitions than in former years, with the result that they are much more promptly filled, and fewer are in arrear.

81. New forms have been prepared for the correspondence dealing with Security Cheques deposited with the Receiver General, making the work easier, and a record of cheques received and sent out has been established.

CLERICAL STAFF.

82. The work of the Clerical Staff of the Department has been performed in a most satisfactory manner. During the Session of Parliament and on other occasions it was necessary for them to work long after the ordinary office hours, and this work was cheerfully and willingly performed whenever the occasion arose.

EXPENDITURE.

83. The expenditure for 1906-7 (9 months) was \$4,347,320.74, a decrease compared with that for 1905-6, which was \$5,594,009.80. Comparisons, however, cannot very well be made with the preceding year, owing to the fact that the date of closing the fiscal year was changed in 1906-7 from June 30 to March 31.

84. For the majority of the Services the rate of expenditure was not in excess of that of the previous year. In some cases such as clothing and necessaries, provisions and supplies, it was somewhat less.

85. Owing to the removal from the Tariff of the provision for the free entry of goods imported by the government, a new vote, namely, Customs Dues, became necessary in 1906-7. The expenditure under this head was \$71,803.

86. On the other hand the vote Contribution to the Imperial Government for Defences of Esquimalt ceased with 1905-6.

87. There was comparatively a slight increase in the amount of expenditure on repairs to military buildings, fortifications, and other military properties in 1906-7 over 1905-6, the figures for 1906-7 being \$275,586, and for 1905-6, \$254,427. This was due largely to the buildings, works, &c., taken over at Halifax and Esquimalt from the British Government.

ANNUAL DRILL.

88. For Annual Drill, the expenditure in 1906-7 was greater proportionately than in 1905-6, owing to the fact that proportionately more troops were paid for training in the nine months than in the preceding twelve. The following statement shows the number for each of these years:—

	Officers.	N. C. O.	Men.	Total, all ranks.	Horses.
1905-6.....	2,919	8,013	28,168	39,100	6,775
1906-7.....	2,423	6,584	23,877	32,884	4,621

The total of 32,884 for 1906-7, 9 months, is at the rate of 43.745 for twelve months, an increase compared with 1905-6 of 4.645, supposing the proportion to be constant.

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CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

89. Under head of "Capital" the expenditure for 1906-7 was three-fourths that of the preceding year, the total amount being \$975,283, expended on the following Services:—

Ordnance.....	\$393,848
Rifles.....	301,480
Military Stores.....	31,429
Rifle Ranges.....	61,879
Saddlery and Harness.....	46,904
Clothing.....	22,814
Lands.....	60,679
Dominion Arsenal.....	56,250

Total..... \$975,283

In addition \$25,000 was expended out of the Jamaica Relief Fund for the purchase of new tents to replace those issued out of reserve stores and sent to Jamaica.

90. On pages 15 and 16 will be found a statement of expenditure for 1906-7 under the various votes, and also a comparative statement of expenditure for the past ten years.

COMMAND PAYMASTERS.

91. Pay is issued and payments are now made largely through Command Paymasters. The work is being satisfactorily done, and the system works well, especially at camps where experienced paymasters are absolutely necessary, owing to the increase of work consequent upon checking efficiency pay and the closer examination of all accounts.

EFFICIENCY PAY.

92. Efficiency pay is deserving of a few remarks. The rates are as follows, in addition to the fixed rate of 50 cents per diem:—

Recruits.....	20 cts. p.d.
Men who have had one previous training.....	40 cts. p.d.
Men who have had two or more previous trainings.....	50 cts. p.d.

The men must also become efficient generally and pass all the tests in musketry before this extra pay can be drawn.

93. A comparison of the numbers who have drawn efficiency pay the past three years is interesting, as it shows that the percentage of men with two or more previous trainings is increasing. The following are the figures for each year:—

	Recruits.	Men with one previous training.	Men with two or more previous trainings.	Amount of efficiency pay.
1904-5	12,413	5,413	9,486	\$113,432
1905-6	13,540	6,920	14,725	155,428
1906-7 (9 months)	9,032	5,542	13,171	129,665

94. The average of efficiency pay for 1904-5 was a little over 34 cents, and for 1906-7, a little over 38 cents. For 1907-8 it will, in all probability, be nearly 40 cents, which with the fixed rate of 50 cents, will make the average pay of a private about 90 cents.

95. Complaint has been made that it is difficult to get recruits at 70 cents a day. A flat rate of \$1 p.d. to all men who can pass the musketry tests has been recommended regardless of whether the men have served previously or not. No doubt with the high rates of wages now existing there is difficulty in inducing men to leave their work

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and turn out for training 12 or 16 days at 70 cents p.d.—the present pay of a recruit. If the pay were raised to \$7 for all efficient men, it would mean only 10 cents p.d. over and above the average now paid, entailing a total cost of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 per year—according to the numbers trained and the number of days training.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 9 MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907.

Expenditure, 1906-7. (Nine months, July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.)		Expended.
		\$ cts.
By Statute—		
Pay of Chief of General Staff, Inspector-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Master-General of the Ordnance.	16,200 00	
By Vote—		
Pay of Staff, Permanent Force and Active Militia, including allowances.	1,020,211 08	
Military Survey—Intelligence Branch.	17,759 91	
Annual Drill.	724,377 98	
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees.	67,063 37	
Military Properties—Maintenance.	38,434 75	
" " Construction and Repairs.	275,586 52	
" Stores.	124,911 54	
" Clothing and Necessaries.	274,509 83	
Provisions, Supplies and Remounts.	274,941 19	
Transport and Freight.	54,965 15	
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations, Bands, and Military Institutes.	45,240 50	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingences.	39,999 56	
Royal Military College of Canada.	68,897 52	
Dominion Arsenal.	224,401 35	
Departmental Library.	679 60	
Capital Account—Ordnance, Arms, Ammunition, Rifle Ranges, Lands, Reserve Clothing, Equipment, &c.	944,032 87	
Capital Account—For manufacture of reserve ammunition at Dominion Arsenal.	56,250 00	
Gratuity to C. L. Worrell, late Professor R.M.C.	2,012 50	
" widow of R. Q. M.-Sgt., A. Costin, 2 months salary.	112 85	
Compensation to Lt.-Col., J. B. McLean, illness in camp, 1901.	1,813 00	
Compensation to Surg.-Lieut. Rodolph, injuries in camp, 1904.	1,095 00	
Customs Dues.	71,803 38	
Buckingham, Que., strike.	1,969 25	
Hamilton, Ont. "	61 64	
Total.	4,347,320 74	
PENSIONS.		
By Vote—		
Pensions—Militia, Rebellion, 1885, and general.	16,072 75	
" Militia, Fenian Raid, &c., (New Militia).	1,850 69	
By Statute—		
Pensions—Militia, Upper Canada, Rebellion of 1837-38.	160 00	
" Act, 1901.	9,664 44	
Total.	27,747 79	
REVENUE.		\$ cts.
Casual.		691 23
Ammunition, Stores and Clothing.	9,458 51	
Rents.	3,437 02	
Miscellaneous.	3,722 91	
Royal Military College.		41,678 08
Pension Act, 1901.		12,573 55
		54,251 63

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STATEMENT of Expenditure for the ten years 1897-98 to 1906-07.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	(9 mos.) 1906-07.
Pay of headquarters and district staffs.....	38,592	39,525	41,769	41,093	44,203	67,296	69,544	83,816	143,880	109,613
Pay of Permanent Force, including officers, n.e.o.s. and men attached.....	249,457	229,745	193,813	246,639	267,027	281,772	398,610	543,944	1,099,420	878,005
Allowances for care of arms, drill instruction and post- age to Active Militia.....	77,876	71,526	99,003	70,882	51,746	51,696	82,298	56,791	122,897	44,949
Guards of Honor, Escorts, &c.....	1,616	2,970	1,842	2,000	3,001	2,702	2,098	8,290	3,898	3,814
Military Survey.....	299,628	422,553	424,391	454,357	529,655	385,190	562,236	699,724	809,924	724,378
Annual drill, including supplies and transport.....	65,420	68,991	70,000	86,495	93,936	94,994	50,511	49,854	50,523	17,700
Salaries and wages of civil employes.....	33,447	34,819	39,330	39,263	47,760	49,201	50,511	61,984	72,003	67,063
Military properties—maintenance.....	66,433	86,114	118,704	191,858	220,785	140,173	162,682	295,799	254,427	38,435
" " construction.....	14,659	62,758	96,949	76,104	74,961	64,165	140,326	90,404	132,747	275,586
" " rifle ranges and lands (Cap. act.).....	46,868	79,084	58,987	85,171	99,079	89,319	675,075	536,511	174,980	124,912
Warlike and other stores.....	87,341	169,978	185,979	209,657	224,805	142,364	401,958	424,983	429,727	274,510
Clothing and necessaries for Permanent Force and Active Militia.....	119,911	109,973	117,354	121,790	129,694	129,896	138,378	163,189	463,668	274,941
Provisions and supplies for Permanent Force.....	39,976	44,970	39,863	39,824	39,308	39,091	54,855	54,783	84,856	54,965
Transport and freight, other than annual drill.....	35,000	42,425	36,942	36,035	39,450	37,987	40,499	43,700	45,825	45,240
Grants to rifle associations and bands.....	58,232	65,395	69,230	72,520	81,912	75,006	90,387	86,477	86,243	68,897
Royal Military College.....	72,832	84,276	102,952	110,783	207,614	149,998	224,911	225,563	290,637	280,651
Arms and ammunition.....	173,740	393,688	161,498	131,551	224,736	299,689	137,401	427,718	1,092,128	821,475
Gratuities and compensation.....	42,915	28,018	2,974	5,411	1,210	2,823	934	4,736	582	5,634
Miscellaneous votes.....	119,318	423,124	202,138	48,046	70,122	168,748	59,433	53,543	41,470	42,700
Customs dues.....	44,899	14,670	12,989	128,140	122,432	111,943	109,987	109,987	179,256	71,804
*Defences of Esquimaux.....			1,427,602	558,811						
*Special services, South Africa.....			118,265	349,871	254,961	131,256				
*Halifax, provisional garrison.....			3,624,454	3,106,241	2,828,887	2,515,309	3,551,941	3,953,162	5,594,009	4,347,320
Totals.....	1,688,213	2,500,635								
*Total expenditure of an Imperial nature.....	44,899	41,670		1,036,822	377,393	243,199	109,987	109,987	179,256	

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PENSIONS.									
251837-38	1,480	1,520	840	800	600	360	320	280	160
1 Fenian Raid	2,871	2,583	2,339	2,339	2,261	2,268	2,373	2,337	1,851
1 Northwest Rebellion, 1885	18,918	18,712	18,571	18,103	18,317	18,188	17,916	16,420	16,073
Pensions Act, 1901							8,301	7,101	9,664
Totals	23,269	22,815	21,750	21,242	21,178	20,816	28,913	26,138	27,748
REVENUE RECEIVED.									
Militia	21,033	51,429	26,291	25,658	18,513	17,836	19,894	20,695	32,191
Casual	401	961	2,126	37,777	1,821	183	355	19,388	16,618
Royal Military College	15,884	21,536	21,461	22,636	23,230	23,956	23,823	23,472	24,631
Pension Act, 1901									23,067
Totals	37,318	73,926	49,875	85,471	43,564	42,275	43,812	66,155	79,899

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REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

96. Major-General Lord Aylmer, who was Inspector-General during the period under review, reports that owing to the season of the year he did not make any inspections of either the permanent force or the active militia, and that he has nothing further to add to the remarks contained in his last report and published in the Annual Report of the Militia Council for the year 1906.

APPENDICES.

97. Appended are the following reports:—

Report of the Director-General of Medical Services, for the three months ending March 31, 1907—Appendix A.

Report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College, for the year ending June 30, 1907—Appendix B.

Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1907—Appendix C.

Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, for the nine months ending March 31, 1907—Appendix D.

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary, Militia Council.

F. W. BORDEN,
President, Militia Council.

APPENDIX A.

OTTAWA, October 23, 1907.

From the Director-General, Medical Services, Ottawa,
To the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Medical Services from December 31, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

1. I assumed duty as Director-General a few days before the close of the year 1906, and found a considerable portion of the work already admirably mapped out by my predecessor.

MILITARY HYGIENE.

2. The development of military hygiene in all armies during the past few years has been most marked, and it is now recognized that in order to carry out to its fullest extent the practice of army sanitation, it is necessary to have all branches of the service trained to some extent in its principles. With this in view, classes of instruction in military hygiene were held at the various depôts, and all officers of the permanent force were obliged to attend. These lectures were as follows:—

1. General idea of sanitation.
2. Infectious diseases and disinfection.
3. Camps, camp sites and barracks.
4. Water supply, purification of water.
5. Disposal of excreta and refuse.
6. Food, clothing and personal hygiene.

3. This course will be somewhat more elaborate next year, for hygiene is now one of the subjects in which officers must qualify before promotion to rank of captain.

4. It is intended to issue a copy of the new 'Manual of Military Hygiene,' to all officers of the permanent force, and also a copy of the 'Health Memoranda for Soldiers' to all non-commissioned officers and men.

5. Instructions were sent to all permanent medical officers, advising that hygiene was to be the feature of this year's camp, outlining the methods to be adopted and pointing out the importance of its development.

REGIMENTAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

6. The recommendation outlined in last year's report was carried out, and surgical haversacks, water-bottles and stretchers were issued to all infantry units.

7. In order to organize the brigades from a medical point of view, senior medical officers were appointed to each cavalry and infantry brigade. These officers to be responsible for all medical duties in their brigades, and to be in charge of the brigade medical equipment.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

8. A course of instruction in army medical corps duties was started at the Station Hospital, Halifax, and is now being attended by six non-commissioned officers.

9. The examination of officers of the Army Medical Corps and the Regimental Medical Services before promotion to field-rank was instituted. This examination will deal chiefly with questions of military hygiene and a course will be given at the various Camps of Instruction.

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ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

FIELD AMBULANCES.

10. No. XVI. Field Ambulance with headquarters at Winnipeg was organized.
Nos. VI. and XIII. Field Ambulances were converted into cavalry field ambulances.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

11. I only had the opportunity of inspecting two stations, Toronto and Quebec.
As regards the first-named dépôt, I can only say that the buildings are most unsuitable in every particular. I need not particularize, except to state that the barrack-room accommodation is insufficient, and the married quarters are old and not fit to be lived in. The hospital is most unsuited for such a purpose, and it is a waste of money trying to improve it. The surroundings of the Old Fort Buildings are most unsanitary, and there is no attempt at any regular system of drainage.

12. Quebec is somewhat better, but there is still room for much improvement. The new latrines are to be built at once, but the systems of ventilation and providing conveniences in the married quarters are very unsatisfactory. More could be done to the hospital to make it brighter and a pleasanter abode for the sick soldiers.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

13. The general health of the permanent force has been excellent, as is shown by the accompanying statistical report:—

STATISTICAL RECORD.

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	STATION HOSPITALS.								
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. Jean.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.
Abcess	1	.....	7	5	13	11	7	19	.....
Abrasions	10	7	1	.....	9	.....	18	.....
Adenitis	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Accumulation of wax.....	1	.....
Ague	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Alcoholism	5	.....	10	.....	17	.....
Asthma	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amblyopia	2	.....
Ametropia	1	.....
Anæmia	3	.....
Appendicitis	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Atrophy, progressive muscular.....	3	.....
Balanitis	2
Blood poisoning.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bladder irritation.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boils	2	.....	5	4	8	1	2	14	11
Bronchitis	6	25	3	15	1	44	10	51	4
Bromidrosis	1	1
Bruises	10
Bright's disease.....	1	1
Bullet wounds.....	2
Bursitis	1

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STATISTICAL RECORD—*Continued.*

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals
from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. John.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimaux.
Buboe.....									1	2
Burns.....				1					2	
Bunion.....				1						
Caries.....								1		
Cerebral hemorrhage.....			1							
Colitis.....						2				
Colic.....			1	4	3	1	1	1		
Contusions.....			5	9	1	11		25		2
Concussion.....			1							
Coryza.....			10	2	13					1
Congestion of liver.....					1					
Constipation.....	1			2		4		3		
Corns.....				3				1		
Cow pox.....								2		
Conjunctivitis.....				3			1	1		
Condyloma.....								1		
Cyst.....							1	2		
Diarrhœa.....	9	4	2	4	1	6	4	4	4	
Dislocation.....								2		
Dyspepsia.....			3	1	5					
Dysentery.....			1							
Delusional insanity.....								2		
Deafness.....								2		
Eczema.....			1	1		3		4		
Effects of heat.....								3		
Eucephalitis.....					1					1
Endocarditis.....					1					
Epilepsia.....			1					1		
Erysipelas.....					1	1		1		
Erythema.....								1		
Fever, rheumatic.....			1		4	8			1	
" scarlet.....								2		
Febricula.....	6		4			4				1
Fever, typhoid.....	2		1			2				
Fractures.....	1	1	5	3	2			9	3	1
Frost bite.....		2				2	1	4	1	
Gastritis.....			1		4				4	2
Gleet.....							1			
Gonorrhœa.....		2	25	2	6	54	7	128	2	9
Gunshot wound.....								1		
Hæmorrhage.....								3		
Hæmoptysis.....										1
Hæmoglobinuria.....						1				
Hæmorrhoids.....	1		1		1	6	1	12		
Hernia.....					1			3		
Hemiplegia.....				1						
Herpes.....									2	1
Hyperidrosis.....									2	
Hysteria.....								2		
Icterus.....					1				1	1
Impetigo.....			2		1			5		
Incontinence of urine.....								2		
Indigestion.....	7	6		4		7		5		1
Inflammation of ear.....	1	1						4		
" bladder.....		1						2		
" face.....							1			

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STATISTICAL RECORD—Continued.

ASBTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals
from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. John.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimalt.
Inflammation of glands	11	.....	.....
" groat.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
" pharynx.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....
" stomach.....	23	.....	5	.....	.....
" larynx.....	3	.....	.....
" tonsils.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	56	.....	.....
" conn. tissue	5	.....	.....
" nose.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
" joints.....	3	.....	.....
Influenza.....	43	26	.....	.....	14	.....	33	.....
Injuries.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Iritis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keratitis.....	2	.....	.....
Laryngitis.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumbago.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Malarial fever.....	4	.....	.....
Measles.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Myalgia.....	4	.....	.....	3	13	.....	10	.....	.....
Mumps.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Necrosis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia.....	2	5	2	.....	5	6	.....	11	.....	.....
Neuritis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neurasthenia.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....
Nephritis.....	2	.....	.....
Onychia.....	6	1	.....
Ophthalmia.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchitis.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	9	3	.....
Ostitis.....	1	1	.....
Paralysis, local.....	1	.....	.....
Palpitation of heart.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraphimosis.....	1
Periostitis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Pernicious Anaemia.....	1	.....	.....
Pediculosis.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleurisy.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Pneumonia.....	1	.....	2	1	1	3	1	.....
Poisoning, Potomaine	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Cocaine.....	1	.....
Phymosis.....	1	.....	.....
Quinsy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Rheumatism.....	9	8	.....	.....	2	24	6	1
Ringworm.....	1	.....	.....
Septicaemia.....	1	.....	.....
Scabies.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	15	1
Sprains.....	6	5	18	10	9	31	17	56	12	3
Synovitis.....	5	.....	6	5	1	1	.....	4	2	.....
Syphilis.....	1	.....	16	.....	4
Syphilis, Primary.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Stye.....	2	.....	.....
Taenia solium.....	3	.....	.....
Teeth extracted.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" cavities of.....	1	.....	.....
Tonsillitis.....	16	13	7	8	14	1
Tumor of face.....	1
Tubercle of lung.....	6
" of hip.....	1
Ulcers.....	2	1	1	5	8

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STATISTICAL RECORD—*Concluded.*

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals
from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. John.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimaux.
Vaccinia.....								8	1	
Varix.....								5		1
Varicocele.....								1		2
Venereal warts.....			2					2		1
Wounds.....	1		2	6	5	2	1	24	8	1
Totals.....	66	103	219	169	119	301	80	696	144	46
Operations.....		2	2		9	8	2	28	7	1
Discharged by Medical Board.....			1	1			2	23		1
Died.....			1		1		1	8		
Grand totals.....	66	105	223	170	129	309	85	755	151	48

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. JONES,

Lieut.-Colonel,

Director-General, Medical Services.

APPENDIX B.

KINGSTON, ONT., July 1, 1907.

To the President
of the Royal Military College of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report on the year now ending.

STRENGTH.

1. The number of cadets on the strength in September, 1906, was 90; two have since withdrawn, leaving a present strength of 88.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

2. The conduct and discipline of the cadets have been good. The standard of discipline depends, to a great extent, on what the senior non-commissioned officers make it, and I wish to express my high opinion of the way in which Battalion Sergeant-Major Rhodes has carried out his duties.

EXAMINATIONS.

3. The result of the term examinations has been, generally speaking, not as satisfactory as I could wish, except in the case of the 3rd class.

DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

4. The normal standard has been maintained. The interest shown by the staff and the grants made by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have brought about a keenness with regard to musketry which is having a good effect.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

5. Lieut. Bodwell, who joined the staff as Instructor in Civil Engineering in September last is, to my regret, resigning this appointment.

Lieut. Blair, R.F.A., has joined as Instructor in Artillery since my last report.

COMMISSIONS.

6. The following Gentlemen Cadets obtained commissions:—

Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes, Royal Engineers.

Corporal P. de L. D. Passy, Royal Canadian Engineers.

Sergeant T. C. Greenwood, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Sergeant J. G. Gibson, Indian Army.

Gentleman Cadet A. C. T. Lewis, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Corporal G. S. Browne, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Gentleman Cadet R. J. S. Langford, Royal Canadian Regiment.

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

7. Diplomas of Graduation 'with honours' have been awarded to the following gentlemen:—G. D. Rhodes, F. P. V. Cowley, C. P. Tisdale, H. R. Hammond, G. L. Ridout, H. R. McQueen, A. E. Humphrey, F. O. Hodgins.

8. Diplomas of Graduation to:—P. de L. D. Passy, E. G. Hanson, C. T. Trotter, F. G. Malloch, T. L. Tremblay, A. T. C. Greenwood, R. C. Darling, J. G. Gibson, G. S. Browne, M. A. Scott, W. J. Moffat, C. B. Russell, H. E. Snider, A. C. T. Lewis.

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ANNUAL PRIZES

9. The College prizes won during the year have been awarded as follows:—

Gold Medal, Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

Silver Medal, Company Sergeant-Major F. P. V. Cowley.

Bronze Medal, Sergeant C. P. Tisdale.

Sword of Honour (prize for conduct, drills, and exercises) Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

10. Class prizes for highest number of marks in each class:—

1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

2nd Class, Corporal E. Bristol.

3rd Class, Gentleman Cadet C. E. Reade.

11. Subject prizes for the highest number of marks in several subjects:—

1st Class—Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes wins the prizes for military engineering, tactics and reconnaissance, surveying, civil engineering, chemistry, drills and exercises, and conduct. Company Sergeant-Major F. P. V. Cowley wins the prize for physics.

2nd Class—Sergeant C. F. Carson wins the prize for mathematics and mechanics. Gentleman Cadet W. D. Adams for geometrical and engineering drawing. Corporal E. Bristol, for military law and military administration, and field sketching and map reading. Gentleman Cadet Langford, for French.

3rd Class—Gentleman Cadet J. A. A. Côté wins the prize for French and Gentleman Cadet C. E. Reade wins the prize for English.

12. The Dundonald Mounted Patrol competition was won by "D" Company 2nd team, Battalion Sergeant-Major Rhodes in command.

13. The Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden's shield, for revolver competition, was won by Corporal F. O. Hodgins.

14. During the year several other prizes have been presented, and are as follows:—

Riding Challenge Cup presented by Major G. R. Hooper, won by Gentleman Cadet M. A. Scott.

The Lt.-Col. Ernest F. Würtele Gymnastic Shield, presented by Lt.-Col. Würtele, with cups for the best gymnast in each class, were won as follows:—

1st Class—Sergeant T. L. Tremblay; 2nd Class—Sergeant C. F. Carson; 3rd Class—Gentleman Cadet W. D. Weller.

The Ontario Government Cups for the best shot in each class in the annual musketry course were won as follows:—

1st Class—Company Sergeant-Major G. L. Ridout; 2nd Class—Gentleman Cadet G. A. R. Spain; 3rd Class—Gentleman Cadet D. A. White.

The Quebec Government Cups for the three cadets making the highest score at 200, 500, and 600 yards, at a rifle meeting held on June 15, were won as follows:—1st, Gentleman Cadet C. W. Coursol; 2nd, Gentleman Cadet A. E. Grasett; 3rd, Company Sergeant-Major G. L. Ridout.

Tent-pegging Challenge Cup, presented by Captain E. C. Hamilton, was won by Corporal W. T. Moffat.

A pair of Binoculars, presented by graduates, 1880 to 1885, now in the Imperial Service, to the cadet obtaining the highest marks in the military subjects, were won by Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

A pair of Binoculars to the cadet making the best marks in cadastral surveying, presented by Major Ernest Hubbell, R.O., were won by Company Sergeant-Major F. P. V. Cowley.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Commandant, R. M. College.

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APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,
1907.

OTTAWA, March 25, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College for the year 1907.

The Board much regret the unavoidable absence of their esteemed colleague, Monseigneur O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G., the rector of Laval University, who was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending.

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

P. LAKE, *Major-General,*
Chief of the General Staff, Canadian Militia.

Hon. Sir F. W. BORDEN, K.C.M.G., M.D., M.P.,
Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

REPORT.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., at 9.30 a.m., March 14, 1907.

PRESENT:

Chairman:—Major-General P. H. N. Lake, C.B., C.M.G., Chief of the General Staff.

Members:—Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, C.B., A.D.C., Comdg. Western Ontario Command; C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., M.I.C.E., Halifax, N.S.; Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., R.C.H.A., A.A.G.

Acting Secretary:—Major C. F. Winter, 'The G.G.F.G'

Lieut.-Colonel E. T. Taylor, Commandant of the Royal Military College, was in attendance.

Monseigneur O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G., Rector of Laval University, was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending.

The Board decided to follow the procedure adopted in 1906 and to record the results of their inquiry and their recommendations under the same headings, viz.:—

- (a) Admission to the College and Course of Instruction.
- (b) Personnel and Administration.
- (c) College Grounds and Buildings.

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ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE AND COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

ELIGIBILITY OF SONS OF GRADUATES SERVING OUTSIDE CANADA.

1. The Commandant reported that the recommendation of the Board last year upon this head had been adopted by the Militia Department, and that sub-para. 7 of the R.M.C. Regulations had been amended accordingly. The sons of graduates who are on government service anywhere within the Empire are now eligible for admission.

PREFERENCE TO SONS OF OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA.

2. The Board desire to repeat their recommendation of last year. They then advocated that, with a view to preserving better the military characteristics of the College and its connection with the militia, some preference should be given to sons of militia officers. This preference might advantageously take the form of a reduction of the college fees, either upon entrance or during the course. To entitle a cadet to this reduction he should be the son of an officer who had given not less than twenty years' service in the militia, and who would thus receive some recognition of his public services.

GRADUATES SERVING IN THE MILITIA.

3. The Board cannot but regret that a larger number of graduates of the college do not enter the active militia of the Dominion, as distinct from the permanent force. That the training and experience gained at the college would be of the highest value to the militia is shown by the services rendered by the graduates who already belong to it, and the Board recommend for the consideration of the Minister and Militia Council the question whether it might not be possible to offer special inducements to graduates to join the force.

4. It is even more desirable that graduates should freely enter the permanent force. It is suggested that some remission of fees paid during the college course might be made to those who enter the permanent force on leaving the college.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

5. The recommendations made by the Board in 1906, as to the qualifying standard of marks for admission, have been adopted, in regard to mathematics, in the proposed syllabus for 1908, but not for English, geography and history, or French. This appears to be due to an oversight.

6. The Board consider that the same system should be applied to the examinations in these latter subjects, and they desire to emphasize their previously expressed view, that the scope of the examinations might with advantage be restricted, provided a thorough grounding in all subjects and a higher qualifying minimum of marks be exacted. The same percentage should be adopted as is laid down in the report of the Board for 1906 and the syllabus for 1908.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

7. Their recommendations of last year have been carried out.

DURATION OF COURSE.

8. The Commandant again expressed to the Board the unanimous feeling of the professors and himself in favour of reverting to a four years' course at the college. He reported that, in accordance with his undertaking given last year (see para. 10, Report Board of Visitors, 1906), he had consulted the parents of 79 cadets then at the college. Of these 79, 59 had replied. Of these, 40 were in favour of extension of the course to four years; 8 were definitely opposed to it; and 11 were in favour, but with

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reservations. Should the popularity of the college course, with parents, continue as at present, the Board consider that the general tenor of these replies would justify further consideration of the proposal for extension.

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION—ALLOTMENT OF TIME.

9. On the question of the allotment of time to the various subjects taught during the course, the Commandant drew the attention of the Board to the fact that a considerable rearrangement of the hours allotted to study had been made. On close examination of the subject he had come to the conclusion that it might be possible, by a redistribution of hours throughout the course, so to allot the time to the various subjects that, although there would be an apparent decrease in the total number of hours given, yet the actual time devoted to study of each subject would not be diminished. The main features of the redistribution were a reduction in the total number of hours allotted to mathematics and to the combined subjects of field-sketching, reconnaissance and surveying, together with a comparatively small reduction in those given to civil engineering. The reduction in mathematics had been made possible by recasting the syllabus, so as to adapt it more closely to the future requirements of civil engineering and surveying. The reduction of the time given to field sketching, reconnaissance and surveying had been made possible by treating the two former subjects more as branches of surveying proper and tactics. The main portion of the time thus saved had been allotted, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Visitors last year, to further instruction in tactics, military administration, military law and French. An increase in physics and chemistry had been made corresponding to the reduction in civil engineering. The Board on the whole approve of the redistribution of time for both theoretical and practical work, but consider that the results of these changes should be carefully watched.

INCREASE IN INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

10. The recommendations of the Board last year, for an increase in the instructional staff, have been carried out by the Militia Council, with beneficial results.

ALLOTMENT OF MARKS.

11. The Commandant laid before the Board a new allotment of marks to the various subjects, both theoretical and practical, taught during the course. This rearrangement was in accord with the views held by the Board and was concurred in by them.

PERSONNEL AND INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION.

ATTENDANCE.

12. The Commandant reported a total of 90 cadets on the books of the college.

PERSONNEL AND PHYSICAL RECORDS.

13. The cadets were inspected on parade, and all classes were seen at exercises in the gymnasium and at study in the class rooms. Their physique, demeanour and address appeared to be highly satisfactory. They were also seen at work in the cadets' workshop.

14. The Board saw and questioned representative cadets from the several classes, and asked if they had any complaints to make, or matters which they desired to bring to the attention of the Board. A very general opinion was expressed that the quality of the messing was not entirely satisfactory. This is a somewhat difficult question in

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view of the fact that the charge—50 cents per diem—is moderate, and also that the occasions on which justifiable cause for complaint had occurred appeared to be few. The Board were not satisfied that any further steps were necessary than to request the Commandant to see that the company officers exercised close supervision over the cadets' messing.

15. The following records of the physical development of cadets of the third class, who joined September, 1906, after six months in college, at the date of inspection in March, 1907, are of interest:—

Average age, 18 years and 3 months.

Average height, 5 feet 8½ inches.

Chest, fully expanded, 35½ inches.

Chest, not expanded, 31½ inches.

Average chest measurement, 31½ inches.

CLOTHING.

16. The clothing appeared to be on the whole satisfactory, but there seemed to be some doubt as to whether the quality of serge supplied for the undress uniforms was sufficiently good. The Board consider that this question should be looked into.

17. The overshoes issued for winter wear, though apparently a fairly good article, will not stand the constant use to which they are put by being worn almost incessantly throughout the winter. The Board think that either an extra issue should be made, or that a leather lining down the back of the overshoe, where it is liable to be rubbed by the heel of the boot, should be added before issue.

18. The complaint made in 1906, as to delay in fitting the undress uniform to the members of the recruit class on joining appears to be no longer justified.

DISCIPLINE.

19. The Board inquired into the question of the maintenance of discipline and award of punishment, both of which appear to be satisfactory.

The Board made special inquiry from the cadets who appeared before them as to whether any practices such as 'hazing' or 'fagging' were going on. All stated distinctly that no such practices existed, and the Commandant confirmed their statements.

WATER SUPPLY.

20. The Commandant reported to the Board that, as there had been, in December last, four cases of enteric fever within the college enclosure, he had ordered an analysis of the water supply. The result of this examination was that the water was reported to be quite pure.

21. As regards the defective water supply outside the inner enclosure, upon which the Board commented in their report of 1906, no changes have been made and the supply is still inadequate. With the erection of buildings for the Riding School Detachment, &c., a better supply will become even more necessary, if possible, than at present.

The existing state of affairs involves grave risk in the event of fire, and constant inconvenience to the users of water.

SANITATION.

22. The Board visited the College hospital and found it in a highly satisfactory condition. The only two cases in hospital were slight accidents received while playing games. The Medical Officer reported that the present arrangements for the preliminary medical examination of Cadets before going up for the Entrance Examination, and for their Medical Examination after joining the College, were working satisfactorily.

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23. The general health of the Cadets at the College during 1906 appears to have been uniformly good, with the exception that, towards the end of November and beginning of December, there was a considerable prevalence of influenza, and there were three cases of enteric fever. In addition to these three cases among the Cadets, it may be mentioned that the son of the engineer employed at the College, who lives within the College grounds, was also attacked. All four recovered.

24. As has already been stated under the heading of 'Water Supply,' an inquiry was ordered with a view to discovering the source of infection. The water supply having been found to be pure, the milk supply was inquired into with the result that it was found to come from an unsanitary dairy. Careful inspection was made at the same time of the plumbing and drainage arrangements at the College, and both were found to be in a satisfactory condition. It is possible that the milk might have been the source of the infection, and the milk contractor was accordingly changed, but it is only fair, at the same time, to state that the milk supplied to the engineer's family, in which the other case of enteric fever occurred, did not come from the same dairy, and also that there were numerous cases of enteric in the city of Kingston at the time, so that infection may have arisen from sources altogether beyond the control of the College. The Commandant reported that as a measure of precaution he had received from headquarters authority to have the milk and water supply inspected periodically and the milk pasteurized, and that periodical inspection of the drainage was already made under the regular College routine.

SUPERIOR STAFF.

25. The recommendation made by the Board of Visitors in 1906 for a rearrangement of the duties of the superior staff and for the appointment of a quartermaster have been carried out. Great benefit is expected from the latter appointment.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

26. The recommendation of last year that two buglers should be detailed to the College has been carried out. The Commandant was inclined to think that no further modifications of the existing subordinate personnel was immediately necessary, but the Professor of Physics and Chemistry desired to draw the attention of the Board to his need for a skilled N.C.O. assistant for the subjects with which he dealt. He pointed out that the syllabus involved the use of a large number of valuable and expensive instruments, which had to be kept in perfect order, and he remarked upon the danger of injury if they were looked after by untrained men. Hitherto the work of cleaning the rooms and taking care of the instruments had developed upon one of the servants of the College, a man of the labourer class rather than the N.C.O. class.

27. The Board appreciate the considerations urged by the Professor of Physics and Chemistry; but consider that the question should also be examined from the point of view of what other work such a N.C.O. could be usefully employed upon, and desired the Commandant to enquire into the question and put it forward officially with his recommendation.

PENSIONS.

28. With regard to the subject of providing pensions for the members of the Civil Staff, both superior and subordinate, in reference to which the board submitted a recommendation in 1906, to which they still adhere, they have to report that the members of the Superior Civil Staff have addressed to them a memorandum on the subject in which their views are set forth. The Board conceive that it does not come within their province to advise as to the exact conditions under which pensions should be granted, though they think a pension system very advisable in the interests of efficiency. They have therefore contented themselves with annexing the memorandum of the Superior Civil Staff as Appendix 'A.'*

*This appendix has not been printed.

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PAY OF SUPERIOR STAFF.

29. The Board in 1906 drew attention to the comparatively low rates of salary paid to the superior staff, both civil and military. First-rate work is expected, and adequate remuneration should be given. Some small addition to the pay of the civil professors has been made as a result of their recommendations. But the pay of the Military Staff remains the same. At the wish of the Commandant the Board annex a memorandum by him on the subject. (Appendix 'B')*

MILITIA RANK.

30. The Board's recommendation of 1906 as to the grant of militia rank to the Commandant, military professors and instructors has been carried out.

RECREATION OF CADETS.

31. The Board desire to repeat their recommendation of 1906 on this subject. They then stated that they found the recreation-room accommodation for cadets in the main building to be sufficient, but that they were impressed with the need for providing better means for the outdoor recreation and health of the cadets in winter. The gymnasium is made use of to its fullest extent, but it is not by itself sufficient. They recommend that a building should be provided which would fulfil the double purpose of a skating rink in winter and drill shed suitable for bad weather at other times. A drill shed is much needed.

GUN SHED AND ARTILLERY ARMAMENT.

32. The Board examined the gun shed and the armament provided for artillery drill. They desire to draw the attention of the Militia Council to their report of last year and to the fact that the guns and stores then recommended for provision have not yet been supplied. Apparently no attempt has been made to rectify the deficiency. Even in such a small but important matter as an automatic sight for the 4.7 gun, which is merely the question of manufacturing a special cam, the requisition has not been complied with. They would again emphasize their opinion that the course of instruction in artillery should embrace a thorough knowledge of one or two types of guns, and that, as a consequence, specimens of these guns should be provided, completely equipped in every respect.

33. The Professor of Military Engineering drew attention to the obsolete and unserviceable nature of some of the engineering equipment on charge. The Board consider the complaint to be justified and they recommend that two pontoons and two boats (cutters) for bridge work should be supplied. It is highly desirable that the cadets should be up to date in their engineering training. The pontoons might possibly be lent from the spare equipment for the Militia Engineer companies, while the cutters will be of great utility for transport purposes to and from Cedar Island and other places.

COLLEGE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

GROUNDS.

34. The Board desire to repeat their recommendation of last year with respect to the care of the grounds. They would draw the attention of the Militia Council to the fact that nothing to improve their condition appears to have been done since their last visit. As they then stated, much of the work recommended by the Commandant for the improvement of the shore to the east of the College along Navy Bay appears to them to be necessary for reasons of utility as well as appearance. They pointed out that some of these measures would be requisite if the water supply pipe was to be

*This appendix has not been printed.

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properly protected. After the expiration of a year this protection is even more desirable.

35. They would draw attention to the present condition of the boat houses. These are now useless for their proper purpose and it is necessary to keep the boats out in the open during the winter rather than in the houses in their present condition. This makes it essential to have the boats painted afresh every year, an unnecessary expense to the public. They cannot but feel that the care of the grounds should receive more attention from the department, in the interest of the reputation of the College in the eyes of the general public.

RIFLE RANGE.

36. The rifle range is reported to be suitable and safe, though the accommodation is limited. It has been used during the past season by the 14th Prince of Wales' Own Rifles, pending the acquisition of a new rifle range for Kingston.

BUILDINGS.

37. The Board inspected the whole of the main buildings and found their condition to be generally good.

DORMITORY.

38. The dormitory building was in good order and in a satisfactory state of sanitation. No progress has, however, been made in the replacing of the present soft wood floors throughout the greater portion of the building by hardwood. This change had been in progress, but has been discontinued during the past year. The Board consider it should be carried out as soon as funds can be made available. The wooden floors of the lavatories should be replaced by cement.

39. Very general complaints were made by the cadets that the rooms during this last hard winter had been too cold for comfort or work. Owing to the construction of the rooms it does not appear easy to secure at once proper ventilation and warmth, but the Commandant was requested to go into the question thoroughly and make recommendations to the department, looking to improvement in this respect.

MAIN BUILDING.

40. The main building was inspected and found on the whole to be in good order. The messman's quarters, and kitchen were well looked after, but, as last year, the Board consider that better accommodation for the messman's stores of food is desirable in the interests of health.

GREASE TRAP.

41. Last year the Board remarked on the position of the grease trap for the interception of grease from the mess scullery, and reported that they had received complaints that it was apt to give out an offensive odour. They recommended its removal outside the building, if possible. The Commandant now reported that much trouble was found in making any satisfactory arrangement outside the building to replace this receptacle. Some slight alteration to the grease trap has been carried out and apparently no recent complaints have been made. At the same time the Board consider that, should it prove feasible, as suggested by the Commandant, to fix some arrangement, in the shape of a cowl, over the grease trap, with ventilation to the open air, it should be done.

GYMNASIUM.

42. The gymnasium was visited. The building and equipment are up to date and satisfactory and the deficient accommodation in the shower bath and lavatories, re-

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marked in 1906, has been made good. The Board understand that the swimming bath and shooting gallery originally proposed in the basement of the gymnasium are not now considered by the college staff to be desirable. So far as concerns the swimming bath they concur, but they are strongly of opinion that a shooting gallery should be installed as soon as possible. They also recommend the issue of a sub-target gun.

CIVIL SUBORDINATES' QUARTERS.

43. The Board did not consider it necessary to inspect again this year the civil subordinates' quarters on Cataraqui Bay. Last year they had no hesitation in concurring in the general and long standing condemnation of these buildings as unfit for habitation. The quarters have not been improved since then, and are a continual eyesore. In their report of 1906 the Board suggested that buildings in the nature of flats would be suitable for housing both the civil subordinate employees who ought to be lodged within the College grounds, and also the detachment of men required to look after the Riding School horses and stables. They strongly recommend that at least 16 quarters for the civil subordinates, as well as the quarters for the Riding School Detachment, should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. As they pointed out last year, some of the married N.C.O.'s reside in town at a long distance from their work. Other married N.C.O.'s and civilian servants reside nearer, but also outside the College, and are drawing lodging allowances. Lodgings in the neighbourhood are very difficult to obtain and are, not infrequently, unsanitary. As the Cadets' washing is done by the families of these servants, there is always the risk of the importation of infection in consequence. Last year, washing had to be withdrawn from one family, the members of which were found to be suffering from diphtheria, largely due to the unsanitary condition of the only house they had been able to rent.

STABLES.

44. Last year the Board inspected the new stables destined to accommodate the horses for riding instruction of cadets. They pointed out that these could not be utilized until quarters were provided for the detachment in charge, as well as other necessary buildings, such as cook-houses and lavatories. They also pointed out that there was no connection between the interior drains and the main drain outside, nor had a proper water supply been laid on. The drainage has now been completed, but the water supply is still deficient here and in other buildings outside the inner enclosure. To provide stable buildings which cannot be used, for want of quarters for the men who look after the horses, is an arrangement which cannot be described as either business-like or economical.

FIRE PROTECTION.

45. The Board caused the fire alarm to be sounded in order to test the fire arrangements of the College. With the exception that the screw cap of one of the hydrants had been broken within the last few days and was undergoing repair, the arrangements worked well. The Cadets and officers appeared to be acquainted with their duties. The pressure was fairly satisfactory. The Board think it would be desirable to add an extension ladder to the fire equipment.

46. The Board desire to again draw attention to their report of last year, paragraph 48, which stated that no arrangement has been made to provide hydrants, or other fire appliances, for the protection of the buildings outside the inner enclosure, viz.: the Commandant's house, married officers' quarters, civil subordinates' quarters, the new stables, and the two N.C.O.'s houses near the entrance gate to the grounds. In the event of fire at any of these places, the only means of combating it would be the use of water buckets, until the city fire brigade could arrive. The Board consider that

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the expenditure necessary for providing fire hydrants within easy reach of these buildings would be amply repaid by the protection afforded. This work might be carried out at the same time as the provision of a suitable water supply for the new stables.

TRIP TO OTTAWA.

47. The Board consider that the desirability of bringing the College and the work performed there to the notice of Members of Parliament, Ministers and other officials at Ottawa, during the session of the Dominion Parliament, should not be lost sight of. They advise that the Commandant should consult the Department as to the possibility of either inviting Ministers and Members of Parliament to visit the College during term time, or arranging a visit by the Cadets to the Capital during which they would give an exhibition of drill and gymnastics.

CONCLUSION.

48. In conclusion, the Board desire to report that they found the College generally to be in a satisfactory state, and to show an improvement upon its condition at the time of their visit last year, for which the Commandant and Staff deserve credit. At the same time they wish to draw attention to the points upon which they made recommendations last year which do not appear to have received attention.

49. They are favourably impressed by the appearance and general state of health of the Cadets, by the nature of the instruction given, and by the good condition of the more important buildings. They have directed the Commandant's attention to a few minor points of detail, which, in their view, are capable of improvement.

50. On the whole, they are of opinion that parents of Cadets at the College may feel satisfied that their interests are properly cared for.

PERCY LAKE. *Major-General, C.G.S.,*

W. D. OTTER. *Brig.-General, Comg. West. Ontario,*

HEN. A. PANET, *Major, D.A.G.,*

C. E. W. DODWELL.

CHARLES F. WINTER. *Major, 'The G.G.F.G.'*

Acting Secretary.

KINGSTON, March 16, 1907.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL.

QUEBEC, October 20, 1907.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal period of nine months ended March 31, 1907.

2. The appropriations voted by Parliament and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Amount of appropriations for fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.. . . .	\$281,250 00
Amounts refunded.. . . .	1,174 59
	<hr/>
	\$282,424 59
Amount of expenditures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.. . . .	\$282,383 18
Amount in treasury to credit of appropriations on March 31, 1907.. . . .	41 41
	<hr/>
	\$282,424 59

BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31, 1907.

3.

ASSETS.

Buildings.. . . .	\$124,372 50
Machinery.. . . .	69,447 66
Tools.. . . .	901 36
Materials.. . . .	106,363 96
Semi-manufactures.. . . .	179,361 31
Accounts receivable.. . . .	9,163 17
	<hr/>
	\$489,609 96

LIABILITIES.

Working capital.. . . .	\$479,072 99
Accounts payable.. . . .	10,536 97
	<hr/>
	\$489,609 96

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

4. The expenditure on maintenance of buildings during the past year was \$4,470.90. The following amounts have been written off capital account for depreciation:—

5% on buildings	\$ 6,781 68
10% on machinery	10,023 31
20% on tools.....	763 27
	<hr/>
	\$17,568 26

The above amounts in addition to cost of repairs to plant have been charged against cost of manufacture. The plant and buildings are in a thoroughly efficient condition.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

5. The sum of \$6,002.19 has been expended in purchasing new machinery, as follows:—

- 1 Oil separator.
- 1 Arbor press.
- 1 Pressure blower.
- 1 Double seamer.
- 1 Horning and wiring press.
- 2 14-inch. engine lathes.
- 1 17-inch. bench lathe.
- 1 Threading attachment.
- 1 10-inch toolmaker's lathe.
- 1 16-inch. H. S. lathe.
- 1 5 H. P. electric motor.
- 2 Stamping machines.
- 2 Waxing machines.
- 1 Floor grinder.
- 1 Oil and waste saving machine.
- 1 Cutting-off machine.
- Shafting and hangers, &c.

EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLL.

6. Average number of employees, 399. Total amount of salaries and wages paid, \$126,691.57.

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

7. Expenditures not chargeable direct to orders, and comprising salaries, light, heat and power, office expenses, depreciation on plant, &c., &c., have been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour in each factory as shown below.

GENERAL PERCENTAGES ON DIRECT LABOUR, 1906-07.

Workshop	61.15
Cartridge factory	79.09
Shell factory..	70.17
Rolling mill	84.15
Foundry	117.78
	<hr/>
Mean.....	82.4

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QUALITY OF OUTPUT.

8. The ammunition manufactured continues to give satisfaction, and complaints have become comparatively rare.

EXTENSIONS AND ADDITIONS TO PLANT.

9. A new store and office building is being erected, and will be completed in the spring of 1908. Orders are being placed for a gas plant, machinery for the manufacture of Q.F. gun ammunition, and electric generators required to supply additional motive power. A system of forced draft is being installed to increase steaming capacity of boilers, and reduce amount of smoke emitted—complaints having been received regarding the smoke nuisance.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

10. It is recommended that our cost system be examined by a qualified expert in industrial accounting. There is room for improvement, and a saving will certainly result by adopting the best modern methods. The cost is insignificant and will be repaid in a few months.

PRODUCTION.

11. The total cost of ammunition and warlike stores produced during the nine months, inclusive of repairs, experiments and miscellaneous services, is \$262,251.51. The details are given in the accompanying statement, and the cost does not include profits, interest on capital, or other trade charges and risks not incurred in government manufacture. The most important item of manufacture is .303-inch small arm ammunition. The cost of .303-inch ball manufactured by the Imperial Government is quoted in the "Priced Vocabulary of Stores" at \$22.63 per 1,000. We are charged in addition 5½% for inspection and departmental expenses; the cost of freight amounts to about 1%. The cost of these cartridges delivered in Canada, would thus be about \$24.10. The cost of similar ammunition to the United States Government is \$34.99 when manufactured in the Government arsenals, and \$42.50 when obtained by contract for the year 1905-06. The price given for Imperial Government manufacture is probably based on the production of 1904-05, before the great rise in cost of metals, particularly copper, in August, 1905. The U. S. contract rate is dated June 29, 1905, likewise before the increase in cost of metals. The U.S. arsenal rate of \$34.99 being that established from July, 1905, to July, 1906, includes the period of high-priced metals, and is more comparable with the conditions under which we have been working. The .303-inch cordite ball cartridge produced here during the year cost \$25.20 per 1,000, which will no doubt be satisfactory, considering the increased cost of all raw materials. For this reason, it is expected that the cost of manufacture will be higher during the ensuing year.

The figures quoted show that given sufficiently large orders, it is possible to manufacture at reasonable rates. Small quantities of stores cannot be produced economically, and when future requirements cannot be foreseen, it is better to purchase in England.

12. The following statement shows the stores manufactured and repaired during 1906-07:—

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DOMINION ARSENAL—STORES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED, 1906-07.

Description of Stores.	Quantity.	Rate.		Cost.
		¢	cts.	
Cartridges, Small Arm, Ball, .303-in., Cordite, Mk. VI.	8,785,700	25	20 per 1,000	221,608 10
" " " " " " " "	3,250,000	5	86 " 1,000	13,116 06
" " " " " " " "	3,250,000	14	24 " 1,000	5,175 50
" " " " " " " "	137,000	13	06 " 1,000	1,791 21
" " " " " " " "	100	9	91 each.	991 47
" " " " " " " "	15,700	4	65 per 1,000	73 05
" " " " " " " "	200	10	41 " 100	20 82
" " " " " " " "	1	38	92	38 92
" " " " " " " "	3,312	0	55 each.	1,838 24
" " " " " " " "	675	0	88 " "	599 15
" " " " " " " "	3,312	5	51 per 100	182 52
" " " " " " " "	5,000	4	22 " 100	211 45
" " " " " " " "	495	6	03 " 100	29 86
" " " " " " " "	1,000	10	00 " 100	100 23
" " " " " " " "	150	0	10 each.	16 45
" " " " " " " "	16	1	59 " "	25 43
" " " " " " " "	100	9	96 per 100	96
" " " " " " " "	10,300	4	70 " 100	484 45
" " " " " " " "	536	0	49 each.	267 05
" " " " " " " "	1	1	78 each.	1,124 31
" " " " " " " "	4	0	94 per 100	234 72
" " " " " " " "	5,000	20	79 " 100	7 13
" " " " " " " "	140	8	80 " 100	47 17
" " " " " " " "	200	0	35 each.	29 11
" " " " " " " "	4,585	3	39	17 61
" " " " " " " "	3,233	0	64 " "	1,035 39
" " " " " " " "	3,492	0	09 " "	2,070 04
" " " " " " " "	258	0	28 " "	344 30
" " " " " " " "	161	0	13 " "	72 50
" " " " " " " "	24	2	03 " "	21 87
" " " " " " " "	82	0	23 " "	48 86
" " " " " " " "	70,000	2	25 per 1,000	*383 22
" " " " " " " "	1	157	88	157 88
" " " " " " " "	8,910	5	08 per 100	45 28
" " " " " " " "	5	7	83 each.	453 24
" " " " " " " "	5	7	83 each.	39 19

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Strips, Rifle Chests	3,130	1 61 per 100	0 68
Services for Director of Contracts			72 50
" Ross' Rifle Inspection			534 03
" " Experiments			2,159 55
Barrels, powder, whole, Repaired	15	0 24 each.	19 59
Carriages, Field B.L., 12 ^{pr} 6 cwt., Mk. II. Repairs	6		43 42
Total			262,251 51

* Rate is for repairs. Original value of cases, \$363.72.

I have the honour to be, sir,

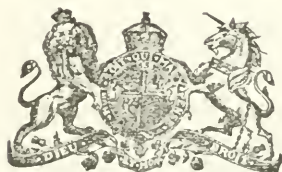
Your obedient servant,

October 21, 1907.

F. M. GAUDET, *Lieut Colonel,*
Superintendent Dominion Arsenal.

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
FOR THE
NINE MONTHS, JULY 1, 1906, TO MARCH 31, 1907, INCLUSIVE
COMPRISING
THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1907

*To His Excellency, the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl 'Grey,
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, all of which is respectfully submitted.

RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,

Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA, August 31, 1907.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,
1907

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

OTTAWA, August 7, 1907.

To the Honourable RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, LL.D., K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

In previous reports it has been possible to direct attention to the prosperous condition of trade and industry throughout the Dominion; it is gratifying to be able to report that this prosperity has continued throughout the past year, with the result that employment has been plentiful and the demand for labour strong and continuous. In the work of railroad construction, in mining, agriculture, lumbering, and in some branches of the manufacturing industry, the demand for labour has greatly exceeded the supply, and the same is also true of many of the trades; in practically every branch of commerce and industry there has been pronounced expansion. The extensive railroad construction and large influx of immigrants which have been marked features in the economic development of the country have contributed largely to this end.

The movement of wages was strongly upward in tendency throughout the year, and this increase was pretty general in the different trades and callings, though the full beneficial effect of the wages increases was in part offset by an increase in prices and rents, which was more or less general, and which somewhat enhanced the cost of living.

The most serious industrial disturbance of the year was the strike of coal miners of Lethbridge, Alberta, which took place in the spring of the year, and was settled through the good offices of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act in

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the month of November. This strike, besides being an interruption to the coal mining industry of the Crows' Nest Pass Coal Company, occasioned a slight fuel famine through parts of the Canadian West, more particularly throughout the province of Saskatchewan. While the shortage of coal caused considerable hardship and inconvenience to many localities, as well as some embarrassment to transportation, the ill effects were not prolonged; they served to modify, temporarily, but did not seriously retard the general progress. The total number of trades disputes was somewhat larger than that of the previous year; with the exception, however, of the strikes at Lethbridge and in the Crows' Nest Pass, already mentioned, and a strike of mill hands and lumbermen at Buckingham, Que., and of street railway employees at Hamilton, Ont., they were not of such a nature, either from the point of view of duration or numbers affected, as to seriously affect business. The two last mentioned strikes were, however, serious in their nature, being accompanied by rioting, and the loss of three lives in the case of the dispute at Buckingham.

With the increasing industrial prosperity there has come a considerable increase in the work of the department. The year, from the labour point of view, was scarcely less memorable from the standpoint of industrial progress, than it was from the standpoint of labour legislation. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which received the assent of Parliament on March 22nd, was the most important piece of labour legislation enacted in the Dominion since the establishment of the Department in 1900. The serious consequences which followed the strikes at Buckingham and Hamilton, and in particular the coal strike at Lethbridge, directed the attention of Parliament, to the need of additional legislation to meet if possible such situations, and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour with this end in view. The introduction of this measure and its enactment have added considerably to the work of the Department. Similarly the action of the department in securing the enactment by the Imperial Parliament through an amendment to the Merchants' Shipping Act, of legislation to prevent false representations with a view to induce immigration to Canada, contributed materially to the increase of its work. This legislation was the outcome of special investigations conducted by the Department, and of representations made to the Imperial authorities through the Deputy Minister of Labour, who was sent by the Minister on a special mission to Great Britain in this connection. An account of both the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the amendment respecting false representations made to the Merchants' Shipping Act by the British Parliament, is given in greater detail in the body of this report. It is sufficient to mention here that the reforms which these measures have effected cannot be other than productive of great good, not only to the working classes of the Dominion, but to the country generally. The Conciliation Act, 1900, and the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, were consolidated in the revised Statutes presented to parliament during the year, in an Act entitled *The Conciliation and Labour Act*. The Act respecting the importation under contract and the employment of aliens passed in 1897, and the amendments which have been subsequently made, were also consolidated in an Act known as the Alien Labour Act.

Near the close of the year an important inquiry was conducted under Royal Commission into the hours and conditions of work of telephone operators in the city of Toronto. The commission was appointed upon the recommendation of the Minister

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of Labour, and the inquiry was of a thorough and searching nature. A strike of operators was ended by the appointment of the commission, and changes in the conditions of their employment of considerable advantage to the health and well-being of the employees were made during its sittings. The report of the commission had not been made at the close of the fiscal year, but when published, the report and the evidence taken before the commission will constitute a valuable contribution to the literature of the Dominion having to do with the important question of female employment, while it may, with some degree of confidence, be predicated that the findings of the commission and its recommendations will result in a permanent improvement in the conditions of employment for women engaged in this class of work.

As already indicated a serious fuel famine was averted in Western Canada, by the settlement of the strike of miners at Lethbridge, Alta., through the good offices of the department under the Conciliation Act, 1900. Similarly the city of Toronto was spared the serious embarrassment consequent upon a partial paralysis of its telephone system, which might have followed the strike of its telephone operators, had the strike not been terminated by the prompt action of the department, in intervening under the Conciliation Act and in appointing the Royal Commission herein referred to.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the relations between the railway companies and their employees continued friendly and that as a consequence there was no interruption to the railway services of the Dominion throughout the year; it was unnecessary therefore to appoint any committee of conciliation or board of arbitrators under the Railway Labour Disputes Act. It may reasonably be presumed that the presence of this measure upon the statutes, compelling, as it does, the fullest publicity through investigation in the event of differences arising between railway companies and their employees, has been helpful in promoting the harmonious relations which have characterized the business relations of the two parties, upon whose friendly relations the transportation interests of the country so entirely depend.

While there has been considerable increase in the work of the department in connection with the adjustment and settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation, investigation and arbitration, there has also been, as a reference to the records will show, a considerable increase in other branches of the department's work, particularly in the preparation and editing of the *Labour Gazette*, in the preparation of fair wages in the Fair Wages Branch, in the work of the circulation and distribution branches and in the general correspondence of the department.

The preparation of returns for the House of Commons and for the British government as well as of material presented to a Select Committee of the House on the subject of co-operation were other matters which added somewhat to the regular work of the staff.

It is with deep regret that the department records the loss sustained by the death on January 14, 1907, of Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, one of the fair wages officers. Mr. O'Donoghue's connection with the department commenced almost at the time of the department's establishment in 1900, and he was throughout one of the most trusted and valued members of its staff. Mr. O'Donoghue manifested all his life a deep concern in the welfare of the working classes, to whose cause, both in public and private, he devoted his best energies. As a public officer his duties were discharged with ability, zeal and integrity.

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The vacancy in the staff of the department occasioned by Mr. O'Donoghue's death was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. D. McNiven, of Victoria, B.C. Mr. McNiven, a practical printer by trade, had for many years been prominent as one of the best informed and most thoughtful of the labour leaders of the Dominion. He has held important offices both in connection with the International Typographical Union and the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, and was for the years 1903 to 1907, a representative of the city of Victoria, B.C., in the legislature of British Columbia. Mr. McNiven entered on his duties as a fair wages officer on March 1, 1907.

On the same date, the office of secretary of the department was filled by the appointment of Mr. Frederick A. Acland, for many years one of Canada's leading journalists and a close student and observer of industrial and social conditions, not only in Canada, but in other parts of the English-speaking world. Mr. Acland at the time of his appointment was resident in Winnipeg as western editorial representative of the *Toronto Globe*. During the month of August Mr. Phileas Lanctot was added to the staff as French translator in the department. With these exceptions no changes were made in the inside staff of the department during the year.

Prior to the close of the fiscal year the Minister of Labour recommended to His Excellency in Council the appointment of the Deputy Minister of the department as Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.*

The staff of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* which is supplementary to the staff of permanent clerks resident in Ottawa numbered 45 at the end of the year.

During the year the following new appointments of correspondents were made:—

A. D. Ross, to be correspondent for Amherst, N.S., and district.

Thos. Hale, to be correspondent for New Glasgow, N.S., Westville, N.S., and district.

R. B. Harstone, to be correspondent for Port Arthur and district.

Changes were also made in the person of correspondents at several points as follows:—

E. Pelletier, to be correspondent for Maisonneuve, Que., and district, to replace J. Cinq-Mars, resigned.

Wm. Gilchrist, to be correspondent for Ottawa and district, to replace T. W. Quayle, resigned, owing to removal to Calgary.

J. A. Kinney, to be correspondent for Edmonton, Alta., and district, to replace W. A. Deyl, resigned.

W. E. Ditchburn, appointed correspondent for Victoria and district, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. D. McNiven, appointed to the position of fair wages officer in the Department of Labour.

Alex. Gregory appointed correspondent for Chatham, Ont., and district, to fill vacancy caused by the death of John R. Snell.

The work of the department may be classified under the following heads, under which, in this report, a review is given:—

I. The *Labour Gazette*.

* An order in council, making this appointment in accordance with this recommendation, was passed on April 9th, 1907.

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- II. Conciliation and Arbitration.
- III. Inquiry by Royal Commission into dispute between Bell Telephone Company and operators at Toronto.
- IV. The Railway Labour Disputes Act.
- V. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.
- VI. Fair wages on Public Contract work.
- VII. False representations to induce emigration. Mission of Deputy Minister of Labour to England—Imperial legislation.
- VIII. The Alien Labour Law.
- IX. Strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1906, with comparative statistics for the years 1901 to 1905, inclusive.
- X. Industrial accidents in Canada during 1906, with comparative statistics for the years 1904 and 1905.
- XI. The Library of the Department.
- XII. The circulation of the *Labour Gazette*.
- XIII. The distribution of the *Labour Gazette* and other publications of the department.
- XIV. Inquiries, correspondence and other work of the department.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Labour Gazette, the official journal of the department, was published each month in both English and French throughout the fiscal year. Owing, however, to the fiscal year ending on March 31 instead of June 30 previous years, there were only nine numbers instead of twelve. It contained, as its leading article in each issue, a comprehensive review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada during the month preceding that in which the number appeared, and following this article a series of reports relating to conditions of employment in the several cities of the Dominion, prepared by the correspondents of the department. Separate articles also appeared in each issue dealing with trade disputes, industrial accidents and the progress of immigration and colonization during the preceding month, together with reviews of government blue books recently issued referring to subjects of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, and accounts of recent legal decisions affecting labour in Canada. Two articles were added during the period as regular features of the *Gazette*, namely, a statement from month to month of industrial agreements concluded between employers and employees throughout Canada, the full text of the agreements being cited, and an abstract of information received at the department with regard to specific opportunities for the employment of labour. In addition, there were published from time to time various articles embodying the results of special investigations conducted by the department, or relating to current events of exceptional interest to labour.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The opening article of each issue of the *Labour Gazette* consisted of a general review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada during the month immediately preceding publication. The information embodied in this article was collected by the department from a variety of sources. The newspaper press and the leading trade and financial journals of the Dominion were carefully read, and the matter contained in them of interest to industry and labour was noted and duly verified. The correspondents of the department resident in the cities of Canada were required to furnish, in addition to their regular monthly reports, special information from time to time with reference to important industrial developments in their several localities. In addition, information on such matters was obtained by correspondence direct from the department with those immediately concerned in current enterprises affecting the condition of labour. The object of this article was to indicate in a comprehensive yet concise manner the general nature and extent of industrial activity throughout Canada from month to month, with special reference to its most important features. In carrying out this aim, mention was made each month in the opening paragraph of the article of the extent of general employment and the demand for and supply of labour in the Dominion as a whole. This was followed by statements relating to important changes in rates of wages or hours of labour; variations in the prices of

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staple commodities entering largely into cost of living; and interruptions to industry caused by strikes or lock-outs, the destruction of industrial establishments, weather conditions or other causes. A detailed review was then given of current conditions in the leading industries of the Dominion, the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining and manufacturing industries being dealt with in the order named, together with an account of railway construction operations, the unprecedented extent of which had a wide effect on general employment during the year. The condition of employment in the transportation trades was also referred to and brief summaries given under the following headings: The building trades; the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades; the woodworking and furnishing trades; the printing and allied trades; the clothing trades; the leather trades; the food and tobacco preparation; miscellaneous trades and unskilled labour. Then followed a review of the latest statistical and other information obtainable with reference to trade, foreign and domestic, and to the revenue of the country. Important occurrences of the month having a bearing on the condition of industry and employment, but from their nature not capable of ready inclusion in the summaries relating to any industry or trade were dealt with in a series of notes which were appended to the article.

The arrangement and scope of this review, it will be seen, are such as to afford not only an accurate estimate of current industrial conditions, but, as a result of the special attention accorded therein to the primary industries of the country, to furnish an index as to the probable activity of employment for some time to come. The yield of agricultural products, for example, and the progress of settlement in western Canada, were recorded in detail, as being not only of great importance in themselves but as exercising an immediate influence upon such departments of activity as the manufacturing industry and the building trades, as well as upon general trade conditions throughout the Dominion, these in turn affecting a large number of special callings including transportation, manufacturers of builder's supplies, and many others. In a similar way the extensive operations in railway construction which were in progress, by creating a demand for many thousands of workmen at high rates of wages, affected the general market for labour throughout the year in almost every section of the Dominion, and were accordingly dealt with in considerable detail each month in the *Gazette*.

In connection with the review a tabular statement was published each month, by which, under a system of carefully defined terms, the condition of employment in the several trades and industries might be ascertained at a glance for each of the important centres of the Dominion, or an accurate idea obtained as to general conditions in any particular industry or group of industries throughout Canada as a whole.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Reports from the correspondents of the department resident in the several cities of the Dominion were published each month. No change of importance was made in the manner in which the correspondents were required to prepare and forward this material. The reports in each case dealt in detail with the general condition of the labour market in the particular locality, the condition of local industries and the state of employment in particular trades, notes being added with reference to conditions throughout the surrounding district. In connection with the preparation of

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these reports the department forwarded during each month a number of newspaper clippings collected by the clipping bureau of the department relating to occurrences of special interest to industry and labour in the particular locality, this being done with the object of assisting the correspondents in securing a comprehensive presentation of the most important developments occurring in their territories. On the other hand the department made constant use of statements endorsed in the correspondents' reports in the nature of references to important changes in rates of wages, the establishment of new industries, &c., as indicating sources from which detailed information on the subject might be obtained by correspondence direct with the employers or workmen concerned. It is gratifying to be able to state that with additional experience the correspondents have almost without exception shown an improvement in the manner in which their monthly reports have been sent in and their other several duties discharged.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

A statistical record of current changes in rates of wages and hours of labour was published, in accordance with the plan followed by the department in previous years. As above mentioned, a brief statement appeared in the opening article of each issue relating to the changes concerning which information had reached the department in which the changes which took place during the second, third and fourth quarters of the calendar year were set forth in full detail. In these quarterly articles the material contained in the monthly records was supplemented by additional information, and the whole published in the form of a tabular statement showing the classes and numbers of employes affected by the changes, the locality and exact nature of each change, the extent to which weekly earnings were affected, and the method in which the change was brought about. In this way valuable light was thrown on the general condition of labour throughout the Dominion and the degree of activity prevailing in the several trades and branches of industry, as well as on current tendencies in the wages movement.

The following is a brief reference to some of the more important tendencies in wages, as shown in the quarterly articles above mentioned which appeared in the *Labour Gazette* during the period beginning July 1, 1906, and ending March 31, 1907. During the second quarter of 1906, including the months of April, May and June, 80 changes in wages and hours, affecting in each case a number of workpeople, went into operation. Of these, 70 were of the nature of increases in wages and the remainder represented decreases in hours. The most important changes took place in the railway service and in the building trades. The aggregate increase in weekly earnings was upwards of \$16,000 and the aggregate decrease in the number of hours worked per week was about 12,878, the total numbers affected by changes being 17,177. During the third quarter of 1906, the number of changes reported was 34, of which 26 were of the nature of increases in wages and 8 of the nature of decreases in hours. The number receiving increases in wages was approximately 4,095, and of those receiving reductions in hours, 445. The most important changes during this quarter took place in the building trades, and among civic employees and smeltermen. During the final quarter of 1906 the number of changes reported was also 34,

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of which 31 represented increases in wages, 1 a decrease in hours and 2 an increase in wages accompanied by a decrease in hours. Those who chiefly profited by these changes were railway employees of various classes.

CHANGES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Reviewing the calendar year 1906 as a whole, it may be stated that the general tendency of wages, as shown by the information collected by the department, was in a marked degree upward, the movement in this direction being more pronounced than in 1905, or in any previous year since 1903. It should be pointed out in this connection that, in addition to the statistical matter collected by the department with reference to the wages movement in 1906, of which a portion has been referred to above, some of the most important increases of the year, from the standpoint of numbers affected, were of such a character that the department was unable to obtain an accurate statistical return with reference thereto. As a result of the general activity and prosperity, the level of wages in a number of the leading industries was perceptibly higher than in the preceding year, the number of individual increases granted being unprecedentedly large. This was especially the case among farm hands, railway construction labourers and unskilled labour generally. The high level of wages reached in these branches of industry constituted so important a feature of the year that the department published the results of a special investigation into the subject in the September, October and November issues of the *Gazette*. In the lumbering industry also wages were higher than in 1905, the rates offered in connection with the engagement of men for the winter season of 1906-7 in Ontario and the eastern provinces being from \$3 to \$6 per month in advance of the previous year. In the mining and manufacturing industries wages were higher than in 1905; those of cotton mills employees, for example, were advanced in scale in a number of large establishments, while individual increases were granted to different classes in a large number of mines and factories. The earnings of fishermen were on the whole less than in 1905, owing largely to the small catch of salmon in British Columbia, though the rates paid in that province were more than double of 1905. Among other notable increases of the year were those granted to the employees of transportation companies, the following being among the classes affected: Maintenance-of-way employees, conductors, trainmen, yardmen, boilermakers and machinists employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; locomotive engineers, yardmen and switchmen employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company; telegraph operators employed by the Père Marquette Railway Company; trainmen, yardmen, switchmen and carmen employed by the Michigan Central Railway Company; carmen, locomotive engineers and firemen employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company; miscellaneous employees on the Intercolonial Railway system. Elevator men, longshoremen, &c., at Port Arthur, Ont., Fort William, Ont., and St. John, N.B., were paid higher rates than in the preceding year, while street railway employees obtained advances at the following points: Quebec, Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Guelph, London, St. Thomas, Port Arthur, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Victoria, B.C. The most important reductions in hours were those affecting the printing trades and the smelter employees in British Columbia, the eight-hour day being adopted in a number

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of localities. The nature of the wages movement among the skilled trades throughout Canada during 1906 will be apparent from the following tabular statement which sets forth according to groups of trades the aggregate statistical returns received at the department during 1906 in connection with changes in wages :—

[TABLE SHOWING BY GROUPS OF TRADES APPROXIMATE AGGREGATE RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR AMONG SKILLED EMPLOYEES, CANADA, REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906*]

Group of Trades.	Number of Workpeople Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Total Increase in Hours of Employment per week.	Total Decrease in Hours of Employment per week.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Building	6,140	8,295 00			300
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding..	1,170	1,339 00	142		980
Woodworking	509	160 00			
Printing and Allied	1,091	532 00			3,608
Clothing	2,895	200 00			1,950
Leather	175	131 25			
Textile	2,600	23 40			
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	155	225 00			250
Civic Employees.....	1,298	1,683 00			
Miscellaneous	413	154 00			570

*[It is not to be assumed that the above represents a comprehensive statistical return of every change in wages or hours of labour that went into effect in Canada during 1906. Doubtless there were a number of changes of which information did not reach the Department. However, as an index of the general tendency of wages during 1906 the return is accurate and reliable.]

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Publication of a monthly statistical table and review relating to strikes and lockouts throughout Canada was continued in the *Labour Gazette*, the form and scope of the article being the same as in preceding years. In the statistical table details as to the number of employees affected, locality, cause, duration and result of each dispute, were set forth, by industries and trades, under two main headings according as the dispute commenced during the month under review or prior to the beginning of that month. Accompanying this table appeared a descriptive account of the several disputes, with brief statistical analyses, in which the disputes were classified according to trades, provinces, causes, methods of settlement, and results, together with an approximate estimate of the total number of workpeople affected and the aggregate loss in working days. An analysis and review of the trade disputes occurring during the calendar year 1906 was also published in the January, 1907, issue.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

A monthly article and statistical table relating to industrial accidents was continued in the *Labour Gazette*, an account being given therein of all accidents sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, resulting in loss of life or limb, or in serious impairment of their industrial efficiency. The several accidents were classified in the table according to the localities in which they occurred, with date

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and description, whether fatal or otherwise, and the trade or industry in which the victim was employed. In the accompanying descriptive article, an analysis was given of the accidents of the month according to trades and industries, compared with the record of the preceding month and the corresponding month of the preceding year, together with a classification of accidents according to the ages of the victims, in so far as information was available. Disasters involving more than the loss of a single life were dealt with separately. As in the case of previous years, the information embodied in the article was obtained for the most part from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and from the inspectors of factories and mines of the several provincial governments. The items gathered by the clipping bureau of the department from the press of the Dominion were also used as a basis in securing detailed and authentic information.

With the beginning of the calendar year 1907, accidents not of a fatal character were omitted from the monthly statistical table published in the *Gazette*, it being decided to include this material in future only in the annual reports of the department. Account was taken in the monthly article, however, as in preceding years, of all accidents, fatal or otherwise.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Through the courtesy of the Department of the Interior of Canada, the *Labour Gazette* was enabled to continue publication from month to month of the latest statistical information relating to immigrant arrivals at ocean ports and at other points of entry into the Dominion. The information given each month included the number of homestead entries made, the nationality of the homesteaders and the area of Dominion lands patented.* In this way the department was enabled to present in each issue of the *Gazette* the latest available information with regard to one of the most important features of the year in relation to industrial and economic conditions, namely, the unprecedentedly heavy influx of immigrants from Great Britain and the United States. As supplementary to this material a return of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canada Northwest Land Company in Western Canada was published from time to time as further illustrating the progress of settlement in the new portions of the Dominion. An abstract of certain statistical information issued monthly by the Board of Trade of Great Britain, with regard to emigration from the United Kingdom, was also published. A series of notes described the operations of the Salvation Army, the Church Army and other agencies engaged in bringing large numbers of immigrants to Canada, the action of different provincial governments with reference to immigration, the proceedings of immigration and colonization societies, the distribution of immigrants and other subjects of kindred interest.

The number of immigrants entering the Dominion during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was 189,064, of which 131,268 arrived by ocean ports and 57,796 from the United States. During the preceding fiscal year, the total number of arrivals were 146,265, being 42,796 fewer than in 1905-6. For the calendar year 1906 the return

* For a statement describing in detail the nature of these returns, see report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, page 18.

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of arrivals showed an increase of 71,294 compared with 1905, the total number of arrivals in 1906 being 215,912, compared with 144,618 during 1905. The arrivals during 1906 were further classified as follows: British, 98,257; continental, 53,874; and United States, 68,781. Homestead entries also increased by 7,367 during the calendar year. The latest returns available for 1907 showed that arrivals up to March 31 exceeded in number those of any previous year.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

For some time past the department has made it a practice to secure copies wherever possible of formal agreements concluded between employers and employees in the several industries and trades in Canada. These have been placed on file in the library of the department and have proved of great service in many ways in connection with the work of the department. During the past year it was thought that additional value from the standpoint of the public would be given to this material by the publication in the *Labour Gazette* from month to month of the text of the more important agreements of which authentic copies had been obtained by the department during the preceding month.

The first article of this series appeared in the September, 1906, issue of the *Gazette*, and contained copies of the terms of an agreement between the sheet metal workers of Winnipeg, Man., and their employers, of an agreement governing granite cutting in British Columbia, and of the finding of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board in the matter of a dispute between the London, Ont., Street Railway Company and its employees. In subsequent articles published up to March 31, 1907, the text of the following agreements was printed: An agreement between the Builders' Exchange, Winnipeg, Man., and their employees; a report of the findings of a conciliation committee and of a board of arbitration in the matter of certain differences between the Toronto Street Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and yardmen on lines east of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers; and agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and boilermakers in its employ; an agreement governing the service of carmen in the employ of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; and agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the conductors, baggagemen and yardmen employed on its central and western divisions; an agreement governing the service of machinists and apprentices employed on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway system; an agreement governing the service of machinists and fitters employed on the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway system; an agreement between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and engineers and firemen in its employ; an agreement between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and its employees; an agreement between George A. Slater and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Montreal; and an agreement between the Universal Skirt Manufacturing Company of Ottawa and its employees.

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It will be seen that altogether eighteen important trade agreements concluded in different branches of industry and affecting several thousand of workmen throughout Canada were published in full in the *Gazette* during the seven months following the inauguration of this feature. The value of a continuous record of this nature is obvious. The agreements contain a large body of information of a detailed character as to working methods, remuneration and other conditions in the trades concerned, which is of importance not only as reflecting current industrial and economic tendencies, but as affording a practical guide in the arrangement of schedules and the settlement of disputes.

OPPORTUNITIES OF EMPLOYMENT.

With a view of furnishing additional information of a practical nature through the *Labour Gazette* with regard to conditions of employment and the demand for labour in different industries and localities, the Department began in the September, 1906, issue of the *Gazette*, the publication of a monthly statement with reference to specific instances in which additional workmen were required by particular firms or employers. The statement was based on information supplied for the most part to the department by contractors and others concerned with the employment of labour. It consisted entirely of extracts from communications received at the department, care and discrimination being exercised in the selection of the material thus presented. By the establishment of this feature in the *Labour Gazette* the department was able to present a considerable body of information of a definite character for the use of employees of various classes. Up to the end of the period, the material published had reference chiefly to opportunities of employment in the lumbering, mining, railway construction and manufacturing industries. With a view of increasing the usefulness of this feature as an index to conditions in the general market for labour, the Department from time to time communicated with a number of individual employers of labour on a large scale in whose branch at the time a scarcity of labour was reported in the press. Among those communicated with in this way were the leading contractors engaged in railway construction throughout Canada, the leading coal mining companies in Nova Scotia, a number of coal and metalliferous mining companies in British Columbia, leading shipbuilding companies, cotton manufacturing companies and others.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

The following subjects, among others, were specially investigated by the department and the results of the investigation published in the *Labour Gazette*, viz.:—Legislation in Canada relating to master and servant, to the payment and protection of wages and to co-operative associations; rates of wages among farm hands, railway construction employees and unskilled labourers, during 1906; building operations in Canada during 1906; early closing in Canada during 1906 and labour organization in Canada during 1906.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

The preparation of a series of articles dealing with labour legislation in Canada was one of the first duties to which the department directed its attention after its

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establishment in 1900. Reviews of the several factories and shops acts, and of the laws for the protection of employees in mines, on railways, on ships and about machinery, were published in Volumes I. and II., of the *Labour Gazette*, the subject matter of the articles being arranged so that legislation which had reference primarily to conditions arising in particular employments might first be discussed. Following this was taken up the wider question of the parties to the labour contract, and, in Volumes III. and IV., reviews were published of legislation in Canada having regard to apprentices and minors, and with respect to immigrants and aliens.

Discussion of the subject of labour legislation in Canada, in its broader aspect, was continued during the past year in two articles which were published in the July and October, 1906, issues of the *Labour Gazette*. The first of these articles was devoted to a review of legislation in Canada on the general subject of master and servant. In this article the rights appertaining to and the duties devolving upon the parties to the labour contract, whoever they may be and whatever the nature of the service to which the contract refers, were considered, attention being invited to the special provisions of the statute law which deal with conditions depending on the mere existence of the contract to labour and which define the relations of master and servant wholly apart from the character of the work for the purpose of which the relationship was called into existence. In presenting a digest of this legislation, various important provisions of the law were found to divide themselves naturally into two leading groups, according as they set forth, first, the obligations of masters with respect to their employees, and, second, the obligations of servants with respect to their masters. Before dealing, however, with the subject as falling specifically under these headings, certain features of a general character were first noted. These had reference, for the most part, to matters such as the prohibition of slavery, the force of agreements waiving the application of particular legislation, profit sharing agreements, the duration of labour contracts, the harbouring of absconding servants and the legal status of aliens under the master and servant's Acts of the several provinces. In dealing with violations of the labour contract the obligations of servants under the law of each of the provinces were set forth in detail. With reference to the obligations of masters, it was found that the more specific cases of misconduct guarded against were, the improper dismissal of servants, the bodily ill-treatment of servants as bearing on these questions was described in the article. In conclusion, the article gave a *resumé* of the general method of enforcing the law in the several provinces, and of the procedure necessary in bringing complaints and in hearing the same.

This article was followed, in the October, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, by a general review of legislation in Canada relating to the payment and protection of wages. As above stated, the right to a prompt payment of wages is guaranteed under the different master and servant Acts, but in addition to this legislation, enactments are in force in a number of the provinces giving to workmen, under certain circumstances, priority of claim, and other protection of a special nature with respect to wages. Among these enactments are included various provisions safe-guarding wages in cases of assignments, executions, the winding up of estates, and under other circumstances and conditions of a litigious nature. There are also a number of important enactments in several of the provinces relating respectively to the protection of builders' and contractors' workmen, the protection of wage-earners on public works

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the payment of wages in truck or in kind, deductions from wages, and exemptions from garnishment; all of which were framed for the direct protection of the wage-earner. These and other provisions were dealt with at some length in the article prepared by the department, in accordance with the following arrangement of subjects: Priority of wages' claim in executions, assignments, &c., in the several provinces; protection of builders' and contractors' workmen in Quebec and Manitoba; truck legislation in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and other provinces; deductions from the salaries of civil servants; the payment of wages at hotels; the protection of wage-earners on public works; the exemption of wages from garnishment; and the protection of minors' wages.

In an article published in the November, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, legislation relating to co-operative associations in Canada was dealt with, the review being limited to such laws as relate to co-operative associations formed for the distribution of commodities. In this connection the general acts referring to co-operative associations passed in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia were reviewed. The provisions relating to registration, organization and the safeguarding of funds were noted in detail.

An ordinance respecting liens in favour of miners in the Yukon Territory, which was passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council under date of May 22, 1906, was reviewed in a special article published in the July, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the article dealing with the nature of liens under the ordinance, the registration of liens on encumbered mines, and proceedings to realize.

RATES OF WAGES OF FARM HANDS, RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES AND UNSKILLED LABOURERS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

During the summer months of 1906, an investigation was conducted by the department, chiefly through the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, into the rates of wages prevailing among certain classes of labour for which the demand was at the time very great. The object of the investigation was twofold: first, to enable the department to supply, at a time when it would be of the greatest practical value, information as to wages and hours in the branches of employment which were then in their season of greatest activity; and second, to throw light, by means of comparative returns from the several provinces and relating to previous years, upon the nature and extent of the prosperity of industry at that time prevailing throughout the Dominion. The classes affected were farm hands, railway construction employees and unskilled labourers, as the harvesting of the heavy grain crop in western Canada, the unprecedented mileage of railway construction in progress and the large amount of building and other outside operations under way constituted, as already stated, the outstanding factors affecting the market for labour during the summer season of 1906. The material collected with reference to farm hands was published in the form of a statistical table in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*. In this table the rates current during the preceding month in the districts adjacent to the several cities of the Dominion were set forth in detail, a column being added in which remarks of a general nature as to the condition of the labour market, the rates of wages in previous years and other information was given. In the following issue of the *Labour*

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Gazette was published a table of similar scope with reference to the wages of employees engaged in railway construction. In this case, however, in addition to the material supplied by the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, the department secured a return from the several contractors engaged in the construction of the National Trans-continental Railway line as to the wages paid by them to the various classes in their employ. These rates were set forth in a separate statement, classified according to the five provinces affected and with information added as to the rate at which board was supplied. In the November *Labour Gazette* were given the prevailing rates for unskilled labourers throughout Canada, there being at that time a keen demand for labourers for the completion of outside work in view of the approach of the winter season. By the publication of these tables the department was able to assist in a practical way in the work of adjusting the supply of labour to the demand during a period of marked industrial activity, and in placing a considerable body of authentic and comprehensive information at the disposal of wage-earners.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

During the months of January and February, 1907, a special investigation was conducted by the department with reference to the extent and nature of building operations in Canada during the calendar year 1906. The investigation was conducted for the most part through the correspondents of the *Laour Gazette*, and related to the number, class and value of buildings erected or altered during the year in the several cities of the Dominion. In municipalities in which a system of issuing building permits obtains, the number of permits issued during 1906 was secured from the proper authorities, together with a statement of the declared valuation of the buildings represented therein, and other material available relating to the class of buildings erected, features of the building seasons, &c. In other localities, estimates were obtained from local architects, contractors, assessment commissioners or others in a position to furnish reliable information. Estimates were also sought with reference to the nature of building operations throughout the districts surrounding the several cities. The information collected in this way was embodied in a tabular statement and descriptive article published in the March, 1907, issue of the *Labour Gazette*. In the table, the total value of the building operations of the year for each city was shown, with comparative returns, where obtainable, for the preceding year, the matter being further classified according as the work related to new buildings or repairs. The accompanying article gave a detailed description of the nature and extent of building in each of the localities. In all, statistical returns were received from 41 cities in Canada. The total value of buildings erected in these cities was found to be \$58,140,294, to which total the city of Toronto, Ont., contributed \$13,160,398; Winnipeg, Man., \$12,760,450; Montreal, Que., \$8,600,300, and Vancouver, B.C., \$4,233,910, being the four localities in which building was the most active during the year. It was found, also, that in all the larger centres of population the number and value of buildings erected and repaired during 1906 were considerably greater than in 1905, though the latter year was more active than any that have preceded it. Comparative statistical returns relating to the value of building in 1906 and 1905 were obtained in the case of 26 cities, the total value of buildings erected in 1905 in these

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cities being \$39,862,634, compared with \$53,316,989 in 1906. The excess in building in these cities in 1906 over 1905 was, therefore, \$13,454,264, or approximately 33.6 per cent. In only six cities, all which were under 15,000 in population, was building less active in 1906 than in 1905.

EARLY CLOSING IN CANADA DURING 1906.

A special investigation was conducted by the department during the months of July, August and September, 1906, into the nature and extent of early closing arrangements in force throughout Canada during the summer season of 1906. In general scope and purpose, the investigation was similar to those conducted with reference to the same subject in 1905 and 1904. The sources of the information were the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, the secretaries of trade unions, and clerks of municipalities having a population of over 1,800 or representative of conditions in an important industry or section of territory. Some 1,150 secretaries of labour organizations and 370 clerks of municipalities were corresponded with in this connection. § Replies were received from all the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* and from secretaries of unions and clerks of municipalities by provinces as follows:—

Province.	From Secretaries of Unions.	From Clerks of Municipal- ities.
Nova Scotia	11	24
Prince Edward Island	1	1
New Brunswick	9	8
Quebec	27	38
Ontario	120	87
Manitoba	6	15
Saskatchewan	2	8
Alberta	12	9
British Columbia	25	10
Yukon Territory	1	
Total	214	200

The information thus collected was embodied in a large tabular statement, in which the material was carefully classified according to localities arranged alphabetically under the headings of the several provinces. The table showed in full detail the nature of every early closing arrangement mentioned, the number and class of workpeople affected, the extent of the movement as compared with 1905 or previous years, together with other information of a general character. It was found that retail clerks and barbers, as in 1905 and 1904, were the classes chiefly affected by the arrangements, though in a number of localities manufacturing establishments were found to close down one afternoon a week during the summer. The building and other trades were also found to work shorter hours in summer in a number of localities. Among clerks and barbers a Wednesday or Thursday half holiday was the form of early closing which chiefly commended itself where an earlier hour of closing on one or more days in the week did not obtain. Among factory hands and outside workers the Saturday half holiday was the arrangement most commonly adopted.

Altogether, returns were received from 374 localities. In 43 of these no early arrangements were in force. In 151 localities the arrangements were the same as in

§ See report of the Department of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1906, page 17.

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1905, and in 14 early closing was reported as having gone into effect for the first time in 1906. There were 4 instances reported of an early closing arrangement being discontinued during 1906.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Statistical tables were published in the February, 1907, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, giving a list of the labour organizations formed and dissolved in Canada during 1906, as reported to the Department of Labour. Details relating to locality, date of organizations and other particulars, including in the case of dissolved unions information with reference to the cause or causes of dissolution, were added. The tables were based on information collected by the department during the year from the daily press, the trade journals of the several labour organizations and other sources, details having been obtained or verified by correspondence with the secretaries of unions, trade union organizers and other persons in a position to furnish accurate information. An analysis of the tables was given in an accompanying article setting forth the progress of organization according to trades and industries, months and provinces.

It was shown that the total number of labour organizations formed in Canada during 1906, according to the information received, was 154, and of organizations dissolved 85, leaving a net increase during the year of 69 in the number of unions in existence. In 1905 the net increase was only 2, the number of unions formed having been 103 and that of organizations dissolved 101. Compared with 1904 also an increase in activity of organization was shown, the net increase in the number of organizations during that year being 45. In 1903 there were 275 unions formed, according to the department's record, and 54 dissolved.

The following table shows by industries and groups of trades, the number of labour organizations formed and dissolved during the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, respectively:—

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF
LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED AND DISSOLVED IN CANADA
DURING 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Industries or Groups of Trades.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved
Agriculture.....	13	1		1				
Fishing.....	1				5		12	
Lumbering.....								1
Mining.....	13	2	14	4	3	1	7	5
Building.....	48	4	35	25	22	13	44	18
Metal.....	42	6	25	12	11	13	18	14
Woodworking.....	14	2	1	13	54	8	2	2
Printing.....	7	4	9	1	12	2	5	3
Clothing.....	5	2	20	3	7	4	7	6
Leather.....	3	2	1		2	2	3	
Textile.....							11	
Food and Tobacco Prep- aration.....	9	2	2	11	7	4	1	1
Transport.....	61	8	21	18	18	50	19	18
Miscellaneous.....	32	11	14	14	6	1	13	13
General Labour.....	20	10	5	7	4	2	4	2
Trades and Labour Coun- cils.....	8		5		2	1	8	2
	275	54	148	104	103	105	154	85

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A table was also included in the article showing the number of charters issued and withdrawn in Canada during the year by the leading international organizations.

OTHER SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The following subjects were also dealt with in special articles:—

1. *Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of several of the provinces during 1906, affecting industrial and labour conditions*; under this head seven articles in all were published.

In the article dealing with legislation enacted by the *Dominion Parliament* during 1906, an outline was given of the following Acts of parliament, viz.:—An Act to incorporate the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild; an Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act, which had the effect of providing regulation for the milk industry; an Act relating to grants of land to members of the militia force; an Act amending the Grain Inspection Act of 1904; an Act intituled 'the Dominion Forest Reserves Act'; an Act amending the Railway Act of 1903; an Act amending the Fruit Marks Act of 1901; an Act respecting placer mining in the Yukon Territory; an Act for preventing money lenders from charging exorbitant rates of interest; and an Act with regard to railway subsidies. Reviews were printed also of the Lord's Day Act and of the revision and consolidation of the Immigration Act. Reference was made to the repeal of the Act passed in 1890 'for the collection and publication of labour statistics.'

Among Acts passed by the *Nova Scotia* legislature, reviews of which were printed in the *Labour Gazette*, were the following: amendments to the Coal Mines' Regulation Act, with reference to the safety of coal miners, the qualifications of checkweighers and penalties; an Act having reference to deductions from wages by employers; and Act for the protection and reformation of neglected children; an amendment to the Public Health Act, providing for the inspection of creameries, cheese factories, dairies, etc.; an amendment to the Education Act providing for pensions for teachers; and an amendment to the Mines Act permitting the government under certain circumstances to take possession of and operate mining plants.

At the session of the *Ontario* legislature, which prorogued during May, 1906, a number of important measures were enacted, including consolidations and enlargements of the mines and railways Acts, statutes providing for the appointment of a railway and municipal board and of a hydro-electric commission, and an Act providing for the examination of stationery engineers. A review of these and other measures of the session was printed in the *September Gazette*, special attention being devoted to that section of the Act relating to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, which provides that disputes between railway or street railway companies and their employees may be submitted to the board for determination or settlement. The other legislation reviewed had reference to the inspection of dairies, the encouragement of forestry, land grants to volunteers, municipal telephone systems and the taxation of railways, banks, &c.

Legislation was enacted by the legislature of *Prince Edward Island* during 1906, and recorded in the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1906, having reference to the protection of the oyster fisheries, the qualifications of street car drivers, the taxation of banks and the operation of rural telephone lines.

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At the first session of the first legislature of *Alberta* were enacted a steam boilers' Act, a coal mines Act, an Act for the purpose of empowering municipalities to construct and operate telephone systems, and an Act for the encouragement of the sugar beet industry. These were reviewed in the December, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Legislation enacted during 1906, in *Saskatchewan*, included a railway Act, a steam boilers Act, an amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Ordinance, an Act respecting the manufacture of butter and cheese, and other legislation with reference to the agricultural industry. A review of these measures was published in the December, 1906, *Labour Gazette*.

2. *Meetings of trades and labour congresses, manufacturers associations and other bodies.* Special reports were published in the *Labour Gazette* of the following meetings: The twenty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held at Victoria, B.C., in September; the fourth annual convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held at St. John, N.B., in September; the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Winnipeg in September; a convention of the Canadian Forestry Association held at Vancouver, B.C., during September; the second annual convention of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia held at Halifax, N.S., during September; and the New Brunswick Forestry convention held at Fredericton, N.B., during February.

3. A brief article was published in the October, 1906, *Labour Gazette* dealing with the action of Dalhousie College in Nova Scotia in placing its advantages and equipment within the reach of the industrial classes of the province. The article was contributed by Professor James Carruthers of Dalhousie College and formed a valuable contribution to the subject of *technical education*, which has received widespread attention throughout Canada during the past year, especially as suggesting a means whereby the universities and the workingmen may be brought into touch with each other.

4. A special article dealing with the organization at Toronto during the month of August of the *Ontario Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association* was published in the September *Labour Gazette*. The association is composed of a number of co-operative apple packing associations operating in Ontario, its object being to obtain reliable information with regard to crops and markets and to assist local associations in disposing of their fruit to the best advantage.

5. In the year 1902 the firm of Williams, Greene and Rome of Berlin, Ont., manufactures of shirts, collars and cuffs, introduced into its establishment, for the purpose of securing mutually satisfactory relations with its employees, a system to which the term '*Welfare work*' or the '*Right idea*' was applied. Under the operation of this system a marked improvement in the material comfort and prosperity of the employees and a considerable increase in their industrial efficiency are reported to have been achieved. A special article describing in detail the application of the system was published in the February, 1907, *Labour Gazette*. Among the features of the system were the establishment of a dining room, a girl's rest room, a flour and relief fund, a complaint department, an athletic association, a library and reading room, a benefit association, a dramatic society and a literary and debating society. More far reaching and inherently beneficial perhaps than any of the other direct results obtained was the

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spirit of mutual good-will and confidence engendered, and the raising of the general tone of factory life, in addition to which the new system brought employees an increase in wages and a diminution in the hours of employment.

6. *The Dominion Steel Workers' Mutual Benefit Society*, for the relief of employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, in the case of accident or illness, was incorporated by special Act of the legislature of Nova Scotia in 1906 and published its first half yearly report in the closing month of the year. A special article, dealing with the report and describing the constitution and by-laws of the association, was published in the January number of the *Labour Gazette*.

7. Full accounts were published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for July and December, 1906, respectively, of the settlement of the strikes of masons and bricklayers and of leather workers at Calgary, Alta., and of coal miners at Lethbridge, Alta., under the Conciliation Act, 1900.

8. In the January issue of the *Gazette*, the usual *review of industrial and labour conditions in Canada* during the previous calendar year was published, the article containing concise and comprehensive statements under the following headings: General resumé; wages and hours of labour; cost of living; immigration and colonization; interruptions to industry; conditions in the following industries and trades: agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, railway construction, general transport, building, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, wood-working and furnishing, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous, and unskilled labour; Canadian trade and revenue; proceedings of labour organizations, employers' associations, &c.; Royal commissions; legislation; legal decisions, and notes. In the same issue was published a review of the trade disputes occurring in Canada during 1906 with accompanying statistical tables.

9. A descriptive article relating to *the fuel famine in the North-west Provinces* during the winter season of 1906-7, and outlining the steps taken by the government of Saskatchewan in relieving the situation, was published in the March, 1907, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

10. Brief references were made under separate headings to the following matters: the proposed *Intercolonial Railway Employees' Provident Fund*; the *annual report of the board of management of La Caisse Populaire at Lévis, Que.*, for the year ended November 30, 1906; an *investigation into child labour*, by a special committee of the Ontario legislature; the establishment of *government employment bureaux* in Ontario; the appointment of *employment agencies for immigrants* by the Dominion government; and the adoption of a *fair wages* resolution by the legislature of Manitoba.

SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the department were reviewed in special articles, as being of particular interest to industry and labour. A list of these publications is as follows:—

1. The report of the departmental committee appointed by the Colonial Office of Great Britain to consider the suggestions made by Mr. Rider Haggard as commissioner to inspect and report upon agricultural and industrial settlements in the United States by the Salvation Army. The committee was instructed to advise the govern-

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ment whether any action could usefully be taken for promoting in the British colonies settlements of persons taken from the cities of the United Kingdom. This report was reviewed in the August, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

2. A statement issued by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Agriculture, Canada, showing the present population of cities, towns and villages having a population of 100 and over in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, was reviewed in the October, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

3. The sixth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was reviewed in the December, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

REVIEWS OF BLUE BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A large number of blue books and official reports, in addition to those mentioned, containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, were received at the department during the period covered by the report, and were reviewed, as in previous years, under the heading of 'Reports of departments and bureaus.' These publications included reports issued by various governments as follows:—Dominion of Canada, 15; various provinces of Canada, 5; Great Britain, 11; New Zealand, 2; New South Wales, 1; United States (federal and state), 16; the Netherlands, 1; Austria, 1. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the governments by which they were issued, is as follows:—

CANADA.

1. Report of the Secretary of State for Canada for the year ended December 1, 1906.
2. Return *re* bounties paid by the Dominion Government during the fiscal year 1905-1906.
3. A summary report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1906 (Mining Statistics).
4. Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, 1906.
5. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1905.
6. Report of the Postmaster General, Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1906.
7. Public accounts, Canada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.
8. Report of Commission *re* zinc resources of British Columbia, 1906.
9. Section of Mines, Annual Report for 1904.
10. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion for the year ended June 30, 1906.
11. Report, returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1906 (Part I., Excise.)
12. Annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals, Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1906.
13. Annual report of the Department of the Interior, Canada, for the year 1905-06.
14. Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs, Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1906.

QUEBEC.

1. Report of the Mining Engineer and Inspector of Mines of Quebec for 1906.

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ONTARIO.

1. Report of Registrar General of Ontario of births, marriages and deaths during year ended December 31, 1904.
2. Report of the Inspector of Technical Education to the Minister of Education on recent developments in the schools of the Eastern States, 1906.
3. Detailed report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies, Ontario, 1905.
4. Third report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay District, 1906.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, 1905, compared with the four preceding years.
2. Women's Wages in England in the Nineteenth Century.
3. Third abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, 1906.
4. Report on Strikes and Lock-outs and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1905.
5. Report of the proceedings of the Trades Union Congress and of the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette*, Great Britain, 1906.
6. Report on changes in wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom in 1905.
7. Statistics of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897, and 1900, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during 1905.
8. Mines and Quarries, General Report and Statistics for 1905.
7. Memorandum on the International Conference on Labour Regulation held at Berne, Switzerland, in 1906.
8. Return to the British House of Commons *re* coolie labour in various British possessions. 1906.
9. Report and special report from the Select Committee on the housing of the working classes Acts Amendment Bill, 1906.
10. General report to Board of Trade on railway accidents in United Kingdom during 1905.
11. Report of Women's Industrial Council, London, Eng., *re* labour laws for Women in Australia and New Zealand, 1906.

UNITED STATES.

1. Report of the State Board of Prison Industries of Illinois from July 1, 1904, to December 31, 1905.
2. Twenty-first report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Connecticut, 1905.
3. Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Nebraska, 1903-1904.
4. Twentieth annual report of the Commissioner of Labour, for 1905.
5. Part I of the annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour for 1906, *re* apprenticeship system.
6. Part II. of the annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1906, *re* domestic servants.
7. Part IV. of the annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics, *re* statistics of manufacture, 1904-05.
8. Twenty-ninth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Ohio for the year 1905.

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9. Sixth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour of New Hampshire, 1905-1906.
10. Thirty-third annual report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics, 1906.
11. Twelfth biennial report of the California Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1905-6.
12. Twelfth report of the Iowa Bureau of Labour Statistics for year, 1905.
13. Twentieth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Maine for 1906.
14. Fifth biennial report of the Indiana Labour Commission for the years 1905 and 1906.
15. Part III. of annual report of Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, 1906. (Incorporation of Trade Unions.)
16. Bulletin of Kansas Bureau of Labour and Industry for 1905.
17. Bulletin of the United States Department of Labour, 1906. (Wages and cost of living 1890 to 1905).
18. Ninth biennial report of the West Virginia Bureau of Labour for 1905-6.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Fifteenth annual report of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, for 1905-6.
2. Eighth annual report of Old Age Pensions Department, New Zealand, for year ended March 31, 1906.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Acts, Early Closing Acts, &c., during 1905.

NETHERLANDS.

1. Werksstakingen en Uitsluitingen in Nederland gerurende, 1905.

AUSTRIAN.

1. Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Absperrungen in Oesterreich wahrend des Jahres, 1905.

In addition to the above 124 other reports were received by the Department and noted in the *Labour Gazette*, but were not reviewed *in extenso*.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

Detailed accounts appeared in the *Labour Gazette* during the financial year of 182 legal decisions affecting labour in Canada. In each case a statement was given of the more important points at issue, including the nature and effect of the decision, the name of the presiding judge, the court in which the case was tried, the time and place of the decision, and the names of the plaintiff and defendant. A number of decisions rendered in British and United States' courts, and of interest to labour in Canada, were also briefly reported. Among the subjects dealt with in this way mention may be made of the following:—Contraventions of the Alien Labour Act; Workmen's compensation for injuries; non-payment of wages; inciting to strike; picketing, besetting, loitering and meddling, payment of sick benefits; the guarding of machinery

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and apparatus; defective construction and scaffolding; defective machinery; desertion of service; obligations of employers to give certificate of character; wrongful dismissal; abusive language; Sunday labour; the regulation of employment bureaus; breach of liquor license Act; illegal hiring; contributory negligence; joint and several liability of master and servant; privileges of railway employees in Quebec upon moveables of a company; violations of the factories' Acts; immigration; the bait Act; enforcement of early closing by-laws; intimidation; the right of railway companies to contract themselves out of liability for injuries sustained by employees; restraint of trade; applications of mechanics' lien Acts; blacklisting; payments in kind; and pension funds.

In connection with the interpretation of the Alien Labour Act, a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the Attorney General for the Dominion of Canada vs. Cain and Gilhula, being an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Anglin of the King's Bench Division, Ontario, delivered on June 7, 1905, was printed in full*. Mr. Justice Anglin had held that the section of the Alien Labour Act, which provides for the deportation to his own country of any person who has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the prohibition of the Act, was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament to enforce. The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Anglin and held that the Dominion could impose the extra territorial constraint necessary to expel aliens from its borders. A special article was also published in the March *Labour Gazette* dealing with the administration of the Alien Labour law in certain cases in which on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, a portion of the penalties imposed was paid to the informers at whose instance the actions were begun and convictions obtained.

OTHER FEATURES.

The *Labour Gazette* contained each month copies of the fair wages schedules prepared by the officers of the department and inserted in contracts awarded by the Dominion Government during the preceding month. Reviews of recent industrial inventions based on the latest information obtained from the Canadian Patent Office were also published.

* See 'Gazette' for September, p. 320.

II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900, was required on two occasions during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, and representing the financial year 1906-7, namely, a strike of coal miners at Lethbridge, Alta., in the province of Alberta, and a strike of telephone operators at Toronto, Ont. In each case a satisfactory settlement was effected through the intervention of the department.

The strike of miners at Lethbridge was the most serious industrial disturbance of the year, having lasted from March 9 until December 1, and having caused a reduction in the output of coal which threatened to create a severe fuel famine in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The intervention of the department fortunately procured a settlement in time to avert the worst aspects of the threatened fuel famine, though the coal shortage throughout the winter 1906-7 was such as to cause considerable inconvenience over large districts of the provinces named. About 500 men were affected directly by the strike, but the indirect consequences as outlined above were of a vastly more serious character than the local results. The strike of the telephone operators, though not to be compared as to seriousness with the protracted dispute at the coal mines, might have proved most embarrassing and inconvenient to the city of Toronto had not the intervention of the department been requested so promptly and had it not resulted so effectively.

The year 1906-7 was marked by several industrial disturbances of importance beyond the average. The exceptional activity noted in the preceding year continued throughout the period and progress and prosperity to a remarkable degree prevailed in every part of the country. The demand for labour in many lines of industry united with the general increase in the cost of living to confirm the upward trend in wages remarked upon in the last preceding annual report. In many cases the increase was made voluntarily by the employers, in other cases after negotiation, and in a number of instances when negotiations proved fruitless strikes of greater or less magnitude occurred; a demand for increased wages is not in the meantime alone responsible for the interruptions to industry during the year, other causes having contributed considerably to the same end. Important disputes of the year besides those indicated above were a strike of sawmill hands at Buckingham, Que., and strikes of street railway employees at Hamilton, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. In each of these cases the troops were called out to preserve order. In the case of the Buckingham strike a serious riot occurred which ended in two of the strikers being shot down and several others seriously injured, while one detective was fatally injured and several others badly hurt. It is proper to mention that the intervention of the Department of Labour at Buckingham, though offered at the outset upon the request of the men, was not permitted by the employing firm. Had intervention been allowed as has been the case in other disputes in which the good offices of the department have been requested, it is not improbable that the outcome would have been as successful, and the

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industrial records of the Dominion been spared the chronicling of an incident so deplorable in every way. Though the intervention of the department was not solicited in connection with the street railway strikes at Hamilton and Winnipeg, it is pleasant to be able to report that both of these disputes were terminated as the result of the friendly intervention of an outside authority. The good offices of the municipal board were utilized in the case of the strike at Hamilton, while at Winnipeg a committee of citizens was instrumental in bringing about the settlement reached.

Among other disputes of magnitude during the year may be mentioned those of 1,175 rolling mill hands at Montreal, Que., 1,500 coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and 1,600 coal miners employed by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie and Michel, B.C. The Department would willingly have intervened in any or all of these disputes had a request been made for its good offices either by one of the parties to a dispute or by a responsible third party.

In all, the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour had at the close of the fiscal year 1906-7 been requested on 41 occasions since the passing of the Act in July, 1900. The following summary indicates by years the number of interventions under the Act from the time of its enactment in 1900:—

1900-1.....	5
1901-2.....	11
1902-3.....	13
1903-4.....	4
1904-5.....	1
1905-6.....	5
1906-7.....	2
	<hr/>
	41

SETTLEMENT OF COAL MINERS' STRIKE AT LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

The strike of coal miners in the employment of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, the serious nature of which was briefly indicated above, commenced on March 9, 1906, owing to the refusal of the management of the company to concede an increase in wages, an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America involving recognition of the union, and sundry other changes. The department had been informed from month to month by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* of the situation of affairs with regard to the strike and the information was published in successive issues, but the intervention of the department was not requested by either party to the dispute or by any third party until some time subsequent to the end of the summer months. The effect of the strike in causing a fuel scarcity in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan was not apparently realized by the residents of these provinces until the arrival of the fall season with the necessity of laying in the winter stock of coal. The attention of the Department was then called to the matter by a telegram sent during the month of October by the Honourable Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan. At that time a strike of coal miners existed also at Fernie, B.C., and another at Frank, Alta., which had caused the mines at these points to shut down and had emphasized

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the scarcity of coal; Mr. Scott's telegram stated that the remaining mines operating for the supply of the prairie provinces, namely, Bankhead and Tabor, were unable to meet the demand. Mr. Scott added: 'Serious conditions bound to result if Lethbridge and Crows' Nest mines not speedily opened. Coal famine will mean terrible suffering. Cannot your department intervene?' The Minister of Labour, on receiving Premier Scott's telegram, wired each of the parties to the dispute at Lethbridge as follows:—

'Government greatly regret serious situation in coal mines at Lethbridge. Will be pleased to lend friendly offices of Department of Labour with view to effecting a settlement of existing difficulties under Conciliation Act if intervention under Act acceptable to both parties.'

This dispatch was sent to Mr. P. L. Naismith, manager of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company at Lethbridge, and to Mr. B. G. Hamilton, secretary of Local 574 United Mine Workers of America at Lethbridge, as representing the men. The reply to this dispatch was made on behalf of the company by Mr. A. M. Nanton of Winnipeg, the managing director. It stated that the company had no feeling against its old employees, but would not agree to their demands as it considered them prohibitive. It expressed regret at the situation, but disclaimed in any shape or way responsibility for it, adding that the company was prepared, as it always had been, to meet its men on a business basis. Though the reply received stated that the company would be glad of the good offices of the department, an intimation was subsequently given that immediate intervention was not desired.

The employees on their part replied that the minister's telegram had been transmitted to the executive of the organization. They had decided that any other overtures on the part of the men now on strike would be humiliating in view of the fact that they had previously offered arbitration, conciliation, &c., and had been met with flat refusal on both points, and further that the miners at that time have no assurance that the A. R. & I. Co. were willing to accept the friendly offices of the department in assisting to settle the grievances which led up to the dispute.

In a similar manner the department also offered its services to both parties concerned in the dispute at the Fernie mines; in this case the company expressed itself as being willing to accept the mediation of the department, but the men replied that they were attempting an adjustment of matters through their international representative. When the negotiations thus indicated were known to have failed, the department again telegraphed the men, stating that the government was being pressed on all sides to intervene and asking if the men in view of the outcome of their representative's negotiations with the coal company would now be willing to have the department take this course. A telegram received from the president of the District Union at Fernie on November 9, stated that both the Lethbridge and Fernie companies had refused impartial arbitration when it was offered, and that they alone were responsible for the existing conditions, and further expressed an emphatic unwillingness to have the department's intervention. In the meantime letters continued to reach the department from various sources representing the serious situation of affairs.

Under date of November 5, Premier Scott of Saskatchewan again wrote the Minister of Labour dwelling on the growing seriousness of conditions consequent on the

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continued strike and pointed out that practically no coal from Lethbridge was coming as far east as Regina, quoting also from a letter from the mayor of Saskatoon who had written that the city council of that place had passed a resolution calling upon the provincial government to take immediate steps to bring about a settlement of the strike. The minister replied to Mr. Scott under date of November 9, detailing the action of the government in its offer of mediation both at Lethbridge and Fernie, together with the refusal of the same, in the first case by the company and in the second case by the men concerned respectively in the disputes, but added that on the return of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the deputy minister of Labour, within the next day or two, he would notwithstanding direct him to proceed to Lethbridge and Fernie and see if he could do anything to bring about settlements in these disputes.

News reached the department on November 14 that the strike at Fernie had been settled, and on that date Mr. King, who had just returned to Ottawa from England, wired both parties to the dispute at Lethbridge asking if the settlement at Fernie would have any effect on the strike at Lethbridge. Mr. Nanton replied on November 15, stating that he was not aware of anything that pointed to an immediate settlement at Lethbridge and again disclaimed responsibility for the continuance of the strike. On the 19th Mr. Crabb, the secretary of the Lethbridge Union, replied on behalf of the men as follows:—'Fernie does not affect situation at Lethbridge. No prospect.' On November 15 a letter was received by the deputy minister from the Honourable Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, who was then in Ottawa, discussing further the increased seriousness of the situation and insisting that the most urgent necessity existed for steps looking towards relief. Mr. Scott urged that the deputy minister should proceed to Lethbridge at the earliest moment and exert every reasonable means existed for steps looking towards relief. Mr. Scott urged that the deputy minister the trouble terminates very speedily the situation in Saskatchewan will leave my government no recourse but to send in a force of men to enable the company to put the mines into full operation and, if necessary, to call upon the mounted police for protection of our men. You can understand that such action is not likely contemplated, but regardless of the merits of the dispute between the mine managers and the workmen on which I have not the information to enable me to come to any opinion, the Saskatchewan citizens can not be allowed to freeze if the authorities can save them and unless a speedy solution is found by a settlement of the dispute, I can think of no means of saving them other than by the means I have named.'

The deputy minister of Labour left Ottawa for the scene of the dispute on November 17, the Minister of Labour at the same time writing to the manager of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company on the one part and the president of the District Union of the United Mine Workers of America, Mr. F. H. Sherman, on the other, setting forth the serious consequences of a continuance of the strike, and urging that the good offices of the department should be utilized in procuring a settlement. In the meantime the Saskatchewan government had taken some steps on its own account to gather information as to the precise conditions and necessities resulting from the coal famine.

On November 10 the Saskatchewan government issued a circular letter to coal
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merchants, mayors, overseers, and others throughout Saskatchewan, asking for information regarding the coal shortage as it actually existed in the province, in order that the government might be fully and definitely informed.

Enquiry was made as to:—

1. The quantity of coal actually on hand in each town;
2. The quantity of coal estimated as likely to be required—(a) to January 1, 1907, and (b) for the balance of the winter;
3. The quantity of coal which under existing conditions the dealers expected to be able to secure before January 1, 1907.

Replies to this letter were received by the Saskatchewan Government and forwarded to the Department of Labour at Ottawa at the time Premier Scott was at the capital requesting the government's intervention. It is sufficient to state that they fully bore out Mr. Scott's assertions as to the alarming condition of affairs. Many among the smaller places concerned reported that not a ton of coal was in sight, while larger places had only a fraction of the amount usually on hand at the beginning of the winter season, and foresaw great distress unless the sources of supply were increased.

Mr. King reached Lethbridge, the scene of the dispute, on November 22, and succeeded in effecting a settlement, with the result that the men returned to work on December 2. The basis of settlement and the efforts by the deputy minister in procuring the same are fully stated in the report made on the subject to the Minister of Labour, as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER,

OTTAWA, December 8, 1906.

The Hon. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, K.C., M.P.
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the nature of the negotiations conducted by me under the Conciliation Act, 1900, in connection with the strike of coal miners in the employ of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., at Lethbridge, Alta., commenced on March 9th last.

Acting under your instructions, I left Ottawa on the night of November 17th, and arrived at Lethbridge on the morning of Thursday the 22nd. I immediately had interviews with the representatives of each of the parties to the dispute, at which I explained that I had been sent to prepare a report on the situation at Lethbridge for such action as the government might deem proper; that in the event of the parties being willing to accept my good offices as a conciliator, I had been instructed so to act; that there was nothing in the law, however, which compelled the acceptance of the government's intervention should the parties be unwilling to agree to the same, and that failing a willingness on their part to accept my good offices, my duty would of necessity be confined to investigating as fully as the circumstances would permit, the existing situation and informing the government of the same. I am pleased to be able to report that both the company and the men, through their respective representatives, assured me of their willingness to accept my good offices under the Act.

CAUSE OF STRIKE AND ITS CONTINUANCE.

Having been accepted as a conciliator, I commenced immediately to carefully investigate the causes of the dispute and the situation as it had developed in the

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course of the 8 months during which the strike lasted. I found that the men on strike were members of a local union of the United Mine Workers of America; that at the time the strike commenced, they numbered about 500 in all; that for over three months the mines had been completely closed; that in June last the company had recommenced operations with such number of non-union men as it had been able to employ; that others had been employed from time to time; that these men, for the most part, were not trained miners, nor capable of operating the mines anything like as successfully as an equal number of the company's former employees would have been capable of doing; that at the time of my investigation there were, according to the company's statement, between 200 and 250 non-union men employed; also, that the total output of the mines per day was about 200 tons, which was the highest point it had reached since the commencement of the strike. The normal output of the mines, at this time of year, with a full complement of men, would be from 1,100 to 1,200 tons per day. I did not feel called upon to go very carefully into these figures and they are therefore subject to correction. I find that the estimates differ materially according to the source consulted. I think, however, that taken in a general way the figures may be regarded as fairly accurate.

SITUATION AT TIME OF INTERVENTION.

The cause of the strike I found to be the refusal of the company to concede a number of demands made through representatives of the employees in March last. These demands embraced an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, involving a full recognition of the union and concession of what is known as the check-off system, *i.e.*, upon the request in writing of any of the company's employees, the company to deduct such monies from their wages each month as might be designated for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees, such amounts to be made payable to such officers of the United Mine Workers of America as might be designated; a minimum rate to miners of \$3 per shift; an 8-hour day for underground day work; a material increase in the rate of wages to be paid underground and outside day labour; a rate of \$5 per day to be paid miners taken from contract to do company work—coal got by contract to be weighed before screened; the hearing of grievances by the company's officials and a pit committee; and other minor demands.

I ascertained that since the commencement of the strike the men had expressed a willingness to modify their demands in certain particulars, but that the company being willing to meet only its own employees or a committee of them, and the employees having determined to meet the company only through certain representatives of the United Mine Workers, of whom some were not in the employ of the company, the parties were unable to come together, with the result that the strike had continued from month to month. It should be mentioned that on July 21st in a communication addressed to the company, a committee of the company's own employees submitted the following as a means of ending the dispute;

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, July 21, 1906.

To A. M. NANTON, Esq.,
Managing Director,
And P. L. NAISMITH, Esq.,
General Manager, A. R. & I. Co.,
Lethbridge, Alberta.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned committee, acting on behalf of the workmen now on strike, beg to submit the following as a means of ending the dispute now existing at your company's mines:

1. That a committee composed of four arbitrators be appointed, two to be appointed by the company, and two to be appointed by the men now on strike.
2. The arbitrators so appointed to have full power to agree upon conditions of labour, wages, &c.
3. In case of their failure to agree upon any proposition, question to be referred to an independent chairman, whose decision shall be final.

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Independent chairman to be selected by the arbitrators at their first meeting.

4. Both parties to abide by chairman's decision.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the miners of Lethbridge now on strike.

DONALD McNAB,
PATRICK CAIN,
WM. HARVIE,
MATTHEW LOGAN,

JOHN BARROW,
JOHN HARVIE,
MIKE DAIMUTH,
S. A. B. CRABB,
Secretary.

To this proposal of the committee the following reply, dated July 28th, was sent by the general manager of the company:—

DEAR SIRs,—Your communication on the 21st inst. addressed to Mr. Nanton and myself was duly received.

When here last week, Mr. Nanton was, as you are aware, approached by some of the business men who arranged for a meeting with some of the old employees, at which interview most of you were present..

We thought that the company's position at that meeting was clearly stated by the managing director. However, as there appears to be some doubt in the minds of some of the old employees, I am directed to say:—

1. That if the old employees want work from us, they may return, as we have no feeling against any of our old men.

2. That if they do not want to work for us at the wages paid at the time they left us, we are satisfied, and will continue to give employment to others.

3. That if the old employees come forward later on and ask for work, when we have all the men we require, they must not blame the company; and finally.

4. That never having had an opportunity of discussing with our employees any grievances they may have, we have nothing to arbitrate.

Yours truly,
(Signed) P. L. NAISMITH,
General Manager.

P.S.—While I have endeavoured to clearly set out the company's position, I also wish to repeat what has frequently been said, that we are always ready to meet our employees for the purpose of considering any matters affecting their welfare.

SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

These communications ended the correspondence between the parties, and the strike continued without further change in their relative positions.

Having gone pretty fully into the causes of the dispute, and the respective attitudes of the parties from the time it commenced, I endeavoured to ascertain along what lines a settlement might be hoped for.

I had, on the way to Lethbridge, wired from Moosejaw on the 22nd, to the managing director of the company, at Winnipeg, asking if he would kindly come to Lethbridge to be present during the negotiations. The managing director replied kindly, acceding to my request, and promised to leave for Lethbridge that evening, which would have brought him there on the morning of Friday, the 23rd. Late on Thursday evening, I learned that owing to serious illness in his family the managing director who had started on his way to Lethbridge had been obliged to discontinue his journey thence and leave for Ottawa.

On the morning of Friday, the 23rd, I received a communication dated November 15th, addressed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa, and which had been forwarded to me; also, a communication from the acting deputy commissioner of Agriculture at Regina, dated November 19th, which was addressed to me direct to Lethbridge. These communications, inasmuch as they had a determining effect upon the course of action I subsequently adopted, I set forth here at length.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA, November 15, 1906.

THE HON. MINISTER OF LABOUR,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am enclosing a number of copies of further letters received from boards of trade, mayors, coal dealers and others throughout the province in reply to our circular of enquiry, a copy of which I mailed to you yesterday.

In conversation with a coal merchant in Craik, I was informed that farmers in that district were coming in thirty-five miles for fuel, and obliged to return without a shovelful. The situation is so serious that farmers in that district are taking up their fence posts for fuel.

It will not do to prolong negotiations in the matter of the coal strike. In my opinion, it has reached such a crisis that the government has no alternative but to issue an ultimatum at once. We cannot afford to dally with negotiations for the sake of diplomacy when the people are perishing without coal.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. R. MOTHERWELL,
Commissioner for Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATHEWAN—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REGINA, November 19, 1906.

Dear Sir,—I am forwarding for your information copies of correspondence received in this department with reference to the coal shortage in Saskatchewan. These letters and telegrams speak for themselves as to the gravity of the situation, and you will see that it is absolutely imperative that this strike be brought to a conclusion by some means at once.

We cannot allow the people of Saskatchewan to suffer from cold while these people are negotiating as to the terms on which they will mine coal. 'Desperate disease need desperate remedies.' This country is approaching a crisis in its economic history; and if these people cannot be persuaded to mine coal peaceably, there seems to me but one alternative.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. P. KETCHEN,
Acting Deputy Commissioner.

Mackenzie King, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Lethbridge, Alta.

The enclosures contained in the letter of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell to the Minister of Labour, of the 15th inst., were the same as the enclosures which accompanied the letter of the acting deputy commissioner to myself, except that in the case of the latter there were additional enclosures and a carefully prepared tabulated statement which had been compiled by the Saskatchewan government from the reports received in answer to the circular letter which had been sent out to the mayors, merchants, overseers and others in the several localities of the province. The following is a copy of this statement.

STATEMENT OF CONDENSED REPORTS FROM LOCALITIES IN SASKATCHEWAN
PREPARED BY SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FROM REPLIES RECEIVED TO
CIRCULAR LETTER OF INQUIRY.

Number of letter.	Locality.	Supply of coal on hand.	Estimate of coal required: (a) to January 1, 1907; (b) for balance of winter.	Prospective supply up to January, 1907.	Remarks.
1	Pense	10 tons ..	500 tons	No idea	Almost impossible to get any.
2	Moosejaw	300 tons	8000 tons to January 1 18000 tons to end.	8 cars a week ...	Most serious.
3	Balgonie.	30 tons ..	150 tons to January 1 300 tons to end.	Unknown.	
4	Fleming.	10 tons ..	300 tons to January 1 600 tons balance	2 or 3 cars to January 1	Many persons will be in serious want within a week. Situation criti- cal, only 1 car received last month.

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STATEMENT OF CONDENSED REPORTS FROM LOCALITIES IN SASKATCHEWAN,
PREPARED BY SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FROM RELIES RECEIVED TO
CIRCULAR LETTER OF INQUIRY—*Continued.*

Number of letter.	Locality.	Supply of coal on hand.	Estimated of coal required: (a) to January 1, 1907; (b) for balance of winter.	Prospective supply up to January, 1907.	Remarks.
5	Osage	None.	10 cars January 1... 25 cars balance.....	No idea.	
6	Maple Creek..	None.	500 tons to January 1 1500 tons to end.....	No idea	Very serious
7	Moosomin. ...	50 tons	500 tons to January 1 1200 tons balance. ...		
8	Moosomin. ...	20 tons	2000 tons to January 1 2500 tons balance....	Have promise of some coal...	Situation as bad as it possibly could be.
9	Indian Head..	Not a car.....	5000 tons	5 cars.....	Case decidedly serious; no wood fuel available.
10	Halbrite....	None.	85 cars.....	No hope of any..	Do not know what will be done if cold weather sets in.
11	Regina. . .	tons hard no soft coal..	60 cars to January 1 200 cars balance.....	6 or 8 cars.	
12	Lumsden....	51 tons (for re- places).....	1500 tons	70 tons.	Very serious situation.
13	Carievale....	5 tons	1000 tons to January 1 1600 tons balance. .	300 tons	Getting very serious.
14	Qu'Appelle..	40 tons	500 tons to January 1 500 tons balance....	Not the least idea	
15	Fillmore.....	20 tons	500 tons to January 1 500 tons balance. ...	6 or 7 cars.	
16	Hague.....	None		No coal; but probably a few cars of wood.	
17	Belle Plaine..	None.....	300 tons to January 1.. 350 tons balance.	150 to 200 tons.	
18	Dundurn..	None.....	50 tons to January 1. 100 tons balance.	Very little.	
19	Mortlack.	None.....	15 cars to January 1.. 35 cars balance.....		No timber to be had; situation getting desperate.
20	Lemberg.....	None.....	500 tons	90 tons.....	From present outlook, will be quite unable to supply demand.
21	Tyvan.	None.....	200 tons to January 1.. 300 tons balance....	Uncertain.	
22	Forget.....	20 tons.	30 cars to January 1.. 40 cars balance.....	Uncertain ..	Chances of getting coal are very poor.
23	Grenfell ...	30 tons.....	600 tons to January 1.. 1500 tons balance	Do not know.	
24	Stoughton ...	3-4 car.....	11 cars to January 1.. 19 cars balance.	No prospects of any.	
25	Broadview....	15 tons.	100 tons to January 1. 150 tons to end.....	100 tons.	
26	Neudorf.....	None.....			Situation desperate; quite destitute of fuel.
27	Oxbow.....	None.....	96 cars to January 1.. 160 cars balance.....	No idea.	
28	Grayson....	27 tons.....		1 car.	

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STATEMENT OF CONDENSED REPORTS FROM LOCALITIES IN SASKATCHEWAN.
PREPARED BY SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FROM REPLIES RECEIVED TO
CIRCULAR LETTER OF INQUIRY—Continued.

Number of letter	Locality.	Supply of coal on hand.	Estimate of coal required: (a) to January 1, 1907; (b) for balance of winter.	Prospective supply up to January, 1907.	Remarks.
29	Prince Albert.	None.....	5 cars to January 1. 200 tons balance.	No idea.	
30	Weyburn.....	None.....	10,000 to end of winter		
31	Hanley.....	None.....	6 cars to January 1. 15 cars to balance	No prospect.	
32	Rouleau.....	1 car.....	30 cars to January 1. 80 cars balance.....	Cannot tell.	
33	Antler.....	None.....	300 tons to January 1..		
34	Radisson.....	2 cars.....	10 cars for winter....	6 cars by Jan- uary 1.	Plenty of wood.
35	Francis.....	None.....	600 tons to January 1 2,000 tons balance.....	500 tons.	
36	Saskatoon.....	None.....	12 cars weekly....	2 cars weekly....	Situation very serious.
37	Craik.....	None.....	700 tons to January 1 700 tons balance.....	No idea.....	Situation very serious; farmers resorted to burning fences.
38	Bladworth.....	None.....	8 cars to January 1	Do not know.	
39	Churchbridge.	10 tons.....	100 to January 1....	35 tons.....	Wood scarce; fuel ur- gently needed.
40	Cupar.....	None.....	1,000 tons.....	No idea.....	Matter serious; no pros- pects of delivery.
41	Rocanville.....	10 tons.....	100 tons January 1.. 180 tons balance.....	No idea.	
42	Gainsboro.....	None.....	60 cars.....	No idea.	
44	Abernethy.....	1 car.....	1,000 tons.....	1 car.....	Situation serious; if cold weather comes will be entirely without.
45	Togo.....				Use wood only.
46	Kinistino.....				Use wood only.
47	Davidson.....	None.....	70 cars to January 1 100 cars balance.....	No idea.....	Outlook very serious; will be a lot of suffer- ing if something is not done quickly.
48	Lang.....	None.....	70 cars for winter...	No promise....	Outlook very grave.
49	Alameda.....	1 car.....	1 car a day to end..	No idea.	
50	Warman.....	None.....	160 tons to January.. 1 car a week after..	Expecting some every day.	
51	Bladworth.....	None.....			Wire stating people suffer- ing right now; not a pound of coal to be had.
52	Davidson.....	None.....			People in dire want; farmers coming 75 miles to go back without fuel.
53	Osler.....	None.....	400 tons to January 1 300 tons for balance..	100 tons	
54	Heward.....	None.....			Situation serious; great suffering will result if drastic measures not taken immediately.

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IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF WORK SUGGESTED.

Having these facts before me, and knowing that settlement negotiations under the most favourable circumstances would probably extend over three or four days, believing, moreover, that the cause which had prevented the managing director from coming on to Lethbridge might prolong his absence for some days and would certainly to some extent delay proceedings, I felt that, if at all possible, some means should be devised, whereby work at the mines might be immediately resumed to the fullest extent, settlement negotiations to be subsequently continued without prejudice to the interests of either of the parties. I therefore decided, in view of all the circumstances, and particularly the fact that actual suffering was being occasioned to a large number of families, to suggest to the parties that work be resumed on conditions as they were prior to the commencement of the strike, upon the understanding that an effort should be made to forthwith settle all differences by conciliation, and, failing an adjustment of any points through mutual agreement, the same to be referred to arbitration. I then drafted the following letter, a copy of which I addressed to 'The representatives of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company' and 'The representatives of the late employees of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company at present on strike,' respectively.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., November 23, 1906.

SIRS,—I have received this morning from the Saskatchewan government communications which state that the utmost distress is existing throughout that province on account of an actual coal famine at the present time, and that this distress increases hourly, with the prospect of consequences the most alarming, if immediate relief is not afforded. From the interviews which I have had with representatives of each of the parties to the present dispute and from circumstances which have arisen, it appears to me probable that any settlement which it may be possible to reach will be as a result of negotiations necessarily more or less prolonged.

It seems desirable, therefore, to consider if some means cannot be found whereby, in the public interest and to save families from freezing in their homes, work at the Lethbridge mines cannot be resumed immediately, the parties agreeing to a *modus operandi* which will permit of the differences between them being amicably adjusted without prejudice to the interests of either, and at the same time afford as speedy relief as may be possible to those who are experiencing actual suffering from a continuance of the present dispute.

It would appear that such a *modus operandi* might be arranged were the respective parties to the dispute to agree to refer to arbitration such differences as it may not be possible to adjust by conciliation; pending further conciliation proceedings and a possible arbitration, the company on its part agreeing to accept the services of the men formerly in its employ so far as the same can be utilized in increasing the output of the mines to their fullest capacity as rapidly as possible; the men on their part agreeing to waive all questions of change of conditions until such time as an agreement may be arrived at by conciliation or arbitration, on the understanding that the terms of such agreement shall so far as possible be made to apply in the case of each employee from the date at which such employee may return to work, so that he may have the full benefit of any advantages accruing thereunder as if such agreement had been in force at the time of his returning to the company's service.

I would be obliged if you would kindly inform me at your earliest convenience if such a *modus operandi* would, in view of the great public emergency, be acceptable to you as one of the parties to the present dispute.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

I delivered this letter in person to the committee of the employees and the general manager of the company, respectively, explaining at the time of doing so the reasons which had prompted me in taking this step. I also read over to each of the parties the communications which I had received from the Saskatchewan government, with a view of impressing them with the gravity of the situation, and of enabling them to realize how important it was, in the presence of what threatened to become a national

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calamity, that the differences which had kept them apart in the past should be forgotten, and an immediate understanding come to, which, without prejudice to their respective interests, would afford the relief the public was so earnestly demanding.

ATTITUDE OF PARTIES.

On the evening of the same day I received the following reply from the committee representing the interests of the men:—

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., November 23, 1906.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Lethbridge, Alta.

DEAR SIR,—Acting on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, to which organization the late employees of the A. R. & I. Co. belong, we desire to answer your communication, and in order to bring to a close the dispute now existing at the Lethbridge mines, we beg to submit the following proposals, provided that the company will waive their objection to their employees belonging to the United Mine Workers of America and will agree to open negotiations and endeavour to formulate an agreement similar to prevailing agreements in this coal field.

And provided that upon a failure to agree on any question or questions in dispute, the company will agree to submit the question or questions in dispute to an arbitration board composed of four members, two to be chosen by the company, and two to be chosen by the men now on strike.

In the event of their failure to agree the arbitration board to have full power to call in an umpire, whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

The arbitrators to be chosen shall not be mine operators or miners.

The arbitration board to have full power to render a decision which shall be binding on both parties for a term commencing on the date of resumption of operations and terminating on November 1, 1907.

If the above proposals are accepted by the company, we agree to advise our men to return to work immediately upon the understanding that the men now on strike be given preference in employment before strangers.

The above proposals are offered on behalf of our organization, because we realize that considerable suffering prevails in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan owing to the shortage of fuel. Being desirous of alleviating the sufferings of innocent people we have agreed to your intervention and propose the foregoing.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the workmen now on strike.

(Signed) F. H. SHERMAN,
JOS. SHARP,
PETER PATTERSON,
JOHN R. GALVIN,
DONALD McNAB,
S. A. B. CRABB.

Owing to the difficulty the general manager had in communicating by wire with the managing director, I did not receive a reply from the company until the afternoon of Sunday, the 25th. The following is a copy of the communication then received.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., November 25, 1906.

Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Lethbridge, Alta.

DEAR SIR.—Answering yours of the 23rd inst., it is needless at this time to go over the history of the Lethbridge coal strike.

The company believed and still believes that it was paying its men fair wages at the time of the strike, and no evidence has as yet been furnished to the contrary.

One principal point at issue was an increase of wages. The mine was shut down for about three months, and as the majority of the men refused to return to work, we started mining coal with new men.

We know that if such of our old experienced men as we could employ were to return to work at once we could increase our output more rapidly than by breaking in new men.

We are the pioneers in the coal mining industry in this country, and operated our mines until a few years ago—covering a period of at least 15 years—without one cent of profit to our proprietors, and it cannot be claimed that we ever tried to take advantage of the public.

We realize the seriousness of the situation, and to aid, in so far as we are able, in relieving the distress that will be occasioned by a shortage of coal this winter, we are prepared to discuss an increase of wages with any persons you see fit to call in as representing the men.

I have had the greatest difficulty in communicating with the managing director since your

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arrival here, owing to his having been called to Ottawa on account of illness in his family, and regret the delay in giving you an answer, which is, that, in order to relieve the situation, the company is prepared to increase the wages of the men.

Yours truly,
(Signed) P. L. NAISMITH,
General Manager.

JOINT CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

Having received replies from both parties, I acquainted each with the nature of the reply received from the other. It will be observed that in the reply received from the men, a conditional arbitration only was accepted and that the reply from the company made no reference to arbitration. I learned from the general manager that the company for reasons of its own was not prepared to consider the proposal of arbitration. On the other hand, the management contended that the question of wages being a main contention, a settlement might be more readily and speedily effected if a joint conference to discuss the matter could be arranged, though I was given to understand that questions other than the wages question would not be considered at such a conference.

At six o'clock on Sunday afternoon, I explained the company's position to the committee representing the men. At nine o'clock on the same evening the committee informed me that, having read the general manager's letter and taken all things into consideration, they were prepared to meet the general manager and discuss the situation with him. I then arranged for a conference, which commenced an hour later and lasted until nearly two o'clock on Monday morning.

RESULT OF CONFERENCE.

As a result of this conference, which was conducted in a friendly manner throughout, what appeared to be a basis of settlement was reached. The company made certain important concessions, the representatives of the men withdrew altogether certain of their demands. One or two points alone were left over for further consideration. I was requested to draft a memorandum of the points upon which the parties appeared to be agreed, and it was arranged that a further conference would take place at a later hour on Monday morning.

During the conference on Sunday night, one point on which no agreement appeared possible was the acceptance by the men of a clause which the company insisted should be a part of any agreement arrived at, as a security against discrimination between union and non-union men on the part either of the company or any of its employees. I was informed by the men on Monday morning that if this clause were insisted upon in the form in which it had been drafted by the company, negotiations might as well cease. However, from talks which I had with members of the committee, I felt there was reason for believing that the difficulty in regard to this clause being satisfactorily overcome, a settlement might be possible on the basis of what had been mutually agreed upon at the conference. I therefore devoted my energies on Monday to endeavouring on the one hand to get the company to modify the stand which it had taken in reference to this clause, and on the other, to persuade the men to overcome their objection to it. Each of the parties had conceded the principle involved in the

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clause at the conference and the representatives of the men had said that they were prepared to accept all that it implied on a verbal understanding, but objected to having it included in any terms of settlement in the form in which it had been drafted. Being cognizant of these facts, I drafted a clause which to my mind guaranteed all the rights and privileges secured to all parties under the company's clause, but which I believed was worded in a manner to which exception could not with reason be taken. I then endeavoured to have each of the parties compromise on this point by an acceptance of the clause I had drafted.

By Monday night the committee representing the men, realising the responsibility which they were assuming in holding out against a settlement except upon the terms which they themselves were prepared to accept, decided to refer the stand which they had taken in regard to the settlement to Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and to abide by his ruling in the matter. Two of the committee were accordingly delegated to go to Indianapolis to see Mr. Mitchell, and they arranged to leave Lethbridge on the following night. This was the situation on Monday night, the 26th.

A CRISIS REACHED.

On Tuesday morning the following open letter, addressed to the Prime Minister of Canada, came to my notice in the press:—

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT OF RAMSAY.

BLADWORTH, SASK., Nov. 19, 1906.

DEAR SIR WILFRID,—The hamlet of Bladworth is the supplying point for settlers in approximately twelve townships surrounding.

These townships have approximately 50 settlers each settled therein. The country is open rolling prairie, devoid of trees. The settlers depend for fuel on wood and coal obtained at the nearest railway station, Bladworth. The local dealers secure their wood from the Prince Albert country, and their coal from the Galt Mines, Lethbridge. No coal has been obtained from this latter source since April last. One car was obtained from Banff in September last, since which no coal has been received here. Ten cars are under orders from Lethbridge, and none delivered. One car is ordered from Estevan and promised by the mine operator for December 17 next.

Wood has been ordered from the Cowan Company, Prince Albert, and their answer is:—

'We have neither slabs, edgings nor cuttings, and though we have inquired we are unable to purchase any cordwood—there is none in the city.'

Settlers have been burning lumber at \$30 a thousand, willow bramble, twisted hay and grain. These sources are well-nigh exhausted.

Dr. J. Fyfe reports from observation that no fuel is in the settlers' hands, and that suffering and perhaps death will ensue therefrom. All public schools are closed for want of fuel. The Saskatchewan Hotel, a thirty-roomed house, has but one fire.

A blizzard has been blowing on November 15, 16 and 17, with zero weather. I leave you, sir, to imagine what the condition of your fellow-subjects is in the electoral district of Batoche, a name not unknown in history. This condition is not local, but general.

We are informed that those persons operating the mines of the people are disputing over their rights—regardless of the right of the people to live.

I would respectfully ask that you, sir, put an end to a dispute that is intolerable, and the maintenance of which endangers the life and happiness (inalienable rights of all free people) of all settlers.

I ask you, sir, on behalf of a suffering people, that by the powers vested in you the right of eminent domain be exercised.

I can assure you, sir, without exaggeration, that this matter is one of life and death to the settlers here, one requiring immediate action.

Your obedient humble servant,

WM. L. RAMSAY,
Chairman of Committee.

To the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
Premier of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

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Having read this letter I discussed it with the committee representing the men. I pointed out how, in a crisis such as it depicted, every hour was a matter of the most serious import. I dwelt upon the time it would take for the committee to go to Indianapolis and return to Lethbridge and of the possible suffering which might be occasioned to a large number of families in the interval. By Tuesday night we had reached a point where I had what I believed to be a sufficient assurance from the men that the clause which I had drafted should be acceptable to them, and had I been able to obtain from the company a similar assurance, a settlement, I believe, might have been reached without further delay on the basis of what had been mutually agreed upon at the joint conference. About eight o'clock that night I was, however, informed that my clause had been submitted to the managing director, and that word had been received that the clause originally drafted by the company must not be changed.

ACTION TAKEN TO AVOID DELAY.

I felt that once the situation were understood by the managing director he would see no objection to the clause I had drafted being substituted for his own, but I knew it would be a matter of a day or two before he could be sufficiently informed of the nature of the crisis and make known his final decision. It will be remembered that he was in Ottawa at the time, and that all communication with him had to be conducted by wire. The experience of the preceding days had shown that communication by wire was most uncertain and that considerable delays were inevitable. Moreover, there was not a certainty that the managing director would remain in Ottawa and there was the possibility of wires failing altogether to reach him for the course of a day or two. I knew that to go to Indianapolis and return to Lethbridge would take the members of the committee who had been delegated to refer the situation to President Mitchell a week or ten days, and there was the possibility that some misunderstanding as to the exact position of affairs might arise while there which would further delay matters. I had, therefore, to decide whether it was better to wait in Lethbridge and run the risk of misunderstanding arising as well as communication being cut off through storms or from other cause, or go along with the representatives of the men to Indianapolis, so that I would be in a position to assure them positively of the company's final attitude as soon as word arrived, and if the occasion appeared to require it, discuss the matter with Mr. Mitchell himself. I was fully conscious that, as a government officer, I would be subjected to considerable public criticism on the part of some not familiar with all the facts were I to go to Indianapolis, but with people facing acute suffering and the possible danger of death through freezing in their homes, I felt that I would be guilty of an unpardonable wrong if I refrained, at the risk of possible criticism, from making any step which would help to bring about a speedy termination of the strike. I decided, therefore, to go to Indianapolis with the representatives of the men. Before doing so, however, I had an assurance from these representatives that if matters could be arranged to their satisfaction before we reached Indianapolis or after we were there, they had authority to declare the strike at an end, and that a wire from Indianapolis to other officers of the union at Lethbridge would be sufficient to bring the strikers together in a meeting within a few hours and secure their ratification of the action of those whom they had authorized to act on their behalf.

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END OF THE STRIKE.

We left Lethbridge shortly after midnight on Tuesday and arrived in Indianapolis on Saturday morning. On Wednesday morning I endeavoured, in a communication to the managing director, to acquaint him fully with the nature of the crisis. Before leaving I arranged with the general manager at Lethbridge to wire me to Indianapolis the company's final decision and I left both parties a copy of the terms mutually agreed upon at the conference. Matters turned out precisely as I expected they would. When we reached Indianapolis, I received the following telegram from the general manager at Lethbridge:—

‘Managing director still thinks our clause fair to all parties, but under circumstances existing in country, is willing to accept your substitute clause provided all other conditions are accepted.’

I showed this wire to the representatives of the men with whom I had gone to Indianapolis, gave them an assurance in the name of the government that the company had accepted the clause which I had drafted and the conditions agreed to at the joint conference, and an hour later the strike was declared at an end.

I had no interview with Mr. Mitchell; the president of the district union, who was one of the committee who went to Indianapolis, and who had been given authority to take final action in the matter, stated that these conditions were acceptable to the men and that he had therefore declared the strike at an end. He showed me a telegram which he was sending to the representatives at Lethbridge informing them of the decision reached. This ended the negotiations.

WORK RESUMED AT THE MINES.

I am informed that immediately the wire from the district president at Indianapolis was received at Lethbridge the remaining members of the committee at that point called a meeting of the men. This meeting was held on Sunday, December 2, and the decision of their representatives declaring the strike at an end on the basis of the settlement reached was ratified by the men. The same evening representatives of the men informed the company that the terms of settlement had been ratified, and that the men were prepared to return to work immediately. Monday morning, the day following, the former employees of the company presented themselves at the colliery office. All the hands that it was possible to take on were engaged, but a number of the regular miners were obliged to wait until the rooms and galleries in which they were to work were cleared and made ready for them in the portions of the mine which during the strike had not been in operation. The company commenced the employment of double shifts and it was expected that within a short time the mines would be hoisting coal to their fullest capacity.

NATURE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

In the basis of settlement reached an increase of wages amounting to practically an extra ten per cent for most of its employees was granted by the company, which also agreed to the appointment of a check-weighman to protect the interests of the men,

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and to deduct from its employees through the pay-roll, the amount necessary for the payment of such check-weighman; except in the case of deductions for the check-weighman the company was not to make any collections through the pay-roll, save in respect to rent, doctor and hospital fees, coal, powder, oil, and other supplies furnished by the company, and, if the men so desired, for a sick benefit fund and library. It was agreed that the company would not object to its employees being or not being members of any organization, but all employees, whether members of an organization or not, were to be upon an equality in the company's employment. Preference in employment before strangers was to be given by the company to any of its employees involved in the strike, provided they made application within a reasonable time. To avoid the possibility of future strikes or lockouts it was agreed that in the event of a dispute or grievance arising on the part of one or more of its employees which could not be adjusted through a reference to the pit boss, the same might be appealed to the superintendent of the mine, and further, if necessary, to the general manager, and a committee of two of the company's employees were to be allowed to appear on behalf of an employee or employees seeking redress; failing an adjustment by appeal to the general manager, the matter was to be referred to arbitration, both parties agreeing to abide by the award of the arbitrators. The terms set forth the manner in which the arbitrators were to be appointed. The strikers withdrew their demands for a complete recognition of the union, for the deduction of union dues by the company, for an eight-hour day, and other less important concessions.

THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The following is a memorandum in detail of the terms and conditions on which the strike was settled, a certified copy of which has been given to each of the parties:—

MEMORANDUM of terms and conditions agreed to on December 1, 1906, by the representatives of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and the representatives of its employees on strike, respectively, as a basis of settlement of the strike commenced at Lethbridge, Alta., on March 9, 1906.

The company will permit the appointment of a check-weighman whenever the men so desire, and is willing to deduct from its employees through the pay roll the amount necessary for the payment of such check-weighman.

The company will, except in the case of deductions for the payment of the check-weighman, make no collections through the pay roll, save in respect to rent, doctor, and hospital fees, coal, powder, oil, and other supplies furnished by the Company, and if the men so desire, for the sick benefit fund and the library.

The company agrees that any of its employees involved in the strike shall be given preference in employment before strangers, provided they make application within a reasonable period.

The company does not object to its employees being or not being members of any organization, but all employees of the company, whether members of an organization or not, shall be upon an equality in the company's employment.

It is the desire of the company that its employees, without distinction, shall work together harmoniously and shall receive fair treatment in all respects, but whenever there shall be a dispute or grievance on the part of one or more of the men which cannot be adjusted by a reference to the pit boss the same may be appealed to the superintendent of the mine, and failing an adjustment by him, may be further appealed to the general manager of the company. The man or men seeking redress may make the necessary representations in person or through the mediation of a committee of two of the company's employees. Failing an adjustment by an appeal to the general manager, the company's employees may, if they so desire, refer the matter in dispute to arbitration, and both parties shall agree to abide by the award of the arbitrators. The arbitrators shall in the first place be two in number, representatives respectively of the company and the men, and shall not be either mine operators or miners. In the event of the failure of the arbitrators to come to an agreement they shall endeavour to select a third arbitrator, and in the event of their being unable to agree upon such a third arbitrator they shall request the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta to act as such third arbitrator, or to name some one to act in his behalf, and the award of the majority of the arbitration board thus constituted shall be final. The costs of the arbitration to be borne as the board of arbitrators may direct.

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SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

All coal to be paid for on screened basis, one ton being considered 2,000 pounds.

	Cents per Ton.
Pick mining rate for pillar and stump work.. . . .	66
Pick mined rooms to be paid at the rate of.. . . .	82
Machine runners (rooms).. . . .	13
Machine scrapers (rooms).. . . .	09
Machine loaders (rooms).. . . .	50
Machine runners (narrow work).. . . .	19
Machine scrapers (narrow work).. . . .	14
Machine loaders (narrow work).. . . .	77

UNDERGROUND DAY WORK.

	Cents per Hour.
Brattice men.. . . .	30
Timbermen.. . . .	30
Drivers.. . . .	30
Track layers.. . . .	30
Miners on company's work.. . . .	30
Couplers (men).. . . .	30
Couplers (boys).. . . .	15 to 25, according to age
Switch boys.. . . .	11 to 25, according to age
Grippers.. . . .	30
Pipe fitters' helper.. . . .	30
Pumpmen.. . . .	32
Cagers.. . . .	30
Car pushers.. . . .	30
Stablemen.. . . .	\$65 per month
Pick carriers.. . . .	11 to 25, according to age
Clutchmen.. . . .	30

OUTSIDE LABOUR.

	Cents per Hour
Top cagers.. . . .	24
Dumpers.. . . .	24
Car trimmers.. . . .	24
Greasers (boys).. . . .	10 to 17 according to age
Screen engine tender.. . . .	24
Box car loader engineer.. . . .	30
Slate pickers (boys).. . . .	10 to 17 according to age
Tally boys.. . . .	12½
Timbermen.. . . .	24
Blacksmith.. . . .	35
Blacksmith helper.. . . .	24
Leading carpenter.. . . .	35
Carpenter helpers.. . . .	24
Car repairers.. . . .	28
Machinists.. . . .	30 to 35
Machinists' helpers.. . . .	24
Holting engineers.. . . .	35
Haulage engineers.. . . .	30
Leading firemen (man holding certificate).. . . .	30
Firemen helpers and ash wheelers.. . . .	24
Other outside labourers.. . . .	20

All other conditions and prices to remain on the same basis as they were previous to March last.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STRIKE AND ITS EFFECTS.

Inasmuch as a settlement of this important strike has been reached and work resumed at the mines, it is, perhaps, unnecessary, as well as inadvisable, to comment upon the causes which were responsible for the strike or its continuance over so long a period of time. The calamity which threatened the country and the possible recurrence from similar causes of a like condition are, however, a sufficient justification for not passing over the whole matter in silence. In looking at a situation, so much

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depends on the point from which it is viewed as to the estimate likely to be placed upon it. From the company's standpoint, there appears to have been much that was exasperating in the manner in which the strike was declared. From the men's standpoint, there appears to have been cause for exasperation also, at the manner in which their efforts to secure a consideration of their demands were met by the company. I cannot but feel that a little more tact and a disposition to understand aright the position of the other by each of the parties might have averted the whole trouble. Certainly, had the parties been prepared to view their actions with the same regard to the interests of the public that they finally came to view them, the strike would never have continued so long. In the settlement which was reached, both parties, I believe, made concessions in view of the great public emergency, which they would not have made had they not been moved by humanitarian considerations. Up to this point, however, the struggle, so far as third parties were concerned, appears to have been purely selfish. Until brought face to face with the serious situation which the long continuance of the dispute had produced, the public does not seem to have come in for any consideration whatever.

When it is remembered that organized society alone makes possible the operation of mines to the mutual benefit of those engaged in the work of production, a recognition of the obligations due society by the parties is something which the State is justified in compelling if the parties themselves are unwilling to concede it. In any civilized community private rights should cease when they become public wrongs. Clearly, there is nothing in the rights of parties to a dispute to justify the inhabitants of a province being brought face to face with a fuel famine amid winter conditions, so long as there is coal in the ground, and men and capital at hand to mine it. Either the disputants must be prepared to leave the differences which they are unable to amicably settle to the arbitrament of such authority as the State may determine most expedient, or make way for others who are prepared to do so.

What I know of conditions in the Canadian West leads me to believe that the labour troubles in the mines which this country has been forced to witness during the present year, will not be without repetition, at some future time, unless, and this, I fear, is improbable, the attitude of the parties towards each other becomes vastly different than it has been in the past, or some machinery is devised by the State—either the federal or provincial government—whereby the parties will be obliged to refer to an impartial tribunal such differences as, failing of amicable adjustment, are likely to lead to a lockout or strike.

RECOMMENDATION.

The Parliament of Canada has already enacted legislation which has done much towards preventing industrial conflicts and furthering industrial peace. The Conciliation Act was passed in 1900. This measure is designated 'An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of Trade Disputes. The experience of six years has shown that in practically all cases in which intervention under this Act has been requested and accepted a speedy termination of existing strikes or lockouts has been effected, and the list is one which includes several of the most serious and important disputes

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which have taken place in Canada during that period of time. The Conciliation Act is a voluntary measure and does not contain any element of compulsion. In 1903, Parliament went one step further and introduced an element of compulsion in 'An Act to aid in the settlement of Railway Labour Disputes.' Under this Act, in the case of a threatened or existing strike or lockout on any railway, the government, through the Minister of Labour, has power to compel an investigation under oath into the causes of the difference. Since this Act was passed, there has not been a single strike or lockout on any of the railroads of Canada which has been of sufficient magnitude or duration to interrupt the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers or freight, or endanger the safety of any person employed on a railway train, while the Act in the one case in which the provisions have been invoked is known to have been the means of averting a far reaching and serious strike on the second largest railway system of the Dominion.

The purpose of Parliament in enacting both the Conciliation and Railway Labour Disputes Acts might, it seems to me, be considerably further were an act applicable to strikes and lockouts in coal mines, similar in some of its features to the Railway Labour Disputes Act, also enacted. Inasmuch as coal is in this country one of the foremost necessities, on which not only a great part of the manufacturing and transportation industries, but also, as the recent experience has shown, much of the happiness and life itself depends, it would appear that if legislation can be devised, which, without encroaching upon the recognized rights of employers and employees, will at the same time protect the public, the State would be justified in enacting any measure which will make the strike or lockout in a coal mine a thing of the past. Such an end, it would appear, might be achieved, at least in part, were provision made whereby, as in the case of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, all questions in dispute might be referred to a board empowered to conduct an investigation under oath, with the additional feature, perhaps, that such reference should not be optional but obligatory, and pending the investigation and until the board has issued its finding the parties be restrained, on pain of penalty from declaring a lockout or strike.

In view of past experience and the present situation, I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the attention of Parliament be, at as early a date as possible, invited to a consideration of some such or other measure with a view of preventing a possible recurrence of an experience such as this country has been forced to witness during the past month, and of promoting in the interests of the whole people the cause of industrial peace.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

The recommendation with which this report concludes was promptly accepted and acted upon by the government. The report was made to the minister on December 8, a week later it was published in the *Labour Gazette*, and on the same day the Minister of Labour gave notice in the House of Commons of his intention to introduce a Bill to aid in the settlement of disputes.

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A Bill drafted along the lines of the suggestion contained in the report was presented, and after considerable debate was enacted on March 22, as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.²

THE STRIKE OF TELEPHONE OPERATORS AT TORONTO, ONT.

The strike of Bell Telephone operators at Toronto, Ont., was the outcome of a change of hours determined on by the management of the company at that point. On January 24, notices were posted stating that the experiment of a 5 hour day had proved a failure and that it had therefore been deemed desirable to revert to the old schedule of 8 hours. A new schedule of salaries showing some increase over that paid under the 5 hour schedule was also posted. Many of the operators, all of whom were females, contended that the change from five to eight hours would occasion a strain which it would be impossible to stand without serious injury to health, and also that the proposed change in the wage schedule was out of all proportion to the number of hours to be worked. A strike threatened as a consequence and on Wednesday, January 30, the following telegram was received at the Department of Labour:—

TORONTO, ONT., January 29, 1907.

Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

A strike of telephone operators is very imminent here, and likely to occur on Friday. The time of the operators is to be lengthened from five to eight hours. They say that it is a physical impossibility with our enormous telephone business to stand the strain of such long hours. The company refuses to deal with them in any way. Could you not come up to-night or to-morrow and make an effort to relieve the situation in the public interest, which will be seriously affected by a strike.

(Signed) E. COATSWORTH,

Mayor.

To this telegram the following reply was sent by the Minister of Labour:—

OTTAWA, January 30, 1907.

E. COATSWORTH, Esq.,

Mayor of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

Your telegram to Mr. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, stating that a strike of telephone operatives is imminent and likely to occur at Toronto on Friday, and requesting his intervention, has been submitted to me.

I have had pleasure in directing Mr. King to proceed at once to Toronto to lend the good offices of the Department of Labour, with a view to averting the threatened strike, and of effecting an amicable settlement of the differences between the company and its operators.

In sending my deputy to act on behalf of the government in this dispute, I trust that both parties will show a disposition to be governed in their actions towards each other by a due regard for the public interests involved and that considering the necessity of an uninterrupted and continuous operation of the telephone service, the parties will, failing an adjustment of their differences before Friday, be prepared, in order to avert a strike, to accept such method of amicable settlement as Mr. King may suggest, and, as in the public interest, as well as in the interests of the parties themselves, may seem reasonable and fair.

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,

Minister of Labour.

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The Deputy Minister of Labour accordingly proceeded immediately to Toronto, arriving there on the morning of January 31. After an interview with the mayor, at which by request of the mayor, Mr. John Armstrong, secretary of the Ontario Labour Bureau, was present. Mr. King and Mr. Armstrong called on Mr. J. K. Dunstan, the local manager of the Bell Telephone Company, Toronto. While these gentlemen were discussing the situation, the threatened strike took place, the employees alleging that their action had been precipitated by a demand on the part of the company that each should sign a statement declaring her intention either to continue in the service and report regularly for duty or to forthwith resign from the service of the company.

Mr. King and Mr. Armstrong endeavoured immediately to arrange a joint conference between officers of the company and representatives of the employees and to have the company agree to refer to arbitration those points of the dispute which could not be settled by such a conference, the former hours and schedule to continue in force in the meantime. A communication having this end in view was addressed by Mr. King to the local manager of the company during Thursday, January 31, to which, on the succeeding day, the following reply was received:—

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.,

TORONTO, February 1, 1907.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, ESQ.,

Deputy Minister of Labour, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 31st January, expressing a willingness to lend the good offices of the Dominion Department of Labour towards effecting a settlement of the differences which exist between the company and a portion of its operators in this city, making a suggestion that pending a conference and such further negotiations between the parties as may be mutually agreed upon, the operators be allowed to return under the old schedule of rates and hours. On behalf of the company, I beg to state that had this request been received before the operating staff, or rather a portion of it, precipitated trouble by striking yesterday about 1 p.m., the company would gladly have acceded. The action above referred to has now made it impossible for reasons explained more fully to you in conversation. The difference is one of principle. What was originally a temporary relief to off-set the discomforts of operating while the main exchange was being reconstructed, was continued as an experiment based upon the principle of rapid work for five hours at smaller salary as against the usual practice of a lighter load continued for an ordinary day at a higher rate of payment. The experiment was tried exhaustively and under most favourable conditions. It has proved an absolute failure, detrimental to the service, injurious to the health of the operators, and those in direct charge of the Traffic Department, who were most favourable to its adoption, are now most pronounced in its condemnation. In view of the practical knowledge and experience gained during this experiment, the company cannot in justice to its subscribers or to the health and comfort of its operating staff continue the plan condemned by all who are charged with the duty of maintaining the service.

The company appreciate highly the motives by which you are actuated, and the fact that you have come to Toronto to act in the capacity named in your letter, and strongly desire that for the information of yourself, your government, the general public, and the operators, you will make a full investigation in order that you may form an accurate judgment upon the course the company has taken. I can only again

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assure you of our willingness to give full information. We recognize our duty to the public, and believe that at the present moment satisfactory service is being furnished to all subscribers, as every switchboard position at every Exchange in the city is now filled by a competent operator.

There may be matters of detail capable of improvement and these will be adjusted as satisfactorily as possible with our staff. In conclusion I would add that as an evidence of the fact that this company has not abused its position towards its operators, there has been no previous strike during the 27 years of its history.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) J. K. DUNSTAN,
Local manager.

5577—4½

On the evening of February 1, over four hundred of the operators met in the Labour Temple, Toronto, and passed the following resolution, a copy of which was given to the Deputy Minister of Labour to forward to the minister:

'Whereas by the arbitrary action of the manager of the Bell Telephone Company, at Toronto, the operators, supervisors and monitors were compelled to leave the company's employ in a body and thereby disorganize the service and cause serious inconvenience and delay to the general public of the city of Toronto.

And whereas the said employees having every confidence in the fairness and justice of their demands, proposed and agreed to submit all questions in dispute to a board of arbitrators.

And whereas the said company through its manager has refused a conference and such submission to arbitration.

And whereas the said employees are confident that the force of public opinion would, upon all the facts being made known upon oath, compel the said company to treat its employees fairly and justly.

And whereas the said employees are anxious that all the facts should be made public upon oath before a board of public enquiry.

Now, therefore, this meeting of operators, supervisors and monitors to the number of over 400, requests the Minister of Labour to cause a public enquiry to be made under oath into all matters in dispute between them and the said company, agreeing, in case said enquiry is ordered, to return to the company's employ in order to prevent inconvenience to the public and a general disorganization of business, and to be bound by the finding of said board in all matters between themselves and the said company.'

The nature of the communication received from the local manager of the company and of the resolution passed by the employees was communicated to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa by telephone, and subsequently copies of the same were forwarded by mail. The deputy minister, in forwarding these documents, strongly recommended that inasmuch as the dispute in question was one having an important bearing on the health of women engaged in this form of industrial employment, a royal commission should be appointed to enquire fully into the matter. At noon on February 2, the deputy minister received the following telegram from the Minister of Labour:—

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'OTTAWA, February 2, 1907.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

Re dispute between Bell Telephone Company and operators, government has decided to refer matter to royal commission, appointing yourself and Judge Winchester commissioners. Commission will be issued immediately.

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labour.

The commission was issued on the same day to Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, and his honour Judge Winchester, conferring upon them the power of summoning before them any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence under oath and to produce such documents and things as to the commission seemed requisite for a full investigation in to the matter referred to it.

The operators, in pursuance of their undertaking at the mass meeting of February 1, that in the event of the government causing an enquiry to be made into the subject, they would return to work at once, having learned of the action of the government, presented themselves at the office of the company on the morning of Monday, February 4, and many of them were immediately re-engaged.

A detailed account of the proceedings before the commission and the nature of the settlement effected will be found in the article which follows dealing with the commission and its work.

The following table, which is similar in form to the tables published in the reports of previous years, indicates the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department was requested under the Conciliation Act during 1906-7, together with particulars as to the nature of their settlement or disposition:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
 STATISTICAL TABLES, VII, A.R. No. 1.
 TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, UNDER
 CONCILIATION ACT, 1900, DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1907.

Locality.	Trades or Industries affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date of intervention of department.	Date of settlement effected.	Disposition.
Lethbridge, Alta.....	Coal miners.	Demand for increase in wages and other changes.	500	Mar. 9, '06.	Nov. 22, '06	Dec. 1, '06.	An increase of ten per cent in wages granted; no discrimination on either side against union or non-union men.
Toronto, Ont.....	Telephone operators.	Against change in hours.....	400	Jan. 31, '07.	Jan. 31, '07.	Feb. 1, '07.	Operators returned to work upon appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate subject of dispute. Important concessions were made by Bell Telephone Company during proceedings of Commission.

III.—INQUIRY BY ROYAL COMMISSION INTO A DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY AND OPERATORS AT TORONTO.

An account has been given in the chapter on conciliation and arbitration in this report of the circumstances which occasioned the strike of the telephone operators in Toronto on January 31, 1907, which strike was the occasion of the appointment of a Royal Commission.

The following extracts from the order in council making provision for the investigation by the commissioners and which was attached to the commission will indicate more fully the scope of the commission and the circumstances under which it was appointed:—

On a report, dated February 2, 1907, from the Minister of Labour, stating that the mayor of Toronto, dated January 29 ultimo, requested the intervention of the Department of Labour for the purpose of averting a threatened strike of the employees of the Bell Telephone Company in that city, he directed Mr. Mackenzie King, the deputy minister, to proceed at once to Toronto and lend the good offices of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act with a view to effecting, if possible, a settlement of the differences.

The minister observes that the mayor stated in his communication to the department that the time of the operators was to be lengthened from five to eight hours; that they contended it was a physical impossibility with the enormous telephone business of the city of Toronto, to stand the strain of such long hours; that the company refused to deal with them in any way, and that a strike of the telephone operators would seriously affect the public interests.

The minister further states that Mr. Mackenzie King has reported that the anticipated strike occurred before there was opportunity of conferring with the parties; that having used his best efforts to effect a settlement, the company have stated that a joint conference between representatives of the parties is impossible, and that the company are unwilling to refer the subject of the difference to a board of arbitration. That the operators affected are willing to accept a joint conference or to leave the matter to arbitration and abide by the award of the arbitrator. Further, that the company have stated that they strongly desire that for the information of the government, the general public, and the operators a full investigation be made that an accurate judgment may be formed upon the course the company have taken, that the operators have stated that they also desire a full investigation, and will agree in the event of the government appointing a board of inquiry to return immediately to the company's service upon the schedule of rates and hours the company have proposed and abide by the findings of such board.

The minister is of opinion that it is in the public interest that this dispute should be terminated as speedily as possible, and both because of the nature of the dispute and the express wish of the parties it is desirable that a full investigation should be made

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into the subject of the difference, and that to this end a commission should be immediately appointed to make expeditious and careful inquiry into the said dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof, and the right settlement thereof.

The minister, therefore, recommends that it be referred to William Lyon Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, and to His Honour John Winchester, senior judge of the County Court of the county of York, as commissioners under the provisions of Part I. of chapter 104 of the revised statutes, 1906, commonly called the 'Inquiries Act,' to hold and conduct such inquiry with all the powers conferred upon commissioners by the said Part.

The minister further recommends that the commissioners report that the Minister of Labour the evidence and proceedings with all possible despatch and make such recommendations as to them seem advisable.

Mr. Mackenzie King was appointed chairman of the commission.

Immediately upon receipt of the Royal Commission of February 4, the commissioners commenced their inquiry by visiting several exchanges of the company in the city in order to acquaint themselves with duties required of the operators, their method of working, and also with the apparatus and appliances used in the service of the operators. The examination of the witnesses commenced on the following morning and was continued from day to day until February 18, during which time seventy witnesses were examined, including a number of the company's officials and employees, and leading members of the medical profession in Toronto.

The parties to the dispute followed the proceedings of the commission with close attention throughout, and were represented by able counsel whose assistance in disclosing and securing a consideration of all the relevant facts was of the utmost value and much facilitated the work of the commission. The company was represented by Mr. W. G. V. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. W. A. H. Kerr, and the operators by Mr. J. W. Curry, K.C.

The inquiry was a complete and searching one and brought a flood of light to bear upon the conditions under which women employing in this calling are obliged to work. The transcribed evidence extended over 1,700 type written foolscap pages exclusive of all exhibits. The commissioners might have prolonged the inquiry, but felt that through the evidence obtained and the documents and correspondence submitted they had been made fully acquainted with the material facts and circumstances, and that such additional evidence as might have been taken by fuller investigation, would have merely corroborated the facts as disclosed. Moreover, before the commission concluded its work important modifications were made by the company in the hour schedule under which it was originally intended the operators should be obliged to work.

The change in the schedule which occasioned the strike was a change from a day of five to a day of eight hours. The following extracts from a statement by the chairman of the commission before its sittings were concluded, to which statement no exception was taken by either of the parties or their counsel, will be sufficient to indicate the nature and extent of the modification in the schedule as originally proposed and the services rendered by the commission in this connection:—

'If we understand you rightly, and understand the evidence which has been given here, it would appear that when the strike took place the operators were under the im-

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pression that there were to be obliged to work eight hours, the day was to extend over nine hours, but was to be divided into two parts of four hour stretches, one four hour stretch, then an hour intermission, and then another four hour stretch. The work was to be carried on at the same pressure as it had been under the five hour system. As a result of the investigation thus far (of what has been said in evidence and of getting to an understanding of the intentions of the company) the position now is—the company intends that they shall work two hours, then have an intermission of half an hour, then work an hour and a half, then an intermission of an hour, then work two hours, then half an hour intermission, and then work one and a half hours; the day covering the same period of time, but they are to have seven hours actual work with a less pressure instead of eight hours at high pressure.

‘When we began to investigate this matter it was a question of the five hours continuous work against two four hour periods of continuous work with the impression, at all events, that both were at high pressure. We may take for granted that was the relative positions of the two situations at the time the strike occurred. Since that time we have come now to quite a different position altogether; the company undertakes in the first place, that instead of having eight hours work with an hour’s intermission there will be only seven hours work in the day, and that instead of having that work continuous, it will be broken into periods with half hour reliefs, morning and afternoon, and an hour intermission. There is the further undertaking that the pressure will be reduced, and it will be such a pressure as is moderate and not too great a tax upon the operators. . . . That is a very different position than existed at the outset, and a position which had this inquiry taken place before any actual strike occurred, might conceivably have prevented the strike altogether.’

After conference with the committee representing the operators, counsel for the employees made the following statement in regard to the arrangement as above set forth:—

‘In respect to the matter that the commission asked me to consider with the girls, that is, the question of the seven hour switchboard, work work, two hours, then a half an hour intermission, then work one hour and a half, then an hour intermission, then two hours work and a half hour intermission, then one and a half hours work, at what is said to be low pressure, as compared with the five hours at high pressure, the opinion of the committee is that that is more in the interest of their health, but they say further that the seven hours work in that way is still too heavy a load for them, and it is not such hours of service when it is spread over 9 hours that they ought to be asked to work, that the strain is too great upon them for that period. I understand from Mr. Dunstan, and it is agreed between himself as representing the company, and myself as representing the girls, that no girl working in that way shall work at any time a longer period than two hours; that is, she shall not work for two hours and twenty minutes, or two hours and forty minutes and three hours, but she shall be relieved at the end of her two hour period. I understand also that. . . there shall be no compulsory overtime, and I understand that to mean this, that in case of an accident, the street car service being delayed or something of that kind, and those coming to relieve cannot get there, emergencies arising over which the company has no control, that the girls will undertake to try and meet them, and that no compulsory work

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means of course that they shall not be compelled as a matter of habit of work overtime. . . . That the condition as a general condition of service shall be sufficiently pliable that they shall meet emergencies. Then in respect to the relief, that the work of relief shall not extend at any period over two hours, that the relief shall not be compelled to work any longer than two hours before they themselves get relief.'

It was further stated that it had been agreed that a girl leaving the service in the position of being a competent operator, earning a certain rate of wages, in the event of her again filling in an application and being taken back, she was to be taken back as an experienced operator in the same class if she could reasonably be expected to have had the same competency when she comes back as she had when she left, and her chances of advancement were to be the same.

That the net result of the changes introduced by the company on February 1, and the modifications of these changes effected as the result of the inquiry has been to ensure for the operators conditions of employment more advantageous to their health than the conditions against which the operators protested, or the conditions as they existed prior to the strike, will be apparent from the following statement made by the commission at the conclusion of its sittings, and the concurrence expressed therein by counsel for the employees.

The Chairman.—'You feel that the arrangement which the company has suggested this morning, and which has been come to as a result of this inquiry, is in so far as the condition and the health of the operators are concerned, more satisfactory than the arrangement that was in force before?

Mr. Curry (counsel for employees).—'Somewhat more satisfactory. I won't say how much, but that is always conditional of the fact that there must be low pressure.'

This arrangement was accepted by the operators as that under which they would agree to continue at work, on the understanding that it should be made the subject of consideration by the commission, and that the commission's finding should have a reference thereto.

Another important result effected by the commission was the re-instatement of all operators formerly in the employ of the company, many of whom, but for the facts brought out by the inquiry would not have regained the positions which they had left at the time of the strike. When the operators on the morning of February 4th (Monday), offered themselves for re-employment in accordance with the resolution passed at the mass meeting on the Tuesday night previous, a large number were taken on. The company, however, retained in its service a number of those who had been brought in from outside, and would give no undertaking that all its former operators would be re-engaged. In fact, it was stated that the company would not re-engage on any condition some of its former employees who had gone out on strike. Even this was a modification of the position which the company had intended at the outset to take. In a letter of January 30, from the president of the company at Montreal to the local manager at Toronto, the president had said: 'My personal feeling in the matter is that under no conditions would we take back an operator who actually leaves the service.' Also: 'Our strong point will be to show our utter independence of the disaffected operators, but I would not undertake to take back any who actually leave the

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service. An operator may ask for shorter hours and then decide that she will keep at work, but if she really leaves the service that will be final.' On January 31, the employees were asked to indicate their intentions in regard to the threatened strike by signing one of two papers marked respectively: 'We will continue in the service and report regularly for duty,' and 'we resign from the service to-day.' During the course of the inquiry the evidence was such as to cause the company to admit that the operators generally had not been fully aware of the details of relief and unloading that were to be afforded under the eight hour schedule, and that an increase in hours at the pressure which existed under the five hour schedule would have proven injurious to their health, and that the company could appreciate the right of the operators to protest to the management if, through lack of information, they had misconceived the change which was proposed, though the company deprecated the adoption of the strike form of protest. In view of these admissions the company on February 13, issued the following statement:—

'The company will re-employ all its former operators who desire to return, and will pay them the salaries to which the positions they held under the five hour system entitled them to under the 8 hour system. For instance, one who was a supervisor when she ceased work will receive supervisor's pay under the new schedule.

'Owing, however, to the promotions and arrangements already made by the company, it may not be possible to give the returning employees the work they were previously engaged on.'

Up to the time that these admissions were made by the company and this statement issued, the efforts of the commission had been directed in the main to an investigation of the causes which led up to the strike and an examination of the contentions of the parties in regard to their respective positions. The admissions of the company on February 13, and the nature and extent of the evidence which had been taken up to that time, caused the commissioners to feel that they were in a position, without the examination of further witnesses, to find in regard to the causes of the dispute and the relative positions of the parties. A resumption of work having been effected, all the former employees reinstated, and the public service in this manner safeguarded from further interruption, they continued the taking of evidence with special reference to the contention of the operators that the work under the hours of labour fixed by the new schedule was excessive and likely to prove injurious to their health. In this connection the views of many leading members of the medical profession in Toronto were obtained upon the merits of the respective contentions of the parties, and in particular upon the new schedule in respect of the duration and intensity of work, and the reliefs it afforded. The evidence thus adduced caused the company, on February 18, to present to the commission a further modification of the proposed arrangement of the 8-hour system as set forth on February 13, which modification provided, as already shown, for a further shortening of the working time and an extension of the relief periods.

The report of the commissioners had not been made at the close of the fiscal year. At the time the commission concluded its sittings, it was expected that it would be some little time before the report would be ready owing to the extent of the evidence

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and the important nature of the subject and complicated questions involved. It is believed, however, that when issued the report will constitute a valuable contribution to the economic literature of the Dominion having a bearing upon the subject of female employment. It is probable, also, that the opinions expressed and recommendations made by the commissioners, will have a very far reaching effect and may become the basis of legislation regulating in some particulars this class of employment.

This is the second important inquiry which has been made by the Dominion government within the past decade into conditions of employment of women and young girls in certain trades. The first was an inquiry made during the years 1897-98, into the methods adopted in carrying out government clothing contracts in Canada; the outcome of which inquiry was the adoption by the House of Commons in March, 1900, of what is known as 'the Fair Wages Resolution,' on which resolution the present fair wages policy of the government is based. It is not improbable that the final results of the recent inquiry will be as important and far reaching in their effect, while to the public of Toronto and the operators concerned the benefits already derived have been substantial and of the utmost value.

IV.—THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES ACT.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the statement made in previous reports of the department to the effect that since the passing of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, in July, 1903, there has not been a strike on any of the railroads of the Dominion of such a nature as to seriously effect transportation, still remains true, notwithstanding that another year has been added to the record. There was happily during the past fiscal year not even occasion to apply the provisions of the Act to a threatened strike. There is reason to believe that the existence of the measure on the statutes, affording as it does a guarantee of publicity in the event of a failure by the parties to adjust their differences, has been the means of bringing about a settlement between parties themselves of threatened or existing disputes on the railways of the Dominion.

The Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, and the Conciliation Act, 1900, were consolidated during the year in an 'Act respecting Conciliation and Labour,' (Chap. 96, R.S., 1906). When the Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities, was under discussion in the House of Commons, a clause was inserted whereby in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, a reference might be made for purposes of conciliation and investigation either under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act or under the provisions of that Act. The clauses of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act relative to this are as follows:—

5. Whenever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act: Provided, however, that, in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

6. Whenever, under this Act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and such application does not relate to a dispute which is the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Minister, whose decision for such purpose shall be final, shall, within fifteen days from the date at which the application is received, establish such board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act apply.

Railway companies and their employees have, therefore, in virtue of the recent legislation, the opportunity of choosing between the machinery provided by the Railway Labour Disputes Act of 1903, or the machinery provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, for purposes of a full investigation of their grievances.

Prior to or during such reference of the dispute between a railway company and its

employees under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or under the provision concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, it is unlawful for a railway company to cause a lockout or for its employees to go on strike.

The following forms have been adopted by the department for use in connection with the establishment of committees of conciliation, mediation and investigation, and boards of arbitrators under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act:—

FORM USED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF CONCILIATION, MEDIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING RAILWAY DISPUTES IN THE CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

In the matter of the Conciliation and Labour Act, and of a difference between

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

Whereas the employ.....ha.....duly applied for the appointment of a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation to which the said difference may be referred under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act;

And whereas the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Canada, hereinafter called the Minister is satisfied that the said difference is one to which the provisions of the said Act apply;

Now therefore, in pursuance of section 13 of the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Minister does hereby establish a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation, to be composed of.....

.....

to which Committee the said difference shall be and is hereby referred under the provisions of the said Act.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal of office at Ottawa the.....day of....., A.D. 19....

Minister of Labour.

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FORM USED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF ARBITRATORS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING RAILWAY DISPUTES IN
THE CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

In the matter of the Conciliation and Labour Act, and of a difference between

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

Whereas under the provisions of the said Act the said difference was referred to a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation composed of

.....
.....

and the Committee has reported that it has been unable to affect an amicable settlement.

And whereas the Honourable the Minister of Labour, hereinafter called the Minister, has decided to refer said difference to a Board of Arbitrators under the provisions of the said Act;

And whereas the said Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation is acceptable to the parties as a Board of Arbitrators;

Now therefore, it is witnessed that the Minister hereby establishes a Board of Arbitrators, to be composed of the members of the committee, to which board the said dispute is hereby referred, said board to have all the powers and duties by said Act conferred upon them in respect of the difference so referred to them.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal of office at Ottawa this.....day of.....A.D. 19....

Minister of Labour.

FORM OF SUBPOENA USED BY BOARD OF ARBITRATORS ESTABLISHED
UNDER THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING RAILWAY DISPUTES IN
THE CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

In the matter of the Conciliation and Labour Act, and of a difference between

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

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

To.....

WE COMMAND YOU to attend before the Board of Arbitrators appointed in the
above matter, at.....
on.....the.....day of.....19
at the hour of.....in the.....noon, to give evidence in the
above matter, and to bring with you at the time and place aforesaid, and produce before
the board any books, papers or other documents or things in your custody or under
your control in any way relating to the said matter.

WITNESS the Chairman of the said Board the.....
day of.....19....

Chairman.

V.—THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

'The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907,' the intent of which is set forth more fully in the complete title, 'An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries connected with public utilities,' which was enacted during the year, was the most important piece of labour legislation passed in Canada since the creation of the Department of Labour in 1900. The new legislation, it may be said, was the natural sequence of the Conciliation Act of 1900 and the Railway Labour Disputes Act of 1903, both of which, as has been mentioned, are now incorporated in the Conciliation and Labour Act, Chap. 96 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. The circumstances leading immediately to the conception and introduction of the measure are set forth fully in that portion of the present annual report relating to the settlement of the coal miners' strike at Lethbridge, Alta., under the Conciliation Act, in December, 1906. The object of the new legislation, which received the royal assent on March 22, 1907, is, as the complete title states, to aid in the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in so far as the same affect any form of public utilities. Such disputes obviously affect the public interest more closely than those that relate to other classes of labour and their prevention altogether, or, if that is impossible, their prompt and amicable settlement, is even more desirable than in the case of an ordinary labour trouble, since a cessation of work from strike or lockout in the case of a public utility involves not only loss to employers and employed, but grave inconvenience and possibly serious distress to the public at large. Of the total number of industrial disputes the proportion that concerns the operation of public utilities is very striking. Taking the six years during which records have been kept in the Department of Labour, it will be found that the total number of workpeople affected was 142,027, of which exactly one-third represented disputes in what are by general consent denominated public utilities, viz., mining, transport, street railways, telephony and telegraphy. The actual number of disputes in the public utility class of industries during that period is relatively small, being only 100 out of 715, but the average number of employees concerned in such disputes is so much larger than the general average that the total number affected was no less than 47,397. It goes without saying that such an interference with the ordinary routine of industrial life cannot take place without the gravest consequences to all concerned.

The fuel famine in the west during the past year, which was at least aggravated by reason of the prolonged strike at the Lethbridge coal mines, is an illustration of the intimate relation between the public utility industry and the public welfare. Severe as the situation actually became, it must have been infinitely worse had not the good offices of the Department of Labour resulted in effecting a settlement between the operators and the workmen.

Obviously, the public interest, not less than the interests of employer and employed, lies in the settlement of such disputes in their initial stages and before they have assumed so serious a form as a lockout or a strike. What, therefore, the new Act does is to require that any dispute arising in connection with the class of industries named shall be submitted to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation with a view to arriving at a settlement before a strike or a lockout can be legally brought about. This may be termed compulsory investigation, during which the parties in dispute will be brought necessarily face to face, and that measure of conference and discussion secured which in the past has usually been obtained only after the rigorous and harmful step of bringing about by the one side or the other a suspension of work. Further important provisions of the Act are those which require that employers and

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employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, and that pending the proceedings before a board, the relations to each other of the parties to the dispute shall remain unchanged, and neither party shall do anything tending to bring about respectively a lockout or a strike. One other section of the Act that should be emphasized is that which provides for the application of the statute to industries other than those connected with public utility when the parties to a dispute in such class of industries may so desire.

It will be interesting to glance at the machinery by which it is endeavoured to secure the investigation aimed at. The vital features of the Act are contained in section 5, viz.:—

'Wherever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act; provided, however, that, in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.'

and in section 56 (in part):

'It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act: Provided, etc.'

A word of explanation will be in place in respect to the reference in the fifth section of the Act as quoted, and as appears in other sections, to a dispute between a railway company and its employees. Under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, the parties to a dispute between a railway company and its employees were enabled to refer such dispute for conciliation and arbitration under terms provided by the Act. Representations were made on behalf of some organizations of railway employees that the members of these organizations would prefer the former measure to the new one, they having become accustomed to its provisions and for other reasons, it being alleged, in particular, that the former measure provided a more expeditious and less expensive means of carrying on an investigation. This was not admitted to be the case, but to enable the parties to take advantage of the provisions of either Act, under section 5 of the present Act it is made optional with the parties to a dispute affecting railway employees to refer such dispute for investigation under the provisions of the present measure or under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, these last-named provisions representing the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, as it appears in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906; but reference of a dispute under the provisions of the one statute or the other must be made before a lockout or strike can be legally declared, the parties to such dispute being expressly included in the operation of section 56.

The Act provides that the Minister of Labour shall, within fifteen days from the date at which he receives an application for the appointment of a board, if satisfied that the provisions of the Act apply, establish such board under his hand and seal of office.

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The board shall consist of three members, who shall be appointed by the minister. One shall be appointed on the recommendation of the employer concerned in the dispute, and one on the recommendation of the employees so concerned; the third on the recommendation of these two.

The party making application for the board may make his recommendation for a representative on the board at the time his application is forwarded, but in any event both parties to the dispute must make their respective recommendations within five days after being required to do so by the minister, and in the event of their failing so to do, the minister is empowered to select and appoint a fit person to act. Similarly, if the two representatives of the parties to the dispute have not, at the end of five days after their appointments respectively, recommended a third member of the board, the minister appoints such third member. The third member of the board is to be chairman.

The members of this board are required to take an oath of office before entering on their duties and are equipped by the department with a secretary, stenographer or such other clerical assistance as may seem to the Minister to be necessary.

METHOD OF ESTABLISHING BOARD.

The manner in which and the persons by whom an application for the appointment of a board is to be made are very fully set forth in the Act. Application forms are supplied by the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation on request, and must be accompanied, when forwarded to him in accordance with the Act, by a statement setting forth (1) the parties to the dispute; (2) the nature and cause of the dispute, including all claims or demands made by either party upon the other to which exception is taken; (3) an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected; and (4) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute. The application must further be accompanied by a 'statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the minister of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained.' Section 16 of the Act explains in detail the signatures that shall be necessary to the applications that may be respectively made under the Act.

So that both parties to the dispute may be made acquainted with the proceedings taken under the Act at the earliest moment possible and all unnecessary delay prevented, the applicant for the appointment of a board is required to send to the other party to the dispute a copy of the application at the same time he is transmitting the application to the registrar, and the second party to the dispute shall without delay prepare a statement in reply and forward the same to the registrar and to the party making the application. The Act is precise in indicating who shall be regarded as properly representing the various parties who make application for the appointment of boards, section 20 bearing particularly on this point.

Upon the appointment of the board the registrar is to forward the chairman a copy of the application for the appointment of such board, and of the statements of the respective parties on the subject of a reference under the Act where the num-

ber of employees affected is less than ten. In the course of the investigation that follows, 'the board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute' (section 23), and if a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the board, a memorandum of the settlement is to be drawn up by the board and signed by the parties and may be made binding if the parties agree as provided by a subsequent section of the Act, and a copy of the memorandum, with a report on the proceedings, is to be forwarded to the minister. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the board, the board is required to make a full report thereon to the minister, and make such recommendation as it sees fit for the settlement of the dispute; and when it is deemed expedient to do so, is also to state the period during which the proposed settlement shall continue in force and the date from which it shall commence. This report is to be sent to the registrar, and similarly, a minority report may be made by a dissenting member of the board. The board is invested with all the necessary powers for summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, administering oaths and otherwise, so far as may be necessary to a full investigation of the matters brought before it. The board has further the right to investigate and to allow those whom it may indicate to investigate all books, documents, &c., brought before the board, but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the board deems expedient, be made public. The Act makes all necessary provision for the payment of witnesses, and for imposing penalties where the summons or order of the court has been disobeyed or where any person may be guilty of contempt to the board. The board is further invested with power to enter or to authorize others to enter any premises associated with the dispute which has been referred to it, and may there pursue its investigation.

Any party to a reference may be represented before the board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed, and such counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the board only with the consent of the parties to the dispute, and notwithstanding such consent, the board may decline to allow such appearance.

Members of the board must be British subjects, though not necessarily residents of Canada. The sittings of the board are to be fixed as to time and place by the chairman, and the proceedings conducted in public, unless the board of its own motion or by request of any of the parties to the dispute, direct that they be held in private. The board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it deems frivolous or trivial; also it may, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, employ any competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports of either party and to advise upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation.

The Act provides for the adequate payment of the members of the board during the time they are employed on the task in hand, also for their necessary travelling expenses, and further expressly prohibits the acceptance by any member of the board of any perquisite or gratuity apart from his remuneration by the government on account of any matters brought before the board, and makes the acceptance of such perquisite or gratuity an offence punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

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IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE ACT.

An important provision of the Act is that which requires employers and employees coming within its scope to give 'at least thirty days' notice of any intended change affecting conditions of employment as to wages or hours.

Equally important is the provision that, pending the proceeding before a board, the relation to each other of the parties to the dispute shall remain unchanged, and neither party shall be concerned in doing directly or indirectly anything tending to promote a strike or lockout. That this provision may not work an injustice to either party, it is provided that it shall be an indictable offence for either party to a dispute to use this or any other provision of the Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay.

Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of the Act becomes liable to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists, while any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act becomes liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike.

A further important provision of the Act declares that any person who incites, encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000.

Although, as stated above, the finding of the board is not in itself binding, and when delivered leaves the parties to the dispute free to take such action as they may respectively choose, yet, under section 62, either party to the dispute may agree to be bound by the award or recommendation of the board, and if the other party agree in like manner, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of a court of record on the application of either party and shall be binding on both parties 'as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record.'

It will be seen that the Act does not contemplate that the Department of Labour, or any other department of the government, shall institute proceedings when the provisions are believed to have been infringed. Any individual may lay the information necessary to such proceedings, as in the case of any other infringement of the law where the procedure for enforcing penalties is that prescribed by Part XV. of the Criminal Code (chap. 146, R.S.C., 1906). Under the sections of the Criminal Code indicated, it is declared that any one justice of the peace may receive the information or complaint of an alleged breach of the law, grant a summons or warrant thereon, and issue his summons or warrant to compel the attendance of witnesses for either party, and do all other necessary acts and matters preliminary to the hearing, and the complaint or information may be tried before any one justice of the peace for the territorial division where the complaint or information arises.

An important special provision is that which (section 63) allows for a reference under the Act of disputes occurring in industries other than those associated with public utilities and provides for such variations in the machinery as may be neces-

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sary to cover the case, viz., an agreement to allow such reference to be forwarded to the registrar, who will communicate it to the other party to the dispute, and if the other party similarly agrees, the present Act applies as in the case of public utility industries, and from the time the parties to such a dispute have been notified by the registrar that in consequence of their mutual agreement the dispute has been brought under the present Act, any lockout or strike that may exist in connection therewith shall forthwith cease.

Finally, so far as this review of the Act is concerned, it is provided that 'no proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.'

It is not, of course, to be hoped that this legislation will work with absolute smoothness from the beginning, but it is believed to be a long step in advance upon all preceding measures that have touched the vexed and difficult problem of the relation of capital and labour in Canada. It varies in important respects from the legislation that has been enacted in any other country where such matters have been seriously regarded, and it is believed such variations from beaten paths will be found helpful in the solution of the problem indicated, which is surely one of the most tremendous that the twentieth century will confront. In the successful working of the Act much depends upon the spirit in which it is accepted by employers and employees respectively; if this be, as there is every reason to hope, one of moderation and conciliation, the present measure may go far to obviate the friction that too often marks the relations to each other of these two all-important elements in the social system, and may thus help to promote the stability and development of Canadian industry, on which latter condition, more than on any other, depends ultimately the welfare of the country as a whole, no less than the betterment of the lot of the industrial classes in particular.

The preparation of statistical and other material, and the work entailed in connection with the drafting, introduction and subsequent distribution of the Bill, subsequently passed as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as well as the mass of correspondence occasioned in supplying information in response to requests for information concerning the measure, added very materially to the work of the department during the year. After the Bill was introduced the department took steps to secure a wide distribution of copies, and to gather from articles appearing in the press, and correspondence coming into the department the consensus of opinion in regard to the measure and suggested amendments.

When the bill was finally passed copies were widely distributed and an extensive correspondence was conducted with interested parties. As has been mentioned, the measure became law on the 22nd of March, just nine days before the close of the fiscal year. Within that time no applications had been received for the appointment of boards of conciliation and investigation under its provisions, though the number of requests for copies of the Act and of letters received asking for information in regard to its provisions was very considerable.

Section 4 of the Act provides that the Governor in Council shall appoint a registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation, who shall have the powers and

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perform the duties prescribed, and sets forth that the office of registrar 'may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof, be the registrar.' In accordance with the provisions of this section, the Honourable the Minister of Labour recommended the appointment of the Deputy Minister of the department as registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation.*

FORMS CONNECTED WITH THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

The following forms have been prepared and adopted for use in connection with the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation under the Act, and for the use of such boards during the conduct of inquiries.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

..... 19....
(Locality and date)

To the Registrar
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa.

The undersigned hereby make application to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to which a dispute between the parties named in the accompanying statement may be referred under the provisions of the said Act, and submit the statement and statutory declaration prescribed under the Act as necessary in making such application.*

(a) STATEMENT.

Locality of dispute.....

Trade or industry

The parties to the dispute :

(i) Employer

(Designate the individual, company, or companies involved)

(ii) Employees.....

(Designate in general terms the employees involved, by classes of employment for example. If members of a union give name of union)

*This appointment was made by Order in Council under date of April 9, 1907.

Approximate estimate of number of employees affected or likely to be affected :

	<i>Directly.</i>	<i>Indirectly.</i>
Males, 21 years or over
" under 21 years
Females
Total.....	

Nature and cause of dispute, including claims and demands by either party upon the other to which exception is taken : *

Outline of efforts made by parties concerned to adjust the dispute : *

(*) "The application shall be made in writing in the prescribed form, and shall be in substance a request to the Minister to appoint a Board to which the existing dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act.

"The application shall be accompanied by a statement setting forth (1) the parties to the dispute ; (2) the nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other, to which exception is taken ; (3) an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected or likely to be affected by the dispute ; (4) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute." SECTION 15, SUB-SECS. 1 AND 2 (a)

(*) If space allotted is insufficient, details of this statement may be continued on a supplementary sheet.

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.....

 Person recommended as member on Board of Conciliation and Investigation :—(*)

Name in full.

Address.

This application is made on behalf of the
 (designate whether on behalf of employer or employees.

Signature of parties making application :—(**)

Name.

Address.

Name.

Address.

Authority.
 (State where, by whom, and when authority was given for making this application,
 also wherein conditions of section 16, quoted below (**) have been complied with.)

(*) Each party to the dispute may at the time of making application, or within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

"If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party." (SECTION 8, SUB-SECS. 1 AND 2.)

(**) "The application and the declaration accompanying it—

"if made by an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by some one of its duly authorized managers or other principal executive officers ;

"if made by an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by the employer himself in case he is an individual, or a majority of the partners or members in case of a partnership firm or association.

"if made by employees members of a trade union shall be signed by two of its officers *duly authorized by a majority vote of the members of the union, or by a vote taken by ballot of the members of the union present at a meeting called on not less than three days notice for the purpose of discussing the question.*

"if made by employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of their number *duly authorized by a majority vote taken by ballot of the employees present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question.*" (SECTION 16, SUB-SECS. 1—4.)

(b.) STATUTORY DECLARATION.*

CANADA.

Province of..... { I

County of { of the.....of.....

To Wit: { in the.....of.....

(if more than one declarant) { and I,

..... { of the.....of.....

..... { in the.....of.....

(where necessary fill in the blank spaces as indicated)

do..... solemnly declare as follows, that is to say :

(severally) (each of us for himself declares)

that, to the best of..... knowledge and belief, failing an adjustment of the

(my or our)

dispute herein referred to, or a reference thereof by the Minister of Labour to a Board

of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907,

a will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such

(strike or lockout)

..... has been obtained.

(strike or lockout)

And..... make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing

(I, or each of us) (s)

it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath,

and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Signatures {

DECLARED..... {

(by the said)..... {

and..... before me at..... {

in the County of..... this..... {

day of..... A.D. 19..... {

.....

A Commissioner, &c.

(To be declared before a Commissioner for taking affidavits or any other functionary authorized by law to administer an oath).

* "The application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration setting forth that failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained." (SECTION 15, SUB-SEC. 2) (b).

Note.—The attention of THE PARTY MAKING THIS APPLICATION is directed to the following sections of the Act :—

"Every application for the appointment of a Board shall be transmitted by post by Registered Letter addressed to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labour, Ottawa, and the date of the receipt of such Registered Letter at the Department shall be regarded as the date of the receipt of such application. (SECTION 17.)

"In every case where an application is made for the appointment of a Board the party making application shall, at the time of transmitting it to the Registrar, also transmit by Registered Letter to the other party to the dispute, or by personal delivery, a copy of the application, and of the accompanying statement and declaration." (SECTION 18.)

"Copies of applications or statements in reply thereto, to be transmitted to the other party under any of the preceding sections where the other party is—

(1) An employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the manager or other principal executive officer of the company or corporation ;

(2) An employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the employer himself or to the employer in the name of the business or firm as commonly known ;

(3) Composed of employees, members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of such union ;

(4) Composed of employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union—

(a) Where some of the employees are members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of the union as representing the employees belonging to the union ; also

(b) Where some of the employees are not members of a trade union and there are no persons authorized to represent such employees, shall be sent to ten of their number ;

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FORM USED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION
AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN-
VESTIGATION ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute be-
tween*

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

Whereas the employ ha duly applied for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which the above dispute may be referred under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

And whereas the Minister of Labour of Canada, hereinafter called the Minister, is satisfied that the said dispute is one to which the provisions of the said Act apply, and that the application does not relate to a dispute which is the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 6 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the Minister does hereby establish a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted as in the said Act provided, to which board the above dispute shall be and is hereby referred under the provisions of the said Act.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal of office at Ottawa on the day of
A.D. 19

Minister of Labour.

(e) Where, under paragraph (4) of Section 16, two persons have been authorized to make an application, shall be sent to such two persons. (SECTION 20.)

The attention of THE PARTY RECEIVING A COPY OF THIS APPLICATION is directed to the following section of the Act:—

“Upon receipt by either party to a dispute of a copy of the application for the appointment of a Board such party shall, without delay, *prepare a statement in reply to the application and transmit it by Registered Letter, or personal delivery, to the Registrar and to the party making the application.*” (SECTION 19.)

(See also SECTION 20 quoted above.)

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FORM USED IN THE APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER OF A BOARD OF
CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL
DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute
between*

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

On the recommendation of the employee the undersigned, Minister of Labour
of Canada, hereby appoints.....
of the.....of.....in the
Province of.....a member of the Board of Conciliation
and Investigation in this matter.

Witness the hand and Seal of Office of the said Minister at Ottawa, the.....
day of.....A.D. 19

Minister of Labour.

FORM USED IN THE APPOINTMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF
MEMBERS CHOSEN, OF THE CHAIRMAN OF A BOARD OF CONCILIA-
TION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
INVESTIGATION ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute
between*

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

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On the recommendation of who have been
 and appointed members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter on
 the recommendation of the employer and the employees respectively, the undersigned,
 Minister of Labour of Canada appoints.....

 of the..... of a member of the said board.
 in the province of.....
 Witness the hand and seal of office of the said Minister at Ottawa the.....
 day of..... A.D. 19....

.....
Minister of Labour.

FORM USED IN THE APPOINTMENT, WHERE MEMBERS FAIL TO
 AGREE, OF A CHAIRMAN OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND
 INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGA-
 TION ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute
 between*

.....
 (Employer)

AND

.....
 (Employees)

and
 who have been appointed members of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this
 matter on the recommendation of the employers and employees respectively, having
 failed to recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a third
 member, the undersigned, the Minister of Labour of Canada, hereby appoints.....

 of the..... of..... in the province of.....
 a member of the said board.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereto set his hand and affixed his seal of
 office at Ottawa on the..... day of..... A.D. 19....

.....
Minister of Labour.

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FORM USED BY MEMBERS OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION IN TAKING THE OATH PRESCRIBED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

I,
 member.....of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation
 (and Chairman)

in the above matter do hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of my office as member.....of the said Board,
 (and Chairman)

and that except in the discharge of my duty, I will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the Board.

Sworn before me at the..... }
 of.....in the County }
 of.....this..... }
 day ofA.D. 19.....]

J. P. in and for the said County.

FORM OF SUBPOENA USED BY BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION ESTABLISHED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

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

T₀.....

We Command You to attend before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in the above matter, at..... on.....the.....day of.....19.....at the hour of.....in the.....noon, to give evidence in the above matter, and to bring with you at the time and place aforesaid, and produce before the Board, any books, papers or other documents or things in your custody or under your control in any way relating to the said matter.

Witness the Chairman of the said Board the.....
day of.... 19....

Chairman.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE USED BY BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH RAILWAY DISPUTES REFERRED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between

(Employer)

AND

(Employee)

referred to the undersigned as a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the said Act.

This is to certify that.....
 who resides at.....has been summoned
 as a witness to attend before the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation
 and Investigation in the above matter, and is entitled to free transportation over any
 line of railway from his said residence to.....
 and return to.....

This certificate is given under section 35 of the said Act.

Dated at.....this.....day of the
month of.....in the year one thousand nine hundred
and.....

Chairman.

Members.

VI. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

The number of Fair Wages schedules prepared by the Fair Wages officers of the department during the financial year was 150, all of which formed part of public contracts entered into by different departments of the government. It will be remembered that the financial year covered by the present report contains but nine months, so that the figures in question represent a considerable increase over the number of Fair Wages schedules prepared for the preceding year, when for 12 months the total was 147. Of the total of 150 for the period named, 53 schedules were prepared for the Department of Public Works, 84 for the Department of Railways and Canals, 10 for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and 3 for the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

The rates of wages fixed are based on the rates prevailing in the localities in which the work is to be done, and where there are no such prevailing rates obtainable, then on what might be considered a fair and reasonable rate, due regard being had to the cost of living in the localities concerned. Wherever it has been possible without delay to arrange the journeys of the fair wages officers undertaken for the purpose of such investigation in such a way that more than one schedule could be prepared on each trip, thus economizing the time of the officers and avoiding unnecessary expenditure, this has been done, but in spite of such efforts the preparation of the schedules has necessitated a very large amount of travelling on the part of these officers.

Reference has been made elsewhere to the severe loss sustained by this branch of the Department of Labour in the death during the year of Mr D. J. O'Donoghue, one of the fair wages officers of the department almost since its inception in 1900, and to the appointment of his successor of Mr. J. D. McNiven, of Victoria, B.C.

The total number of fair wages schedules prepared by the department since its establishment seven years ago is 935, this number including schedules for contracts in every province of the Dominion. Somewhat over one-half of the total relates to contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals. The information on which the various schedules have been based is carefully classified and tabulated in the department, and is available in connection with the frequent inquiries received by the department from the other departments of the government, and from outside correspondents, and with regard to the latter it may be remarked that the public is getting more and more to regard the Department of Labour as a bureau of information in all such matters, and requests for facts and figures, and, not infrequently, for advice, are received in increasing volume. The information in its classified and tabulated form has been made on various occasions the basis also of special articles in the *Labour Gazette* with reference to current rates of wages in the building trades and in railway construction. In addition to furnishing such fair wages schedules as might be called for by other departments of the government, the Department of Labour was also frequently consulted during the year by other departments with respect to expenditures to be incurred in connection with the carrying out of special work by

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officers in their employ or by persons to whom orders for special work had been given. Of investigations undertaken or information supplied by the department in such cases, at the request of other departments or of public workers, the following cases may be cited, viz.:—Correspondence regarding wages to be paid to office cleaners at the Montreal post office; an investigation relating to wages paid to teamsters employed in the building of a residence for the chief astronomer at the experimental farm, Ottawa; information supplied in response to a request from W. J. Storey, business agent for the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union of Toronto, regarding an addition made to the Toronto armoury under a fair wage schedule; correspondence with Mr. Ewart, chief architect of the Public Works Department, relating to the Walkerton, Ont., armouries contract; investigation of a complaint from J. L. Goffette, of Moncton, N.B., alleging non-payment of wages by contractor at Little Hope, N.S.; information supplied in response to a request from the Montreal Harbour Commissioners concerning rates of wages paid in the years 1904, 1905 and 1906 respectively.

It is interesting to note that a policy similar to the fair wages policy of the Dominion government was adopted during the year by the province of Manitoba. On February 5 last a resolution, in terms almost identical with those of the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the Dominion government in March, 1900, was adopted by the legislature of Manitoba, providing that all government contracts should in future contain clauses framed with a view to securing the payment of fair wages to workmen, and the prevention of abuses arising from the sub-letting of contracts.

The full text of the resolution in question was as follows:—

'That all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.'

It was moved and seconded in amendment to the above that the following be added to the resolution:—

'It is hereby declared, that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply, includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all work aided by grants of money from the public monies of the province, so far as it is practicable.'

The question being put, the resolution as amended was unanimously carried in the affirmative.

During the discussion of the subject in the assembly, it was stated that the resolution was largely a copy of that which had been passed by the parliament of Canada in March, 1900, on the motion of the Honourable Sir William Mulock, formerly Postmaster General and Minister of Labour, and who, it may be added, at that time foreshadowed the adoption of the fair wages principle by other legislative bodies in Canada. It was further stated that if, after the adoption of the resolution, it should be found that the department of government concerned was not able to give due effect to the same, it would be possible to take up the matter by legislation and provide machinery for carrying out the principle involved.

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Mr. W. H. Reeve, of Winnipeg, was appointed fair wage officer and factory inspector for Manitoba, during the the month of February.

Mr. Reeve had been immediately prior to his appointment president of the Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg and member of the Building Trades Council; for many years also he was an officer of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. The methods at present existing in Manitoba for the enforcement of the fair wage resolution, are similar to those approved by the Dominion government. The principle of the fair wages clause in government contracts and the work of the Dominion Department of Labour in this connection are, moreover, extending far beyond the bounds of Canada. A resolution on the subject was introduced into the assembly of Natal, South Africa, last year, by Mr. McLarty, M.P., being worded as follows:—‘That in the opinion of this assembly the government should insert a fair wage clause in all contracts entered into by them, such clause to come into force on and after the first day of January, 1907.’ The mover of the resolution, Mr. McLarty, stated in the Assembly that the proposed legislation was based on the practice of the Dominion of Canada in this matter, and dwelt on the excellent results that had been obtained by the operation of the fair wage clause in contracts controlled by the Dominion government. The resolution was voted down at the time. The South African *Typographical Journal*, commenting on the vote, says:—‘The fair wages clause will be again introduced into the Natal Assembly next session. There is every reason for believing that the benefit of the clause is being more generally understood than previously. The fact of the matter is that the members of parliament did not understand the subject, and thinking it was a socialistic proposition, considered it safest to vote against it; but there is every indication that the next time the subject is brought forward a greater number will vote for it.’

Supplies were furnished the Post Office Department during the year to the extent of over \$860,000 under conditions intended to protect the interests of labour, and approved by the department before the contracts involved were accepted. Contractors tendering in connection with such supplies were obliged to submit a statement of the rates of wages which they agreed to pay to the workmen to be employed upon the work in the event of the tender being accepted; also a statement of the number of hours per day which the workmen would be required to work. The more important contracts of the year in the Post Office Department were as follows:—For making up and supplying articles of official uniform, \$13,877.78; supplying mail bags, \$16,194.26; repairing mail bags, \$6,976.20; supplying portable letter boxes, &c., \$8,532.53; and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings, \$7,684. In all these and other tenders for the Post Office Department, where the rates named by the tenderer for wages and hours seemed to the Department of Labour to be unfair, the tenderer was informed of the minimum rate regarded as fair for the work to be done, and that the tenderer could not receive consideration unless an assurance was given that such rates would be conceded.

The following tables show the number of schedules prepared by the fair wages officers during the fiscal year 1906-7, arranged by provinces; and the number of schedules, arranged by years, prepared since the establishment of the department in 1900:—

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES THE 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, FOR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works.....	7	4	1	13	16	6	3	3	.	53
Railways and Canals.....	25	17	10	18	14	.....	.....	1	.....	84
Marine and Fisheries.....	5	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	37	21	11	34	33	7	3	4	.....	150

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 3.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY YEAR BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE PERIOD JULY, 1900, TO MARCH, 1907, INCLUSIVE.

—	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Totals.
Department of Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	369
" Railways and Canals.....	.....	1	50	89	153	95	84	472
" Marine and Fisheries.....	.....	17	12	18	21	8	10	86
Other Departments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	8
	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	935

CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING 1906-7 CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the several departments of the government, for which fair wages schedules have been requested and supplied by the fair wages officers of the Department of Labour during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, and representing the fiscal year 1906-7, together with a statement of the nature of the work contracted for, the locality in which it was to be performed, the dates at which the contracts were awarded, the amount of the contracts, and the page and number of the *Labour Gazette* in which copies of the several schedules appeared.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A.R. No. 4.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-7.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
		1906.		\$ cts.	Volume. Page.
Dominion arsenal building	Quebec.	July 24..			
Work on lock and dam ..	St. Andrews, Man.	" 25..	Oct. 11, '06	Schedule of rates ..	
Addition and alteration, public building	Hamilton, Ont.	Aug. 22..	Dec. 6, '06	\$10,633 00	VII 788
Addition to Supreme Court buildings.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 9..	Oct. 17, '06	11,995 00	VII 531
Erection of a magazine building	London, Ont.	" 18..			
Erection of a drill hall. .	Brandon, Man.	" 25..			
Wharf at.	Point Prim Island, Queen's County, P.E.I. .	" 9..	Mar. 4, '07	4,160 00	VII 1276
Immigration building at. .	Nominique, Que.	" 16..	Oct. 19, '06	3,400 00	
Wharf at.	Seven Islands, Que.	" 16..	Jan. 4, '07	29,990 00	VII 915
Wharf at.	Escoumains, Que.	" 16..	Nov. 23....	12,445 00	VII 678
Construction of break-water	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 27..	" 5....	363,060 00	VII 678
Addition to interior fittings of post office building.	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 22..			
Construction of wharf. .	Goderich, Ont.	" 23..			
Coelostat house & c., Royal observatory	Ottawa	" 25..			
Public building.	Bridgewater, N.S.	Sept. 18..			
"	Westville, N.S.	Aug. 24..			
"	Owen Sound, Ont.	Sept. 7..	April 8, '07	63,424 00	VII 1277
"	Neepawa, Man.	Oct. 10..			
"	Selkirk, Man.	Sept. 13..			
"	St. Boniface, Man.	" 13..	Mar. 4, '07	20,255 00	VII 1276
"	Edmonton, Alta.	Oct. 9..	Jan. 21....	214,552 00	VII 915
"	Cumberland, B.C.	" 10..			
"	Ladysmith, B.C.	" 10..			
"	Osoyoos, B.C.	" 12..	No action taken ..		
Laundry, &c., at quarantine station. .	Grosse Ile, Que.	" 30..	Nov. 20....	4,689 00	VII 678
Laundry, &c., at Lazaretto.	Tracadie, N.B.	Sept. 18..			
Construction of revetment wall.	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 7..	Nov. 20....	11,355 00	VII 678
Harbour improvements at	"	Oct. 11..			
Addition to Parliament building.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 2..	Jan. 9....	237,433 00	VII 915
Construction of wharf at. .	Braddeck, N.S.	" 8..	Mar. 2, '07	10,690 00	VII 1276
Construction of break-water	Phinney's Cove, N.S.	" 8..	Feb. 27, '07	5,700 00	VII 1276
Construction of wharf. .	Doucet's Landing, Co. Nicolet, Que.	Nov. 7..	Feb. 8....	4,911 75	VII 1012
Erection of drill hall. .	Peterborough, Ont.	" 21..	" 28....	125,190 54	VII 1013
Erection and completion of store building, Dominion arsenal.	Quebec	" 24..			
Public building.	Alameda, Sask.	Dec. 3..			

* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A.R. No. 4.LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—*Concluded.*

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
		1906.		§ cts.	
Construction of pier at..	Burlington channel, Co. Wentworth, Ont. . . .	Dec. 27..			
Construction of postal station 'B'	Winnipeg, Man.	" 27..			
Construction of barracks at.	Kingston, Ont.	1907. Jan. 26..			
Proposed breakwater and wharf	North Head, Grand Manan, N.B.	" 18..			
Proposed pier at.	Mispec, N.B.	" 18..			
Construction of military stables at.	St. John's, Que.	" 26..			
Construction of drill hall	Belleville, Ont.	" 28..			
Extension of shore to breakwater at	Petit Rocher, N.B. . . .	" 28..			
Residence for superintendent of experimental farm.	Lethbridge, Alta. . . .	Mar. 15..			
Addition to public building	Sarnia, Ont.	" 20..			
Construction of wharf. . .	Pointe aux Trembles, Co. Portneuf, Que	Feb. 7..			
Construction of a high level pier at.	Sorel, Que.	" 11..			
Construction of armoury building	Truro, N.S.	" 27..			
Public building at. . . .	Shelbourne, N.S.	" 27..			
Breakwater at	Scotch Cove (White Point), N.S.	Mar. 2..			
Wharf at.	East Templeton, Que. . .	" 7..			
Public building.	Lachute, Que.	" 11..			
Wharf at.	Bic, Que.	" 20..			

* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 5.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED, AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
		1906.		\$ cts.	Volume. Page.
Supplying, turning and operating gear for swing span of Hillsborough bridge.....	Hillsborough, P.E.I.....	July 9..	Oct. 23 ...	2,011 00	VII 533
Heating and plumbing work in baggage-room of I.C.R. at.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 24..	Aug. 27...	979 00	VII 295
Rebuilding the piers on Murray Canal.....	Ontario.....	" 9 ..	Oct. 20....	Schedule rates....	VII 523
Placing of stone protection along certain portions of summit level, between.....	Thorold and Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 24..	Aug. 18....	1 12 per cub.yd.	VII 294
Erection of 3-stall engine house on P.E.I. Railway	Summerside, P.E.I.....	" 25..	Sept. 10....	3,150 00	VII 419
Improvements in connection with the I.C.R....	Drummondville, Que ...	Aug. 7..	Oct. 10 ..	2,400 00	VII 532
Filling a pond east of station P.E.I. Ry.	Charlottetown, P.E.I....	July 25..	Sept. 10...	11,500 00	VII 419
Changing and remodeling I.C.R. station....	Pictou, N.S.....	" 25..	Oct. 8....	975 00	VII 532
Construction of freight car repair shop.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 25..	Sept. 18....	56,630 00	VII 419
Erection of station building for I.C.R.	Chaudiere, Que.....	Aug. 7..	Oct. 8 ...	2,130 00	VII 532
Planing mill in connection with I.C.R.	Moncton, N.B.....	July 25..	" 8....	23,995 00	VII 532
Extension I.C.R. freight shed and loading platform.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 25..	Aug. 29....	3,879 00	VII 295
I.C.R. station building....	Shediac, N.B.....	Aug. 7..	Sept. 8....	6,000 00	VII 532
Building of brick car shop for P.E.I. Ry. at.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I. .	" 9..	Nov. 12....	35,890 00	VII 679
Trenching for and laying of 1,350 feet of terra cotta sewer pipe for P.E.I. Ry. at.....	Alberton, P.E.I.....	" 9 ..	Oct. 10....	990 00	VII 533
Building of dock and turning basin for Welland Canal at.....	Welland, Ont.	" 9..	Sept. 10....	Schedule rates....	VII 419
Erection of I.C.R. station at.....	Milnekek, Que.....	" 9..	.....	.....	.....
Renewal of East Pier at.....	Port Maitland, Ont., on Welland Canal.....	" 9..	Oct. 15....	Schedule rates....	VII 533
Steel highway bridge over Trent Canal at.....	Young's Point, Ont.....	" 9..	Aug. 28....	2,970 00	VII 418
Grading of lots on Water street for I.C.R.	Halifax, N.S.....	" 9..	Feb. 21 ..	Schedule rates....	VII 916
Machine shop and forge for P.E.I. Ry.	Charlottetown, P.E.I. .	" 7..	Jan. 5 '07	60,000 00	VII 916
Hot water heating apparatus for building to be used as I.C.R. offices at	Sydney, N.S.	" 9..	Feb. 20....	998 00	VII 1014

* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.

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LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
					Volume.	Page.
		1906.		\$ cts.		
Building of I.C.R. freight shed.....	St. Pierre, Que.....	" 9.	Dec. 18....	1,025 00	VII	789
Construction of substructure of swing bridge across Holland River in connection with Trent Canal at.....	Queensville Road, Ont ..	" 7.	Nov. 20 ..	1,245 00	VII	788
I.C.R. bridge.....	Doaktown, N.B.....	Aug. 9.	Jan. 8 '07	0 0459	VII	916
I.C.R. bridge	Boisetown, N.B.....	" 9.	Feb. 18 ..	27,955 00	VII	1013
I.C.R. bridge	Boyer River, N.B.	" 9.	March 12 ..	0 0451		
Rebuilding retaining wall Galops Canal	Iroquois Section, Ont. ..	" 16.	Nov. 20 '06	per lb. Schedule rates.		
Raising wharf of I.C.R. Painting I. C. R. grain elevator	Pictou Landing, N.S....	" 16.	" 5 ..	Schedule rates.	VII	67
Painting I. C. R. grain elevator	St. John, N.B.....	" 16.	May 29 ..	Schedule rates.		
Building of fencing on I.C.R.	Halifax, N.S.....	" 16.				
Extension of I. C. R. wharf	Canada Eastern Division, N.B.....	" 16.				
Digging up of old water pipe line	Dalhousie, N.B.....	" 16.				
Erection of combined dwelling and I. C. R. station	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 16.				
Concrete sidewalk along canal and furnishing of material and labour....	Pugwash Jct., N.S....	" 16.	Dec. 29 ..	2,930 00	VII	916
Construction of grain elevator.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont....	" 21.	Sept. 4 ..	15c. per sq. foot . . .	VII	419
Erection of a freight shed	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 30.	Oct. 8 ..	637,000 00	VII	532
Crib work, rest pier for swing span.....	Iona, N.S.....	" 29.	" 8 ..	599 00	VII	532
Steel highway swing bridge over.....	Hillsborough Bridge, P. E. I	" 31.	Nov. 9 ..	17,274 00	VII	679
New I.C.R. building at Two ten-wheel locomotives for.....	Holland River, Trent Canal, Ont.....	Sept. 10.	Oct. 12 ..	4,872 00		
Installation of fire alarm system for I.C.R.	Moncton, N.B.....	" 18.	" 23 ..	154,945 00	VII	533
Removal of I.C.R. station into a dwelling.....	P. E. I. Ry.....	" 11.	" 8 ..	13,000 00		
Construction of freight shed.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 18	Nov. 20 ..	each. 1,215 00	VII	534
Dwelling for I.C.R. agent	Kensington, P. E. I.	" 18.	Jan. 21 ..	1,190 00	VII	917
I.C.R. engine house....	Salmon Lake, Que	" 21.	" 15 ..	695 00	VII	917
Line of railway from...	Riversdale, N.S.	Oct. 1.	March 30 ..	1,500 00	VII	1275
Heading point.	Halifax, N.S.....	" 6.	Dec. 20 ..	122,373 00	VII	789
Construction of I.C.R. building	St. Constant, Que., to International boundary	Sept. 29.	Oct. 10 ..	+	VII	533
	Point Tupper Station, N. S.....	" 25.				
	Rothsay, N.B.....	" 24.	Jan. 28 ..	1,565 50	VII	1013

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LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
		1906.		\$ cts.	Volume. Page.
Water supplies at	Campbelltown, N.B.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 8 .	Schedule rates.	VII 916
Water supplies and tank at	Glengarry, N.S.	" 1.	" 8 .	Schedule rates.	VII 916
Double tracking the cotton factory branch of I.C.R. at	Halifax, N.S.	" 8.	Feb. 21 .	Schedule rates.	
Dredging of old cribwork and stone pier, No. 9.	Richmond, N.S.	" 8.	March 13 '07		
I.C.R. building.	Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 12.	Oct. 23 '06	6,980 00	
Grading and finishing surface at north side of Lock No. 2 and for moving the engineer's office and enlarging same.	Lachine Canal, Lock No. 2.	" 19.	Nov. 14 .	Schedule rates.	VII 679
Construction of 3 cottages or dwelling houses for electricians of	Soulanges Canal, Que.	" 26.	" 22 .	6,675 00	VII 680
Construction of a wharf at	Cascades Point, Soulanges Canal, Que.	" 26.	Dec. 17 .	Schedule rates.	
Water supply for I.C.R. at	Sackville, N.B.	Oct. 26.	Jan. 22, '07	Schedule rates.	VII 918
Rebuilding retaining walls of the back ditch on.	Iroquois section of the Galops Canal, Ont.	" 19.	Nov. 20, '06	Schedule rates.	VII 679
Erection of a shelter and lunch house for the lockmen.	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont.	" 19.	" 5. . . .	Schedule rates.	VII 679
Extension of Quebec Central Ry., 9 miles	St. Francois to St. George	Nov. 7.	Jan. 28, '07	+	
Line of railway not exceeding 23 miles from.	Scott Junction to Quebec bridge.	" 7.			
Wiring of new I.C.R. engine house at	Truro, N.S.	" 9.			
"	Halifax, N.S.	" 9.			
Building of 150 Hart convertible dump-carts for Building of I.C.R. freight shed.	I.C.R., N.S.	General	clause insert ed.		
Construction of freight car repair shop and planing mill for I.C.R. at	Aston Jct., Que.	" 27.			
Construction by the Polson Iron Works, Toronto, and delivery of an 80-foot screw tug for the Rideau Canal.	Halifax, N.S.	Dec. 3.			
Extension of south pier at upper entrance.		1907.			
		Jan. 21.	" 22 .	12,000 (and the canal tug Shannon.	VII 918
	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont	Dec. 10, '06	" 14 .	96 c. p. c. yd	VII 917
Construction of new buildings locomotive shop.	Moncton, N.B.	Jan. 4 '07	" 18. . . .	430,000 00	VII 917
Construction of highway steel bridge across Grenville canal at.	Grenville, Ont	" 21.	Feb. 8. . . .	2,225 00	VII 1013

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LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
		1906.		\$ cts.	Volume. Page.
New passenger station at Amherst, N.S.	Amherst, N.S.	" 26..			
Hot water-heating system in I.C.R. station at ...	Point Tupper, N.S.	Feb. 7..			
Underpinning of old masonry wall and construction of new concrete canal at Basin No. 2.	Lachine Canal, Que.	" 11..	March 4, '07	Schedule rates	
Erection of a steel extension to I.C.R. umbrella roof at.	Halifax, N.S.	" 18..	April 19, '06	9,989 00	
Construction of six additional stalls to I.C.R. engine house.	Chaudière Jct., Que.	" 28..			
Erection of I.C.R. dwelling house for agent . .	Millerton, N.B.	" 28..			
Construction of line of railway under subsidy from	Gaspé, Que., to Edmonston, N.B., 260 miles...	Mar. 28..			
Construction of I.C.R. stone passenger station at	Sackville, N.B.	" 2..	" 19, '07	13,000 00	VII 1275
Construction of railway under subsidy to connect the Montford and Gatineau Ry. with main line of Great Northern Ry. of Canada at . .	St. Jerome, Que.	" 19..	" 10, '07	†	VII 1276
Construction of a railway under subsidy from or from near.	Garneau Junction to or towards the Quebec bridge, Que.	" 13..	" 8....	‡	VII 1275
Construction of I.C.R. stores, office building and oil house at.	Halifax, N.S.	" 19..			
Double tracking the Intercolonial Railway between	St. John and Hampton ..				
Construction of railway wharf	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	" 12..			

† Subsidy granted \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

‡ Amount of contract, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R., No. 6.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED, AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1905-07.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
					Volume.	Page.
		1906.		\$ cts.		
Twin screw steel steamer for hydrographic survey in B. C.	Esquimalt, B.C.	Aug. 29...	July 25...	143,000 00		
Construction of dredging pump and triple expansion engine for dredge No. 15.	Toronto, Ont.	" 8..	" 23....	14,500 00	VII.	534
Construction of dredging pump and triple expansion engine for dredge No. 15.	Sorel, Que.	" 8..	Nov. 26....	11,400 00	VII.	918
Construction of wooden lighthouse tower on government wharf at....	Bronte, Ont.	" 29..	Aug. 22....	800 00	VII.	419
Wooden lighthouse tower at....	Grand Digne, Richmond Co., N.S.	Sept. 18..	Sept. 5....	452 00	VII.	680
Wooden lighthouse tower, with outbuildings....	Northwest Point - Harbour island, Guysboro Co., N.S.	" 18..	Oct. 18..	1,595 00	VII.	680
Maintaining a wrecking plant for the coastal waters of the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at	North Sydney, N.S.	Oct. 26..	Contract not executed ...			
Fog alarm station.	Port Colborne, Ont.	Nov. 9..	Nov. 9....	4,100 00		
Construction of lighthouse	Cape George, Co. Antigonish, N.S.	Dec. 3..	Contract not executed ...			
Construction of reinforced concrete lighthouse tower.	Little Hope island, N.S.	Feby. 7..	Sept. 27....	4,950		

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII., A. R. No. 7.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1906.		\$	Volume.	Page.
Construction of Transcontinental Railway District "F", 245 miles.....	From a point at or near Winnipeg, Man., to a point known as Peninsula Crossing, near Fcrt William, Ont., branch of G.T.P....	March 3..	May '06....	\$13,010,399	VII	196
Construction of Railway in District "B," 150 miles	From Quebec, Que., to La Tuque, Que.....	March 3..	May '06....	5,197,257	VII	196
Construction of steel viaduct 3,000 feet long in District "B."	Cap Rouge valley in the vicinity of Quebec, Que.	March 3..	May '06 ...	358,476	VII	196

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 8.

LIST OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BY CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE, UNDER CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LABOUR EMPLOYED, WHICH WERE APPROVED OF BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stan. ps and type and brass crown seals.....	3,613 04
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.....	300 35
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink.....	4,823 17
Making and repairing post office scales.....	790 75
Supplying mail bags.....	16,194 26
Repairing mail bags.....	6,976 20
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	7,684 12
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes.....	8,532 53
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.....	94 60
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	13,877 78

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INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS ARISING OUT OF CONDITIONS INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LABOUR.

During the fiscal year 1906-07 (the nine months ended March 31, 1907) there were four complaints received at the Department of Labour respecting the alleged non-fulfilment of conditions inserted in public contracts for the protection of labour, which were made the subject of special investigation by the fair wages officers of the department; a complaint of the same character which was received near the close of the last financial year was investigated during the present financial year, and in addition a general investigation into the conditions of dredging work throughout Canada was undertaken by this branch of the department. Two of the complaints received were to the effect that the contractor concerned was not paying the wages called for under the schedule; a third that the wages were less than the current rate, and a fourth that the contractor had not paid in full the wages due to a number of his employees. With regard to the first class of complaints, it was alleged in one case that the contractor was not paying the \$2.75 per day of ten hours for the steam and derrick engineers engaged in the extension of the Louise basin, at Quebec, as required by the fair wages schedule; on investigation by the department, the complaint was found to be well grounded, and a settlement satisfactory to both parties was effected, the contractor paying to the complainant the sum of \$100. In the second case the complaint was that the contractors for the erection of a post office at Vancouver, B.C., had reduced wages for structural iron workers from the fair wages schedule at the rate of \$3.50 per day to \$2.50 per day, and was also paying labourers below the fair wages schedule rate; an investigation of the complaint by the fair wages officers of the department showed that, after the suspension of work for one week, the contractors had agreed to pay the current rate of wages, and the men had thereupon resumed work, so that no further action by the department was necessary.

A third complaint to the effect that the contractor for the painting of the walls of the Custom-house building at Halifax, N.S., had not been paying the current rate of wages for painters, proved on investigation by the departmental officers to be well founded with respect to two painters in the employment of the contractor, and the report of the fair wages officer recommended that the contractor pay the difference between the wages paid by him and the current rate. All these complaints had reference to contracts made by the Department of Public Works.

The fourth complaint related to a contract controlled by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Little Hope, N.S., and was to the effect that the contractor had not paid in full the wages due to three of his employees; the complaint was found to be well grounded, and on recommendation by the department the contractor paid to two workmen \$130 and \$66.10 respectively in settlement of their claims. The claim of the third complainant having been brought into court, it was not necessary for the department to proceed further in the matter.

The inquiry into the conditions relating to dredging work throughout Canada was undertaken by the request of the Department of Public Works, in consequence

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of certain representations in the House of Commons respecting the irregular rates of wages and long hours alleged to be prevalent in such work. A fair wage officer of the department made a thorough investigation into the conditions prevailing where dredging was being done,—such investigation extending from St. John, N.B., to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,—and a copy of the report of the officer was forwarded to the Department of Public Works as a guide in connection with dredging contracts to be entered into, or dredging to be undertaken by that department.

The small number of complaints received during the year regarding the non-fulfillment by contractors of their obligations in respect of the fair wage schedules may reasonably be taken to indicate that there are few breaches of these conditions. On the whole there is a growing disposition among contractors to admit the reasonableness of the proposition that the labour employed by them on government contracts should receive wages not under those current elsewhere in similar lines of work, and having due regard to the increasing cost of living, which is so widely noticeable a feature of the times, and is so intimately related to the question of wages. In spite of this general disposition on the part of contractors to act fairly, there would appear to be a possibility, where the contractor is not paying the rates he has agreed to pay under the fair wages schedule inserted in the contract he has received, and where the workman is not aware that such a fair wage schedule exists, of workmen, especially in the lower ranks of labour, not receiving fair treatment. Under the circumstances, the fair wages officers are convinced that it is advisable to require that copies of all fair wages schedules be posted conspicuously on the buildings or works to which they relate, and that any verbal or written agreement made between contractor and employee waiving any rights under such schedule shall be null and void. These suggestions for safeguarding the interests of workmen, so far as concerns their employment on public works, are contained in the following recommendations, which have appeared in previous reports and which are again respectfully submitted as being in the public interest and in furtherance of the general purposes of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of 1900:—

1. A clause to be inserted in all contracts to the effect that verbal or written agreements made between contractors and employees, whereby an employee may agree to forego in whole or in part any of the rights or privileges intended to be secured to him by any clause in the contract, shall be null and void.

2. A clause to be inserted to the effect that in all questions of dispute arising between contractors and their employees in regard to the rights or privileges intended to be secured to any employee by any clause in the contract, the minister of the department shall have power to decide such questions, and such decision of the minister shall be final.

3. A clause to be inserted compelling contractors to post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction the terms and conditions in their contracts framed for the protection of those in their employ.

4. A clause to be inserted obliging contractors to keep a record in books to be kept for the purpose, of payments made to workmen in their employ, such books to be

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open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the government at any time that it may seem expedient to any minister of the government, and in particular the Minister of Labour, to have the same inspected.

The following table shows the nature of the investigations which have been made by the fair wage officers of the department during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, representing the fiscal year, 1906-07 into complaints received at the department, the nature of the claims presented, the department of the government affected, and the disposition made of the several claims.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 16,
TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1907, REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

I.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07 AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
May 17, '06.	Quebec, Que., Basin Louise Extension.	Public Works.	That contractor was not paying complainant rate called for by Fair Wage Schedule in contract, viz.: \$2.75 per day of 10 hours for steam and derrick engineers.	Complaint investigated by officer of the Department and a settlement brought about by which the contractor paid to complainant \$100, which was satisfactory to both parties.

II. COMPLAINTS RECEIVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07, AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Oct. 29, '06.	Vancouver, B. C., Post Office Building.	Public Works.	That contractors reduced wages for Structural Iron Workers from \$3.50 per day to \$2.80 per day, also was paying labourers below the Fair Wage Schedule rate.	Complaint investigated by an officer of the Department whose report showed that after one week's suspension of work contractors agreed to pay the current rate of wages and men resumed work. No further action necessary.
Feb. 24, '07	Halifax, N. S., Custom House.	"	That contractor for the painting of the walls had not been paying the current rate of wages for painters.	Complaint investigated by Fair Wages Officer of the Department whose report showed that two painters were paid less than the current rate of wages. Effect subsequently given to recommendation made by Fair Wages Officer that the contractor pay the difference between the wages paid by him and the current rate.
Nov. 19, '06	Little Hope, N.S. Lighthouse.	Mar. and Fish.	That contractor had not paid in full the wages due to three of his employees.	On recommendation by the Department of Labour, the contractor paid to two workmen \$130 and \$66.10 respectively in settlement of their claims. The third complainant having put his claims into court, no further action was necessary.

VII.—FALSE REPRESENTATIONS TO INDUCE EMIGRATION.—MISSION TO ENGLAND OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR.—IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

During the year the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., was despatched by the Honourable the Minister of Labour to England on a mission to endeavour to secure legislation by the British parliament looking to the prevention in Great Britain of fraudulent representations to induce emigration to Canada. The result of his mission was the enactment of legislation along the lines desired, the following section being introduced into the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7, ch. 48), which measure was before the British parliament at the time of Mr. King's visit, and received the royal assent on December 21, 1906:—

‘The following section shall be substituted for section three hundred and fifty-three of the principal Act:—

“If any person, by any false representation, fraud or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.”’

The section became No. 24 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906. The correspondence relating to the mission of Mr. King to England was laid on the table of the House of Commons during the past session by the Honourable the Minister of Labour in response to an order of the House. The correspondence dates back to August 27, 1906, when Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, addressed a letter to the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., Minister of Labour, discussing the subject of the misrepresentations made to influence emigration to Canada, and the desirability of imperial legislation on the subject, and suggesting that Mr. King should be sent by the Minister of Labour to interview the Imperial authorities and represent the views of Canada, as they had been already formally set forth in a resolution of the House of Commons, and in an approved minute of the Privy Council of Canada, forwarded by His Excellency the Governor General to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The circumstances leading up to Mr. Draper's letter to the Minister of Labour are set forth in a series of letters and documents collected in a pamphlet which was placed by Mr. King before Lord Elgin, the Secretary for the Colonies, and included in the return laid before the House of Commons; they relate particularly to the inquiries made by Lord Elgin with regard to misrepresentations whereby a number of British printers were induced by a Mr. C. Brunning to emigrate from Great Britain to Winnipeg; to the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on the result of his investigations into this matter; to legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament on the subject, and to the resolution of the Dominion House of Commons and the approved minute of the Privy Council of Canada urging legislation on the subject by the British parliament. The action of the department with regard to the misrepresentations practised on the

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printers who had thus been induced to emigrate from Great Britain to Winnipeg, and the legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament as a consequence of the recommendation of the Deputy Minister were set forth in the annual report of the department for the year 1905-1906. It will be sufficient, therefore, to indicate but briefly the features of this preliminary correspondence and procedure.

Lord Elgin's inquiry on the subject of the emigrating printers took the form of a despatch to His Excellency the Governor General under date of February 21, 1906, and was accompanied by a copy of a petition that had been addressed to the King by some of the printers in question. Lord Elgin asked that the matter be made a subject of investigation, and remarked that if the statements made in the petition were correct, a serious injustice would appear to have been done. The matter was referred by the Governor General to his Ministers, with the result that the Minister of Labour instructed his deputy, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, to proceed to Winnipeg and investigate the subject of the complaint, and under date of April 18, His Excellency wrote Lord Elgin, inclosing extracts from the Deputy Minister's report as to the result of his investigations, and inclosing further an approved minute of the Privy Council of Canada, requesting Imperial legislation on the subject of misrepresentations concerning emigration. The Governor General commented on the inclosures as follows:—'Your Lordship will observe that this report fully justifies the complaint of the printers, who, it finds, were induced to come to this country by false and fraudulent representations. Your Lordship will also note that inasmuch as the scope of the Dominion Act, chapter 16 of 1905 is restricted to offences committed in Canada, Mr. Brunning appears not to have rendered himself liable to any penalty under the Act. It is suggested, however, that a remedy to meet future cases of a similar character might be provided by Imperial legislation analogous to the Dominion Act.' Under date of May 16, Lord Elgin acknowledged the Governor General's letter and promised that the suggestion of special legislation to meet the situation under discussion would receive every attention from His Majesty's government.

Again under date of May 17, His Excellency the Governor General wrote Lord Elgin, inclosing a copy of the report of the debate in the House of Commons on the 11th of the same month concerning the question of the false representations made to induce emigration to Canada, drawing special attention to the speeches of the then Minister of Labour (the Honourable A. B. Aylesworth) and the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden), who, His Excellency observed, 'representing the two sides of the House, are united in the view that it is desirable in the interests of the people of the United Kingdom, no less than in those of the people of Canada, that legislation should be enacted in the United Kingdom in order that such cases can be dealt with. The scope of the Dominion Act, chapter 16, 1905, under which they could be prosecuted in Canada, is restricted to offences committed in this country.' His Excellency added: 'Until such legislation is provided, men like Mr. Brunning would appear to be exempt from any penalty for fraudulent representations.'

The 'Act respecting false representations to induce or deter immigration,' passed by the Dominion parliament and assented to on July 20, 1905, is as follows:—

'Every person who does, in Canada, anything for the purpose of causing or pro-

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curing the publication or circulation, by advertisement or otherwise, in a country outside of Canada, of false representations as to the opportunities for employment in Canada, or as to the state of the labour market in Canada, intended or adapted to encourage or induce, or to deter or prevent, the immigration into Canada of persons resident in that country, or who does anything in Canada for the purpose of causing or procuring the communication to any resident of such country of any such false representations, shall, if any such false representations are thereafter so published, circulated or communicated, be guilty of an offense, and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars and not less than fifty dollars for each offence.'

Mr. Draper's letter of August 27 to the Minister of Labour is the next document in order of date. Mr. Draper pointed out that the Dominion parliament had, in 1905, enacted legislation intended to prevent false representations to induce immigration to Canada, with 'the hope of stopping practices concerning which complaint had been repeatedly made by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. He went on to state that this measure necessarily was ineffective beyond the bounds of Canada, and noted that during the session of 1905 a resolution was passed by the Dominion parliament asking 'the Imperial parliament to enact a similar law which would prevent false representations being made to intending emigrants to Canada by agents in the British Isles; and that the Dominion government had further requested the Imperial government to stop 'the misrepresentations in question. Mr. Draper wrote further that 'the passage of an Imperial Act becomes absolutely necessary not only as a safeguard to innocent people, but as a protection to Canadian interests at home and abroad.' It was possible, however, the writer urged, that in the multiplicity of affairs claiming the attention of the Imperial parliament the request of the Canadian government might not receive immediate attention, and he suggested to the minister that 'some one should be sent to England to press upon the authorities the urgency of the request that had been made, so that immediate action might be taken. 'If this,' continued Mr. Draper, 'can be done by you, no one is better fitted for the task than your deputy minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., who has an intimate knowledge of the whole case, and whose investigations into 'the case of the Winnipeg printers, apart from anything else, gave him an opportunity of learning at first hand the nature of the schemes used to dupe immigrants.'

The honourable the Minister of Labour acknowledged this letter on August 30, promising to give careful consideration to the suggestions made; and in the course of a second letter to Mr. Draper, dated September 1, wrote: 'I think your suggestion a good one, and, as 'the government is most anxious to do everything in its power to put a stop to persons being brought to this country under false representations as to the conditions of labour, and to further the just demands of the workingmen of Canada in protecting 'them against a repetition of such fraudulent practices as were shown to have taken place in connection with the bringing of a large number of printers from England to this country to take the places of men on strike in Winnipeg, it has seemed to me that, by sending the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. King, to England to present the views of the Department of Labour to the British authorities, it would, as your letter states, have a very beneficial effect and assist in bringing about the enactment of such legislation by the parliament of Great Britain as the

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Canadian government has already requested. I have, therefore, directed Mr. King to proceed to England to interview the British authorities prior to the opening of the British parliament, and am giving him letters which, I trust, may facilitate the success of his mission.'

The letters mentioned by the Honourable the Minister of Labour were addressed respectively to the Earl of Elgin as Colonial Secretary and to Lord Strathcona as High Commissioner for Canada, and were dated September 18. Mr. King, it may be added, sailed for England on the 21st of that month.

The letter from the Honourable the Minister of Labour to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, September 18, 1907.?

MY LORD,—I have the honour to introduce to Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.A., C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, whom I have directed to proceed to England to represent to your Lordship, on behalf of the government of Canada, the urgent need for the enactment, at the earliest possible date, of Imperial legislation to prevent false representations being made in Great Britain or Ireland as to the condition of the labour market in Canada with a view to inducing or deterring emigration to this country.

Your Lordship has already received a copy of an approved minute of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada, and of a resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, setting forth the desirability of such legislation being enacted by the Imperial parliament, and your Lordship has graciously promised that careful consideration will be given by His Majesty's Ministers in Great Britain to the suggestion therein contained.

I am well aware of the many and important subjects which his Majesty's Ministers are likely to have under consideration at this time. Nevertheless, I feel that once fully apprised of the serious nature of the wrongs which have already been occasioned to many individuals and families of the United Kingdom as well as of Canada, by false representations made in Great Britain concerning the condition of labour in this country, and the grave possible consequences which may ensue unless prompt measures are taken to effectively put a stop to such false representations being made in the future, His Majesty's Ministers will be disposed to meet the wishes of the Canadian people in this matter.

In sending Mr. Mackenzie King to England, I do so, therefore, with the hope that his mission may result in the enactment of the desired legislation at the approaching session of the British parliament.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labour and Postmaster General of Canada.

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C., LL.D.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, England.

The letter from the Honourable the Minister of Labour to Lord Strathcona was as follows:—

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, Septemehr 18, 1907.

MY DEAR LORD STRATHCONA,—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.A., C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, is proceeding to England with a view of representing to the British authorities, on behalf of the government of Canada, the desirability of legislation being enacted by the Imperial parliament, at the earliest possible date, to prevent false representations being made in the United Kingdom and Canada to induce or deter immigration to Canada. Mr. Mackenzie King is already known, personally to your Lordship, so that it is not necessary for me to give him an introduction to you. Nevertheless, I would like to bespeak for him your Lordship's good offices, and to say that any assistance given by you to Mr. Mackenzie King in the discharge of his important and responsible mission will be much appreciated by myself and other members of the Canadian Ministry.

Mr. Mackenzie King will explain fully to your Lordship the nature of the legislation which it is hoped the British parliament will enact in the interests of this country, the desirability of which legislation has already been suggested to His Majesty's Ministers in Great Britain, by a resolution of the House of Commons, of Canada, and an approved minute of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada. It is only necessary, therefore, for me to add that my main purpose in sending Mr. King to again bring this matter to the attention of the British authorities is that His Majesty's Ministers in Great Britain may be led to feel how important the matter is regarded by the Canadian government, and also the necessity for immediate action. Our government sincerely hope that His Majesty's Ministers will see their way to introducing legislation on this important subject at the approaching session of the British parliament.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX.
Minister of Labour and Postmaster General of Canada.

The Right Honourable,

Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., F.R.S., LL.D.,
High Commissioner for Canada,
17 Victoria Street, London, S. W., England.

Mr. King also took with him the following letter from the Premier of Canada to the Colonial Secretary:—

OTTAWA, September 21, 1906. ?

DEAR LORD ELGIN,—The Honourable Mr. Lemieux, the Minister of Labour, informs me that he has written your Lordship in regard to the important mission on which he is sending his deputy, Mr. Mackenzie King, to England. It is not necessary for me, therefore, to enlarge in any way upon what Mr. Lemieux has said. I would like, however, to join with him in the hope that he has expressed that His Majesty's ministers may find it possible to give immediate consideration to the important subject which the government of Canada, in sending Mr. King to England, is desirous of again bringing to their attention.

Yours respectfully,

WILFRID LAURIER.

The Right Honourable,

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing street, London, S. W., England.

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Mr. King arrived in London on September 29. After presenting the letter of the Honourable the Minister of Labour to Lord Stratheona, and calling at the Colonial Office, he sent the following communication to the Earl of Elgin, who was absent at the time in Scotland:—

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

17 Victoria Street,

LONDON, S. W., October 2, 1906.

My LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a communication from the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., M.P., Minister of Labour and Postmaster General of Canada, informing your Lordship that I have been sent to England to represent, on behalf of the government of Canada, the special need for the enactment by the parliament of the United Kingdom of legislation to prevent false representations being made in Great Britain and Ireland as to the condition of the Labour market in Canada, with a view to inducing or deterring emigration to Canada.

The Minister of Labour in his letter has made mention of the attention which this matter has received, both from His Majesty's ministers in Great Britain, and from the House of Commons and the Privy Council of Canada. I beg to enclose, in pamphlet form, a copy of the resolution of the House of Commons and of the approved Minute of the Privy Council referred to by the minister, and a copy of certain of the correspondence which has passed between the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom in reference thereto.

Your Lordship will observe that the minister lays special stress upon the urgency of the need of immediate legislation in the interests of His Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom, as well as in Canada. I may add that the minister's hope in sending me to Great Britain at this time, has been that I might be able, having fully acquainted Your Lordship with the importance which the government of Canada attaches to this matter, to return with a definite assurance that legislation to meet the evils complained of will be introduced at the approaching session of the Imperial parliament.

Your Lordship, I understand, will not likely be in London before the 23rd of the present month. I presume, however, that your Lordship will be pleased to receive without delay the communication from the Minister of Labour of Canada which I am enclosing. I have, therefore, ventured to enlist the good offices of Lord Stratheona, the High Commissioner for Canada, who has kindly consented to forward this letter, with its enclosures, and to request for me the privilege of an interview at such time and place as may be most convenient to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada.

Lord Elgin accordingly arranged through the High Commissioner's Office for Mr. King to be brought into touch with the officials of the Colonial Office pending His Lordship's return to London from Scotland. A number of interviews were held between Mr. King and officials of the Colonial Office, and on October 23 Mr. King had a lengthy interview with Lord Elgin himself, the High Commissioner for Canada being also present. The views of the Canadian government and its wishes in the matter were fully set forth, and on the 27th of the month Mr. King was officially informed that the president of the Board of Trade at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had given notice that he would propose the insertion of an appropriate clause dealing with emigration frauds in the Merchant Shipping Bill at

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that time before the House of Commons. Subsequently, Mr. King was given letters from the Secretary of State for the Colonies which he was requested to convey to the Minister of Labour and the Prime Minister. The letter to the Minister of Labour was as follows:—

COLONIAL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET, November 1, 1906.

DEAR MR. LEMIEUX,—I am glad to be able to inform you that the president of the Board of Trade has, at my request, willingly consented to propose the following new clause for insertion in the Merchant Shipping Bill now before the House of Commons:—

‘The following section shall be substituted for section 353 of the principal Act:—

‘If any person, by any false representation, fraud, or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding 3 months.’

There is every hope that this clause will be accepted, and that the Bill will become law this session.

It has given me much pleasure to meet the views and wishes of the government and parliament of Canada, which Mr. Mackenzie King has so lucidly explained to me. I should have preferred that the importance of this legislation should have been marked by its embodiment in a distinct Act here as in Canada. There was, however, considerable difficulty in introducing any new Bill at this late period of the session, and it was thought better to take the occasion offered by the Merchant Shipping Bill than to postpone to another year legislation of pressing urgency.

I fully recognize how necessary it is, both in the interests of this country and of Canada, that persons should not be induced to emigrate by false representations, and I trust that the law in both countries as strengthened, will have the desired effect.

Believe me, yours very truly,

ELGIN.

The Honourable R. LEMIEUX, K.C., M.P.

The Colonial Secretary's letter to the Prime Minister was as follows:—

COLONIAL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET, November 1, 1906.

DEAR SIR WILFRID,—I have to thank you for writing me about Mr. Mackenzie King and his mission to this country. We have done all in our power to assist him, and I think he is satisfied, but I need not trouble you with explanations which he can better give.

I would only beg you to believe that in the present position of parliamentary business, I am convinced that the introduction of a separate Bill must have meant delay till next year. I was very glad, therefore, to be able with the co-operation of my colleague, Mr. Lloyd George, to find means of inserting a clause in a Bill already before the House, and I hope thus to secure your object.

I am, yours sincerely,

ELGIN.

The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.

Having received the above communication, Mr. King left London for Canada on November 3, arriving in Ottawa about a week later.

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As already mentioned, the clause proposed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as included in the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Bill, subsequently passed both Houses of parliament and was assented to on December 21. It is believed this legislation by the Imperial parliament, in conjunction with that enacted during 1905 by the Dominion parliament will have the effect of preventing the misrepresentations that have been made on various occasions, either in Great Britain or in Canada to influence emigration to this country, resulting in many cases, in much harm to those who have been misled, and not infrequently to an unfortunate disturbance of the industrial conditions prevailing in the districts or cities in Canada that may have been affected.

VIII.—THE ALIEN LABOUR LAW.

The law commonly known as the Act to Restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens having been within the past fiscal year the subject of an important appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and having within the year been adopted and incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as Chapter 97, Vol. II., R.S.C., 1906 (p. 1753), and entitled: 'An Act respecting the Importation and Employment of Aliens,' and known briefly as the Alien Labour Act, it is opportune to review the circumstances surrounding the appeal as well as the various amendments that have been made to the Act since its original enactment in 1897. It will be timely also to furnish information on the general operation of the Act.

As originally enacted in 1897, and amended in 1898, the Act required that no proceedings should be instituted under it without the consent of the Attorney General of Canada, or some person duly authorized by him, and after the establishment of the Department of Labour, an important part of the duty of the new department was to inform the Attorney General with regard to the alleged violations of the law concerning which prosecutions might be requested. A resident officer was appointed with a view to investigating alleged complaints and reporting on the same through the Labour Department to the Attorney General. During the session of 1901 the Act was amended so that the consent of the Attorney General of Canada was no longer made necessary to the institution of proceedings, but, instead, proceedings could be taken on the consent of the attorney general of the province in which the alleged offence had occurred, or of any judge of a superior or county court. In this way parties interested in bringing the suit were enabled to proceed in the local courts without having resort to the federal authorities. It had been held that the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Attorney General of Canada before commencing proceedings was detrimental to the effective working of the Act, those who believed themselves to be suffering from a supposed violation of the measure being hindered from securing immediate redress. The amendment contributed towards remedying this alleged defect.

RECOVERING THE PENALTY.

An important change was made also with regard to the penalty. In the Act as originally enacted the penalty for the infringement of the Act was \$1,000, which was held to be so severe as to make the courts conservative in enforcing it, and it was believed there might arise under the Act cases in which a lighter penalty would be sufficient. The penalty was changed from \$1,000 to one not exceeding \$1,000 or not less than \$50. The mode of recovery of the penalty was simplified also, so that an individual with the written consent of the judge of the court in which it was intended to bring the action, might sue for and recover the amount as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction in which debts of like amount are now recovered; or the

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penalty might be recovered with the written consent of the attorney general of the province in which the prosecution obtains, or of a judge of a superior or county court upon summary conviction before any judge of a county court (being a justice of the peace) or any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate, or any functionary, tribunal, or person invested by the proper legislative authority with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by two or more justices of the peace, acting within the local limits of his or its jurisdiction; the sum recovered in the latter case to be payable to the Receiver General of Canada, who may order to be paid to the informant by reason of whose information the conviction is believed to have been secured, a portion of the penalty recovered, not exceeding fifty per cent.

APPLICATION OF ACT WIDENED.

A further amendment of considerable importance relates to the clause in the original Act setting forth that its provisions should apply only to such foreign countries as have enacted and retain in force, or as enact and retain in force laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a character similar to this Act. An amendment in 1898 set forth the method in which evidence may be given as to countries to which the Act applies. The legislation of 1901 further amended the original clause so as to make the Act apply to the importation or immigration of such persons as reside in or are citizens of such foreign countries as have enacted and retain in force, &c. Under the original clause no violation could be proven if the persons brought to this country from the United States were foreigners to that country and gave satisfactory proof that they had not become citizens of the United States; under the amended Act it is only necessary to prove that the aliens imported were, at the time of hiring, resident in the United States.

DEPORTATION TO ADJOINING COUNTRIES.

The original Act provided that the Attorney General of Canada, in cases where he was satisfied that an immigrant had been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the provisions of the Act, might cause such immigrant, within the period of a year after landing or entry to be taken into custody, and returned to the country whence he came at the expense of the owner of the vessel; an additional clause providing that if such person enters from an adjoining country, he may be returned at the expense of the person previously contracting. The latter clause was amended to read 'at the expense of the person, partnership, company or corporation' violating the Act.

The provision of the original Act making it an indictable offence for the master of any vessel to bring knowingly into Canada any alien with whom an illegal contract has been made, and imposing a fine of \$500 or six months' imprisonment for each such infringement of the law, remained unchanged in the amended Act.

Also, under the amended Act of 1901, as under the original law, separate proceedings may be instituted in the case of each alien who is believed to have been brought into the country illegally.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS APPOINTED.

Important outcomes of the Alien Labour Act have been the appointments of royal commissions to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Pere Marquette Railway Company, respectively, His Honour Judge Winchester being the commissioner in each instance. With regard to the earliest of these commissions, that relating to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, representations had been for some time previously made to the government by the Canadian Institute of Amalgamated Engineering and others to the effect that the railway company was infringing the Alien Labour Act by giving preference to the employment of citizens of the United States and non-residents of Canada in connection with its construction work. An extensive correspondence had been carried on by the Department of Labour with the officers of the company concerned, and with other parties with regard to these representations, and the appointment of a commission to further investigate the facts was recommended by the Minister of Labour because such correspondence showed important differences of statements between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the officers of the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering. As a result of a prolonged investigation during the summer of 1904, in various parts of Canada into the charges preferred against the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company the commissioner expressed his conviction that no earnest effort had been made to obtain Canadian engineers for the location of the railway in question by those having authority to employ such, that there were plenty of Canadians capable of the work who were available, and that in the word 'engineer' he included all from the chief engineer and harbour engineer to the transit men, shanty men, levellers and topographers. On the other hand, there was, he reported, a very earnest desire to obtain American engineers for the work, and in some cases applications were made to the heads of other railway companies to relieve men for the purpose of having them brought to Canada to be employed on this road. As a result of the appointment of the commission, and the report of the commissioner, fifteen persons left the service of the company out of twenty-four reported against by His Honour Judge Winchester. Some of these were deported at the express instance of the Attorney General, while others left to avoid the consequence of violating the Alien Labour Act. Apart, however, from this immediate consequence the publicity given to the whole subject during the course of the investigation, both in the press and because of the publication and distribution of the report and evidence by the Department of Labour, as well as from discussions in parliament, helped to create a public opinion so strong and clearly defined that a better guarantee was afforded for the protection of Canadians and British subjects with respect to their employment in connection with the construction of the new transcontinental railway than was likely to have been afforded in any other way.

THE PERE MARQUETTE COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission to enquire into the alleged employment of aliens to the exclusion of Canadian citizens and British subjects by the Père Marquette Railway on that portion of the company's line operated in Canada was issued in April, 1905.

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It was alleged that since the Père Marquette system of Michigan, U.S., obtained control of the Canadian portion of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway (Erie & Huron) it had been persistently replacing Canadian employees of the old system by employees from the United States. Before the appointment of the commission a preliminary investigation had been made by Mr. Joseph T. Marks, the editor of the *Industrial Banner*, of London, Ont. acting under instructions of the Honourable the Minister of Labour. His report confirmed the representations made to the government, and His Honour Judge Winchester was appointed a royal commissioner to further investigate the subject. The report of the commissioner was reported to the House of Commons by the Honourable Sir William Mulock, the Minister of Labour at that time, and named various officials and employees of the Père Marquette Railway in Canada, whose employment by the company constituted infringements of the Alien Labour Act, and who were in his opinion liable to deportation. The commissioner further reported that the policy of the management of the Père Marquette Railway Company was in his opinion to fill the higher positions with Americans, while, he adds, 'that there was a discrimination against Canadians is abundantly shown by the evidence.' At the request of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, the Honourable the Attorney General of Canada issued to the Commissioner of the Dominion Police, warrants for the deportation of the aliens thus illegally employed, but the Commissioner of Police was instructed before executing the warrants to allow the parties a reasonable time to leave the country, and in the case of the chief officials concerned some days were allowed in order that the business of the company might not be seriously embarrassed by reason of their deportation. Some of the alien employees in the meantime returned voluntarily to the United States. The first warrants issued were against James R. Gilhula, chief train dispatcher, and Everett E. Cain, trainmaster, both at St. Thomas, Ont. The warrants were issued by the Attorney General of Canada, and directed the official charged with their execution to return the aliens to the country whence they came.

QUESTION OF DOMINION POWERS APPEALED TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Immediately upon their arrest the parties obtained writs of habeas corpus, which obliged the Commissioner of Dominion Police, who had made the arrests, to produce the persons in his custody before Mr. Justice Anglin, of Toronto, and to state the reasons for their detention. Counsel for the prisoners moved for orders for their discharge from custody, and counsel for the Attorney General of Canada showed cause against the motion. The argument was heard at Toronto, June 9 and 10, and judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Anglin on June 16, 1905. The court held that the Act of the Dominion parliament to Restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens was beyond the power of the Dominion parliament to pass, for the reason that, in compelling the return of such aliens to the United States, it had authorized certain acts to be done beyond the territorial limits of Canada, this being an exercise of jurisdiction which could only be, but had not been, conferred on the Dominion parliament by the parliament of Great Britain. The Honourable the Attorney General, on June 26, stated to the House of Commons that it was the intention of the government to apply to the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice

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Anglin, with which the government did not agree. Leave to appeal was obtained in due course by the present Minister of Labour, the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, at that time the Solicitor General of Canada, and in June, 1906, the appeal was argued before the Privy Council by Mr. Newcombe, the Deputy Minister of Justice. On July 30, their Lordships gave judgment reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Anglin, and declaring the deportation clause of the Alien Labour Act to be within the powers of the Dominion parliament. In the meantime the publicity given the proceedings of the commission, as in the case of the commission to inquire into the charge against the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, together with the distribution of the reports and evidence, and the discussions in Parliament, had the effect of stopping further importations of aliens to fill places that should be occupied by Canadians, and may reasonably be presumed to have influenced public opinion to the advantage of Canadian and British subjects generally in connection with industrial employment.

The appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in this matter was taken at the instance of the Department of Labour, and the expense of the proceedings was borne by the department. The appeal and the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in reference to the same mark an important chapter in the history of this legislation.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Following are some of the more notable prosecutions under the Alien Labour Act, as reported in different number of the *Labour Gazette*. Fifty per cent of the penalty imposed was in a number of cases, it will be observed, paid to the person on whose information the conviction was obtained, in accordance with the 11th section of the Act.

CONVICTIONS OBTAINED.

Alien Miners Imported.

In August, 1901, Mr. W. L. Macdonald, a member of the Miners' Union of Rossland, B.C., laid an information against one Albert Geiser, charging that he had violated the Act by bringing in under contract from Baker City, Oregon, U.S., two miners, named Neil Stevenson and T. H. Andrew respectively, to work for the Le Roi Mining Company. A strike prevailed at the time amongst the miners who had been employed by the company, and Mr. Macdonald was one of the strikers. Convictions were obtained in each case and Geiser was fined in one case \$500 and in the other \$50. The defendant applied before Mr. Justice Walkem for leave to appeal the case, and on technical grounds' permission was refused. The application was renewed before Mr. Justice Irving, and again refused on technical grounds. A third application was made before the Chief Justice of the province, in the argument before whom a dispute arose between the counsel as to the points which had been argued before Mr. Justice Irving, with the result that the matter was referred back to Mr. Justice Irving to be disposed of by him when he should be next in Rossland. These proceedings extended throughout 1902, and the matter came up before Mr. Justice Irving a second time in the spring of 1903 at Rossland, when he held that previous applications for

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writs of certiorari having been refused, it was not the practice of the court to entertain the same application twice, and the application was therefore again dismissed. The amount of the fine was paid to the Receiver General in July, 1903, and subsequently, through the action of the Department of Labour, 50 per cent of the penalties collected, amounting to \$275, was forwarded to Mr. Macdonald, the original informant. The two cases of *Rex vs. Geiser* are of special interest, inasmuch as they were the first cases in which proceedings under the Alien Labour Act had been commenced under the new provisions in the amended Act enabling action to be taken without reference to the Dominion government.

R. vs. Geiser. Decision before police magistrate of Rossland, B.C., August, 1901, reported with applications for appeal in *Labour Gazette* Vol. IV, Aug., 1903, p. 143.

Explicit Engagement not Necessary.

The Carpet Weavers' Union of Toronto, laid information under the Act against F. B. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the Toronto Carpet Company, Toronto. Hayes had engaged in Lowell, Mass., for his Toronto factory, one Pierre Derocher, who had asked that his brother Fred be also engaged. Hayes had replied that the latter should get a show. The action did not lie against Pierre Derocher, who, born a British subject, had never been denaturalized, but was maintained against his brother, a native citizen of the United States, notwithstanding that there had been no explicit engagement by Hayes. A penalty of \$50 and costs was imposed.

R. vs. Hayes. Decision by police magistrate of Toronto, Aug. 25, 1902, reported in *Labour Gazette* September, 1902, Vol. III. p. 188.

Ignorance of the Law no Excuse.

Isaac McClain and David H. Belcher laid information against Edward Freyseng, of the Freyseng Cork Company, Limited, Toronto, charging that Freyseng had, in July, 1903, engaged two citizens of the United States for his factory, by agreement made prior to their coming, and by prepaying their transportation. Freyseng claimed that the strike had left him short-handed, and that cork-cutters could not be secured in Canada; also he maintained that he was ignorant that he was breaking the law. The magistrate pointed out that ignorance of the law was no defence. A penalty of \$50 and costs was imposed in each case, half the amount recovered being, on application, eventually awarded, through the Department of Labour, to the informants.

R. vs. Freyseng. Decision of police magistrate of Toronto, Feb. 29, 1904, reported in *Labour Gazette* May, 1904, Vol. IV. page 1129.

Assurance of Work Illegal.

F. Weaver, formerly an employee of J. Amberg, tailor, Dundas, Ont., laid information against the latter charging that he had improperly brought two workmen from New York. Amberg, it seems, had made no direct engagement, but had assured the men of work in his factory; he also paid the fare of one of them from New York to Dundas. The magistrate convicted the defendant of an infringement of the law, but withheld the penalty on condition that the costs of prosecution were paid, to which defendant agreed.

R. vs. Amberg. Decision of police magistrate of Hamilton, August 21, 1904, reported in *Labour Gazette* in September, 1904, Vol. V. p. 303.

Important Conviction in Cape Breton.

George Lowe laid information against the Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited, charging infringement of the Alien Labour Act in four instances. In the cases of A. F. Townsend and A. T. Beemis, two citizens of the United States, who had been brought into Canada under contract, the charge was sustained, and a penalty of \$200 imposed in each case, in addition to costs. The case of Beemis appears to have aroused unusual public interest because of offensive statements said to have been made by him on being served with the summons. The magistrate in giving judgment in the case of Townsend directed that if the fine were not paid immediately it should be levied by distress and sale of the chattels of the defendant company. On application by Lowe, the informant, to the Department of Labour, one half the amount of the fine in one case where no appeal had been made was paid to him at once, and in the case appealed, one half the fine was ultimately paid on the failure of the appeal. The other two of the four prosecutions did not succeed.

R. vs. Cape Breton Electric Railway, Sydney, N.S., July, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette* August, 1905, Vol. IV. page 229.

Several Convictions Against a Toronto Firm.

The Menzie Wall Paper Company of Toronto was proceeded against under the Act on six different charges. It was stated that the company had brought six men from New York to Toronto to take the place of men formerly in its employ who were on strike. The superintendent of the company had, it was alleged, gone to New York to secure the men, and had advanced the price of their tickets. The defendants pleaded that the men imported were British subjects, but this was decided not to be the case. One charge was dismissed, and a fine of \$50 imposed in each of the other five cases.

R. vs. Felsing. Decision by Police Magistrate Ellis of Toronto, Aug. 22, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette*, September, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 355.

Robert Menzie, president of the defendant company named in the above mentioned case, was proceeded against on a second occasion, the information alleging that he had brought from Philadelphia one Harry Cruisemire to work in his Toronto factory. Cruisemire had seen an advertisement in a Philadelphia journal which caused him to communicate with Menzie, asking for work. Menzie wrote that under the law he could not engage him in the United States, but could give him work if he came to Toronto. Cruisemire had also asked for transportation, but Menzie pointed out that this also would be a breach of the Alien Labour Act. Later on Menzie wrote Cruisemire again and said he could pay the fare as far as Niagara Falls; he sent Cruisemire a ticket to the Falls accordingly, and Cruisemire paid his fare from the Falls to Toronto. Cruisemire was not actually engaged until in Canada. Defendant was convicted of an infringement of the Act, and a penalty of \$50 and costs was imposed. Half the penalty was later paid over to the informer.

R. vs. Menzie. Decision by Police Magistrate Denison of Toronto, February, 1906, reported in the *Labour Gazette*, March, 1906, Vol. VI. p. 1059 and as to the payment of a portion of the penalty to the informer in the *Labour Gazette*, Nov., 1906, p. 530.

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An Insurance Company Fined.

H. Holman Evans, manager of the Union Life Assurance Company, Toronto, was fined \$50 for importing one Albert Tookes from New York to work for the company. The decision was appealed to a divisional court on the ground, *inter alia*, that the court had no jurisdiction when the alleged illegality had been committed out of the country. The conviction was sustained, and one half the penalty recovered was paid to the informer. An appeal had been made by the company for a remission of a portion of the fine, on the alleged ground that the information was laid on account of malice, but the Minister of Labour ruled against such remission.

R. vs. Evans. Decision by police magistrate of Toronto, reported in the *Labour Gazette* February, 1906, Vol. VI, p. 943, and as to appeal, &c., in *Labour Gazette* Vol. VII, p. 580 and Vol. VII., p. 1033.

Another Toronto Infringement.

An employer named Elliott was convicted of an infringement of the Alien Labour Act, by the illegal importation and engagement of one Louis Curtis, and a penalty of \$50 was imposed.

R. vs. Elliott. Decision by Police Magistrate Denison of Toronto, March, 15th, 1906, reported in the *Labour Gazette* April, 1906, Vol. VI. p. 1178.

Montreal Harbour Commissioners Convicted.

The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal were charged with two infringements of the law, having in one case, as it was alleged, imported one Quinlan from Ogdensburg, N.Y., in August, 1904, to work as a shovel tender, and again in April or May having induced one Barry of Buffalo, to come from that city to secure employment in connection with the elevators under the control of the commission. The inducements were made in each case by the superintendent in the employ of the commissioners. For the defence it was held that the Act allowed the importation of alien labour in the case of a newly established industry when skilled or competent men could not be procured in Canada. The court held that the case was not covered by the exception made under the Act. The court, however, found that inasmuch as two offences could not be included in one information, and only one information had been laid in this case, a penalty could only be imposed in one case. The commissioners were, therefore, fined \$100. Later the commissioners asked that they be relieved of the penalty, in view of heavy costs that had already been sustained, but the ruling of the minister of Labour, to whom the point was referred, was to the effect that no ground existed for interfering with the natural process of law. Under the Act, on application being made to the Department of Labour, half the penalty recovered was paid to the informant. The heavy costs in question had been incurred by an effort on the part of the defendants to stay proceedings before the recorder on the ground that the prosecution was barred by a prescription of six months under Section 841 of the Criminal Code. The appeal was carried to the Court of Appeal, when it was dismissed, and the right of the recorder to hear the case affirmed.

R. vs. Montreal Harbour Commissioners. Decision by Court of Appeal, April 23, 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette* June, 1906, Vol. VII. p. 1392; decision by Recorder Weir of Montreal, June 30, 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette* August, 1906, Vol. VII. p. 215; decision by Minister of Labour relating to payment of portion of fine to informant reported in *Labour Gazette*, March, 1907, Vol. VII, p. 1032.

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Infringement by a Distillery Company.

The Corby Distillery Company was charged by the Canadian Coppersmiths' Union with an infringement of the Act by importing several coppersmiths to perform work under contract. For the defence it was argued that the contract involving the presence of the aliens was let to the Ansonia Copper Company, and that the latter company alone was responsible for any infringement of the Act. The police magistrate after reserving judgment and considering the evidence, decided that the Corby Company was responsible, and imposed a fine of \$50 and costs on each of eight charges of infringement preferred.

R. vs. Corby Distillery Company. Decision by Police Magistrate Flint, Belleville, Dec. 22, 1906; reported in the *Labour Gazette*, January, 1907, Vol. VII. p. 821.

UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS.

A brief account is given also of such unsuccessful prosecutions as have come to the notice of the department.

British Subjects not Affected.

Action was brought by C. J. Dionne, against the Slater Shoe Company, Montreal, alleging six infractions of the Alien Labour Act. In the case of Oliver Dubois, who had been engaged in the United States, the question of nationality was raised. Dubois, it appears, was born in the United States, but his parents were British subjects, and he had not himself taken out naturalization papers. The court held that Dubois was, therefore, a British subject, and that it was not illegal to make a contract with him in the United States to work in Canada. The charge was dismissed, as were also the remainder of the alleged infringements of the law.

R. vs. Slater Shoe Company. Decision by Judge Sicotte at Montreal, October, 1903; reported in the *Labour Gazette*, November, 1903, Vol. IV, p. 482.

Question of Advertising in Foreign Newspapers.

Action was brought by George P. Downie against the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, on the ground that the firm had procured the importation for work in their establishment of one Cornwall Megese, of Seattle, Washington, by means of the following advertisement inserted in the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* of March 28, 1904:—'Wanted first-class machinists, apply Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, Vancouver, B.C.' Police Magistrate Williams, of Vancouver, before whom the case was first heard, decided that the insertion of the advertisement in question was not illegal under either section 1 of the Alien Labour Act (sec. 2, chap. 97, R.S.C., 1906), under which the information was laid, or under the section of the Act which made illegal 'the encouragement of an alien to come to Canada 'by promise of employment through advertisement printed or published in such foreign country. (sec. 12, chap. 97, R.S.C., 1906)' The magistrate held that the advertisement in question did not contain any promise of employment and 'cannot in any way be tortured or twisted into a promise of employment;' he therefore dismissed the case, making no order as to costs. The case was subsequently argued before a judge of the Supreme Court of

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British Columbia, Mr. Justice Duff, who confirmed the decision of the police magistrate. Commenting upon the argument of counsel, Mr. Justice Duff declared: 'In no case, least of all in appeal and proceeding, can I press the words of the legislature beyond their fair and natural sense.' The question at issue having been here raised for the first time, Mr. Justice Duff thought it not a case for costs.

R. vs. Vancouver Engineering Works. Decision by Police Magistrate Williams of Vancouver and Mr. Justice Duff of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, reported in the *Labour Gazette*, July, 1904, Vol. V. pages 112, 113.

Quashed on Technicality in Appeal.

Mr. Breckenridge, manager of the Ottawa branch of the International Harvester Company, was charged with infringing the Alien Labour Act with respect to five workmen alleged to have been brought from the United States under contract; defendant was also charged with paying the expense of their transportation to Ottawa. Two of the five cases were dismissed on general grounds, two others on the ground that the contract had been made more than six months prior to the institution of proceedings, which put them without the jurisdiction of the court. In the fifth case a conviction was recorded, and a fine of \$100 and costs imposed. The case was heard before Police Magistrate O'Keefe, of Ottawa, May 9, 1905. An appeal from this conviction was taken to the Divisional Court at Toronto, which was heard September 19, 1905, the argument for the appeal being that there was no evidence to show that the defendant knew the employees concerned in the charge, one E. L. Day, to be a foreigner; also, it was contended, the said employee not having been imported as a monthly labourer, the conviction was at fault. The conviction was finally quashed without inquiry into the merits of the case, and on the ground that the consent given by Junior County Judge O'Meara, of Carleton, had not specified the name of the man whom the accused was alleged to have brought illegally into Canada, nor the time or place of the alleged offence. The document under which proceedings had been instituted merely gave consent to the accused being prosecuted under the Alien Labour Act. The court held there was error in not particularizing, and that consent for prosecution should only be given after a thorough acquaintance with the facts of the case, which knowledge should appear on the face of the record.

Spittal vs. Breckenridge. Decision of Police Magistrate O'Keefe, of Ottawa, May, 9, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette* August, 1905, p. 228, and appeal to Divisional Court, Toronto, reported in *Labour Gazette*, as to argument October, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 469, and as to judgment November, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 597.

Question of Liability as between Company and Individual.

The conviction of F. R. Close, manager of the Duncan Lithographing Company, Toronto, for an infringement of the Alien Labour Act, was appealed to the Divisional Court, Toronto, and quashed on the ground that the offence, if any, was committed by the company and that, inasmuch as the Act provided for the prosecution of a company as well as an individual, the charge should have been brought against the company.

R. vs. Close. Decision in Toronto police court, appeal to divisional court reported in *Labour Gazette*, November, 1905, Vol. VI, p. 598.

Operations of Employers' Associations.

The Divisional Court of Toronto quashed the conviction entered against J. G. Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association, Toronto, by Police Magistrate Denison, of Toronto, on October 6, 1905. Merrick was alleged to have illegally imported a workman. A second conviction entered against Merrick by Police Magistrate Denison, on November 17, 1905, for illegally importing a lithographer for the Rolph Clarke Lithographing Company, Toronto, was appealed to the Divisional Court, Toronto, May 23, 1906, and was quashed on the ground that the evidence did not disclose any offence, and that it was not illegal to assist foreigners to come to Canada, so long as there was no contract or agreement entered into before the encouragement or assistance is given. The Divisional Court also held that it was necessary that a contract should first be established before the question of assisting could be entertained.

R. vs. Merrick. Decision by Police Magistrate Denison, Toronto, November, 17, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette*, December, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 693; appeal to divisional court, Toronto, May, 23, 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette* June, 1906, Vol. VI. p. 1394.

Action of Detective Agency.

Gerhard Heintzman, president of the Gerhard Heintzman Company, Limited, Toronto, was convicted of an infringement of the Act by being a party to inducing one Thomas Podginivick, *alias* Wm. Heidelberg, to come from the United States to work under contract. For the defence it was alleged that there had been a strike in the piano factory of the defendant company and Podginivick was brought by the Thiel Detective Agency to act as a detective in the establishment; there had been, it was alleged, no contract between the defendant company and the alien, who, moreover, had not been imported by the company. The Police Magistrate ruled that the defendant company was none the less guilty of an infringement of the Act, inasmuch as the Detective Agency was acting on behalf of the company. A penalty of \$50 and costs was accordingly imposed. An appeal was taken to the High Court against the conviction which was quashed with costs. The court held that the Act was not infringed unless the defendant had knowingly assisted in importing labour from a foreign country. In the present case it appeared the defendant had not knowingly imported the man brought from Chicago, but had applied to the Thiel Detective Agency in Toronto who had supplied the man.

R. vs. Heintzman. Decision by Police Magistrate Denison, Toronto, November, 26th 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette*, December, 1906, p. 696; appeal to High Court reported in the *Labour Gazette*, March, 1907, p. 1029.

It will be apparent from this brief resumé, that while the administration of the Alien Labour Law is primarily a matter for the courts of the land, the Department of Labour has had nevertheless much to do with furthering the intention of parliament in the enactment of this measure. The department is in receipt constantly of communications in reference to the provisions of the Act, and the method of carrying on proceedings. These have been promptly acknowledged and fully dealt with. The department, moreover, has not failed to point out to the parties, wherever an alleged infringement of the Act has been brought to its notice, the liability to which a violation of the Act may subject the offender, and there is little doubt that in this way, as well as by the publicity given in the *Labour Gazette* and in other ways to prosecutions under the Act, the department has been successful in helping to maintain a due regard for the provisions of the law.

IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1906, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901 to 1906, INCLUSIVE.

During the calendar year 1906, the Department of Labour received reports of 139 trade disputes, in existence in Canada, of which all but one began in the course of that year. The number of those which commenced in 1906 is 5 more than the previous year, and 35 more than in 1904. In the past six years, the greatest number of trade disputes occurred in 1903, when 160 were reported to have taken place. The most serious dispute of 1906, in its effects on the general industrial conditions of the country was a strike of 500 coal miners at Lethbridge, Alberta, which began on March 9, and continued until December 2, when work was resumed under a settlement effected through the friendly offices of the Department of Labour. A great scarcity of fuel in southern Alberta during the early part of the winter of 1906-1907 was in part attributed to the stoppage of work at these mines. This dispute is noteworthy from the fact that it led to important legislation to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and other industries in the nature of public utilities. Other serious strikes of the year were a strike of lumber mill hands at Buckingham, Que., and of street railway employees at Hamilton, Ont. Each of these strikes was accompanied by rioting. In case of the former three fatalities occurred.

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

Although the number of trade disputes in Canada was larger in 1906 than in the two previous years, the increase was chiefly in disputes of small magnitude. There were 17 strikes and lockouts in 1906, each involving 300 workpeople, or more, compared with 16 in 1904 and 13 in 1905. In 1901, there were 16, in 1902 there were 11, and in 1903, there were 29 trade disputes, each affecting 300 workpeople or more.

The total number of employees involved in trade disputes during 1906 was approximately 26,014, compared with 16,329 in 1905, and 15,665 in 1904.

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

Perhaps the clearest idea of the effect of trade disputes upon the industrial life of the community may be derived from a consideration of the number of working days lost through this cause. Though it is not feasible to obtain exact statistics on this point, owing to the complexity of some disputes, when the employees affected return to work individually from time to time, or abandon the struggle by seeking work in other places, a careful estimate shows that approximately 490,400 working days were lost during 1906, the greatest loss having occurred in September, when about 97,140 working days were lost. In 1905, the loss of time amounted approximately to 284,140 working days, and in 1904, it was estimated at 278,956 working days.

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TRADES AFFECTED BY THE DISPUTES.

In 1906, disputes were more numerous in the building trades than in any other trade, 29 out of 138 having occurred in the various branches of this trade. The next highest number was in the metal trades, in which there were 21 disputes, transport ranking next with 15, followed by 13 in the mining industry and 12 among the unskilled workmen. Taking together the six years for which the department has record, out of 715 disputes, 163 affected the building trades, 121 the metal trades, 62 the clothing trades, and 48 the mining industry.

LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

Nearly half the whole number of strikes in the Dominion in 1906, took place in the province of Ontario, 61 out of 138 having occurred there. In the province of Quebec there were 24 trade disputes, in Alberta there were 13, in British Columbia 12, in Nova Scotia 11, in Manitoba 9, and in New Brunswick 8. No disputes were reported in the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. The record for the six years shows that 346 disputes occurred in Ontario, 158 in Quebec and 68 in British Columbia. Only two disputes have taken place in the province of Prince Edward Island during this period, both of which occurred in 1902, and there is no record of any dispute in Saskatchewan alone; there were three which extended over several provinces, including Saskatchewan among the number.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The question of wages was involved in 82¹ trade disputes which began in 1906, in 55 cases this being the only point at issue. In 13 disputes the demand for recognition of the employees' union was a contributing cause. Taking the trade disputes in Canada during the six years from 1901 to 1906, 183 out of 596 were caused by demands for an increase in wages, while 42 strikes were against a reduction in wages. The demand for a reduction in working hours was made in 85 disputes, in 56 of which it was coupled with a demand for increase in wages. Altogether the question of wages and hours in some form entered into 310 out of 596 trade disputes during this period. A significant feature of the past five years is a reduction in the number of sympathetic strikes, there having been 9 in 1902, 10 in 1903, 3 in 1904, 1 in 1905 and 2 in 1906. In the last three years, therefore, the number of sympathetic strikes was less than one-third of the number of the two previous years.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Out of 139 disputes which were in existence during 1906, definite settlements were reached in 130 cases, and in 3 others industrial conditions ceased to be affected. In 67 cases, or a little over half the total number that were terminated, a settlement was reached by means of negotiations between the parties concerned.

During the years from 1901 to 1906, 24 disputes out of 722 were settled by arbitration, and 37 by methods of conciliation, while 350 were terminated through negotiations between the parties concerned.

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RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the 139 disputes in existence during 1906, 50 ended in favour of the employers, and 41 in favour of the employees, compromises being reached in 23 other cases. In 5 disputes the strikers were partially successful, some firms granting the demands, while others continued to hold out against them. Of the remaining 20 disputes, 5 were unsettled at the close of the year, and the rest ceased without any definite results, either from the removal of the original cause of the dispute, or from the strikers securing work elsewhere.

Out of 692 disputes in existence during the past six years, the employers were successful in 244 cases, the employees in 214, and compromises were effected in 166 cases. In 12 others the employees were partially successful, some of their number obtaining what they had demanded.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR CAUSES

An analysis of the results of trade disputes classified according to their causes affords an instructive comparison. In the case of disputes arising from a demand for an increase in wages without any other changes, 13 ended in favour of the employers and 16 in favour of the employees, and in 16 other instances compromises were effected, an increase in wages being conceded in each instance, which was less than that originally demanded by the strikers. In all the disputes evolving questions of wages and hours of labour the employers were successful in 26 cases, and the employees in 29, including 2 in which objection was taken merely to the method of the payment of wages. In the disputes with regard to which the question of trade unionism was a contributing cause, the employers were successful in 15 cases, and the employees in 9. No compromise was reached in any of the disputes of this class. The only 2 sympathetic strikes which occurred during the year resulted in favour of the employers.

In the tables and charts set forth below particulars are given of the trade disputes during 1906, with comparisons of the past six years, classified under various heads.

The following table contains a list of all the trade disputes which took place in Canada during the year 1906, arranged according to industries and trades, showing in the case of each dispute the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause of the dispute, the method of settlement, the result, in so far as it was in favour of the employer, the employee, or a compromise, the dates of commencement and termination, the number of establishments and employees affected.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 10.
CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
<i>Fishing.</i>								
Fish-handlers.....	Halifax, N.S.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.....	Aug.	Aug.	—	180
<i>Lumbering.</i>								
Sawyers.....	Fairville, N.B.....	"	"	"	May	May	28	1
Deal pilers.....	St. John, N.B.....	"	Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiation.	In favour of employers.	June	June	28	6
Sawmill hands.....	Scotstown, Que.....	For change in method of payment.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Terms of settlement unknown.	July	July	26	1
Planing mill hands.....	Etchemin, Que.....	For higher wages.....	"	Compromise.....	Aug.	Sept.	13	1
Sawmill hands.....	Buckingham, Que.....	"	Work at mill resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Sept.	Oct.	24	1
<i>Mining.</i>								
Coal miners.....	Strathcona Mines, N.S.....	Against discharge of employees.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	Jan.	Jan.	10	1
"	Cumberland, B.C.....	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.	"	Jan.	Feb.	1	1
"	Lethbridge, Alta.....	For increase in wages and other changes.	Conciliation.....	Compromise.....	March	Dec.	3	1
"	Inverness, N.S.....	Against conditions of employment.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	Mar.	Mar.	23	1
"	Chignecto Mines, N.S.....	For increase in wages.....	"	In favour of employees.	April	April	10	1
"	River Herbert West, N.S.....	For permission to do additional work in lieu of increase in wages.	"	"	May	May	24	1
Miners.....	Moyte, B.C.....	Against conditions in Co's establishment.	"	"	May	May	15	1
Coal boys.....	Springhill, N.S.....	For higher wages.....	"	"	July	July	6	1
Coal miners.....	Fernie & Michel, B.C.....	Against employment of non-unionists.	"	In favour of employees.	Sept.	Nov.	13	1
"	Frank, Alta.....	For higher wages.....	"	Terms of settlement unknown.	Sept.	Oct.	6	1

	Refusal of Co. to sign an agreement.	" " " " " "	In favour of employees.	Oct.	1	30
"	Against employment of non-unionists.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Nov.	1	750
Coal boys.	Against transfer of an employee.	Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Nov.	3	1,500
Specular employees.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Nov.	29	350
Building Carpenters.	Against employment of non-unionists.	Places of strikers filled. No negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Jan.	31	35
"	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	May	8	80
"	Against employment of non-unionists.	No negotiations. Conditions exacted to be affected.	" " " " " "	Mar.	2	62
"	For higher wages.	" " " " " "	In favour of employees.	May	4	200
"	"	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	June	19	150
"	For recognition of union and higher wages.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Aug.	9	200
"	Against employment of non-unionists.	No negotiations. Strikers secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employees.	Sept.	15	1,800
"	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	" " " " " "	Sept.	21	85
Bricklayers & Masons.	Hamilton, Ont.	Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.	Compromise	April	2	118
"	London, Ont.	Cancellation	In favour of employees.	May	1	35
"	Calgary, Alta.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	May	18	255
Builders' labourers.	Quebec, Que.	" " " " " "	Compromise	May	28	210
"	Calgary, Alta.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	July	2	40
"	Edmonton, Alta.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Sept.	17	83
Painters.	St. John, N.B.	" " " " " "	In favour of employees.	April	5	250
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" " " " " "	Compromise	May	23	32
"	Calgary, Alta.	" " " " " "	In favour of employees.	Jan.	8	8
"	Hamilton, Ont.	No negotiations. Non-unionist left shop.	" " " " " "	Mar.	1	21
"	St. Catharines, Ont.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	" " " " " "	May	1	53
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" " " " " "	No particulars received.	May	1	20
"	Fort William, Ont.	No particulars received.	In favour of employees.	July	3	175
Granite cutters.	Toronto, Ont.	Places of strikers filled. No negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Jan.	26	50

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1906—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of commence- ment.	Date of termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>								
Granite cutters	Beebe Plains, Que.	Sympathetic.	Places of strikers filled. negotiations.	No. In favour of em- ployees.	Mar. 12	.....	1	92
Stone cutters	St. Marc des Car- rières, Que.	For shorter hours and change in method of payment.	No particulars received.	No. particulars re- ceived.	Mar. 14	.....	3	80
Building trades.	Winnipeg, Man.	For principle of arbitration ...	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of em- ployees.	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	200	4,000
"	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages to car- penters.	Arbitration.	Compromise	Sept. 18	Oct. 5	24	400
Boiler makers	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of parti- cular person.	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employ- ees.	Sept. 18	Feb. 26	1	15
"	Victoria, B.C.	For shorter hours.	Unsettled.	Unsettled.	Nov. 21	.....	3	74
Brass workers	Montreal, Que.	Against employment of sus- pended member of union.	Arbitration.	Compromise	June 25	July 26	1	80
Brass moulders.	"	Against employment of non- unionist.	Particulars not received.	Particulars not re- ceived.	Aug. 16	.....	1	17
"	London, Ont.	Against employment of non- unionist.	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employ- ees.	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	1	40
Iron moulders	St. Catharines, Ont.	Against employment of parti- cular persons and for changes in conditions.	" "	Compromise.	April 13	April 19	1	85
"	Toronto, Ont.	For change in method of pay- ment.	" "	In favour of employ- ees.	June 13	June 19	1	60
"	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Places of strikers filled, no nego- tiations.	" "	Aug. 24	Sept. 5	1	33
"	"	For higher wages and against employment of non-unionists	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employ- ees.	" 29	Dec. 31	1	43
Machinists.	New Westminster, B.C.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employ- ees.	Dec. 24	" 26	1	24
Metal polishers.	Toronto, Ont.	"	Unsettled.	Unsettled.	Nov. 24	.....	3	40
Moulders, machinists and blacksmiths.	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages and other changes.	Negotiations between parties con- cerned and places of strikers filled.	Employees partially successful	May 17	June 14	3	56
Sheet metal workers. .	"	"	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employ- ees.	Aug. 1	Aug. 4	75	180
Rolling mill employees	Montreal, Que.	Against change in method of payment.	" "	Particulars not re- ceived.	" 20	" 28	1	1175

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Shipwrights.....	Victoria, B. C.....	Against employment of particular persons.	Unsettled.....	Unsettled ..	Nov. 25.....	1	40
Ship labourers.....	".....	Against discharge of employees.	".....	".....	" 27.....	1	34
Shipwrights.....	".....	For higher wages.....	Arbitration.....	Particulars not received.	Mar. 5, 12.....	2	31
Telephone operators and electrical workers.....	Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C.....	Against employment of non-unionists.	Places of strikers were filled, no negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Feb. 22.....	1	54
Electrical workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.....	June 13, 21.....	45	250
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>							
Piano workers.....	".....	For higher wages, closed shops and other changes.	Places of strikers filled, no negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 1.....	8	600
".....	".....	Against discharge of employees and for higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	April 5, 26.....	1	7
Carriage workers.....	".....	For shorter hours.....	Places of strikers filled, no negotiations.	In favour of employees.	May 1, July.....	8	80
Cane makers.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	".....	Two strikers returned, places of others filled, no negotiations.	".....	June 4, ".....	1	13
Carriage workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against employment of non-unionist.	Places of strikers filled, no negotiations.	".....	Nov. 24, Nov. 30.....	1	15
Match factory hands.....	Etchemin, Que.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 20, Sept. 22.....	1	200
<i>Textile Trades—</i>							
Cotton factory hands.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	Against conditions of employment.	".....	".....	Feb. 12, Feb. 19.....	1	594
Cotton weavers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages.....	".....	".....	April 9, May 7.....	1	40
".....	".....	".....	".....	".....	May 1, " 7.....	2	1350
".....	Kingston, Ont.....	".....	Work resumed, no negotiations.	In favour of employees.	" 10, " 21.....	1	50
Cotton factory hands.....	Magog, Que.....	For recognition of union.	".....	".....	June 28, July 18.....	1	200
<i>Clothing Trades.</i>							
Garment workers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Against discharge of an employee and for recognition of Union.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Feb. 13, Feb. 26.....	1	165
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against employment of non-unionists.	Unsettled.....	Unsettled.....	Nov. 20.....	1	200
Cloak makers.....	".....	Against employment of a particular person.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Feb. 15, Feb. 21.....	1	35
Hat and cap makers.....	".....	For higher wages and against employment of non-unionists.	".....	".....	" 13, " 28.....	1	25
".....	".....	Against discharge of an employee and for recognition of Union.	".....	".....	June 26.....	1	33
".....	".....	Sympathetic.....	".....	".....	July 26.....	1	17
".....	Montreal.....	Against employment of non-unionists.	Particulars not received.	Particulars not received.	May 3.....	1	20

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CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1906—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
<i>Food and Tobacco preparation.</i>								
Cigar makers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations with one firm and places of strikers filled by other firm.	Strikers partially successful.	Sept. 20..	(Sept. 21 Dec. ..)	2	30
"	London, Ont.....	Against discharge of an employee.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 30..	Feb. 9..	1	78
"	Berlin, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Work resumed by some, places of others filled. No negotiations.	"	June 2..	Aug. ..	2	10
Brewery workers.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	Against withdrawal of a privilege.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	"	April 4..	April 9..	1	21
Bakers	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages.....	Conditions ceased to be affected. No negotiations.	"	April 28..	May ..	7	35
"	"	"	Particulars not received.	Particulars not received.	May 28..	.....	.....	50
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	For higher wages and recognition of Union.	"	"	May 5..	.....	1	8
"	Toronto, Ont.....	For shorter hours.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employers.	Aug. 13..	Aug. 25..	6	25
<i>Leather Trades.</i>								
Leather workers.....	Cananook, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	"	"	July 10..	July 16..	1	28
Trunk workers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Against employment of delinquent member of Union.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	"	Oct. 25..	Dec. 31..	1	24
<i>Printing and bookbinding.</i>								
Printers	St. John, N.B.....	For shorter hours.....	Negotiations with three firms, places of strikers filled by fourth.	Strikers partially successful.	Dec. 16..	Feb. ..	4	18
"	Guelph, Ont.....	"	Work resumed by order of President of Union.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 13..	Jan. 16..	2	29
"	London, Ont.....	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	Jan. 9..	Jan. 10..	6	20
"	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages and against employment of apprentices on monotypes.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 6..	Jan. 15..	1	70
"	St. John, N.B.....	Against discharge of an employee.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	Jan. 1..	Jan. 6..	1	10

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Hat and cap makers	Winnipeg, Man.	For shorter hours.	Places of strikers filled. No negotiations.	"	"	Jan. 2.	7	40
Lithographers	Montreal, Que.	"	"	"	"	Aug. 9.	4	50
<i>General Transport</i> — Railway trackmen	Kentville, N.S.	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.	Compromise.	Dec. 1.	1	70
Railway stores clerks	Winnipeg, Man.	Demand to be transferred in a body when office was closed.	"	"	In favour of employees.	Jan. 17.	1	50
Street railway employees.	"	For higher wages, recognition of union and other changes.	Conciliation	Compromise.	Compromise.	Mar. 29.	1	254
"	London, Ont.	Against discharge of employees.	Work resumed.	In favour of employees.	In favour of employees.	July 27.	1	110
"	Levis, Que.	"	Places of strikers filled	"	"	Sept. 20.	1	40
Teamsters	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.	Compromise.	Apr. 23.	2	30
"	Montreal, Que.	"	"	"	"	May 29.	2	250
Street railway employees.	Hamilton, Ont.	"	Arbitration	Terms of settlement not known.	Terms of settlement not known.	Nov. 4.	1	180
Freight handlers	Port William and Port Arthur, Ont.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.	Compromise.	Sept. 29.	2	750
Coal heavers	Halifax, N.S.	"	"	Compromise.	Compromise.	"	"	
Longshoremen	Montreal, Que.	"	Work resumed by some strikers, places of others filled.	In favour of employees.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 8.	2	150
"	St. John, N.B.	For recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	"	Nov. 22.	1	64
"	"	Against employment of non-unionists.	"	In favour of employees.	In favour of employees.	May 7.	1	85
<i>Miscellaneous Trades</i> — Barbers	Vancouver, B.C.	For shorter hours.	"	Strikers partially successful.	Strikers partially successful.	Aug. 1.	15	32
Brickmakers	Lethbridge, Alta.	Against conditions of employment.	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employees.	In favour of employees.	June 2.	1	
Paviors	Vancouver, B.C.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.	Compromise.	" 27.	1	18
Rubbery workers	Toronto, Ont.	For higher piece-work prices.	"	"	"	Jan. 23.	1	14
"	"	Against employment of a particular person.	Work resumed, no negotiations.	In favour of employees.	In favour of employees.	Oct. 23.	1	31

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1906 - *Continued.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>								
Labourers.....	London, Ont.....	For shorter hours.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employ- ers.	Apr. 27..	May 1..	1	24
"	Strathcona, Alta.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.....	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.....	Compromise.....	June 5..	June 7..	1	140
Factory labourers....	Brautford, Ont.	For higher wages.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employ- ers.	Apr. 16..	Apr. 17..	1	16
"	"	"	"	"	June 7..	June 18..	1	95
Railway labourers ...	Kingston, Ont.	"	Work resumed by some places of others filled.....	"	" 27..	" 30..	1	150
Labourers.....	Welland, Ont.....	"	Places of strikers filled.....	"	July 16..	July	1	100
Coal shovellers	St. John, N.B.....	"	Strikers found work elsewhere at increased rates of wages.	Indefinite.....	Apr. 3..	Apr. 5..	1	30
Civic labourers	Calgary, Alta.....	"	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.....	Indefinite, work re- sumed pending de- cision of Council.	Aug. 15..	Sept.	1	12
"	Toronto Junction, Ont.....	"	Work resumed by some strikers, others found work elsewhere.	In favour of employ- ers.	" 10..	Aug. 14..	1	14
Street labourers.....	St. Catharines, Ont..	"			Sept. 1..	Sept.	1	20

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NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The following table illustrates the number and magnitude of trade disputes by months which began during the calendar year, and shows that out of 138 disputes, 92 involved less than 100 workpeople, and only 5 affected 1,000 and over:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 11.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Magnitude.	Number of Disputes.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
2,000 and over.....					1			2	1				1
1,000 to 2,000.....								1			1		4
500 to 1,000.....		1	1					1	2		1		6
300 to 500.....			1	1	6	1		1	2		1		6
200 to 300.....				1	2			2	2		1		15
100 to 200.....	1	1		1	2	3	3		2		1		14
50 to 100.....	3	1	3	4	7	4	1	1	2		2	1	29
25 to 50.....	4	2	1	3	5	2	2	5	3	1	4		32
6 to 25.....	4	1	1	4	7	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	30
Unknown.....								1					1
Total.....	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2	138

The chart facing page 128 illustrates the variations from month to month of the number of workpeople involved in trade disputes during each year from 1901 to 1906, inclusive.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes for the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, according to the number of workpeople involved:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 12.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Magnitude.	Year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
2,000 and over.....	3		5	2		1
1,000 to 2,000.....	3	2	5	3	4	4
500 to 1,000.....	5	1	10	2	5	6
300 to 500.....	5	8	9	9	4	6
200 to 300.....	4	7	18	2	4	15
100 to 200.....	4	15	23	10	15	13
50 to 100.....	14	21	19	15	17	29
25 to 50.....	24	28	34	23	17	32
6 to 25.....	31	37	36	35	21	30
Unknown.....	11	4	1	2		1
Total.....	104	123	160	103	87	137

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The following table shows the actual number of workpeople affected by trade disputes in each month during 1906:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 13.

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING 1906.

	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January.....	540	4	544
February.....	298	550	848
March.....	1,387	364	1,751
April.....	770		770
May.....	3,230	300	3,530
June.....	1,159	350	1,509
July.....	725	1,200	1,925
August.....	4,385	150	4,535
September.....	7,000	150	7,150
October.....	88		88
November.....	1,937	1,340	3,277
December.....	87		87
Total.....	21,607	4,408	26,014

From these figures it may be seen that the largest number of people were out of work through trade disputes during the month of September, the next largest number being in August, and the third largest number in May.

The following table shows approximately the number of firms or establishments affected by trade disputes during the year:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 14.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF FIRMS OR ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING 1906.

Month.	NUMBER OF FIRMS AFFECTED.		Total.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
January.....	27		27
February.....	6		6
March.....	13	1	14
April.....	65		65
May.....	180	28	208
June.....	75		75
July.....	50		50
August.....	272	50	322
September.....	255		255
October.....	3		3
November.....	16		16
December.....	2		2
Total.....	864	79	1,043

From these figures it may be seen that the greatest number of firms were involved in trade disputes during the months of August, September and May, in each of which over two hundred were affected, while in none of the other months were there more than seventy-five firms concerned.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No. 1

CHART SHOWING BY MONTHS NUMBER OF WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN TRADE
DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901 TO 1906 INCLUSIVE.

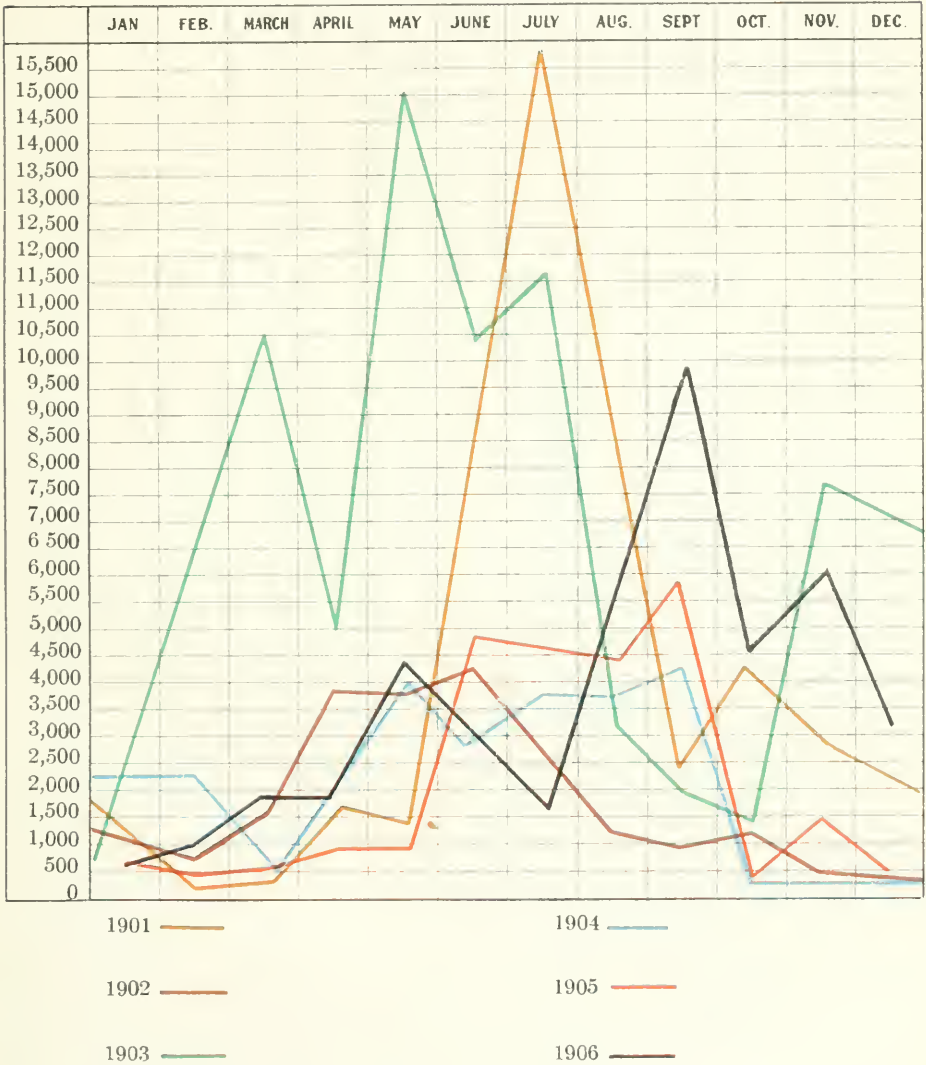
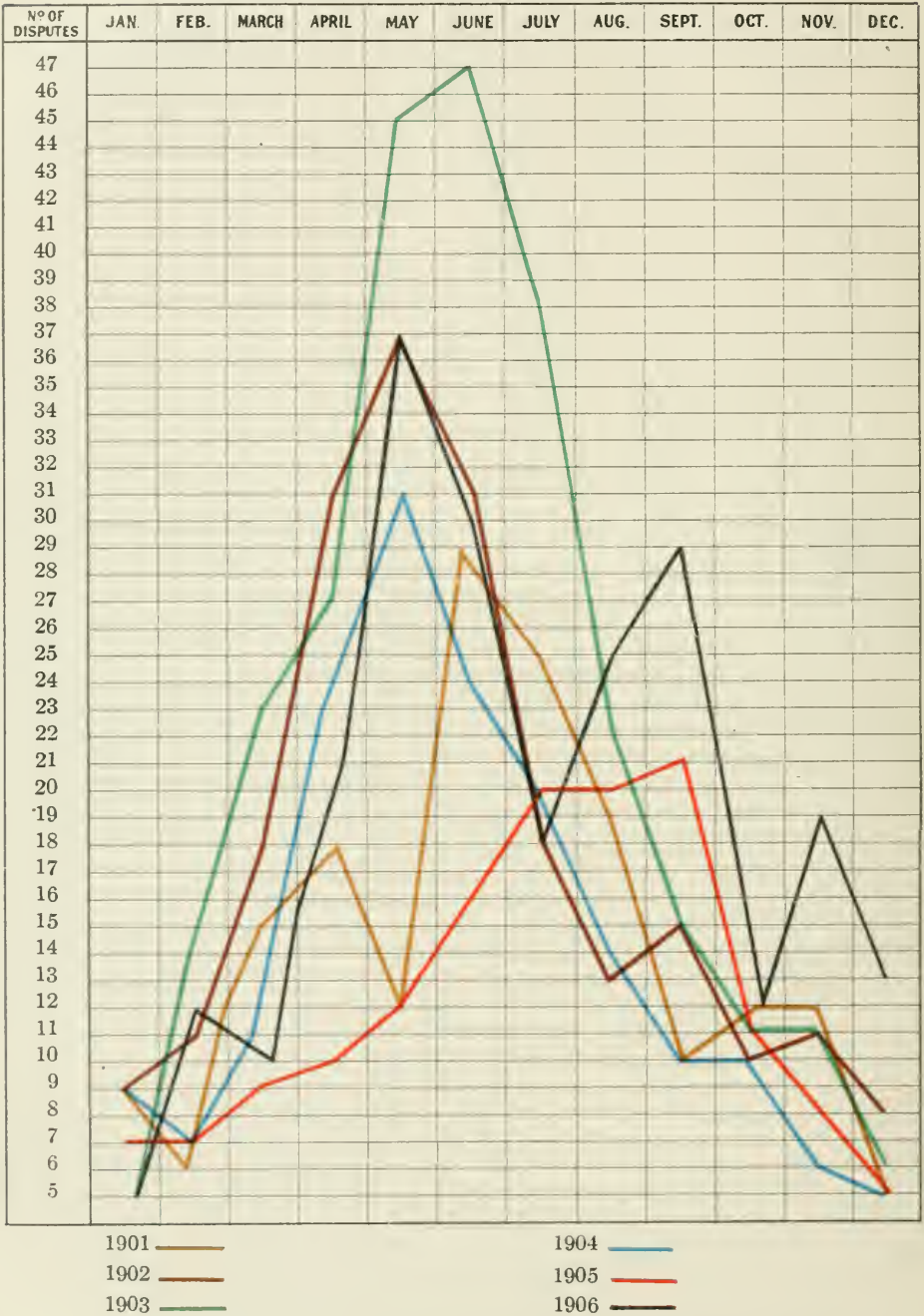
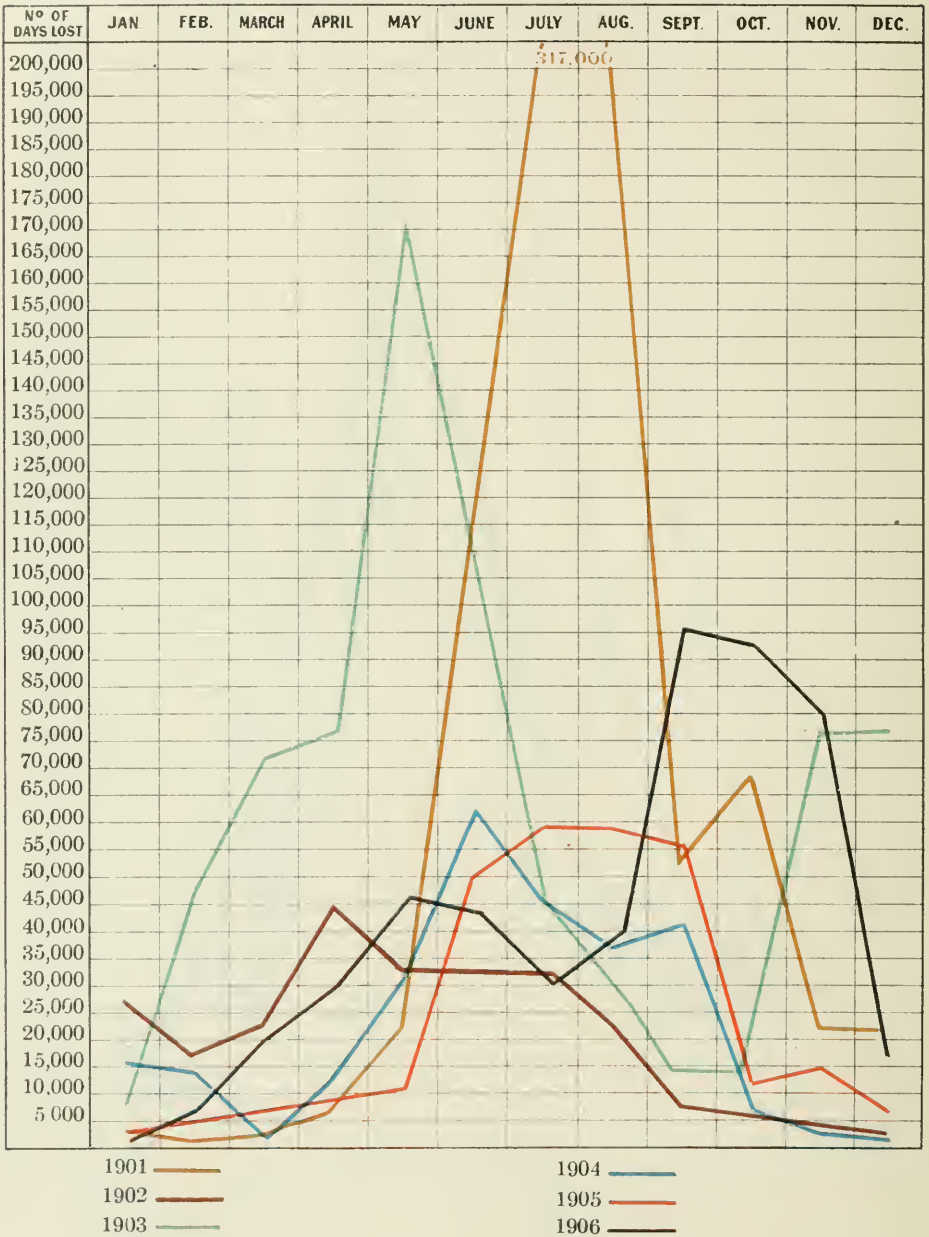


CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS IN CANADA
DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1906 INCLUSIVE.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No. 3

CHART SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES
BY MONTHS DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1906.



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DISPUTES BY MONTHS.

From the preceding tables it may be seen that in 1906 the great number of disputes occurred in the months of May, August and September. The table given below shows, however, that the months of greatest industrial disturbance through disputes during the last six years were April, May and June.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 15.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Months.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
January	7	8	6	9	6	12	48
February	3	5	12	5	4	6	35
March	13	12	22	9	6	8	70
April	12	20	23	20	8	13	96
May	7	27	29	23	11	28	125
June	23	18	23	9	12	14	99
July	14	7	15	6	13	8	63
August	5	6	11	6	8	17	53
September	5	9	7	3	9	15	48
October	5	4	6	8	3	3	29
November	7	7	3	2	3	12	34
December	3	.....	3	3	4	2	15
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	715

The chart facing this page shows the variation in trade disputes by months during the years 1901 to 1906, inclusive.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES AND TRADES AFFECTED.

The following table indicates the number of disputes in the various industries and trades by months during the year 1906:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 16.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Industries and Trades.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture.....								1					1
Fishing.....					1	1	1	1					5
Lumbering.....							1		2	1	3		13
Mining.....	1		2	1	2								29
Building.....	3		4	3	10	1	2	2	4				21
Metalworking..		2	1	1	4	3		5			4	1	7
Woodworking..		1		1	1	1		1	1		1		4
Textile.....				1	2	1							9
Clothing.....		3			3	1	1				1		8
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1			2	2	1		1	1				3
Leather.....					1		1			1			6
Printing and bookbinding.....	5							1					15
Transport..		1	1	1	2		1	1	5		2	1	12
Unskilled..				3		3	1	3	1		1		5
Miscellaneous.....	1					2		1		1			138
Total.....	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2	

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In the following table a comparison is shown of the trade disputes during the last six years, according to industries and trades, from which it appears that half of the total number of disputes affected the building, metal and clothing trades:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 17.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
Agriculture.....					2		2
Building.....	14	28	44	29	19	29	163
Metal.....	23	31	17	16	13	21	121
Woodworking.....	4	10	9	3	2	7	35
Textile.....	6	1	5	5	1	4	20
Clothing.....	10	9	11	12	11	9	62
Food and tobacco preparation.....	9	10	6	11	4	8	48
Leather.....	1	3	4	1		3	12
Printing and bookbinding.....	2	3	3	5	7	6	26
Transport.....	4	4	18	2	4	14	46
Longshoremen.....	5	4	4		1	1	15
Mining.....	5	3	9	6	12	13	48
Fishing.....	2	1	1	2		1	7
Unskilled.....	11	6	9	3	2	12	43
Miscellaneous.....	8	10	20	10	9	5	62
Total.....	104	123	160	103	87	138	715

DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

The following table shows the number of trades disputes which occurred in the different provinces of Canada, arranged according to the months in which they began:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 18.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES DURING 1906.

Provinces.	Number of Disputes.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Nova Scotia.....	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	2	1
Prince Edward Island.....												
New Brunswick.....	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Quebec.....	1	1	2	2	6	2	1	4	4	1	..	..
Ontario.....	6	4	2	8	13	7	4	6	5	1	5	..
Manitoba.....	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Saskatchewan.....												
Alberta.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	2	3	1
British Columbia.....		1	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	4	1
Total.....	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2

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The number of disputes which occurred in each province during the past six years is shown below:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE VII, A. R. NO. 19.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA ACCORDING TO PROVINCES FOR
THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Locality.	Number of Disputes.						Total.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
Nova Scotia.....	5.	12	7	7	7	11	49
Prince Edward Island.....		2					2
New Brunswick ..	3	7	7	2	5	8	22
Quebec.....	29	20	33	31	21	24	158
Ontario.....	53	65	83	52	32	61	346
Manitoba	3	8	1	4	9	9	34
Saskatchewan ..							
Alberta		1	5	1	2	13	22
British Columbia.....	10	8	24	4	10	12	68
More than one province affected.....	1*			2†	1‡		4
Total.	104	123	160	103	87	138	715

* This dispute affected all provinces in the Dominion with the exception of Prince Edward Island.

† First dispute affected Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Second affected the same provinces with the addition of British Columbia.

‡ This dispute affected the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time through trade disputes during 1906 amounted approximately to 490,400 working days, distributed through the different months as follows:—

January.....	2,550
February.....	7,750
March.....	20,200
April.....	28,950
May.....	45,675
June.....	38,215
July.....	27,710
August.....	39,125
September.....	97,140
October.....	87,920
November.....	78,655
December.....	16,510
Total.....	490,400

The chart facing page 129 shows the loss of time in working days through trade disputes by months during the years 1901 to 1906, inclusive.

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CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The following table shows the causes of disputes during 1906, according to months:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 20.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Causes.	Months.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
For increase of wages.....	1	1	1	8	12	8	3	8	8	...	3	2	55
Against reduction of wages.....											3		3
For decrease in hours.....	1			2	1	1		3					8
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....					2	1			3		1		7
For increase in wages and against employment of apprentices.....	1												1
For increase in wages and recognition of Union.....		2			1			2					5
For increase in wages and other changes.....			2	1	1		1	2					7
Against new piecework prices.....	1												1
Against increase in hours.....	1												1
Against method of payment.....						1	1	1					3
Against employment of non-unionists.....								1	1		1		3
Against employment of particular persons, other than non-unionists.....	1	2	2	1	4					2	1		13
Against discharge of employees.....	3				1		1		1		1		7
Against discharge of employees and recognition of Union.....						1							1
For recognition of Union.....		1			3				1		2		7
Against conditions of employment.....	1		1	1									3
For decrease in hours and change in method of payment.....			1										1
Sympathetic.....			1				1						2
For agreement to arbitrate disputes.....									1				1
Against individual agreements.....						1							1
Unclassified.....	2				3	1	1			1			8
	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2	138

In the following table a comparison is made of the causes of disputes during the last six years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 21.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906 RESPECTIVELY.

Causes.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
For increase in wages.....	48	54	60	36	30	55	183
Against reduction in wages.....	10	7	7	7	8	3	42
For decrease in hours.....	1	7	8	3	3	7	29
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	5	14	18	8	4	7	56
Against employment of particular persons.....	13	8	13	16	9	13	72
Against conditions of employment.....		5	5	4	8	3	25
For recognition of Union.....		5	5	4	1	5	20
Sympathetic.....		9	10	3	1	2	25
Miscellaneous.....	16	12	29	21	23	43	144
Total.....	93	121	155	102	87	138	596

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METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

During the year 130 disputes were definitely terminated, including one which began prior to January, 1906. Five remained unsettled at the end of the year. Three disputes were settled through the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act and one through the mediation of the Ministerial Association of Winnipeg.

The following table shows the methods of settlement by months during 1906:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 22.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TABLE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Methods.	Number of Disputes.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Arbitration			1				1				1		3
Conciliation				1		2						1	4
Negotiations between parties concerned.	5	3	1	1	11	9	5	7	9	4	4	2	67
Replacement of men	1	1		3	5	5	3	1	1				18
Work resumed on employers' terms (without negotiations)	2	5		1	3	2		3	5	1	2	4	28
Demands of strikers granted (without negotiations)			1		1			1					3
Work resumed (employer not involved).					1		1				1	1	4
Employment found elsewhere by strikers.									3				3
Undefined or unsettled					1	2			1			5	9
Total	8	9	3	12	20	20	10	12	19	5	8	13	139

A comparison of the methods of settlement of trade disputes during the past six years is given in the following table:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 23.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Methods.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
Arbitration	5	6	6	4		3	24
Conciliation	6	5	14	5	3	4	37
Negotiations between parties concerned.	55	73	77	37	41	67	350
Replacement of men	13	12	15	10	24	18	92
Work resumed on employer's terms (without negotiations)	13	20	26	25	10	28	122
Demands of strikers granted (without negotiations)			19	7	5	3	34
Work resumed (employer not involved)						4	4
Employment found elsewhere by strikers						3	3
Indefinite or unsettled	12	5	12	13	2	9	53
Not reported			1	2			3
Total.	104	121	170	103	85	139	722

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RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes by months during the year:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 24.

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Results.	Number of Disputes.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
In favour of employers	3	6	1	4	6	7	4	3	7	2	3	4	50
In favour of employees	3	2	..	4	11	4	3	5	4	1	3	1	41
Settled by compromise	1	..	..	3	3	6	2	2	3	1	..	2	23
Indefinite (unsettled or terms unknown)	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	1	5	1	1	6	20
Strikers partially successful	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	5
Total	8	9	3	12	20	20	10	12	19	5	8	13	139

The following table shows the results of trade disputes during 1906 compared with those of the preceding five years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 25.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Results.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
In favour of employers.....	40	35	46	34	37	50	244
In favour of employees.....	39	46	45	24	24	39	214
Settled by compromise.....	22	33	46	28	15	23	166
Employees partially successful.....				6		6	12
No change (employers not concerned).....					1	3	4
Indefinite (unsettled or terms unknown).....		4	10	9	10	22	55
Total.....	101	118	147	101	87	140	692

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The following table shows the causes and results, combined, of all the trade disputes which were in existence during the year:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A.R. No. 26.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA
DURING 1906.

Causes.	In favour of employers.	In favour of employees.	Settled by compromise.	Strikers partially successful [*]	Unsettled or terms unknown.	Total.
For increase in wages.	13	16	16	1	8	54
Against reduction in wages.	1					1
For decrease in hours.	4	4		2	1	11
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.		2	2		1	5
For increase in wages and against employment of apprentices.	1					1
For increase in wages and recognition of union.	3	3				6
For increase in wages and other changes.	2	1	2	1	1	7
Against new piecework prices.	1		1		1	3
Against increase in hours.	1					1
Against method of payment.		2			1	3
Against employment of non-unionists.	7	5			1	13
Against employment of persons other than non- unionists.	2	1			1	4
Against discharge of employees.	4	2			1	7
Against discharge of employees and for recognition of union.	3					3
For recognition of union.	2	1		1		4
Against conditions of employment.	3	1			3	7
Against employment of particular persons and for changes in conditions.			1			1
Against discharge of employees and for increase in wages.		1				1
Sympathetic.	2					2
Unclassified.	1	2	1		1	5
	50	41	23	5	20	139

* The strikers are said to be partially successful in a dispute affecting more than one firm, when their demands are conceded by some employers but not by all.

X.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1906 WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1904 AND 1905.

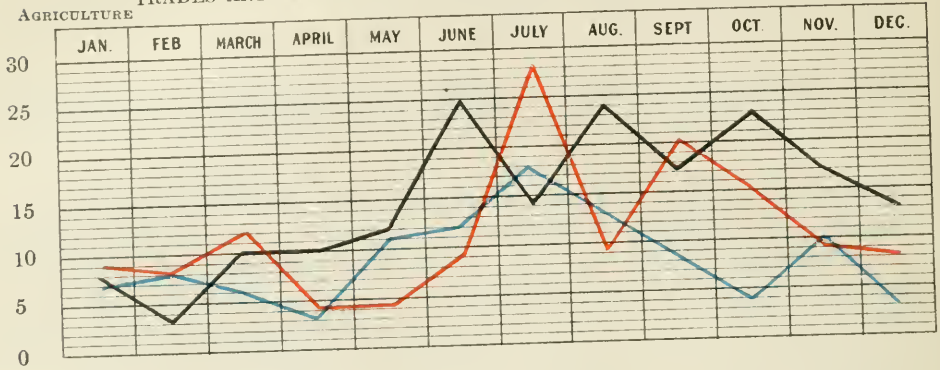
The industrial accidents in Canada for the calendar year 1906 as recorded in the Department of Labour show a considerable increase over the number for the preceding year, this being presumably chiefly as a natural consequence of the increased industrial activity during the period indicated, but possibly in part also to a more complete record. The total number of fatalities for 1906, of which a record was obtained, was 1,107, as compared with 931 over the year 1905, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The non-fatal accidents resulting in permanent impairment of industrial efficiency occasioned by loss of limb or other permanent injury, for the corresponding periods respectively showed also a considerable increase for the later year, but not in the same ratio, the figures being 2,745 for 1906 as against 2,414 for 1905.

It will be seen from an investigation of the accompanying tables of statistics that the industry entailing the largest number of fatalities is that denoted as railway service, which accounts for 252 deaths during the year, almost a fourth of the total of 1,107; these fatalities, it must be understood, relate only to those incurred in the performance of service in connection with the railways and do not include fatalities to passengers carried or to persons killed when walking or trespassing on the roads.

It may be interesting to glance for a moment at a similar class of accidents in Great Britain and the United States. In the former country the number of employees officially recorded as killed during the year 1904 was 399, while in the United States, according to the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, during the year ending June 30, 1905, no fewer than 3,361 fatalities were recorded. Considering the number of fatalities in connection with the population of these countries respectively, Canada would appear to be at a disadvantage compared with Great Britain where the fatalities to railway men were about 60 per cent higher only, though the population is seven times that of Canada; while on the other hand Great Britain's record compares most favourably on the same basis with that of the United States where, with a population twice that of Great Britain, the fatalities to railway men are nine times those of the smaller country. A truer test, however, of the relative degree of fatalities in the three countries respectively is found in the railway mileage as compared with the number of such fatalities in each case. In Canada, for instance, a railway system of 20,000 miles represents 252 deaths to employees; in Great Britain a railway system of 23,300 miles represents 399 deaths to employees; and in the United States a railway system of 212,349 miles represents 3,361 deaths to employees. The comparison on the whole is not therefore at first sight to the disadvantage of Canada, especially with regard to the United States, but in the case of Great Britain it must further be remembered that the traffic on its railways is necessarily of vastly greater density than that on the railways of Canada, so that of the three countries Great Britain would appear to make the best showing.

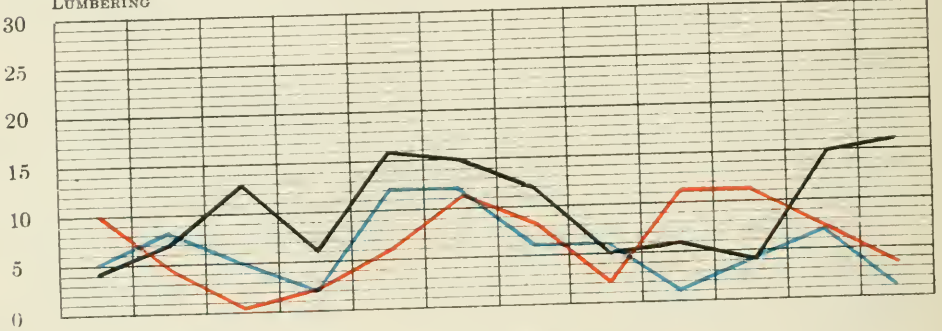
DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS
TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.

AGRICULTURE



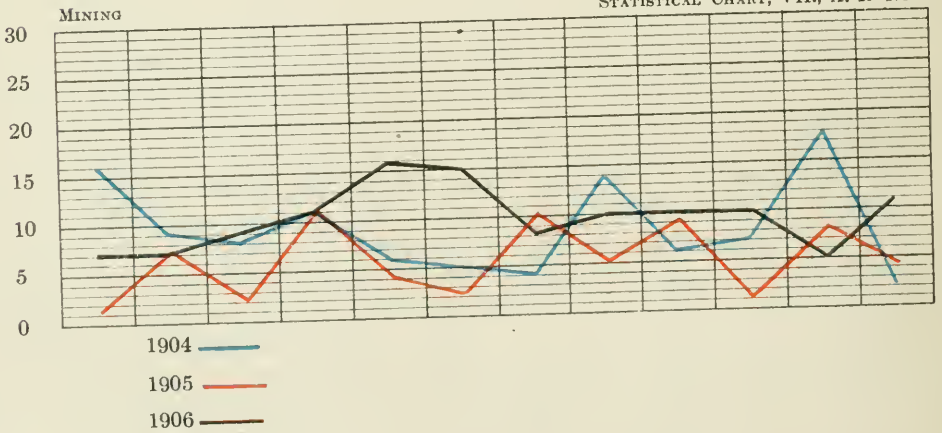
LUMBERING

STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No. 5



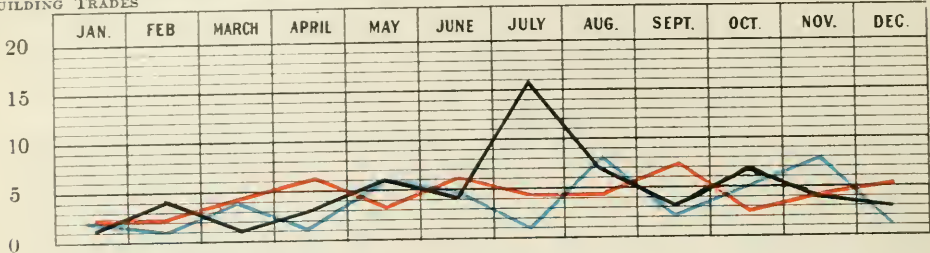
MINING

STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No. 6



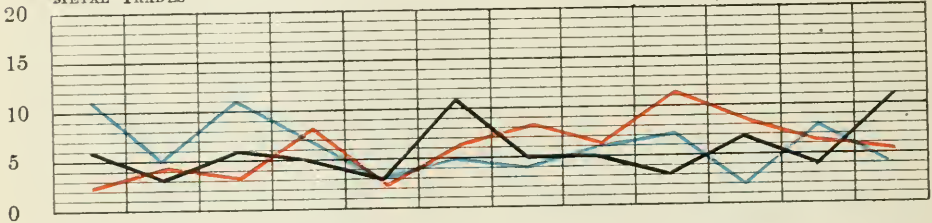
DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS
TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.

BUILDING TRADES



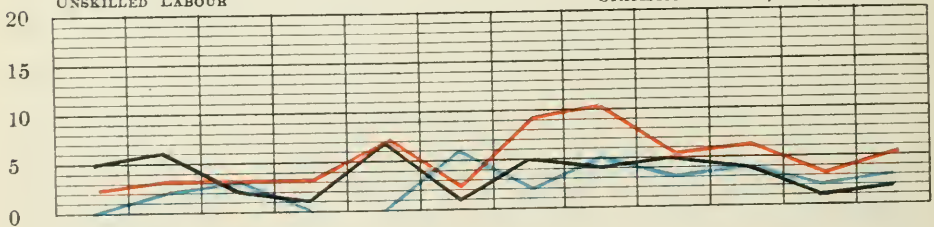
METAL TRADES

STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No. 8



UNSKILLED LABOUR

STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No. 9



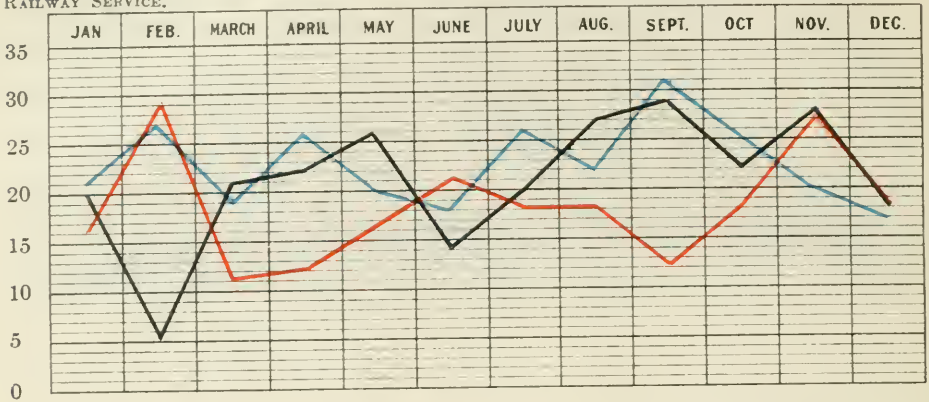
1904 ———

1905 ———

1906 ———

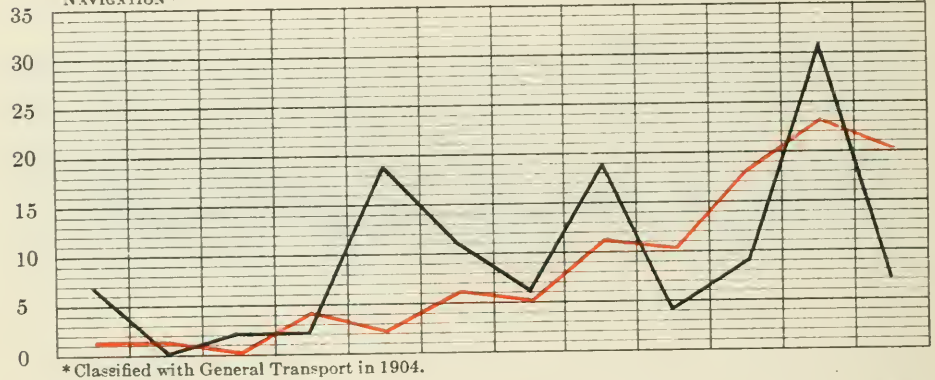
DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS
TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.

RAILWAY SERVICE.



NAVIGATION*

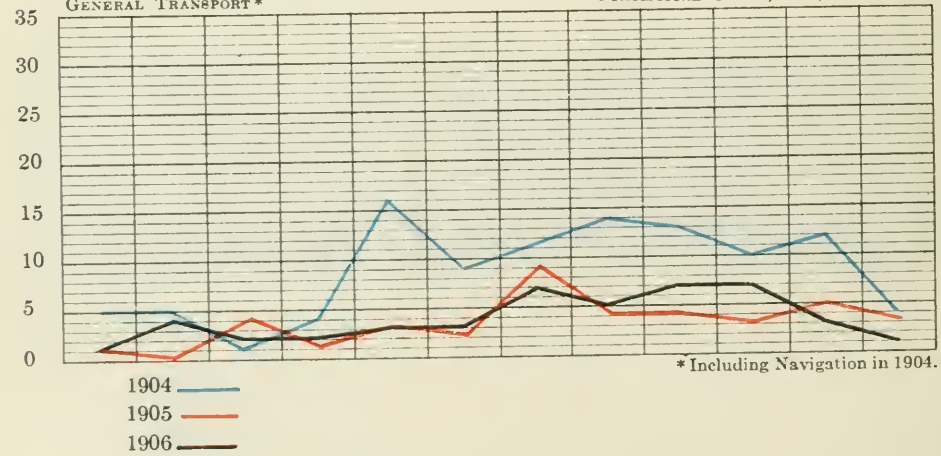
STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No.11



*Classified with General Transport in 1904.

GENERAL TRANSPORT*

STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No.12



*Including Navigation in 1904.

1904 — blue line
1905 — red line
1906 — black line

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Agriculture takes rank in the second place with respect to the number of fatalities in its ranks, and fishing and hunting, lumbering, and navigation, with about equal figures come next, though not in any case affording fifty per cent of the number of fatalities to railway men. The metal trades furnish slightly over a fourth of the number of fatalities credited to railway service, a relatively small number in view of the preponderance of this department of industry with regard to non-fatal accidents. In this latter respect as will be seen by reference to one of the adjoining tables, the metal trades have the same unfortunate pre-eminence that railway services takes as to fatalities, and furnish 562 out of the total of 2,745 accidents, or more than one-fifth. The safest line of industry would appear to be the printing trade, with no fatality credited to it for the year, and but 19 non-fatal accidents. the woodworking trades clothing trades, textile trades, food and tobacco industries and leather trades following closely with respect to the same desirable characteristics.

Coming to consider the precise causes of the accidents, whether fatal or otherwise, a series of tables is printed giving this information in great detail. This series of tables is worthy of more than a passing glance, since the facts and figures set forth in them, and not it is believed elsewhere compiled in Canada, are an indispensable preliminary to any attempt at reducing by legislation or otherwise this terrible annual harvest of industrial tragedies. In the heavy total of 252 fatalities credited to railway service, for instance, it is noted that 62 deaths were due to men being run over by trains, while 45 were fatally injured in collisions, 43 injured by blasting, dynamite, &c., 27 were struck by engines, &c., 21 were crushed between cars, engines, &c. There is a curious and somewhat pathetic approximation between the fatal and non-fatal accidents in railway service, far more so than in most classes of industry, the number being respectively 252 fatalities and 340 non-fatalities, while in many types of accidents to railway hands the fatalities outnumber the non-fatalities. In the metal trades, on the other hand, there is a great divergence between the figures for fatalities and non-fatalities, the accidents numbering respectively 69 and 562. Of this large total of non-fatal accidents, no less than 251 are credited to injuries by machinery, belting, &c. which also caused the death of eight men. The next largest type of accident in the metal trades is that due to injuries received from falling material, to which 94 non-fatalities were due. Other principal contributory causes are injuries from hot or molten metal, 52; falling from scaffolding, &c., 25; falling in various ways not specified, 40; struck by falling wood, poles, &c., 33.

In the building trades, of 59 fatalities, 37 were due to falls from scaffold, buildings, or otherwise while at work; while of 272 non-fatal accidents in the same callings, 184 were due to the same cause.

In navigation, as may be expected, the list of fatalities includes a heavy proportion of drownings, totalling 92 for the year of 1906, out of a grand total of fatalities for this year of 117. On the other hand, and because of the large proportion of drownings, the non-fatal accidents in this industry are little more than half the fatalities.

The tables relating to the causes of accidents are for the years 1904, 1905 and 1906, respectively; the year 1904 being the first in which a record of industrial accidents was made in the *Labour Gazette*.

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A series of charts showing the fluctuations by months in the number of industrial fatalities in the trades in which the death-rate reaches above twenty during the year is added to the statistical tables contained in the present report, and is of value by way of impressing on the memory the lamentable proportions and increasing growth of the annual death-roll from this source.*

The collection and publication of monthly statistics relating to industrial accidents occurring in the Dominion was begun by the Department of Labour in October, 1903, and has been continued regularly from that time. The statistics are gathered from reports, carefully verified where there can be doubt of their accuracy, appearing in the press of Canada, and from returns received from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, factories' and mines' inspectors in the different provinces, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and the Municipal and Railway Board of Ontario,—various employers also furnishing information at the request of the department with reference to accidents in their establishments. The only accidents recorded are those incurred by the victims in the course of their employment, causing loss of life or serious impairment to their industrial efficiency. The accompanying tables show, by industries and trades, the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents occurring in Canada during each month of the calendar from 1906, as well as additional tables giving the comparative figures for the past three years. It must be added that while every effort has been made to make these returns as full and reliable as possible, it is not claimed for them that they are absolutely accurate and complete, the conditions under which the information is necessarily procured rendering this impossible. The figures on the whole are nevertheless believed to be essentially accurate and reasonably complete, and as such will be of considerable value and interest to the general community.

* See charts facing page 137.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 27.TABLE OF *FATAL* INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Trade of Industry.	Number of fatal accidents by months.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Agriculture.....	8	3	10	10	12	25	14	24	17	23	17	13	176
Fishing and hunting.....				1	5	3	12		1			3	15
Lumbering.....	4	7	13	6	16	15	12	5	6	4	15	16	119
Mining.....	7	7	9	11	16	15	8	10	10	10	5	11	119
Building trades.....	1	4	1	3	6	4	16	7	3	7	4	3	59
Metal trades.....	6	3	6	5	3	11	5	5	3	7	4	11	69
Woodworking trades.....			2			1					1		4
Printing trades.....													
Clothing trades.....									1	1			2
Textile trades.....	2	1											3
Food and tobacco preparation.....		5	2	1	2			2		1	5	2	20
Leather trades.....	1					1		1					3
Railway service.....	20	5	21	22	26	14	20	27	29	22	28	18	252
Navigation.....	7		2	2	19	11	6	19	4	9	31	7	117
General transport.....	1	4	2	2	3	7	5	7	7	7	3	1	45
Civic employees.....						1		1			1	2	5
Miscellaneous trades.....	3	1	1	5	8	6	8	1	8	3	9	3	56
Unskilled labour.....	5	6	2	1	7	1	5	4	5	4	1	2	43
Total.....	65	46	71	69	123	111	103	111	93	99	124	92	1,107

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 28.TABLE OF *NON-FATAL* INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Trade or Industry.	Number of non-fatal accidents by months.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Agriculture.....	16	6	20	24	20	41	34	35	22	17	16	21	262
Fishing and hunting.....			1	1		1							3
Lumbering.....	5	16	8	15	23	18	23	10	4	5	8	21	156
Mining.....	10	14	15	9	27	14	14	18	13	15	9	16	174
Building trades.....	14	5	31	15	20	26	30	37	20	27	26	21	272
Metal trades.....	54	42	63	56	54	44	58	52	35	41	33	30	562
Woodworking trades.....	8	8	17	13	10	16	13	13	9	6	7		133
Printing trades.....	2	1	2	3			1	3	1	1	1	2	17
Clothing trades.....	1	1		3			4		3	2	2	2	19
Textile trades.....	3	1	6	1	8	2	7	2	4	4	4	4	46
Food and tobacco preparation.....	3	4	8	4	8	4	6	9	4	6	16	7	79
Leather trades.....	1	3	1		3			4	1				13
Railway service.....	30	14	21	11	26	20	30	47	43	31	40	27	340
Navigation.....	1	3	2	4	6	8	2	7	5	5	6	12	61
General transport.....	2	11	24	9	27	9	17	23	11	21	10	14	178
Civic employees.....	8	5	5	3	7	9	1	7	3	3	11	4	66
Miscellaneous trades.....	18	12	18	17	29	28	16	19	24	15	12	14	222
Unskilled labour.....	11	10	10	16	18	15	17	12	12	16	9	1	142
Total.....	188	156	253	191	286	255	273	298	218	218	209	203	2,745

7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS IN 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

In the following tables the number and causes of accidents in the various industries and trades during the years 1904, 1905 and 1906 are set forth, arranged according to groups of industries:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 29.

TABLES SHOWING CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS DURING 1904, 1905 and 1906.

AGRICULTURE.

Causes of Accidents.	KILLED.			INJURED.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Struck and run over by trains.	26	19	23	7	10	7
Injured by live stock.	18	18	29	19	41	45
Falling from vehicles.	14	27	11	24	54	9
Run over by vehicles.	3	21	4	6	23	2
Injured by machines and tools.	8	14	16	18	43	78
Falling from hay lofts, barns and stacks.	5	13	27	10	22	62
Injured when raising barns.	4	2		7	6	
Struck by lightning.	7	3	18			2
Exposure and cold.	4		6		2	2
Struck by falling trees.	1	8	7	3	11	18
Injured when sawing and chopping wood.	1	1	1	10	10	1
Injured by cave-in of pits, etc.	2	5		1	7	
Injured when blasting.	1		5	3	3	10
Injured when pulling down barns.				3	5	
Blood poisoning.	9		3	10	4	
Burned to death in prairie fire.			1			
Drowned.			8			
Unclassified.		1				
Total.	103	132	176	121	291	262

FISHING AND HUNTING.

Drowned.	16	13	15			
Caught in bear-trap.					1	
Attacked by moose.				1		
Injured by falls.						2
Contact with ice hook.						1
Total.	16	13	15	1	1	3

LUMBERING AND SAW-MILLING.

Struck by falling trees.	17	14	25	3	15	15
Struck by logs.	4	4	9	6	13	7
Injured by dynamite explosion.	1	2	5			6
Drowned.	22	13	30			
Frozen.		2	1	2		2
Falling off logs.	1		3		2	9
Run over by railway cars.	3	2	3	2		3
Struck by wood flying from saws, etc.	5	8	7	4	17	9
Struck by falling lumber.		2	2	5	8	8
Struck by axes when chopping trees.				11	15	9
Injured by machines and engines.	3	8	26	36	33	88
Injured by boiler explosions.	6	10		2	8	
Injured by saws.	4	6		34	15	
Injured by bursting of an emery wheel.	1	1	5		20	
Crushed between cars.	1				1	1
Injured by bursting of refuse machine.		1				
Overwhelmed in mud slides.	1	2		14	8	
Gun-shot wound.			2			
Unclassified.			1			
Total.	69	75	119	120	155	156

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MINING.

Causes of Accidents.	KILLED.			INJURED.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Explosions in mines.....	33	15	20	11	39	42
Blasting.....	3	1	.....	13	5	.....
Falling down mine shafts and chutes.....	8	5	8	3	8	9
Struck by cars, trips, etc.....	8	2	13	6	7	14
Struck by falling stone and earth.....	14	19	16	18	26	9
Struck by falling coal.....	11	16	32	12	18	57
Crushed between cars, car and mine wall, box and pit props, etc.....	1	3	7	10	10	16
Machinery, belting, &c.....	2	2	7	.....	12	14
Falling from scaffolds and trestles.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Falling in various ways not specified.....	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....
Run over by cars.....	1	2	4	2	4	1
Struck by falling wood.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	1
Crushed by cave in.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocated by gas.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowned.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Struck by snow slides.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3
Kicked by a mule.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Injured by explosive.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" electric shock.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	13	.....	.....	33	4	.....
Total.....	103	70	119	117	135	174

BUILDING TRADES.

Falling from buildings.....	13	9	4	23	48	30
Falling from scaffolding, etc.....	5	20	8	38	78	45
Falling through a floor.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Collapse of building and walls.....	2	.....	.....	10	9	.....
Falling from a ladder.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5	7
Falling in various ways not specified.....	1	3	25	12	1	109
Railway accidents.....	4	4	3	2	.....	1
Struck by falling stones and bricks.....	3	3	1	6	21	3
" falling timber.....	1	.....	1	13	15	13
" derricks.....	2	1	1	1	3	5
" falling metal.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
" falling window sash.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
" other falling material.....	2	.....	2	3	3	20
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
" electric shock.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	1
" tools.....	.....	1	.....	7	11	3
Drowned.....	2	1	6	.....	2	.....
Injured by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Burnt to death.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Injured by explosion.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2
Asphyxiated by gas.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Stroke or struck by lightning.....	2	4
Unclassified.....	1	1	3	1
Total.....	43	46	59	140	131	262

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METAL TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	12	7	8	108	147	251
Injured by tools	3	1	.....	15	7	7
Struck by falling material	9	5	7	92	63	94
Injured by hot or molten metal	.....	.....	1	55	40	52
Injured by electric shock	5	11	14	11	13	8
Injured by elevators and hoists	4	1	1	14	6	6
Falling from scaffold, etc.	9	5	7	9	22	25
Collapse of scaffolding	2	.....	1	11	2	15
Falling from buildings	4	.....	1	6	3	.....
Falling from bridges	4	3	.....	2	5	1
Falling from poles	3	1	.....	11	5	.....
Falling in various ways not specified	4	2	2	22	14	40
Injured by derricks and cranes	1	5	2	4	9	1
Bursting of wheels	2	2	.....	3	5	4
Injured by boiler explosions	2	3	2	14	5	7
Struck by falling wood, poles, etc.	5	1	4	1	10	33
Injured by saws	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Injured by shears	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....
Injured by drop hammers	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1
Injured by trip hammers	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....
Overcome by gas	1	1	1	2	.....	.....
Scalded by water, steam, etc.	.....	1	5	9	4	3
Injured by electricity	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Injured by explosions of gas, powder, etc.	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4
Crushed by presses	.....	.....	.....	24	26	3
Crushed by cars	.....	3	1	2	5	.....
Struck by wood flying from a saw	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Struck by lever	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Struck by hook	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Crushed between girders	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Crushed in other ways	.....	.....	1	4	1	3
Injured by chains	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Cut by a die	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Run over by a cart	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Drowned	2	2	9	.....	.....	.....
Injured when grinding	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Injured by lathes	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Unclassified	1	2	.....	35	1	.....
Injured by live stock	3
Sunstroke while repairing boilers	1
Total	74	56	69	393	434	562

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WOODWORKING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	3	3	2	46	28	118
Injured by saws.	1	1	1	45	46	...
Struck by wood flying from saws, planers, etc.	3	1	1	7	6	3
Scalded by boiling water.	2	1	...	1	1	...
Injured by elevators and hoists.	2	1	...	2	4	1
Injured by shapers. ....	...	...	...	10	6	...
Injured by planers. ....	...	...	...	6	15	...
Injured by jointers. ....	...	...	...	6	9	...
Injured by knives. ....	...	...	...	4	5	...
Injured by other tools. ....	...	...	...	3	2	...
Injured by cutters. ....	...	...	...	3	2	...
Injured by sanding disc. ....	...	...	...	3	2	...
Injured by presses. ....	...	...	...	2	...	...
Struck by falling timber. ....	...	...	...	3	3	2
Injured by spindle carver. ....	...	...	...	1	...	...
Falling from vehicle.	1	...	...	...	2	...
Falling and jumping from a building. ....	...	...	...	2	...	...
Falling in ways not specified. ....	...	...	...	3	6	4
Railway accidents. ....	...	2	...	...	1	...
Explosion of boiler. ....	...	...	...	...	...	5
Unclassified. ....	...	...	...	7	2	...
Total.	12	8	4	154	150	133

PRINTING TRADES.

Crushed in presses. ....	...	...	...	5	8	17
Crushed in printing machines. ....	...	...	...	3	4	...
Struck by a falling mould. ....	...	...	...	1	1	...
Hot metal and other material. ....	...	...	...	...	3	...
Injured by knives. ....	...	...	...	...	1	...
Elevator accidents. ....	...	1	...	...	1	...
Explosion of magnesium powder. ....	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total. ....	...	1	...	9	19	17

CLOTHING TRADES.

Injured by elevators and hoists.	1	2	2	4	6	4
Kicked by a horse. ....	...	...	...	...	1	...
Injured by machinery, belting, etc. ....	...	1	...	8	21	11
Injured by mangles. ....	...	...	...	4	1	...
Injured by presses. ....	...	...	...	2	2	...
Injured by falling. ....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Injured by falling material. ....	...	...	...	...	1	2
Explosion of acetylene gas.	1	1
Mistaken use of nitrate of potash.	2	...
Unclassified.	2	3
Total.	3	2	2	21	36	19

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TEXTILE TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	2		1	13	13	41
Injured by a loom.				2	5	
Injured by a picker.				1	2	
Injured by a shuttle.				1	1	
Injured by a spindle.				1	1	
Injured by an elevator.			1	1	2	
Falling from a building.		1		1	1	
Collapse of a building.				1	1	
Injured by drawing frame.					2	
Run over by train.		1				
Ignition of cotton.			1			1
Falling material.						3
Unclassified.	1			2	2	
Total.	3	2	3	23	30	46

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	1		5	12	23	27
Falling from vehicles.		2		6	10	2
Falling from a ladder.				1	3	
Falling in various ways not specified.	3		4	9	6	14
Injured by bursting of bottles.	1			2	4	
Run over by cars.	1	1			2	
Injured by elevators.		1	1	4	6	2
Scalded by hot water.				3	4	10
Injured by falling of tree.		1			1	
Injured by live stock.		1			2	2
Crushed by goods in workshop, etc.				3	2	
Injured by a knife or tools.			1	1	2	7
Injured by a dough mixer.				1	2	
Explosion of gas, etc.		2	1		9	7
Drowned.			3			
Smothered in grain bin.			2			
Electric shock.						1
Dropped dead while fighting fire.			1			
Railway accident.			1			
Falling material.			1			7
Unclassified.		1		13		
Total.	6	9	20	55	76	79

LEATHER TRADES.

Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	1	4	2	1	6	11
Burned in a fire.		2				
Injured by tools.						
Falling.			1		1	2
Unclassified.	1			3		
Total.	2	6	3	4	7	13

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RAILWAY SERVICE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Struck by engines, etc.....	53	37	27	35	27	44
Injured in collisions.....	33	25	45	77	43	54
Derailing of engines, cars, etc.....	18	16	12	24	33	29
Injured when coupling.....	12	20	.....	24	35	.....
Falling from trains and cars.....	22	6	14	49	31	53
Falling from train and run over.....	26	39	.....	3	16	.....
Foot catching in frogs, etc., and run over.....	5	3	.....	5	6	.....
Run over by trains, etc., in other ways.....	47	23	62	23	10	33
Injured by boiler explosions.....	3	3	5	5	12	4
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc.....	20	.....	43	12	9	41
Crushed between cars, engines, etc.....	10	20	21	16	28	30
Crushed in round-houses and shops.....	2	.....	.....	5	3	.....
Striking objects when on moving trains and cars.....	1	4	5	2	23	3
Injured by falling snow and rock, etc.....	4	.....	6	.....	3	18
Injured by electric shock.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Struck by falling freight.....	1	.....	.....	8	10	.....
Struck by falling metal.....	.....	6	.....	5	16	.....
Falling in other ways.....	4	2	.....	15	4	.....
Injured by tools.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	10
Injured by an elevator.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	10	8	.....	30	9	.....
Drowned.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Asphyxiated by gasoline fire.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Struck by lightning.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Lost on prairie, frozen.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	272	140	252	168	234	340

NAVIGATION.*

Causes of Accidents.	1905.		1906.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowning.....	101	..	92	.....
Injured by falling material.....	.....	20	3	24
Caught in hawser.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Falling into hold, etc.....	8	20	9	18
Explosions of gas, etc.....	8	14	1	5
Struck by engine.....	2	.....	3	.....
Struck by merchandize.....	.....	5	1	6
Struck by derricks, cranes, etc.....	4	14	.....	.....
Injured by fire on vessel.....	1	11	1	.....
Frozen to death.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Not classified.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Electric shock.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Injured by machinery.....	.....	.....	2	1
Crushed between wharf and vessel.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Discharge of firearms.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Struck by passing object.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Exposure.....	.....	.....	1	6
	128	226	117	61

* This group of trades was included with general transport in 1904.

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GENERAL TRANSPORT.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Drowned.....	33	69	4			
Falling on board ship.....	6	9		14	22	
Falling from vehicles.....	10	6	8	59	52	20
Falling from vehicles and run over.....	1	6	4		10	16
Falling from scaffolding.....			2	1	2	
Falling from a building.....	1					
Falling in various ways not specified.....	2			7		56
Crushed between a boat and wharf.....	2	3		4	4	
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	6	3		6	4	
Injured by blasting and explosions.....	3				1	
Struck by trains.....	4	5	5	3		8
Run over by trains and cars.....	3	3	2	3	5	
Run over by vehicles.....	1	1		6	2	
Collisions with street cars.....		3		6	24	
Struck by timber, wood, &c.....	4		1	10	22	
Struck by wagon loads.....	3	1		4	2	
Struck by buckets.....	3			1		
Injured by machinery, belting, &c.....	4	3		2	13	7
Struck by freight.....	2		2	5	10	7
Struck by falling coal.....	2			1	1	
Crushed between cars and vehicles.....	2				1	
Injured by falling earth, &c., in cave-in.....	3		1	1	1	6
Derailling of a train.....	1				1	
Injured by horses.....	5	3	2	8	15	20
Exposure.....	1	1	1		2	
Crushed between cars and shed.....	1				3	
Struck by lighting.....				1		
Struck by falling metal.....				3	2	19
Struck by vehicles.....				3	2	
Scalded.....				2		
Caught by hawsers and anchor chains.....				3	1	
Burned in fire on a ship.....		3	1	2	11	
Struck by a pulley.....				2		
Struck by falling bricks.....		1				6
Unclassified.....		20		10	20	
Collisions.....			12			13
Total.....	113	140	45	168	234	178

CIVIC EMPLOYEES.*

Causes of Accidents.	1905.		1906.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by falls on way to fire, at fires, &c.....	4	53	1	43
Injured by falling material.....	2	10		6
Injured by collision between prison van and street car.....		3		5
Injured while arresting prisoners.....		5		7
Injured while lifting a tile.....	1		1	
Injured in an elevator.....		1		2
Struck by engine.....			2	1
Asphyxiated by gas.....			1	
Explosion of gas.....				1
	7	72	5	66

* This group was only constituted as a distinct unit in 1905.

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MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc.	7	5	2	2	18	19
Other explosions	3	5	2	2	9	22
Boiler explosions		2		4	9	
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	4	20	7	26	48	75
Railway accidents	4	3		8	8	4
Falling from vehicles	1		2	4	13	5
Falling from buildings	1	2		17	5	1
Collapse of buildings	3	1		16	1	
Falling from scaffolding		1	1	3		1
Falling in various ways not specified	4	7	1	13	15	56
Poisonous fumes	3	1	9	11		
Injured in various ways at fires				27	3	
Struck by falling wood	1	1		1	6	
Drowned	3	16	7			
Injured by horses	2	1	1	5	5	5
Elevator accidents		4	5	9	1	4
Unclassified	5	2	1	30	18	
Injured by cave-in of earth			3			4
Injured by electricity			1			
Injured by exposure						1
Suffocated at a fire			2			
Heart failure			1			
Discharge of firearms			1			2
Burned to death			2			
Struck by falling material			2			27
Total	41	71	56	178	159	222

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Falling from buildings	4		2	8	7	
Falling from scaffolding	1		1	6	2	
Struck by falling wood		2	4	12	13	15
Falling from vehicles		1		3	1	25
Falling in other ways	2	4	5	7	21	
Struck by falling stones, bricks, etc.	5	7	1	13	35	50
Injured by elevators and hoists		1		1	5	8
Injured by caving-in of earth	4	5	7	5	10	3
Injured by derricks and cranes	1	2		9	5	
Drowned	1	1	7		3	
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc.	2	7	1	15	10	7
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.		2		3	12	13
Struck by falling metal		1		8	2	
Unclassified	10	6		29	2	
Collapse of part of building		2				
Railway accidents		16	10		15	5
Run over by vehicles						2
Injured by exposure			1			1
Injured by tools						5
Injured by live stock			1			4
Asphyxiated by gas						3
Injured by electric shock			3			1
Total	30	57	43	119	143	142

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The following table shows the aggregate number of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported in the several industries and trades during the calendar years 1904-06, inclusive:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 30.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN YEARS 1904-1906, INCLUSIVE.

Trade industry.	Total Killed.	Total Injured.	Grand Total.
Agriculture.....	407	674	1,081
Fishing and hunting... ..	44	5	9
Lumbering.....	263	431	694
Mining.....	293	426	719
Building trades.....	149	533	692
Metal trades.....	199	1,391	1,590
Woodworking trades.....	24	437	461
Printing trades.....	1	45	46
Clothing trades.....	7	76	83
Textile trade.....	8	99	107
Food and tobacco preparation.....	35	210	245
Leather trades.....	11	24	35
Railway service.....	664	742	1,406
General transport	672	758	1,430
Miscellaneous.....	247	630	877
Unskilled labour.....	130	404	534

XI.—THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The department is in regular receipt, for the most part in exchange for its own publications, of reports and other publications dealing with industrial questions from twelve countries, as well as from most of the States of the American Union. The department also received during the last fiscal year one hundred and four periodicals, the majority of which were issued by labour organizations in the United States and Canada, while the others dealt with general industrial and economic questions.

On account of the fiscal year consisting of only nine months, the number of volumes added to the library of the department was not so large as in previous fiscal years. Arrangements were made for an exchange of publications with the government of Paraguay, and with the publishers of the following periodicals, not previously received:—*Le Fileur*, *Railroad Station Employee*, and *Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Journal*.

Numerous pamphlets and books of reference were added to the library in the course of the year.

Among the most important additions to the library were copies of many trade agreements in force in Canada which were kindly furnished at the request of the department by employers and employees who were parties to them.

The department is again indebted to Madame Godin, of Paris, France, for fourteen volumes of the monthly publication *Le Devoir*, which were presented by her in addition to the volumes that she gave to the department in the previous year.

A catalogue of government reports and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions and trade and labour journals received at the department during the fiscal year is published herewith.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ADDED TO THE
LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1907.

Part I.—Publications of Labour Departments, and Bureaus of Labour Statistics.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

The "Labour Gazette"—the Official Journal of the Department of Labour, published monthly:

	YEAR.
Vol. VII., from July, 1906, to March, 1907.	1906-1907

(b) *Annual Report.*

The sixth Annual Report of the Department of Labour.	1905-1906
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(c) *Special Reports.*

Commission Royale dans l'affaire du prétendu emploi des aubains au Canada par la compagnie de chemins de fer du Père Mar- quette. Témoignages.	1906
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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Annual Report.

The seventh annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ended December 31st.	1906
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THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT BOARD OF TRADE.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

*The Labour Gazette—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade,
Published monthly:*

	YEAR.
Volume 14, July to December.	1906
" 15, January to March.	1907

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*(b) Annual and Special Reports.**Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom:*

Thirteenth report on.	1905
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Strikes and Lock-outs:

Eighteenth report on.	1905
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Factory Inspection:

Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1904. Part II.—Tables.	1906
Supplement—Persons employed in Workshops and Laundries.	1904

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour):

Return of Railway Servants who were, during the month of July, 1906, on duty on the railways of the United Kingdom for more than twelve hours at a time.	1907
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Standard Time Rates:

Report on Standard Time Rates of Wages on October 1.	1906
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Trade Statistics:

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“ 12, January and March.	1907

(b) Annual Report.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour.	1905
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<i>California—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Twelfth biennial report.	1905-1906
<i>Connecticut—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Twenty-second annual report.	1906
<i>Illinois—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Thirty-fourth annual coal report for the year.	1905
Seventh annual report of Illinois free employment offices for.	1905
<i>Indiana—Labour Commission:</i>	
Fifth biennial report.	1905-1906
<i>Iowa—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Annual report for.	1905
<i>Kansas—Bureau of Labour and Industry:</i>	
Bulletin for.	1904
<i>Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics:</i>	
Twentieth annual report.	1906
<i>Maryland—Bureau of Statistics and Information:</i>	
Fifteenth annual report.	1906
<i>Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics of Labour:</i>	
(a) <i>Monthly Journal.</i>	
<i>Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:</i>	
July, 1905, to March.	1906
(b) <i>Annual and Special Reports.</i>	
Annual Report—	
Thirty-seventh annual report.	1906
Manufactures—	
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The Apprenticeship System (from annual report) 1906

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Annual Bulletin No. 2. 1906

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Twenty-ninth annual report. 1906

New York—Department of Labour:

Quarterly Journal—

New York Labour Bulletin (quarterly), Nos. 29 to 32, inclusive—June,
1906, to March. 1907

Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

Annual Report—

Twenty-ninth annual report. 1905

Pennsylvania—Bureau of Industrial Statistics:

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	YEAR.
Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, während des Jahres.	1905
Soziale Rundschau, 7 Jahrgang, Nos. 7 to 12.	1906
“ 8 “ Nos. 1 to 3.	1907
Bericht über die Tätigkeit des K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes in Hand- elsministerium während des Jahres.	1905
Die Lage der Werkstättenarbeiter der K.K. Staatsbahnen.	1906
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(a) *Monthly Journal.*

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Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail.	1905
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Le Correnti Periodiche di Migrazione Interna durante il.	1905

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Vol. V., Parts 2, 3.	1906
Factories and Shops—	
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(b) *Annual Report.*

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Handbook to the Labour Laws of New Zealand.	1906
The Department of Labour: Its Organization and Work.	1906

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(a). *Publications of the Dominion Government**Miscellaneous Government Publications:*

Canadian Patent Office Record, July, 1906, to March.	1907
Reports and other Blue-book publications of the several departments of Dominion Government for the year ending June 30.	1906
Report of the commission appointed to investigate the zinc resources of British Columbia.	1906

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*(b) Publications of Provincial Governments.**Nova Scotia:*

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“ “ Parts I. and II. for	1906

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Canadian Almanac.....	1907
Twelfth annual report of the Children's Aid Society, Hamilton, Ont..	1906
Proceedings of Ontario Association of Architects.....	1906

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Report of the Proceedings of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, September.....	1906
Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, September.....	1906
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Procès verbaux de la première session annuelle du Congrès National des Métiers et du Travail du Canada.....	1905

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Mines and Quarries: General report and statistics for.....	1905
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Part II.—Labour.	
Part III.—Output.	
Part IV.—Colonial and Foreign Statistics.	
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Annual report of H. M. Inspectors of Explosives for the year.....	1905
Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year.....	1905
Statistics of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act for the year.....	1905
Reports on Courrières Colliery Disaster, France.....	1906
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The Board of Trade Journal, published weekly, July to December....	1906
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Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. (Issued as a quarterly supplement to the Board of Trade Journal.) Vol. IV, Nos. 3, 4, September, December, 1906; Vol. V, No. 1..	1907
Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in each year from 1891 to..	1905
Statistical Abstract for the Principal and other Foreign Countries in each year from 1894 to..	1903-1904
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Returns during the nine months ending September 30..	1906
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Return, Coolie Labour..	1906
Report and Special Report on Housing of the Working Classes Act	
: Amendment Bill..	1906

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Women's Industrial Council—

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Twelfth Annual Report..	1905-6

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(b) *State Governments.**Ohio:*

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Documents pour une biographie complète de Jean-Baptiste André Godin, vol. I.	1901
La République du Travail et la Réforme parlementaire, par J.-Bte André Godin.	1889
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Il lavoro notturno dei Pannettieri in Milano.	1907
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SWITZERLAND.

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Charities and the Commons. Vols. XVI., XVII., July, 1906, to March	1907
Economic Review. Vol. XVI., Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. XVII., No. 1	1906-1907
Factory Inspector, The. Vol. IV., Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. V., No. 1, July, 1906, to March.	1907
Journal of Political Economy. Vol. XIV., No. 4 to Vol. XV., No. 3, 1906-1907	
National Civic Federation Review. Vol. II., Nos. 9 to 12, July, 1906, to March.	1907
Outlook, The. July, 1906, to March.	1907
Political Science, Quarterly. Vol. XXI., No. 3, to Vol. XXII., No. 1, September, 1906, to March.	1907
Publications of the American Economic Association. Third Series. Vol. VII., Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. VIII., No. 1, August, 1906, to Feb.	1907
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Vol. XXI.	1906-1907
Quarterly Review. July, 1906, to January.	1907
Royal Statistical Society, Journal of. Vol. LXIX.	1906-1907
Social Service. Vol. XIII.	1906

XII.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proofs in both languages. The extent of the circulation of the *Gazette* necessitates a great deal of work in the nature of entries, forwarding subscription notices, acknowledging remittances, sending out renewal blanks, preparing and revising mailing lists, changing addresses of subscribers, &c., &c. In addition to mailing the *Gazette* to regular subscribers, many sample copies are also sent out from the Department.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, 3,681 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,332 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 148 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 201 to other matters connected with the circulation.

For the same period, 15,430 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 14,495 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 796 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette* and 1,139 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1906-7 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 11,820 copies, of which 7,771 were on account of paid circulation,* and 4,049 to persons on the free and exchange lists. The increase in the number of paid subscriptions over the preceding year was 486, while the increase in the free and exchange distribution was 118, making a total increase of 604.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1907:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 31.

TABLE SHOWING CIRCULATION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE* AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1900, TO 1907, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free and Exchange Distribution.	Total Circulation.
1900-1	4,394	2,158	6,912
1901-2	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7	8,033	4,105	12,138

* The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 8,033. See Summary on page 164.

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The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1907:—

Nova Scotia..	699
New Brunswick..	280
Prince Edward Island..	30
Quebec..	2,064
Ontario..	2,976
Manitoba..	308
Saskatchewan..	533
Alberta..	355
British Columbia..	683
The Territories..	4
British and Foreign Countries..	101
Total..	8,033

FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the proprietors of trade papers and labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free list:—

Exchange List.

Departments of governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers)	396
Trade papers and labour journals..	160
	556

Free List.

Public Libraries and Libraries of Educational Institutions.. . . .	101
Members of the House of Commons..	214
Members of the Senate..	87
Boards of Trade..	220
Newspapers..	904
Labour Organizations—	
Nova Scotia..	118
New Brunswick..	66
Prince Edward Island..	6
Quebec (2 copies, English and French)..	530
Ontario..	777
Manitoba..	91
Saskatchewan..	32
Alberta..	79
The Territories..	9
British Columbia..	183
	1,891
Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies to each).. . . .	132
Total..	4,105

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Revenue from Subscriptions to the 'Labour Gazette.'

The revenue of the department is derived from the sale of the *Labour Gazette*, the subscription rate of which is 20 cents per annum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of three cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the nine months which constituted the fiscal year 1906-7, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source amounted to \$1,067.47.

*Statement of the Revenue of the Department of Labour for the Fiscal Year ended
March 31, 1907.*

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> ..	\$1,055 75
Sale of single and bound copies.	64 05
Refund of commission on subscriptions.	0 20

\$1,120 00

LESS

Commission on subscriptions.	\$51 25
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts due as commission on subscriptions.	0 48
Refund of subscriptions.	0 80
	<hr/>
	\$52 53

XIII.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE* AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed from the offices of the Department of Labour. This work necessitates the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the several copies of the *Gazette* are also sorted at the Department of Labour and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion. Not only is time saved in this way, but work of the employees of the city post office is considerably lessened.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, &c., copies of the *Gazette* are sent out from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the department to inquiries on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or in whole, in the *Labour Gazette*. Not only does the department distribute in this way the current numbers of the *Gazette*, but a limited number of all copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1906-07, individual copies of Volume VII., of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 113,404, 94,595 in English and 18,869 in French were distributed; also 3,476 copies in English and 689 copies in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years, making a total distribution for the fiscal year, nine months, of 117,629 copies, or an average monthly distribution of 13,070.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the department 169 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*, 2,082 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 46 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the cause of Industrial Disputes in British Columbia; 22 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; 21 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company; 21 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the influx of Italian labourers into Montreal and the alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies, and 13 copies of a report on methods adopted in carrying out government clothing contracts. In addition to the distribution of these several reports, communications in the nature of circular letters having reference to investigations being made by the department and miscellaneous publications of one kind and another were mailed to the number of 14,233, making a total in all of 133,236 separate communications or publications mailed by the department through its distribution branch, in addition to the correspondence of other branches of the department, during the fiscal year of nine months ending March 31, 1907.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications mailed from the distribution branch of the department during the fiscal year 1906-07:—

XIV.—INQUIRIES, CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

The answering of requests for information in regard to subjects connected directly or indirectly with industrial or labour questions and conditions in the Dominion, of which mention has been made in previous reports, continues to constitute an increasingly important part of the department's work. Wherever possible full and comprehensive replies have been made to all inquiries. This, in a number of cases, has involved special investigation into the subject matter of the inquiry and considerable research on the part of members of the staff. As instances of the variety of subjects upon which, and sources from which, information has been requested, the following taken from among the requests received at the department during the past nine months, may be given.

Information has been supplied to the Immigrants' Information office, London, England, in regard to strikes in Canada, and trade unions in this country; to other departments of the British government information as to retail prices and wages in certain of the cities of Canada; to Bureaus of Labour in foreign countries and other parts of the British Empire information concerning the labour laws of the Dominion, concerning inspection of boilers and apprenticeship, concerning prices and wages; labour organizations, &c.; to departments of the provincial governments of the Dominion, information concerning Dominion legislation affecting labour, technical education, the fair wages policy of the Dominion, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, &c.; to the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, information regarding resources, industries and commerce in Canada; to consuls resident in Canada as representatives of other countries information with regard to labour legislation, and a number of minor matters. Information in regard to one or more of the following: labour legislation, wages, trade unions, employers' liability, compensation for injuries, child labour, factory Acts, industrial accidents, &c., has been supplied to local lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, local unions of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, Journeymen Carpenters' International Union, the International Typographical Union, Garment Workers' Association, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Leather Workers' Union, Lake Seamen's Union, the Federated Council of Building Trades, Order of Maintenance-of-way Employees, and other labour organizations, also to the Steamship Department and Law Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the New Jersey Commission appointed to revise the law in regard to master and servant, the Employers' Association, Toronto, the Sun Life Assurance Company, the Montreal Women's Club, and other public bodies, societies, or organizations.

The number of requests received from individuals for information with regard to one subject or another has been very large, and somewhat similar in their nature to the requests received from government departments, public bodies and societies, although the variety of subjects upon which information was sought was more extensive.

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Important returns were also prepared for the Dominion Parliament, and in answer to inquiries received from the Imperial authorities.

The detailed classification of legislation of the Dominion and the several provinces on a card catalogue basis commenced in previous years, whereby immediate reference may be made to the section or sections of any Act to which it may be desired to refer, was continued. This catalogue has proved invaluable in enabling the department to supply information in regard to labour legislation promptly and generally.

A similar index in connection with the contents of reports and publications having to do with industrial and labour matters was also continued. This is a work which it is possible to continue to advantage almost indefinitely, but which is of the very greatest service and most necessary in connection with the proper answering of inquiries of a general nature, as well as a source of information and supplementary guide in connection with any investigation which may be undertaken. Several thousand cards, containing references to sources of information on subjects concerning which the department is likely to receive inquiries or which were matters of investigation, have been prepared in this way, classified and alphabetically arranged in a reference card catalogue in connection with the library of the department. A card reference catalogue of labour organizations in the Dominion commenced in previous years, has been kept revised and up to date as well as a similar reference catalogue of employers' associations added. A card reference catalogue on wages and prices in the several localities of the Dominion, covering a number of years, has also been continued.

Among other work done in the department during the year, and which has necessitated an amount of clerical labour, has been the proof-reading, in English and French, of the *Labour Gazette* and of reports, as well as the preparation of detailed indices to the current volumes of the *Labour Gazette*.

In concluding this report, I feel called upon to make mention of the faithful manner in which almost without exception members of the staff have discharged their several duties. The past year has been one which has taxed considerably the resources and industry of the department, and but for the voluntary sacrifice of time and willingness to overtake emergencies which characterized the devotion to the department's interests on the part of individual members, the periods of stress which were experienced would not have been as successfully overcome, or the net result of the year's work accomplished so satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

REPORT

BY

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.

Deputy Minister of Labour

ON

MISSION TO ENGLAND TO CONFER WITH THE
BRITISH AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT OF

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM THE ORIENT

AND

IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA IN PARTICULAR

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1908

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the report of W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on his mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient, and immigration from India in particular.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labour.

OTTAWA, May 4, 1908.

REPORT

BY

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR, ON HIS MISSION TO ENGLAND TO CONFER WITH THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM THE ORIENT, AND IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA IN PARTICULAR.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency in Council, a report on my mission to Great Britain to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration from the Orient, and immigration from India in particular, the circumstances and objects of which mission are briefly detailed in the following copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on March 2, 1908:—

‘On a memorandum dated 2nd March, 1908, from the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, representing that notwithstanding the regulations for the restriction of immigration from the Orient, certain classes of immigrants, in particular British East Indians, are being induced to come to Canada under circumstances which may necessitate a refusal of their admission to our shores;

✓ ‘That experience has shown that immigrants of this class, having been accustomed to the conditions of a tropical climate, are wholly unsuited to this country, and that their inability to readily adapt themselves to surroundings so entirely different inevitably brings upon them much suffering and privation; also, that were such immigration allowed to reach any considerable dimensions, it would result in a serious disturbance to industrial and economic conditions in portions of the Dominion, and especially in the province of British Columbia;

‘That an effective restriction of immigration from India is desirable, therefore, not less in the interest of the East Indians themselves, than in the interest of the Canadian people;

That moreover, the whole subject of Oriental immigration is one of first concern to Canada, and affecting, as it does, the relations of the Dominion with foreign powers, and the relations of our people with fellow British subjects in India, involves considerations of the highest importance, not only to Canada, but to the British Empire as a whole;

‘That it is desirable that on this important question there should be as complete an interchange of views between the authorities of Great Britain and Canada as may be possible, and that in reference to it there should be a complete understanding between the governments of the two countries;

‘Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, has recently made full enquiry under Royal Commission into the causes by which

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Oriental labourers have been induced to come to Canada, and as he is familiar with the subject in its many bearings, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is of the opinion that by sending him to England to confer with the authorities of the Colonial and India Offices, and such other departments of the British Government as may be desirable, a more complete and satisfactory understanding of the situation may be reached than would be possible by the necessary limitations of official correspondence.

'Sir Wilfrid Laurier, therefore, recommends that Mr. King be commissioned to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration from the Orient and the immigration from India in particular, and that for that purpose he proceed to England immediately; also, that upon his return to Canada, Mr. King report to the Governor General in Council the result of his conference with the British authorities.

'The Committee submit the same for approval.

(Signed) 'RODOLPHE BOUDREAU.

'Clerk of the Privy Council.'

OUTLINE OF MISSION.

Having been commissioned as set forth in this report. I left Ottawa on March 5, and sailed for England from St. John, N.B., on the ss. *Empress of Ireland* on Friday afternoon, March 6, arriving at Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 14th, and at London on the afternoon of the same day.

On Monday, I called upon the Right Honourable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the High Commissioner for Canada, and learned that His Lordship, anticipating my arrival, had arranged for an immediate introduction at the Colonial Office. On the following day, I was received by the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who arranged for interviews during the course of the same week with the Right Honourable John Morley, Secretary of State for India, and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The interviews of the first week were followed by interviews with Lord Elgin, Mr. Morley and Sir Edward Grey during the three subsequent weeks, as well as by interviews with other gentlemen of the Colonial, India and Foreign Offices. Of the interest taken in the subject of my mission by the British Ministers and officials of the several departments with whom by their direction I was privileged to confer, I cannot speak too strongly, nor can I lay too great emphasis on the sympathetic manner in which the representations made on behalf of the people of Canada were received, or the frankness and fullness with which the whole subject in its many bearings was discussed. Notwithstanding that Parliament was in session, and that in some respects the pressure of their duties was exceptional, the time accorded by the Ministers was so considerable that it was possible, within the duration of four weeks, to effect such an interchange of views and to conduct such negotiations as affords reason for believing that a satisfactory understanding of the situation has been reached, in so far, at least, as an appreciation of Canada's position in regard to Oriental immigration is concerned, and as may serve to prevent such immigration from India as may not be desirable in the interests either of the natives of that country or of the people of this country. Having concluded the necessary conferences and negotiations, I returned from England to Canada by the same vessel, sailing from Liverpool on the afternoon of Friday, April 17, and arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Thursday, the 23rd, St. John on the following day, and Ottawa on the 25th.

NATURE OF INTERVIEWS.

It is, perhaps, sufficient to direct attention to the words of the report of council above quoted, to the effect that foreign relations and considerations of high imperial

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importance are involved in the question of Oriental immigration, to make it apparent that a minimum of publicity is desirable in the matter of representations bearing upon this subject. It has seemed in the public interest, therefore, that the several representations and the views of the authorities of Great Britain and Canada respectively, should be set forth, together with an account of the negotiations, in a confidential memorandum to accompany this report, and that reference should here be made to such phases only as seem deserving of explicit mention, and the results of the negotiations outlined just in so far as may be necessary to afford a satisfactory understanding of the outcome of the mission. The adoption of this course will explain the brevity of this report.

The question of the migration of peoples of the Orient, and the problems to which it gives rise, whether it be in connection with immigration or emigration as between different parts of the British Empire, or between portions of the British Empire and foreign countries, is by no means a new one to the British authorities. Australasia, South Africa and India have each forced a consideration of the subject upon the attention of British statesmen for years past. Of the outlying dominions, Canada's experience has been the most recent, though in kind, the issues and possibilities involved are much the same. As between Great Britain and Canada the effect of this is not without its advantage to the Dominion. It has afforded in England a ready appreciation of Canada's position, and an understanding of the sort of considerations of which it is necessary to take account. ¶ That Canada should desire to restrict immigration from the Orient is regarded as natural, that Canada should remain a white man's country is believed to be not only desirable for economic and social reasons, but highly necessary on political and national grounds. With this general view is also held the particular one that in matters which so vitally affect her own welfare, Canada is the best judge of the course to be adopted, and that as a self-governing dominion she cannot be expected to refrain from enacting such measures in the way of restriction as in the discretion of her people are deemed most expedient. As a corollary to this right of self-government is the understanding that British international alliances, and British connection, place no restrictions on the right of the Dominion to legislate as may be most desirable in matters affecting immigration. Whilst Canadian autonomy is thus fully conceded and respected, Canada's position as part of the British empire is regarded as affording a sufficient guarantee that the exercise of her plenary powers in this particular will not be without a due regard to the obligations which citizenship within the empire entails. The attitude of the Canadian government, as evidenced by the present mission, was regarded as affording a most welcome and opportune expression of Canada's recognition of her responsibilities. Nothing could have been more cordial than the appreciation everywhere expressed, that in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of British subjects in remote parts of the empire, Canada should have been the first to seek a conference with the parts affected, that the several policies might be brought into harmony and the wiser counsels of conciliation made to prevail.

The variegated character of the British empire is in no particular, perhaps, more fully exemplified than in the circumstance that within its confines are to be found all the features which the problem of Oriental immigration presents. This fact differentiates to a degree, as compared with countries of a single nationality, some of the factors which are of vital moment in a consideration of the best methods by which to cope with the difficulties that arise, in that whilst new obligations are encountered, opportunities of mutual arrangement and concession are afforded which are often impossible as between countries of distinct sovereignties. A recognition of the good of the whole brings with it an attitude of forbearance and restraint in the several parts, and, what is all important, a comprehensive understanding is rendered possible.

It was clearly recognized in regard to emigration from India to Canada that the native of India is not a person suited to this country, that, accustomed as many of them are to the conditions of a tropical climate, and possessing manners and customs so unlike those of our own people, their inability to readily adapt themselves to surroundings entirely different could not do other than entail an amount of privation and suffering which render a discontinuance of such immigration most desirable in

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the interest of the Indians themselves. It was recognized, too, that the competition of this class of labour, though not likely to prove effective, if left to itself, might none the less, were the numbers to become considerable (as conceivably could happen were self-interest on the part of individuals to be allowed to override considerations of humanity and national well-being and the importation of this class of labour under contract permitted) occasion considerable unrest among workmen whose standard of comfort is of a higher order, and who, as citizens with family and civic obligations, have expenditures to meet and a status to maintain which the coolie immigrant is in a position wholly to ignore.

CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA.

My inquiry under Royal Commission into the methods by which Oriental labourers have been induced to come to Canada, which was conducted in the city of Vancouver during the months of November and December of last year, though not extensively pursued so far as the immigration from India is concerned, was quite sufficient to show that this immigration was not spontaneous, but owed its existence, among other influences, to—

(1) The distribution throughout certain of the rural districts of India, of glowing accounts of the opportunities of fortune-making in the province of British Columbia, visions of fields of fortune so brightly hueed that many an India peasant farmer, to raise the money for the journey, had mortgaged to the lender of the village his homestead and all that it contained at a rate of interest varying from fifteen to twenty per cent.

(2) The activity of certain steamship agents who were desirous of selling transportation in the interest of the companies with which they were connected and of themselves profiting by the commissions reaped.

(3) The activity of certain individuals in the province of British Columbia, among the number one or two Brahmins, who were desirous of exploiting their fellow-subjects; and certain industrial concerns which, with the object of obtaining a class of unskilled labour at a price below the current rate, assisted in inducing a number of the natives to leave under actual or virtual agreements to work for hire.

A few of the natives may have emigrated to Canada of their own accord, or because of the desire of relatives, but had the aforementioned influences not been exerted, it is doubtful if their numbers would have been appreciable.

METHODS ADOPTED TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

How these several influences have been counteracted and an effective restriction obtained by administrative measures in such a manner as to render legislative action unnecessary, will be apparent from an account of what has been accomplished, as the result, in part, of the present negotiations, and in part, of legislative enactments and regulations already in force, the application of which to this class of immigration has not been hitherto wholly apparent.

(1) The misleading effects of the distribution by interested parties of literature of the class above described has been offset by warnings which the government of India has issued, whereby the natives have become informed of the risks involved in emigration to Canada, and of the actual conditions in so far as it is desirable that such should be known to persons about to sever their connection with one country for the purpose of taking up residence in another.

(2) The steamship companies which have been in any way responsible for the recruiting of emigrants, have been given to understand that the governments of Great Britain and Canada, and the authorities in India do not view with favour any action on their part calculated to foster further emigration from India to Canada.

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(3) The power of the steamship companies to ignore the wishes of the governments has been rendered largely inoperative by the application to emigration from India of the regulation of the Dominion government, prohibiting the landing in Canada of immigrants who come to this country otherwise than by a continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country.

(4) The Indian Emigration Act (XXI. of 1883) was framed with the view of affording protection to the natives of India, who, at the instance of private individuals or corporations, might be induced to leave India to work under indenture or agreements for hire in other parts of the empire, or in foreign lands. It was found that once away from India, advantage was not infrequently taken of the necessities of this class of labour, and that individuals were subjected to great hardships and privation. To remedy this the Act provides that emigration in the sense of the departure by sea out of British India of a native of India *under an agreement to labour for hire* in some country beyond the limits of India, other than the island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements, is not lawful except to countries specified in the schedule of the Act, 'and to such other countries as the Governor in Council from time to time by notification declares to be countries to which emigration is lawful.' Every such notification 'must contain a declaration that the Governor General in Council has been duly certified that the government of the country to which the notification refers, has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to that country during their residence therein.'

It is, therefore, to be said that emigration (in the sense defined) to Canada from India, is not lawful under the Indian Emigration Act, and cannot be made lawful except through the action of the Canadian government in making the necessary laws, to the satisfaction of the government of India, for the protection of Indian emigrants.

It will, therefore, be seen, that of itself the Indian Emigration Act solves the problem, so far as it relates to the importation of contract labour from India to Canada, and this is the one class to be feared, since without some agreement to labour it is hardly to be expected that the number of immigrants will be large. To render this law wholly effective so far as Canada is concerned, it would be sufficient to prohibit the landing in Canada of immigrants who come in violation of the laws of their own country.

(5) With the danger of the importation of native labour under contract or agreement removed, there remains for consideration only such classes as might desire to emigrate from India of their own initiative, or as having left India and gone elsewhere, to China, for example, might be induced by agreement or otherwise, to emigrate to this country. To the immigration of the latter class the regulation of the Canadian government requiring a continuous passage from the country of which they are natives or citizens and upon through tickets, should prove an effective bar, whilst as to the former the same regulation, the warnings issued by the government of India, and the greater care which it may reasonably be expected the steamship companies will exercise in the future, should prove a real deterrent. It will be apparent, moreover, that having regard for the policy of the India government in the protection of the natives as set forth in the Indian Emigration Act, the government of Canada is fully justified in requiring, as has been its policy, of persons coming to Canada, without a knowledge of conditions, and with manners and customs wholly different from our own, especially where such persons are ignorant of our language and are without any agreement guaranteeing work, that they should, for their own protection, be in possession of a sum of money sufficient to ensure their not being reduced to a condition of mendicancy or becoming a public charge. The regulation at present in force, requiring all immigrants to have in their possession a sum of at least \$25 constitutes a requirement which for the protection of the Indians themselves, is an obvious necessity. Should this amount prove inadequate it could be increased.

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There is thus, in the last analysis, a dovetailing, so to speak, of Great Britain's well-known policy in the protection of the native races of India, and Canada's policy in the matter of immigration.

A HARMONY OF POLICIES.

Whilst effective as a means of restricting a class of immigration unsuited to Canada, it will be apparent that the arrangement as herein set forth is one which finds its justification on grounds of humanity as strong as are the economic reasons by which it is also supported. The liberty of British subjects in India is safeguarded rather than curtailed, the traditional policy of Britain in respect to the native races of India has been kept in mind, and the necessity of enacting legislation either in India or in Canada which might appear to reflect on fellow British subjects in another part of the empire has been wholly avoided. Nothing could be more unfortunate or misleading than that the impression should go forth that Canada, in seeking to regulate a matter of domestic concern, is not deeply sensible of the obligations which citizenship within the empire entails. It is a recognition of this obligation which has caused her to adopt a course which by removing the possibilities of injustice and friction, is best calculated to strengthen the bonds of association with the several parts, and to promote the greater harmony of the whole. In this, as was to be expected, Canada has had not only the sympathy and understanding, but the hearty co-operation of the authorities in Great Britain and India as well.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

OTTAWA, May 2, 1908.

REPORT

BY

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

ON

THE NEED FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CANADA

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1908

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency, a report by W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on the need for the suppression of the opium traffic in Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labour.

Dated at Ottawa, July 3, 1908.

REPORT BY W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., ON THE NEED FOR THE
SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CANADA.

To the Honourable RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, K.C., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—In the report recently presented, of the settlement of the claims of the Chinese residents of the City of Vancouver, B.C., for losses occasioned by the Anti-Asiatic riots of September last, I drew attention to a part of the evidence before the commission, disclosing the existence of opium manufacturing on a considerable scale in the Province of British Columbia, and respectfully submitted that the operations of the opium industry should receive the immediate attention of parliament, and of the legislatures, with a view to the enactment of such measures as would effectually suppress the opium traffic in Canada, and wholly eradicate this evil and its baneful effects.

While in Vancouver, I received the following communication from the Secretary of the Anti-Opium League, an organization composed of Chinese residents of the province:—

‘WA-YING YAT-PO,
THE CHINESE DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,
VANCOUVER, B.C., May 29, 1908.

‘MACKENZIE KING, Esq.,
‘Government Commissioner.

‘DEAR SIR,—The Chinese of this city were patiently waiting for your coming, and no doubt your present investigation will bring about the equitable adjustment of the claims and satisfactory settlement.

‘Besides the international and financial questions that you are dealing, we sincerely wish that you would have interest in the social condition of the Chinese.

‘Opium is a social evil in this world. Last week we met the Rev. Dr. Chown, of the Moral Reform Association of Canada. Having instruction from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he is trying his very best to suppress the use of this poisonous drug in Canada. Anti-opium leagues are being formed among the Chinese in British Columbia, with the object of trying to check the use of opium voluntarily, but we desire to have the co-operation of the Canadian Government.

‘Whilst you, being a Commissioner of the Laurier Government, are in the city investigating into the Chinese affairs; we do hope that you would give some attention to this opium question.

‘If your valuable time permits, we should like to meet you before your return to Ottawa.

‘Hoping that the result of your commission will be friendly, just and beneficial, I am,

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) PETER HING.’

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To this communication I sent the following reply:—

VANCOUVER, May 30, 1908.

‘DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, in which you kindly mention that, while engaged on my present investigation, you wish I would also take some interest in the social condition of the Chinese, and refer more particularly to the evil of the opium habit.

‘I am pleased to learn from your letter, that anti-opium leagues are being formed among the Chinese in British Columbia, with the object of trying to check the use of opium voluntarily. Among the well-wishers of mankind, there can be, I think, but one opinion as to the attitude which should be assumed toward this evil, which, once existent, does so much to destroy not only the lives of individuals, but the manhood of a nation. As a government official, I have no special authority to deal with this question in an official way, but as a citizen, I shall certainly deem it a privilege to look into the question while here, and will gladly do my part to obtain the co-operation of the public authorities here and elsewhere in the suppression of this evil.

‘I would be pleased indeed to meet either yourself personally, or any number of Chinese who may wish to see me in reference to the question. Should you desire a special meeting, I will be pleased to confer with you as to the fixing of a suitable place and time.

‘Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

‘PETER HING, Esq.,

Chinese Daily Newspaper Publishing Co.,

100 Hastings St., cor. Abbott, Vancouver.’

Subsequent to the receipt of the above communication, a deputation of three from the Chinese Anti-Opium League called upon me, and strongly urged my assistance to obtain the government’s help in their efforts to discourage and prevent the manufacture and sale of opium. Mr. Tung Cheng-Ling, the attaché of the Chinese Legation at London, England, who came to Vancouver to be present at the enquiry into the Chinese claims, also spoke to me upon the subject, and expressed the hope that in the interests of his fellow countrymen, measures might be enacted which would lead to the suppression of this vice. I promised these gentlemen that I would give the matter attention, and took occasion to make a personal investigation of the factories in Vancouver, and to visit a number of so-called ‘dens’ where opium was being smoked. I also made enquiries from reliable sources as to the extent of the practice among Chinese and other people in the province.

Since my return to Ottawa, I have received a communication from the Anti-Opium League, containing the following resolution passed at its last meeting:—

‘Seeing that the use of opium is a social evil and the drug a destroyer of the lives of the individuals and a detriment to the welfare of the community, the Chinese Anti-Opium League of British Columbia humbly prays

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that the Federal Government of Canada will decisively exercise its authority and powers to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of the opium into and in Canada, so that the social physical and moral conditions of both the Chinese and the Europeans who indulge in the use of and the abuse of the drug may in consequence be vastly improved.'

The reference to the opium evil contained in my report as commissioner to adjust the Chinese claims, was limited, necessarily, to such facts as were brought out in evidence before the commission, while ascertaining business losses of certain of the claimants. It is hardly sufficient to convey an adequate conception of the extent to which this traffic has developed in the province of British Columbia, or to show how urgent is the need of prohibitory legislation. That the government may be more fully advised, I beg respectfully to submit a few facts and considerations which have an immediate bearing on the subject.

In the coast cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, there are at least seven factories carrying on an extensive business in opium manufacture. It is estimated that the annual gross receipts of these combined concerns amounted, for the year 1907 to between \$600,000 and \$650,000. The crude opium is imported from India in coconut shells, it is 'manufactured' by a process of boiling into what is termed 'powdered' opium and subsequently into opium 'prepared for smoking.' The returns show that large amounts of crude opium have been imported annually, and that the value of the crude opium imported in the nine months of the fiscal year 1906-7 was greater than the value of the amount imported in the twelve months of the preceding year; the figures for these periods being \$262,818, and \$261,943, respectively.

The factories are owned and the entire work of manufacture is carried on by Chinese, between 70 and 100 persons being employed. One or two of the factories have been in existence for over twenty years, but the majority have been recently established. It is asserted by the owners of these establishments that all the opium manufactured is consumed in Canada, by Chinese and white people, but there are strong reasons for believing that much of what is produced at the present time is smuggled into China and the coast cities of the United States. However, the amount consumed in Canada, if known, would probably appal the ordinary citizen who is inclined to believe that the habit is confined to the Chinese, and by them indulged in only to a limited extent.

The Chinese with whom I conversed on the subject, assured me that almost as much opium was sold to white people as to Chinese, and that the habit of opium smoking was making headway, not only among white men and boys, but also among women and girls. I saw evidences of the truth of these statements in my round of visits through some of the opium dens of Vancouver. The following item which appeared in a Vancouver paper at the time the Commission was in session, speaks for itself. It is entitled,

'Awful Effects of Opium Habit.'

'In the police court this morning, while Vancouver lay in the beauty and brightness of early sunshine, there emerged into the light, ugly and horrible evidence of the dire influence which the opium traffic is exercising

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among the ranks of British Columbia womanhood. May Edwards, pretty and young, had been found in a Chinese den. She said she had a husband in Victoria, and if allowed to go would return to him. She was allowed to go.'

'Much the sadder of the cases, however, was that of Belle Walker. A terrible record of the effects of indulgence in opium was written upon her appearance this morning. She was found by the police in an opium den. She had been there for three weeks. Magistrate Williams sent her to prison for six months.'

It is almost inconceivable that such a story should have found a place on any of the court records of this country, and yet I was told by one of the leading physicians of Vancouver that he has been shocked at the number of cases of women addicted to the habit which have come to his notice in the regular course of his practice during the past year. As for the Chinese, the casual visitor to their quarter of the city may see them in numbers at any hour of the night or day indulging in and under the influence of this drug.

What is hardly less surprising than the manufacture of opium is that its sale should be permitted, and this, in some districts without safeguards of any kind. It is true there is provincial legislation which to appearances should restrict the sale, but for some reason best known to the authorities, it seems to be openly ignored. Sections 16 to 18 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1897, Chap. 27, contain the following provisions:—

'Section 16. No person shall, within the limits of any incorporated city or town in this province, keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons, *or sell, or attempt to sell any of the articles mentioned in Schedule 'A' or Schedule 'B' to this Act, unless such person is registered as a licentiate of pharmacy* under the Act, under the penalty set forth in section 20 in this Act. . . .

'Section 17. Articles named or described in Schedule 'A' or Schedule 'B' shall be *deemed to be poisonous* within the meaning of this Act. . . .

'Section 18. No person shall sell any poison named in Schedule 'A' either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which such poison is contained, is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'poison,' and if sold by retail, then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold; and no person shall sell any poison mentioned in Schedule 'A' to any person unknown to the seller unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of such article the person actually selling the same shall, before delivery, make an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose in the form set forth in Schedule 'C' to this Act, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the person, if any, who introduced him, to which entry the signature of the purchaser shall be affixed, under the penalty set forth in section 20 of this Act: Provided the person actually selling the poison shall be liable to the penalty mentioned in this Act.'

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Schedule 'A' to the Act, to which reference is made in the above section, includes 'Opium and its preparations, except paregoric and syrup of poppies.'

Notwithstanding these provisions, sales of opium are made daily at certain of the Chinese shops without a single precaution being taken as prescribed in section 18, and without the person making the sale being 'a licentiate of pharmacy' as required by section 16. I witnessed several individuals come and make their purchases of opium, and have in my possession at the present time, a quantity of the drug which I obtained across the counter of one of these shops. The vessel containing it is without label, name or address. I was not requested to enter a signature or answer a single question, and feel quite sure that no entry of its sale was ever made.

In the face of open violation or neglect of the law of this kind, it is not so much a matter of wonder that the evil is gaining a foothold, and that as other countries are making it increasingly difficult for the drug to be obtained in any form, its importation, manufacture and sale should be growing apace in this land. The only effective remedy is to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale alike, and this absolutely save in so far as an exception may be necessary for medicinal purposes only.

In enacting legislation to this end, the Parliament of Canada will not only effect one of the most necessary of moral reforms so far as the Dominion is concerned, but will assist in a world movement which has for its object the freeing of a people from a bondage which is worse than slavery. It is well known that the government of China, during recent years has been taking active measures to suppress the opium evil within the Chinese Empire. Referring to this action of the Chinese authorities the *Times* of India, of May 9, of the present year, has the following editorial reference:—

'Edicts emanating from the Chinese Government have not always fulfilled their purpose and Chinese promises have frequently fallen far short of performances. There was some reason, therefore, for regarding Great Britain as Quixotic in sacrificing a large portion of Indian revenue to meet the wishes of China in respect to the opium traffic. Impartial and unbiassed reports from many different quarters leave no margin for doubt, however, that China is thoroughly in earnest, and that already the consumption of the drug has been greatly restricted. It is this fact that has caused opinion at home to veer round. The Chinese authorities have closed all the opium dens under their control, and it would be little short of a scandal if after all the sympathy expressed for a people struggling to free themselves from the habit, the indiscriminate sale of opium were to be permitted in British settlements. Presumably, a clean sweep of these dens will shortly be made, not only in Hong Kong, but also in the Malay Straits and Ceylon.'

The allusion to England's sacrifice of Indian revenue will be understood from the following paragraph from the report of the '*Moral and Material Progress and Conditions of India* during the year 1906-7,' ordered printed by the House of Commons on May 18 of the present year. At page 71, the report reads:—

'Towards the end of the year 1906, edicts were issued by the Government of China having for their object the suppression within ten years of the habit of consuming opium, and of the growth of opium, in China. Proposals were

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made for the co-operation of the Government of India in this object by the gradual restriction of the amount of opium exported from India to China. At the beginning of 1908 an arrangement was entered into by which the total quantity of opium (including Malwa opium) exported from India beyond seas will be limited to 61,900 chests in the calendar year 1908, 56,800 chests in 1909, and 51,700 chests in 1910. The question of making still further reductions after the year 1910 will depend upon whether China has, in the interval, effected a proportional reduction in its own production and consumption of opium.'

In effect the step taken by the British Government, if continued, will mean an annual diminution of the Indian export of opium to China until the tenth reduction brings it to the vanishing point.

The whole subject was fully discussed in a debate in the British House of Commons as recently as May 6, at which time the House adopted without a division a resolution to terminate the licensing of opium dens in the Crown Colonies, licensing having been, until recently, the method adopted of 'regulating' the traffic in those parts. The resolution was as follows:—

'That this House, having regard to its resolution unanimously adopted on May 30, 1906, that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible, welcome the action of His Majesty's Government in diminishing the sale of opium for export, and thus responding to the action of the Chinese Government in their arrangements for the suppression of the consumption of the drug in that Empire; and this House also urges His Majesty's Government to take steps to bring to a speedy close the system of licensing opium dens now prevailing in some of our Crown Colonies, more particularly Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.'

Colonel Seely, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking on behalf of the Government, informed the House that on Monday, the 4th of May, the Government had telegraphed to the Governor of Hong Kong as follows:—'His Majesty's Government have decided that steps must be taken to close opium dens in Hong Kong, as they recognize that it is essential in dealing with the opium question in Hong Kong, that they must act up to the standard set by the Chinese Government.' In regard to Ceylon, a Commission which had sat had concluded its labours, and its recommendations were drastic. The Commission had recommended that the present system of renting and licensing opium houses should be abandoned; that all opium shops should be closed on the expiration of the existing license; that the importation, distribution and sale of the crude drug should be made a government monopoly; that for every opium shop closed, the nearest Government dispensary should be made available for the distribution of the drug to habitual adult users, if they come forward to register their names, for a certain quantity to be periodically paid for in cash; that the use of the drug, except for medical purposes should be absolutely prohibited after a definite period, and that a system of inspection should be introduced by the appointment of special officers for the purpose. The Governor of Ceylon had proposed, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, to accept and put in force all the recommendations, except that which urged prohibition after a definite time. The Secretary of

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State had that morning telegraphed to the Governor, sanctioning his proposals. As for the Straits Settlements, a Commission had been appointed to deal with the subject and was expected to report early in the autumn. On their report the Government proposed to take action. He could promise that in the Federated Malay States action would be taken which would lead with certainty in the direction of the ultimate extinction of the use of opium.

During the course of the debate, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, reminded the House that in 1901, the Secretary of State for India had declared that the government would agree with China in any plan for the restriction of the consumption of opium brought forward in good faith, even if it caused some sacrifice, and drew attention to the following decree issued by the Chinese Government on the 24th of March of the present year:—

‘We have already directed by Imperial Decree, that regulations should be issued under which the use of opium, both foreign and native, should be totally suppressed within the period of 10 years. The British Government have now agreed to effect an annual reduction in the amount of opium exported to China, and other friendly powers are willing to assist. This enlightened policy on their part has greatly impressed us. Under the agreement with the British Government, the reduction of the exports is to be continued for three years, and if it is found at the expiration of that period, that China has effectively decreased the consumption and production of opium, the policy of reducing the exports will still be carried on. To allow these three years to slip by without taking measures for the abolition of the drug, would be a poor return for the benevolent policy of a friendly power, and a deep disappointment to philanthropists of all nations.’

Replying to a question in the House of Commons two days previously, Sir Edward Grey had said:—‘No opium dens exist at present in any of the British concessions in China.’

During the course of the debate on the above resolution the Right Honourable Alfred Lyttleton, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, congratulated the Government upon having taken a step which seemed to be entirely reasonable in the circumstances.

The attitude of Japan towards the opium evil is both instructive and profitable. To quote from a report of a committee appointed by the Philippines Commission to investigate the use of opium and the traffic therein, ‘the opium law of Japan, in the words of a government official of Tokyo, is “prohibitive and effective.” . . . The opium law of Japan forbids the importation, the possession, and the use of the drug, except as a medicine, and it is kept to the letter in a population of 47,000,000, of whom 8,000 are Chinese. So rigid are the provisions of the law, that it is sometimes, especially in interior towns, almost impossible to secure opium or its alkaloids, in cases of medical necessity, and the government is determined to keep the opium habit strictly confined to what it deems to be its legitimate use, which use, even, it seems to think, is dangerous enough to require special safeguarding.’

Article 159 of the Japanese law lays it down that any one manufacturing, having for sale, or growing opium in any form, shall be punished with penal servitude not

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exceeding seven years; and further, any person eating or smoking opium shall be punished with penal servitude not exceeding three years.

In 1895 China ceded to Japan the Island of Formosa. The bulk of the population of that island is still Chinese, numbering about two and a half million. Prior to the Japanese occupation, the Formosans were not restricted in their importation and use of the drug. It was a commercial matter only. It was estimated that seven per cent of the entire population were smokers of opium. Little time was lost by Japan in grappling with the question. In 1897 a law was put into effect regulating the system with a view to the gradual suppression of the use of opium. The system adopted was one of government monopoly, and the method one of 'progressive prohibition.'

Strikingly similar has been the action of the United States Government in dealing with the opium evil in the Philippines. Under the Spanish law the right to sell opium for smoking and other purposes, was farmed out in the various provinces to a wholesale dealer, who purchased the privileges at a public auction. In 1903, the Philippine Commission appointed the committee to which reference has been made. There were three members of this committee, one of whom a former Canadian, was the Right Reverend Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop to the Philippines. They were authorized to visit the various oriental countries to investigate the measures taken by the different governments for the purpose of suppressing the use of opium. One of the results of the investigations by this committee was the adoption by Congress in 1905, of an Act fixing a duty on crude and manufactured opium imported into the Philippine Islands, giving powers to the Philippine Commission to enact measures to restrict or prohibit the importation of opium, and providing that after March 1, 1908, 'It shall be unlawful to import into the Philippine Islands opium, in whatever form, except by the government, and for medicinal purposes only, and at no time shall it be lawful to sell opium to any native of the Philippine Islands except for medicinal purposes.' At the present time, therefore, all importation of opium into the Philippine Islands has ceased, except for medicinal purposes, and the importation for that purpose is made by the government only.

In the United States the importation of opium by the Chinese and trafficking in opium in China by United States citizens are prohibited by Act of February 23, 1887—An Act to provide for the execution of the provisions of Article 2 of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Emperor of China on November 17, 1880. The section of the Act forbidding the importation of opium by Chinese is as follows:—

'The importation of opium into any of the ports of the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China, is hereby prohibited. Every person guilty of a violation of the preceding provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months nor less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.'

By an Act of 1890, such opium as is manufactured in the United States is manufactured under the surveillance of officers and agents appointed by the government, and by American citizens only. They are obliged to give bonds and sureties for com-

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pliance with the many regulations of the Act. The sale of the drug is also carefully safeguarded.

In Great Britain, opium, and all preparations of opium or of poppies are classified as 'poison,' and their sale is regulated by the Pharmacy Act of 1868, which makes it unlawful for any person to sell poisons unless such person is a pharmaceutical chemist, registered under the Act, and complies with the restrictions and safeguards which the law imposes.

Other instances of legislative enactments to suppress the opium evil, and to protect individuals from the baneful effects of this drug, might be given, if further examples were necessary. What is more important, however, than the example of other countries, is the good name of our own. To be indifferent to the growth of such an evil in Canada would be inconsistent with those principles of morality which ought to govern the conduct of a Christian nation.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

Dated at Ottawa, July 1, 1908.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31
1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



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

1908



REPORT

(39a)

Of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the fiscal year ended
March 31, 1907.

The Honourable
Acting Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

SIR.—We have the honour to transmit through you to His Excellency the Governor General in Council our third annual report, being for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, setting forth the receipts and expenditures in connection with the eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway, and such other matters in relation to the said railway as appear to be of public interest.

Information in detail as to the progress of the work will be found in the report of the chief engineer and in the reports of the district engineers hereto annexed.

SURVEYS.

A first location of the entire line from Moncton, N.B., to St. Boniface, Man., with the exception of about fifty miles in District 'C,' has been completed, and a large proportion of this has been revised; and our chief engineer anticipates that the line shall have been finally located by the end of August.

CONSTRUCTION.

Contracts for construction, after having been duly advertised, as required by the National Transcontinental Railway Act, have been awarded in each case to the lowest tenderer, as follows, viz.:—

Steel superstructure for highway span, 90 feet over all, over the Cap Rouge viaduct, District 'B,' to the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal.

33,000 gross tons 80-lb. steel rails: 23,000 gross tons for delivery on dock alongside vessel at the city of Quebec, for the price of \$34 per gross ton; 10,000 gross tons for delivery at Fort William or Port Arthur, for the price of \$34.50 per gross ton, free on dock—to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Sydney, C.B.

32,000 gross tons 80-lb. steel rails, delivered at Fort William or Port Arthur, for the price of \$34 per gross ton, free on dock—to the Algoma Steel Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

1,217 gross tons splice bars, for delivery at the city of Quebec, for the price of \$47.04 per gross ton, free on dock—to the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, New Glasgow, N.S.

2,241 gross tons splice bars, for delivery at Fort William, for the price of \$43.68 per gross ton, free on dock—to the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

202,800 lbs. track bolts and nuts, for delivery at Fort William, for the price of \$3.60 per 100 lbs., free on dock—to the Toronto Bolt and Forging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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310,100 lbs. track bolts and nuts, for delivery as follows:—

107,200 lbs. f.o.b. cars or free on dock alongside vessel at the city of Quebec, and

202,900 lbs. f.o.b. cars or free on dock alongside vessel at Fort William, for the price of \$3.41 per 100 lbs.—to the Gananoque Bolt Company, Gananoque, Ont.

426,300 lbs. track bolts and nuts, for delivery as follows:—

223,500 lbs. f.o.b. cars or free on dock alongside vessel at the city of Quebec, for the price of \$3.57½ per 100 lbs., and

202,800 lbs. free on dock alongside vessel at Fort William, for the price of \$3.65 per 100 lbs.—to the Montreal Rolling Mills Company, Montreal, P.Q.

1,188,200 lbs. track spikes, for delivery free on dock alongside vessel at the city of Quebec, for the price of \$2.50 per 100 lbs.—to the Peck Rolling Mills, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

728,900 lbs. track spikes, for delivery free on dock at Fort William, for the price of \$2.55 per 100 lbs.—to the Toronto Bolt and Forging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

728,900 lbs. track spikes, for delivery free on dock at Fort William, for the price of \$2.55 per 100 lbs.—to the Montreal Rolling Mills Company, Montreal, P.Q.

729,000 lbs. track spikes, for delivery free on dock at Fort William, for the price of \$2.55 per 100 lbs.—to the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

210,000 railway ties, for the price of 50c. per tie for 1st class and 46c. per tie for 2nd class, and

268,950 ft. b.m. railway switch ties, for the price of \$25 per M ft. b.m.—to John G. Hearn, Quebec, P.Q.

335,000 railway ties, for the price of 57c. per tie for 1st class and 44c. per tie for 2nd class—to John G. Hearn, Quebec, P.Q.

Steel superstructures for bridges over rivers Aux Pommès, Portneuf, St. Anne and Noir, for the price of 4.04c., 4.09c., 4.09c. and 4.18c. per lb., respectively—to the Locomotive and Machine Company, Montreal, P.Q.

100,000 railway ties, for the price of 40c. for 1st class and 35c. for 2nd class—to Robert Bates, Kenora, Ont.

Steel superstructures for bridges at Jacques Cartier river, Charest river and Batiscan river, for the price of 4.19c. per lb., 3.95c. per lb. and 4.23c. per lb., respectively; price for timber and floor system \$50 per M ft. b.m.—to the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

50,000 railway ties, for the price of 67c. per tie for 1st class and 60c. per tie for 2nd class, delivered f.o.b. cars at junction between National Transcontinental Railway and Canadian Northern Railway, St. Boniface, Man.—to Edward Guilbault, St. Boniface, Man.

For construction Districts 'C' and 'D,' from a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about eight miles west of the Abitibi river crossing easterly, a distance of about 150 miles—to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, P.Q.

District 'B.'—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about 150 miles west of the Quebec bridge, westerly to a point known as Weymontachene, a distance of about 45 miles, to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Montreal.

District 'B.'—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners at or near the Quebec bridge, easterly for a distance of about 150 miles—to M. P. & J. T. Davis, Quebec, P.Q.

District 'A.'—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners at or near the town of Grand Falls, N.B., westerly to the boundary between the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, a distance of about 62 miles—to Lyons & White, Ottawa.

District 'A.'—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners at

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or near the city of Moncton, N.B., westerly for a distance of about 50 miles,—to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Montreal.

The contracts for the mill and shop inspection of the material and workmanship for bridges have been awarded to the Canadian Inspection Company, of Montreal, for the price of 45 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs. This company has also been awarded contracts for the inspection of the steel rail fastenings for the price of 20 cents per ton.

The contract for the inspection of the 65,000 gross tons of 80 lb. steel rails was awarded to the Standard Inspection Bureau, of Toronto, for the price of 5 cents per ton.

Statement of expenditure and the report of the purchasing department are annexed hereto. The former shows a total expenditure for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, of \$5,537,867.50; of this amount our purchasing department expended for supplies, &c., \$224,880.49.

An agreement dated March 1, 1907, respecting joint terminals at Winnipeg was entered into between the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and His Majesty the King, acting in respect of the Dominion of Canada, and therein represented and acting by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

The whole respectfully submitted.

C. F. McISAAC,
ROBT. REID,
C. A. YOUNG,
S. N. PARENT.

Chairman.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of work done by the engineering staff of the Transcontinental Railway from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st March, 1907.

DISTRICT 'A'

It having been determined to make a first location of the 'river' route, in order that a closer comparison of cost of construction might be made between it and the 'back' or 'central' route (over which a first location had already been made), this was done, and the district engineer reported on the same under date of December 31, 1906.

The accompanying report of Mr. Guy C. Dunn, district engineer, gives full details of the work done, and from this it will be seen that he strongly recommended the adoption of the central route pusher grade, it being shown to be 46.4 miles shorter and \$1,850,076.59 less costly to construct than the river route, and when constructed and its operating value taken into consideration it shows a balance in all in its favour of \$5,832,191.09, and in this I concur.

In March, 1907, contracts were awarded for 50 miles from Moncton westerly to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and 62 miles from a little west of Grand Falls to the boundary of the province of Quebec to Messrs. Lyons & White, but no work is likely to be begun before the snow goes.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,

Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In conformity with instructions, I herewith beg to submit general report of work done on this district from 30th of June, 1906, to the end of the fiscal year, the 31st of March, 1907.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE.

On the 1st of July, 1906, eight parties were in the field, three of these being on preliminary location on the river route, one on preliminary location between Edmunston and the Quebec boundary, one on revised location between Grand Falls and the Quebec boundary, one on preliminary location west of Chipman, and one on revised location east of Chipman on line common to both routes. One small party was also engaged taking borings of the Salmon river at Chipman.

WORK DONE BY PARTIES.

Party No. 2 on the 1st of July was engaged on revised location on line common to both routes west of Grand Falls. This party ran revised location until September, and was also engaged on final location from the Quebec boundary towards Grand Falls until it was disbanded on the 29th October, 1906.

Party No. 3 was engaged on revised location east of Chipman on line common to both routes, and in September commenced final location from Moncton westward towards Chipman until disbanded on October 12, 1906.

Party No. 4 on the 1st of July was engaged on preliminary location west of Chipman on the central route. Early in July this party was transferred to Moncton and ran revised and final location until disbanded on the 15th of October, 1906.

Party No. 5 on the 1st of July was engaged on preliminary location between Fredericton and Chipman on the river route, and on completion of this work was disbanded on August 6, 1906.

Party No. 6 was running preliminary location on the river route between Woodstock and Fredericton until disbanded on the 13th of July, 1906.

Party No. 7 was placed in the field in October, 1906, on right of way surveys, and completed same between Moncton and the 50th mile, after which they were transferred to the fifth division, between Grand Falls and the Quebec boundary, and are still in commission.

Party No. 8 was engaged on preliminary location and alternative locations on the river route around Chipman, and was disbanded on September 5, 1906.

Party No. 9 on the 1st of July was engaged on preliminary location between Quebec boundary and Edmunston. In August it commenced on final location from Grand Falls westward until disbanded on November 2, 1906.

Party No. 12, with a steam power core drill, was taking borings at Chipman on July 1, and was disbanded on the 16th October, 1906. It was re-assembled in February and since then had been engaged with hand drills taking borings of the streams on division No. 5.

Total Mileage of Surveys run by Parties, District 'A,' June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

	Miles.
Exploration.	70·49
Preliminary lines.	82·29
Abandoned preliminary lines.	0·50
Preliminary location.	93·60
Abandoned preliminary location.	21·68
Revised location.	111·44
Abandoned revised location.	42·89
Final location.	117·51
Total.	540·40

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES.

All surveys on alternative routes between Chipman and Grand Falls having been completed and estimates of cost and operation made on same, I had the honour under

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date December 31, 1906, to submit an interim report, extracts from which I herewith embody in this report, as follows:

'Results of Alternative Lines,' distances, Chipman to Grand Falls :

Via Central Route Standard Grade.....	155.51
“ “ “ Pusher “	138.30
“ River Route Standard Grade.....	184.74

COMPARISON OF CURVATURES.

	6 Curves.	Other Curves.	All Curves.
Central Route Standard Grade.....	393 20'	5499 46'	5893 06'
“ “ “ Pusher “	393 20'	4406 50'	4800 10'
River Route Standard Grade.....	399 00'	5177 11'	5576 11'

COMPARISON OF COST.

Chipman-Grand Falls, River Route Standard Grade.	\$8,217,745 65
“ “ Central Route Pusher Grade.	6,367,669 06
<hr/>	
Amount in favour Central Route Pusher Grade	\$1,850,076 59
Chipman-Grand Falls, Central Route Standard Gr.	\$8,227,072 29
“ “ River Route Standard Gr..	8,217,745 65
<hr/>	
Amount in favour River Route Standard Grade. . . .	\$ 9,326 64
Chipman-Grand Falls, Central Route Standard Gr.	\$8,227,072 29
“ “ “ “ Pusher Grade.	6,367,669 06
<hr/>	
Amount in favour Central Route Pusher Grade. . .	..\$1,859,403 23

The above estimate of cost includes all grading, structures, track-laying, and track material, sidings, switches, interlocking systems where necessary, semaphores, &c., ties, timber, telegraph line, clearing, grubbing, right of way, fencing, tanks, but no buildings or equipments, nor is there any amount included for terminals, which if included would slightly increase the cost per mile of the River Route over the Central Route Pusher Grade and Standard Grade lines.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF LINES.

Having made the above comparisons of cost of construction I will now submit the relative values of these three lines, including cost of operating.

River Route and Central Route Standard Grades.

(River Route—29.2 miles longer than Central Route Standard Grade.)

Difference in distance—29.2 miles, capitalized value of which on a basis of 20 daily trains is.	\$3,095,200 00
Plus capitalized value of two bridge draws and one extra railway grade crossing on River Route.	150,000 00
<hr/>	
	\$3,245,200 00

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	\$3,245,200 00
Less capitalized value of excess of rise and fall on Central Route.	330,688 50
Less excess curvature on Central Route.	25,360 00
Less cost of transporting plant, supplies and material to Central Route Standard Grade line.	200,000 00
Less excess cost of constructing Central Route Standard over River Route	9,326 64
	<hr/> 565,375 14
Balance in favour Central Route Standard Grade . .	\$2,679,824 86

River Route and Central Route Pusher Grade.

(River Route—46.4 miles longer than Central Route Pusher Grade.)	
Difference in distance—46.4 miles. Capitalized value of which on a basis of 20 daily trains is.	\$4,918,400 00
Excess in cost of construction River Route over Central Route Pusher Grade	1,850,076 59
Excess of curvature on River Route.	62,080 00
Plus capitalized value of two bridge draws and one extra railway grade crossing on River Route. . . .	150,000 00
	<hr/> \$6,980,556 59
Less capitalized value of one Pusher for 6 months.	\$486,000 00
Less capitalized value of excess of Rise and Fall on Central Route Pusher.	502,365 50
Less cost transporting plant supplies and material to Central Route Pusher Grade line.	160,000 00
	<hr/> 1,148,365 50
Balance in favour Central Route Pusher Grade. . .	\$5,832,191 09

Central Route Standard and Pusher Grades.

(Standard Grade—17.2 miles longer than Pusher Grade.)	
Difference in distance—17.2 miles, capitalized value of which, on a basis of twenty daily trains, is.	\$1,823,200 00
Excess in cost of construction of Standard Grade over the Pusher Grade Line.	1,859,403 23
Excess in curvature of Standard Grade over Pusher Grade.	87,440 00
Excess in cost of transporting plant, supplies and mate- rial to Standard over Pusher Grade Line	40,000 00
	<hr/> \$3,810,043 23
Less capitalized value of excess of rise and fall on Pusher Grade.	\$171,677 00
Less capitalized value of one Pusher for 6 months.	486,000 00
	<hr/> \$657,677 00
Balance in favour of Pusher over Standard Grade . .	\$3,152,366 23

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ROUTE RECOMMENDED.

I will now refer you to the National Transcontinental Railway Act, 3 Ed. VII., chapter 71, clause 2, which very clearly defines the route through New Brunswick, and reads as follows:—

‘The eastern division shall comprise the portion of the said railway to be constructed from its eastern terminus through the central part of the province of New Brunswick and through the province of Quebec, by the shortest available line, to the city of Quebec.’

By the reading of this Act, by the instructions received from yourself and the late Chairman of the Commission, together with the results obtained from the preliminary location surveys between Chipman and Grand Falls, I most emphatically recommend the adoption of the central route, pusher grade. From an engineering and operating point of view there is no question as to the superiority of the central route, standard grade, over the river route, and of the central pusher grade over the central route standard grade, and the only argument that could possibly be used against the adoption of the pusher grade would be that, as a matter of sentiment, it might be a mistake to make a break in the 0.4 per cent grade rising eastward. I think, however, that in a work of this magnitude all sentimental arguments can be dismissed and the merits of the lines discussed from a strictly business basis, and it would not be out of place here to point out that by the adoption of the line as mentioned, that for all passenger traffic, and mail and express delivery, the distance between the city of Moncton and the city of Quebec, or points west thereof, would be reduced by one hour over the river route, that all freight delivery would be reduced by nearly two hours, and also that all passenger trains and all light freight trains could be operated over the pusher grade without assistance.

CASUALTIES.

No fatal accident or death has so far occurred on this district, and the health of the men engaged on the work has been exceptionally good.

CONCLUSION.

The following contracts have been let on this district:—

From Moncton westward for 50 miles, to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; and 60.8 miles from the vicinity of Grand Falls to the Quebec boundary, to Messrs. Lyons & White, and although this past winter has been a severe one in New Brunswick, the fall of snow being very great, I hope to see actual construction on the above two sections commenced about the 1st of May.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GUY C. DUNN,
District Engineer, ‘A.’

DISTRICT ‘B.’

In this district the surveys have practically been completed, except at the extreme east and west ends, where in all three parties are still engaged.

The work of construction on the contracts awarded in 1906 is progressing steadily, and a contract for the construction of 150 miles easterly from the Quebec bridge was awarded to Messrs. M. P. & J. T. Davis on the 9th of March, 1907, and another contract for the construction of about 45 miles from the 150th mile westerly from the Quebec bridge westerly to the 195th mile, to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company on the 14th of March, 1907.

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The following is a report from Mr. A. E. Doucet, district engineer, District 'B':—

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In conformity with your instructions to prepare a report of the work of location and construction done in District 'B' since the 30th of June, 1906, up to the 31st of March, 1907, I beg to report as follows:—

Our location parties have been steadily at work in the field since the former date and our final location throughout the whole district is complete, with the exception of the short gap between the New Brunswick boundary at Lake Baker and the end of the 150-mile contract lately let east of the Quebec bridge. This gap, some 30 miles in length, will be completed about September. Party 5A is attending to this work. Party 2 is rechaining and restaking the final location from the Quebec bridge easterly, as most of this work was done during the winter, and we will have to keep another party in the field to restake the final location from the Vermilion river, north of La Tuque, to Weymontachene, at the westerly end of District 'B,' as this location was also done during the winter of 1906-7. The other location parties are disbanded.

The final length of line through the district is as follows:—

	Miles.
From boundary line of New Brunswick to the north abutment of Quebec bridge.	202
From the north abutment of the Quebec bridge to Weymontachene.	198·77
Total length.	400·77

We have one land surveying party at work on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river getting the plans ready so that the work of buying the several properties through which our line runs may not delay the contractors' work, and, in order to make assurance doubly sure, it is our intention to place still another party of the same description in the field for the same purpose.

TRANSPORT.

The work performed by our storekeeper and commissaries has been entirely satisfactory. As the location parties have practically finished their field work, the commissaries' services have been utilized in provisioning the parties on construction.

GENERAL.

I am happy to state that there have been no fatal accidents in District 'B' during the year.

CONSTRUCTION.

As 300 miles out of the 400 in District 'B' are now under construction, it has been found advisable to divide at once the whole of the district into divisions and residencies, the former comprising from 34 to 65 miles in length, according to the difficulties of transportation; and the residencies from 11 to 16 miles. There are 11 divisions and 36 residencies. It has been found practicable to fill all the positions of division and resident engineers, with very few exceptions indeed, from amongst the members of the several survey parties formerly employed on the location of the line, and the younger members, such as topographers, draughtsmen and rodmen, have been appointed as instrumentmen.

Owing to the farms in the settled portions of the province of Quebec being so narrow and consequently so numerous, we have had to organize a regular staff of land agents, whose duty it is to visit the different localities and endeavour to come to

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arrangements with the various proprietors as to the purchase price of their land. This department is now working smoothly, and the greater majority of the proprietors have accepted our terms, which, compared with the previous purchases through the same localities, appear to be most just and fair.

The construction has progressed steadily and satisfactorily, although, owing to the loss of the winter months of 1905-6, the contractors were not in a position to haul their supplies to those portions of the work far removed from settlement, particularly from La Tuque westerly, and consequently I am certain that the whole of the 150 miles west of the Quebec bridge will not be completed within the time specified.

At the end of March the contractors had the following men, horses and plant on the work:—

Men	3,297
Horses	839
Carts	146
Wagons	244
Dump cars	123
Rock drills	261
Derricks	3
Steam shovels	1
Pile drivers	5

During the season of 1906 we received at Quebec several consignments of steel rails and other track material, which we redistributed to Belair, St. Basile and Hervey Junction, and which will enable the contractors to go on with their track-laying as soon as the snow is off the ground.

I attach hereto a statement showing the mileage of different descriptions of line run to the end of March, 1907:—

	Miles.
Exploration lines	1,400·64
Preliminary lines	2,791·65
First location lines	635·94
Revised location lines	686·30
Final location lines	369·37

A. E. DOUCET,
District Engineer, 'B.'

DISTRICT 'C.'

The survey work on this district has been continued and a first location throughout the entire district completed, with the exception of a few miles near the headwaters of the Gatineau river.

The accompanying report of Mr. A. N. Molesworth, district engineer, gives details of the work done by the several survey parties.

A contract for the construction of the westerly 42 miles in this district was awarded to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in March, 1907, but work cannot be started until the spring.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,

Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Herein I have the honour to submit a report of the progress of preliminary and location surveys on District 'C,' from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st of March, 1907.

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The engineers in the field have, during the past year, done very good work. Several preliminary lines have been run over the whole district, and first location over all but a few miles between the Soucie river and the east fork of the Gatineau river. Revised location has been run over 90 miles, and a party under Mr. W. D. Robertson is now engaged in running final location, and has run 25 miles to date. We hope to have all our surveys completed this season.

Our line when finally located will be very good, all coming within the maximum grades and curvature, and the work on two-thirds of the district is not at all heavy.

Party No. 1 in charge of Mr. A. L. McDougall finished close preliminary line through a connection with party No. 2 near the northeast fork of the Gatineau river, after which they made a first location over this division. They found a very good line considering the rough country and cut off several miles in distance on their location.

Party No. 2 in charge of E. B. Haycock after running several preliminary lines over the east end of his division, and after a great deal of hard work, found a line through in a more direct course than any line run during the previous surveys.

He started location last January and has run up to date about 20 miles. This is the only division on the district which has not had first location completed, owing to the great difficulties in getting from the Oskaleano waters over to the Gatineau. A great many preliminary lines had to be run before one was found which proved satisfactory. The line as now laid out will cut off several miles in distance and is very much superior to any of the lines run last year.

Party No. 4, in charge of I. J. Steel, after making connection with party No. 2's survey on June 30, 1906, moved west about 20 miles and ran preliminary lines both to the north and south of the former survey in an endeavour to improve the line, after which he ran first location over his division, and is now engaged in revising line located by W. H. Maher in charge of party No. 5.

Party No. 5A, which had just arrived on the ground and got well started on the 1st July, continued their location eastward from the Megiskan river until they connected with party No. 4. They made this connection on the 29th of December, when the party was called in and disbanded. They also did very good work and improved the preliminary line to a very considerable extent.

Party No. 6, in charge of R. F. Davy, had just commenced revising location eastward from the Hurricanaw river when last report was made. He continued this revision eastward until he made connection with party No. 5A near Millie lake, which point he reached on December 28, 1906, when his party was called in and disbanded. Mr. Davy made some very important improvements on his revision of W. P. Wilgar's location, particularly in the vicinity of Bell river, where there was a big bend in the former location. He managed to locate just as good a line in a more direct course, saving two miles in distance.

Mr. W. D. Robertson reorganized party 6 on January 17, 1907, and proceeded via Grand Lake Victoria to a point near Millie lake to run final location through from that point to the west end of District 'C.' He had a great deal of trouble in getting his outfit and supplies forwarded to his starting point on account of bad weather, arriving there about the middle of February, and has up to date run 25 miles of final location, improving the old location in places materially.

Party No. 8, in charge of W. D. Robertson, which had just moved south of Lake Makamik on the 30th of June last to try another line from west end of district to a common point about 50 miles eastward—this preliminary line was pushed through and as it would make a much more direct route than the line further north, it was considered advisable to locate it. This, Mr. Robertson proceeded to do and completed the first location by October 18, 1906. His party was then called in and disbanded for a time.

Party No. 8 was reorganized January 10, 1907, in charge of Noel Tooker, and sent out to revise location of line south of Lake Makamik. They had great difficulty

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in reaching their starting point as the weather was exceptionally bad, but they finally arrived early in February with their outfit and a month's supplies. This party has up to date revised about 20 miles, making some important improvements in the line.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The transport department on District 'C' has done very efficient work during the past year, and all the parties in the field have at all times been well supplied with provisions, &c. During the winter just passed we cut new roads further in towards the line, so that our supplies could be delivered so much nearer their destination by teams during the winter months. From the end of these roads they are distributed to the various caches we have along the proposed line, they being on an average of about 25 miles apart.

CASUALTIES.

I am glad to say that I have no deaths to report on District 'C' during the past year, and we have had very little sickness considering the hardships the men, under the best circumstances, have had to endure.

I attach herewith a report and description of lines run from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

TOTAL MILEAGE OF SURVEYS RUN JUNE 30, 1906, TO MARCH 31, 1907.

Party.	Exploration Lines.	Preliminary Lines.	1st Location Lines.	Rev. Location Lines.	Final Location Lines.	Total.
1A.....	6.50	73.70	40.00	.....	.....	120.20
2.....	21.03	90.82	20.60	.....	.....	132.45
4.....	27.70	76.10	16.25	19.50	.....	139.55
5A.....	38.00	54.75	51.25	.....	.....	144.00
6.....	29.40	27.70	22.56	50.35	15.00	145.01
8.....	23.20	75.75	28.66	15.94	.....	143.55
Total... ..	145.83	398.82	179.32	85.79	15.00	824.76

A. N. MOLESWORTH,
District Engineer—'C.'

DISTRICT 'D.'

From the following report of Mr. S. R. Poulin, district engineer, it will be seen that the surveys on this district are nearly completed, with the exception of the final location, and it is expected that this will be completed early in September. A contract for the construction of say 108 miles from the western boundary of this district to a point about 8 miles westerly from the crossing of the Abitibi river was awarded in March to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, but as yet no work has been done on it.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done in my district from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st of March, 1907:—

On the 1st of July, 1906, six parties, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, were in the field and did the following work on the present adopted middle route:—

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Party No. 2 completed the alternative first location south of Makamik lake from mile zero, at the east end of District 'D,' to mile 50 by the 10th of October, and according to your instructions, Mr. Moberley, engineer in charge, was instructed to revise the location of party No. 4, Mr. Goodwin, from mile 50 to mile 98, the Abitibi river crossing. This he completed on March 12, and being on the ground at the time, I advised Mr. Moberly to run 10 miles of final location eastward from the said crossing, and then come out and disband temporarily his party. This was done, himself and party arriving at McDougall's chutes on the last day of March.

Party No. 4 completed the alternative first location on the middle route from mile 50 to mile 98, and on October 12 Mr. Goodwin was also instructed to revise the location of party No. 5, Mr. G. F. Hanning, from mile 98, the Abitibi river crossing, to mile 134, Mattagama river. Mr. Goodwin completed this, and also ran an alternative line from mile 120 westward to connect with a new location of party No. 6, which passes north of Departure lake and crosses the Mattagama river some 4 miles north.

Mr. Goodwin and party returned to the Abitibi river crossing at the beginning of March. According to instructions he finally located the line from Abitibi river crossing eastward as far as the boundary line between the districts of Nipissing and Algoma. This he completed by the 30th of March. The same party will continue the final location from the 88th mile eastward.

Party No. 5, under Mr. G. F. Hanning, completed the first location from mile 112 to 144, or to a point west of Poplar river, the line passing south of Departure lake. On September 12, 1906, Mr. Hanning was instructed to revise the alternative first location of party No. 2 south of Makamik lake, mile zero to mile 50. This was completed January 20, 1907. The same party then revised Mr. Moberly's first location on the line north of Makamik lake from mile zero to the junction of these two lines at mile 25. This latter revision was done at your suggestion in order to reach a final decision as to the respective merits of the two locations, the one north and the other south of lake Makamik. Mr. Hanning completed this work and returned to McDougall's chutes with his party on March 28. He proceeded at once to Abitibi river crossing, and will continue the final location west of the boundary between the districts of Nipissing and Algoma.

Party No. 6, under Mr. A. F. Cotton, completed a preliminary line on the middle route from mile 160 to mile 175, and ran the first location from mile 144 to mile 165. Mr. J. Aylen, assistant district engineer, suggested a line from the Ground Hog river, passing north of Departure lake. This line was also run by Party No. 6 and completed in November. It proved a better line than the one south of Departure lake.

Mr. Robert Laird then took charge of the party for the revision. He revised the location of party No. 6 from mile 165 eastward to the Mattagama river, adopting the location north of Departure lake. He ran a location from the north end of Departure lake to the south location, joining it at the crossing of the Muskego river by the said location. He also ran a location from the north end of Departure lake to the Mattagama river, crossing the latter river at the first rapid below the mouth of the Muskego river. He produced this line east of the Mattagama river and connected it with that of Mr. Goodwin's party (4) on the 25th of March. According to instructions he then brought his party out, which was disbanded at the end of March.

Party No. 7, Mr. Robert Laird, engineer in charge, completed the preliminary line on the present route from mile 165 to 175. Mr. Laird also ran the first location over the same distance. Mr. Butler and Mr. Cummings at different intervals then took charge of the party and revised the location from mile 165 to mile 213. Mr. Butler, who was then in charge, was instructed to come out and disband the party as soon as the revision would be completed. This was done, and the party arrived at North Bay on the 3rd of April, 1907, and was disbanded.

Party No. 8, under Mr. Butler, completed the first location from mile 199 eastward to the Kapuskasing river, mile 175. This was finished in October. The party was then instructed to move back to mile 213 and do the revision. Mr. Cotton took charge

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of the said party for the revision, and he moved to the western end of the district and started from the location of party No. 8, District 'E.' His instructions were also to come out with the party as soon as the work of revision was done. He completed his revision from the western end of the district to mile 213 on the 25th of March, and arrived at North Bay on April 3, when the party was disbanded.

The result of all these surveys proves that the country in District 'D' has been thoroughly examined from one end to the other, and we have now, what I consider the best line obtainable in this district. The great quantity of snow makes it impracticable to lay down the final location, as it would involve the necessity of going over the whole of it in the summer, hence my recommendation to disband these four parties at the present time. We have all the necessary data for the final location which will follow almost all the revised locations, or at a very little distance from the same. We have kept well within the required gradients of 0.4 per cent adverse to eastbound traffic and 0.6 per cent adverse to westbound traffic, while we have no curvature over a 3° curve in the whole district. The alignment is very direct, the distance being under 4 per cent over an air line from one end of the district to the other.

The work of grading throughout the whole district may be classified as medium, but the bridging, on account of the numerous branches of the Moose river, will be pretty heavy. The timber along the revised location is the same as described in previous reports.

TRANSPORT.

As all our supplies were mostly delivered in the winter months of 1907, we have experienced no difficulty with transportation. I have received some complaints from the west end of the district with regard to some of the meats, a certain quantity being tainted and discarded. This I am trying to investigate as to whether it was the fault of the shipper or of the contractor for the transportation of supplies. We have had sufficient supplies delivered this winter to complete the final location from mile zero to mile 145, except in the line of meat, which was reduced on account of the greater facility we have now to forward same in the summer months.

CASUALTIES.

I regret to have to report the death of one of my transport officers, the late Mr. Geo. H. Starnes, who died from injuries received in a railway accident on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway on the 6th of July, 1906.

Also the death of Mr. Adelard Laviolette, of L'Orignal, Ontario, by drowning on the 17th of November, 1906, in the Kapuskasing river.

For your information I attach to this report a table giving the description and mileage of various lines run from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st March, 1907, and also a progress sketch of the preliminary surveys, first location, revised and final location done during the year.

TOTAL MILEAGE OF SURVEYS RUN JUNE 30, 1906 TO MARCH 31, 1907.

Party.	Exploration Lines.	Preliminary Lines.	1st Location Lines.	Rev. Location Lines.	Final Location Lines.	Total.
2.....		91 0	91.5	57.7	10.0	250.2
4.....		56 0	62.1	16.0	11.0	145.1
5.....	1.3	34.0		75.3		110.6
6.....	28.8	49.5	19.0	18.0		115.3
7.....	3.0	29.5	29.7	45.0		107.2
8.....	2.5	21.8	28.2	35.0		87.5
Total.....	35.6	281.8	230.5	247.0	21.0	815.9

S. R. POULIN,
District Engineer 'D.'

DISTRICT 'E'

Four survey parties were working in this district until the end of February when party No. 2 was disbanded. The first location and revision is about completed, and it is expected the final location of the line throughout this district will be completed by September.

The following report of Mr. T. S. Armstrong, district engineer, gives the details of the work done by the several parties.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,

Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following report of the work carried on in District 'E' from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st of March, 1907.

This district begins at a point 5 miles east of the Kebinakagami river and runs west to the height of land, which divides the waters flowing into Nepigon lake from those running north into Hudson Bay.

The length of District 'E' is 258.4 miles.

On July 1, 1906, there were four parties in the field:—

Party No. 1, moved to Pegatchewan river July 1, working east on first location, Mr. W. H. Mitchell in charge. In August he came out and was replaced by Mr. A. McLellan. On October 4 the party met party No. 2 at Negogami branch and continued eastward revising the location of party No. 2. On January 3 party No. 1 started west on final location and reached Pegatchewan river, mileage 60, on March 31, 1907.

Party No. 2 started first location under Mr. R. D. Fry at east end of district on July 1, 1906, and met party No. 1 on October 4 at Negogami branch, 33.75 miles west from zero, and continued westward revising first location of party No. 1 until February 28, when the party was disbanded on the 100th mile. They reached Jackfish station on the Canadian Pacific Railway on March 8, 1907.

Party No. 3, under Mr. H. M. Balkam, started at the Red Paint Summit on July 1, running first location westerly. Several weeks were spent on trial lines in the vicinity of Kawakashkagama river until the present line was adopted and location run to Robinson lake and connected with party No. 4. Mr. Wilgar succeeded Mr. Balkam in August, and the party turned and ran east revising line previously run, until within 7 miles of Jackfish lake, when the party was moved west to Robinson lake, commencing revision westward on first location line of Party No. 4. On January 21, 1907, several weeks were spent around Grassy creek and improvements made. The party reached mile 23 west of Robinson lake, March 31, 1907.

Party No. 4 under Mr. J. S. Tempest, on July 1 was at Grass Creek, mile 78, running easterly on first location from the west end of district to Robinson lake, which point was reached July 31, 1906. The party then moved west and ran several preliminary lines at Grassy creek, securing information which was useful to party No. 3 on revision, then from there to the west end of district, and on August 23 commenced running preliminary lines into District 'F' to make a good connection with their surveys, and then finished a location of 10 miles on October 3 on these lines which was an improvement on south line connecting with this district. October 10 to November 30 was spent in making alternative location mile 9 to 23. The party, then moved to White Sand and Mud rivers and ran preliminary lines with a view to improving first location, and a projected location shows considerable improvement and work will be utilized by party No. 3 on revision. Revision on party No. 3's work commenced February 6, east of Robinson lake, and on March 31 had made a revision of 11 miles, showing considerable saving.

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WORK DONE BY PARTIES.

Party.	Exploration Lines.	Preliminary Lines.	1st Location Lines.	Rev. Location Lines.	Final Location Lines.	Total.
1.....	36.9	24.7	34.6	44.3	60.0	200.5
2.....		37.8	34.0	74.5		146.3
3.....	21.4	168.0	52.1	30.4		271.9
4.....	8.0	69.5	42.1	26.1		145.7
Total.....	66.3	300.0	162.8	175.3	60.0	764.4

The country between the east end of district and English, or Kenogami, rivers consists principally of clay or loam, and grading is light; from Kenogami to Red Paint Summit the work is heavier, with some rock, the most important part of the work being the bridges. From Red Paint Summit to Robinson lake considerable rock occurs. From Robertson lake west the work is principally rock to the west end of district, the country being cut up by rock ridges and innumerable lakes, requiring considerable curvature and more broken grades. A good line has been located over the whole of the district, and I hope on final location to show considerable improvement.

Grades do not exceed 0.4 per 100 feet, or 21.12 feet per mile against eastbound traffic, and 0.5 per 100 feet, or 26.4 feet per mile against westbound traffic, except in a few instances where it is 0.6 per 100 feet, or 31.6 feet per mile.

Grades on curves are compensated at the rate of four hundredths of a foot per degree of curvature.

Curves on located line will not exceed 4° or 1,433 feet radius.

The following is a list of bridges required over rivers and streams in this district, as shown on first location:—

Name.	Length. Feet.	Height. Feet.
St. Joseph river.....	50	7
Kebinakagami river.....	250	34
Leonard lake.....	200	20
River.....	45	10
White river.....	200	28
Skunk river.....	710	76
Negogami river.....	325	61
Negogami branch.....	80	30
Bad river.....	270	20
Pogatchewan river.....	400	48
Dof river.....	75	14
Moose river.....	75	16
Flint river.....	100	11
Black river.....	50	6
English river.....	380	49
River.....	50	7
River.....	45	13
Braggan creek.....	60	33
Twin river.....	40	12
River.....	40	6
River.....	24	12
Kawakashkagama river.....	125	7
Johnson river.....	25	7
Johnson river.....	24	7
Creek.....	615	4

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Name.	Length. Feet.	Height. Feet.
Spruce creek.	24	15
Ombabika river.	80	13
Sapasoose creek.	30	8
Sapasoose creek.	24	8
Camp creek.	585	62
Roaring creek.	510	84
Jackfish river.	480	50
Seymour creek.	100	25
Mud river.	490	74
White Sand river.	100	20
Burnt creek.	305	30

TRANSPORT.

There are thirteen caches on this district, and these were provisioned for one year last June. The transport of these supplies was let by contract, and has given satisfaction.

The supplies for the coming year have been received and transported by sleighs to the different depots by the contractors ready for distribution, and on opening of navigation will be forwarded to destination.

CASUALTIES.

The only death during the year was that of the caretaker of the district office, who was accidentally shot and killed while in one of the stores in Nepigon.

Last winter there were two cases of frozen feet caused by slush on the lake:

H. R. Gullivan, going into Party No. 4, and D. Ward, mail-carrier for Party No. 1. Both of these men are now at work.

H. Nesbit, Party No. 2. shot himself through the hand, necessitating his leaving the party and going to his home.

Mr. J. S. Tempest, engineer in charge, Party No. 4, cut himself with an axe and was laid up two or three weeks, but is now recovered.

The medical officer has attended to all ailments, and the health of the district generally has been very satisfactory.

From July 1, 1906, to the middle of November the district was in charge of Mr. C. F. Hanington, acting district engineer, and on November 13 I was notified by you of my appointment by the Commissioners to the position of district engineer, and took charge November 18.

T. S. ARMSTRONG,
District Engineer, 'E.'

DISTRICT 'F.'

Four parties were employed on the surveys from Lake Superior junction to a point 136 miles easterly until early in March, when they were disbanded. Parties will be sent out again as soon as the snow goes, and the final location should be completed in three or four months.

The construction of the 244 miles from near Peninsula crossing westerly to near St. Boniface, which was awarded to Mr. J. D. McArthur in 1906, has been proceeded with, but the progress so far made has not been satisfactory, and I have been pressing the contractor to largely increase his force.

The accompanying report of Major A. E. Hodgins, district engineer, gives details of the work done on his district.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39a

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of work on construction and location on District 'F,' from the 1st of July, 1906, to the 31st of March, 1907.

CONSTRUCTION.

The work under contract to Mr. J. D. McArthur has been divided into 5 divisions, and subdivided into 21 residences. Residences are about 20 miles on the prairie, and 10 miles on the heaviest portions.

Log houses for resident engineers and division engineers have been built. In most cases these houses were built by axemen on parties during the time they were waiting for contractors to clear the right of way. Supplies for engineers have been stocked until after the spring break-up.

I have been able to show a reduction in cost from revision surveys since my last report. In some instances the soundings shown on location profiles of bay crossings were found to be deeper when sounding rods were put down through ice, soundings from canoes or rafts being very difficult in deep water.

Revision has made it necessary to add a few tunnels. Revision shows a saving over previous estimated cost of \$1,041,116.

Work on the first 40 miles west of Peninsula Crossing (mile 0) has been sub-let since the first of this year, but from mile 0 to mile 20, only one cutting has been opened up, the balance has been opened up in places. From mile 40 to mile 50 very little work has been done. From mile 50 to mile 80 has been fairly well covered by men.

PRAIRIE SECTION.

The prairie section from St. Boniface to the Canadian Pacific Railway overhead crossing, mile 180, near Lake Moultrie was not completed last fall, and no track laying (except 2 miles of sidings) has been done. I expect to have 70 or 80 miles of track laid this year from St. Boniface east. Slow progress has been due chiefly to the lack of labour in the country.

I understand Mr. McArthur has now sub-let the whole of his contract.

PROGRESS ESTIMATES.

During the months of February and March there has been a very satisfactory increase in the amount of work done by contractors, as shown by the progress estimates, and a large amount of contractors' supplies have been hauled to sub-contractors' camps over sleigh roads.

MOULTRIE SPUR.

A spur track connecting the Canadian Pacific Railway with our main line has been put in near the overhead crossing, and a material yard for rails, ties and bridge timber will be made in the spring. This connection will save the haul on rails over the Canadian Pacific Railway to St. Boniface and back over our line to the overhead crossing. The distance from this spur to St. Boniface via Canadian Pacific Railway is about 80 miles; via Transcontinental Railway about 65 miles.

Supplies for residences have, in most cases, been hauled by contractors' teams. Dog teams used last winter have been transferred to location parties east of Lake Superior junction. In summer supplies will be forwarded by steamboats on the Winnipeg river and Mannitaki lake, and by canoes where there are no wagon roads.

As construction caches are now located at or near engineers' camps, the position of assistant cache-keeper has been done away with.

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CONSTRUCTION CACHES.

Ingolf cache was destroyed by fire on March 4 last, the supposed cause being defective stove pipe. The cache keeper had gone to the section house a short distance away, and reports that he left the stove damper closed. Owing to the heat he was unable to save anything. The building was built of timber covered by vulcanite.

POLICE.

Since the proclamation prohibiting the sale of liquor within a limit of 20 miles of the line a commissioner of police and six constables have been appointed.

Liquor is still being shipped from Kenora to individuals on the line in gallon jars, or by the case, and it is impossible for our constables to stop this, owing to the difficulty in proving that it is sold within the 20-mile limit. Kenora is inside the limit, but it is not included in the proclamation, as it is an incorporated town.

LOCATION.

Four parties have been working on first location and revision between Lake Superior Junction and a point 136.15 miles east. Revision was completed, and parties disbanded until spring.

Revision shows a very direct line and quantities for fairly light work. One party was disbanded in February, and three others in March.

TABLE OF WORK DONE ON LOCATION.

Party.	Exploration Lines.	Preliminary Lines.	1st Location Lines.	Rev. Location Lines.	Final Location Lines.	Total.
2		10.52	19.73	16.04	.....	46.29
2		25.44	25.47	13.31	2.36	66.58
5	18.00	21.10	25.95	34.40	.....	99.45
10	29.50	24.51	35.20	31.64	18.27	139.12
Total.....	47.50	81.57	106.35	95.39	20.63	351.44

The distance between Lake Superior junction and end of these surveys is 136.15 miles. Revision as far as Lookout river, mile 105. From Lookout river east to mile 136.15, two lines have been run and submitted for your approval.

Alteration in the position of Lake Superior Junction has been suggested by the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers. From our estimates this will increase the cost of construction on 27.7 miles of our main line an additional \$14,000 per mile, or a total additional cost of \$386,000, and also add one mile to the length of our line. We have already shortened the Grand Trunk Pacific branch 11 miles, and eliminated two heavy crossings of the English river. Had I not found a cheaper and shorter route via Peninsula crossing I would not have abandoned the route via Sioux Lookout the Grand Trunk Pacific now propose we should take.

My objections to Sioux Lookout crossing are not only on account of the expensive crossing, but also on account of the bad alignment, there being a 6° reverse curve at the river.

An alternative line has been run which will do away with the Sioux Lookout crossing and join our line east of Peninsula crossing. I am having another line run to ascertain if there is a possible crossing between the two lines referred to.

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LOCATION TRANSPORT.

Owing to the longer distances to transport supplies to location parties, transport was more difficult than on the portion under construction.

There are two main transport routes to location parties, one via Minnitaki lake from Dinorwic station, and the other via Sturgeon lake from Osquan station.

On the former route steamboats in summer and teams in winter transported supplies to Abram's chute, and from there to Pelican falls and Dog lake caches, forwarding was done by canoes or dog teams.

On the latter route supplies for the Grand Trunk Pacific branch and for some mining companies on Sturgeon lake, as well as ours, were being transported by the same contractors, the result being that it was necessary for me to put on our own canoes during the last month of navigation to assist the contractors, and four dog teams in winter to get the supplies stored in Trapper's Cabin and Allan Water caches. Supplies are now stored in all location caches to enable parties on location to resume work after navigation opens about May 28.

The health of the men on construction and location has been good, and there have been fewer accidents and less sickness than during the previous year.

CASUALTIES.

There have been a considerable number of accidents to labourers in contractors' camps, mainly due to the carelessness of the men themselves in handling dynamite, and to some extent on account of liquor being in the camps.

You will see by the attached list that there have been 17 men killed and 26 injured since April, 1906.

Date.	Division.	Killed.	Injured.	Cause of Accident.
1906-07.				
April 14....	No. 8.....	3	.....	Premature explosion.
Nov. 18....	6.....	.....	1	" "
" 23....	7.....	.....	1	" "
Jan. 4....	8.....	1	.....	Falling rock.
" 9....	7.....	.....	1	Struck by stone boat.
" 12....	7.....	.....	1	Premature explosion.
" 16....	7.....	4	3	" "
" 24....	7.....	.....	1	Felling trees.
Feb. 1....	7.....	.....	1	Premature explosion.
" 1....	8.....	1	.....	Falling rock.
" 7....	6.....	.....	1	Premature explosion.
" 13....	6.....	.....	1	" "
" 18....	7.....	.....	1	Falling rock.
" 19....	5.....	2	.....	Premature explosion.
" 23....	7.....	.....	1	" "
" 28....	7.....	1	.....	Flying rock.
" 28....	6.....	.....	2	Derrick broke.
Mar. 1....	8.....	1	.....	Drill falling on dynamite.
" 1....	9.....	1	.....	Premature explosion.
" 7....	9.....	.....	1	" "
" 8....	6.....	.....	2	" "
" 8....	5.....	.....	3	" "
" 9....	9.....	1	.....	Blasting.
" 15....	7.....	.....	1	Premature explosion.
" 21....	7.....	.....	1	Crushed by rock.
" 28....	7.....	2	Premature explosion.
" 29....	7.....	1	1	" "
	Total.....	17	26	

A. E. HODGINS,
District Engineer, 'F.'

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A first location has now been completed throughout the entire distance from Moncton, N.B., to St. Boniface, Man. (with the exception of about 50 miles in District 'C,' where we have a number of preliminary lines), and over a very large proportion of this a revised location has also been made, and by the end of August I hope to be in a position to submit for the approval of the Governor General in Council a route map covering all the portions not yet approved.

The portions approved, and covering which contracts for construction have been awarded up to the 31st of March, 1907, being as follows:—

	Miles.	Total Miles.
<i>New Brunswick—</i>		
Moncton westerly.	50	
Quebec boundary easterly.	62	
	<hr/>	112
<i>Quebec—</i>		
Quebec bridge easterly.	150	
Quebec bridge westerly.	195	
Westerly boundary Quebec easterly.	72.25	
	<hr/>	417.25
<i>Ontario—</i>		
Easterly boundary westerly.	77.75	
Westerly boundary easterly.	160.39	
	<hr/>	238.14
<i>Manitoba—</i>		
Easterly boundary westerly.	84.61	84.61
		<hr/>
Total.		852.00

CONSTRUCTION.

In regard to the progress made on construction under the first contracts awarded in 1906 to Messrs. Hogan & Macdonell for the 150 miles westerly from the Quebec bridge, the progress of the grading has been fairly good, and a large proportion of concrete work for bridges and the pedestals of the Cap Rouge viaduct have been completed, and though the obtaining of suitable foundations for the larger spans crossing the Cap Rouge river has been the cause of considerable extra work and the cost over what was originally estimated, I do not anticipate they should delay the erection of the steel superstructure by the Dominion Bridge Company to any great extent, as a large proportion of the steelwork is already prepared.

In regard to the contract for the 245 miles awarded to Mr. J. D. McArthur in May, 1906, the progress has not been satisfactory. This is, no doubt, partially due to the scarcity of labour and the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of men experienced in rock excavation, but there also seems to have been a lack of supervision on the part of the contractor. The force of men and equipment for the carrying out of a work of this magnitude by the date stipulated is altogether insufficient.

Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the necessary ties for these contracts, especially in western Ontario and Manitoba. In September last we had, in response to advertisement, received offers for 750,000 ties for delivery between Peninsula crossing and the Manitoba boundary, but owing to the action of the Ontario government in declining to issue permits to cut ties, only one of the four parties tendering found themselves in a position to carry out their offer. This party was Robert Bates, of Kenora, Ont., whose offer covered 100,000 ties for delivery west of the Winnipeg river crossing, at a price of 40c. for 1st class and 35c. for 2nd class ties, and a contract was awarded to him accordingly.

For the 150 miles westerly from the Quebec bridge a contract was made with Mr. John C. Hearn for the delivery of 210,000 ties during the year 1906 at various points for the sum of 50 cents each for 1st and 46 cents for 2nd class ties. Another

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contract was made with him for the delivery of 335,000 during 1907 at 57 cents for 1st and 44 cents for 2nd class ties.

As a first location has been practically completed throughout the entire length of line from Moncton to Winnipeg I am now in a position to give an approximate table of distances throughout. This table will be found attached.

From this it will be seen that if my recommendation in regard to the adoption of two pusher grades, one from near the Tobique river easterly, and the other from near Lake Pohenegamook westerly, be approved of, the total distance from Moncton to St. Jean Chrysostome will be 453.65 miles, as against 487.5 by the Intercolonial Railway, and the through distance from Moncton to Winnipeg will be 1,817.6 miles, as against 1,890 miles originally estimated. These distances may be somewhat reduced at various points by the final location, but I do not anticipate any very great change from the above figures.

In conclusion I regret to have to report the following casualties during the past year :

Mr. Geo. H. Starnes, district transport officer, District 'D,' was killed in a railway accident on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway on July 6, 1906, while travelling on the business of the commissioners.

Adelard Laviolette of L'Orignal, Ont., employed as packer on party No. 8, District 'D,' was upset out of a canoe and drowned in the Kapuskasing river on November 17, 1906.

Shang (Chinaman) employed as caretaker of district offices at Nepigon was accidentally shot and killed in one of the stores at Nepigon on March 22, 1907.

I have the honour to be, sirs, your obedient servant,

HUGH D. LUMSDEN,
Chief Engineer.

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NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN MONCTON AND WINNIPEG.

		Taking Centre Route Standard Grade in New Brunswick.			
	St. John River Route.	Mileage between Points.	Through Mileage.	Mileage from Quebec Bridge	District Totals
A	Thro Mileage.				
Moncton.	0	0	0		
Chipman Jcn.	55·96	55·96	55·96		
(a) Tobique River.		125·41	181·37		
Fredericton.	102·90				272·31
Grand Falls Jcn.	240·71	30·10	211·47		
New B. & Que. Bdy.	301·55	60·84	272·31		
B					
(b) Lake Pohenegamook.		28·76	301·07		
R. du Loup Crossing.		54·18	355·25		
St. Chrysostome I. C. R. Station.		134·40	489·65		
N. abut. Quebec Bridge.		5·60	495·25		421·44
La Tuque ..		124·	619·25	124·	
Weymontachene.		74·50	693·75	198·5	
C					
Gatineau River East Br.		48·3	742·05	246·8	
Kekek River.		74·8	816·85	321·6	
Bell River.		71·3	888·15	392·9	276·
Harricanaw River.		44·8	932·95	437·7	
District Bdy. C. & D.		36·8	969·75	474·5	
D					
Que. & Ont. Bdy.		29·95	999·70	504·45	
Nipissing & Algoma Bdy.		78·3	1078·	582·75	249·05
District 'D' & 'E' Bdy.		140·8	1218·80	723·55	
E					
English River.		87·5	1306·30	811·05	
Robinson Lake.		91·	1397·30	902·05	248·25
Mattice Lake ..		69·75	1467·05	971·80	
F					
Peninsula Crossing.		136·76	1603·81	1108·56	
Superior Junction.		2·6	1606·41	1111·16	386·56
St. Boniface (E. limit).		244·2	1850·61	1355·36	
Winnipeg.		3·	1853·61	1358·36	

NOTE.—

- (a) Possible saving of 17·2 miles by use of 1½% comp. grade adverse to east bound traffic.
 (b) Possible saving of 18·8 miles by use of 1½% comp. grade adverse to west bound traffic.

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THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Cash Disbursements for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907.

	Contracts.	Accounts Payable.	Pay Rolls.
July.....		36,543 01	9,492 21
August.....	239,292 89	87,639 93	74,498 63
September.....	192,975 34	42,495 16	69,234 83
October.....	397,608 74	74,705 71	71,809 39
November.....	531,496 74	94,866 37	65,803 54
December.....	817,114 30	81,435 86	65,983 44
January.....	361,092 87	234,409 86	78,793 27
February.....	339,771 82	130,211 08	70,894 57
March.....	471,917 86	89,930 95	76,175 07
April, for 1906-07.....	629,950 08	57,316 16	61,273 48
May, for 1906-07.....	12,419 42	25,138 29	2,966 12
	3,993,640 06	954,692 38	646,924 55

SUMMARY.

Cheques issued for contract account.....	\$3,993,640 06
Cheques issued for accounts payable.....	954,692 38
Cheques issued for pay rolls.....	646,924 55
	5,595,256 99
Less amount deposited to credit of Receiver General.	57,389 49 \$5,537,867 50

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Acct.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Summary—Detailed Statements attached.

Headquarters, Ottawa.....	\$ 166,191 03	
		\$ 166,191 03
Location—District 'A'.....	48,647 54	
“ “ ‘B’.....	152,768 15	
“ “ ‘C’.....	107,505 74	
“ “ ‘D’.....	94,980 05	
“ “ ‘E’.....	64,155 71	
“ “ ‘F’.....	87,839 05	
		555,896 24
Transport service—District 'A'.....	000 00	
“ “ “ ‘B’.....	8,042 85	
“ “ “ ‘C’.....	80,477 19	
“ “ “ ‘D’.....	29,316 88	
“ “ “ ‘E’.....	88,558 79	
“ “ “ ‘F’.....	19,494 88	
		225,920 59
Construction—District 'A'.....	123 90	
“ “ “ ‘B’.....	2,726,137 73	
“ “ “ ‘F’.....	1,863,598 01	
		4,589,859 64
Total expenditure.....		\$5,537,867 50

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

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THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Liabilities on March 31, 1907.

Ten per cent reserved on contracts:—

District 'B'	\$222,999 68	
" 'F'	129,193 06	
	<hr/>	\$352,192 74
Outstanding time cheques	\$ 704 67	
	<hr/>	\$ 704 67
Wages advanced to employees, collected from pay-rolls, not yet claimed by the officers making such advances	\$ 78 55	
	<hr/>	\$ 78 55

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

Amount of unclaimed cheques of 1904-5
deposited to the credit of the Receiver

General	\$ 170 35	
" " " 1905-6	168 85	
	<hr/>	\$ 339 20
		<hr/>
		<u>\$353,315 16</u>

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Headquarters, Ottawa.

Commissioners and staff	\$23,624 82
Accounting department	9,922 95
Purchasing "	7,934 65
Engineering "	29,355 88
Transport "	3,067 70
Travelling expenses	3,325 37
Rent	7,823 25
General expenses	33,122 17
Supplies	4,902 67
Furniture and fixtures	929 37
Freight and express	1,683 07
Telegraph and telephone	2,259 55
Insurance—Fire and Fidelity	282 21
Legal expenses	3,528 80
Advance account	34,428 57
	<hr/>
	<u>\$166,191 03</u>

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39a

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Location and Construction for the nine months ended
March 31, 1907.*District 'A.'*

Engineering.....	\$40,240 65
Supplies.....	3,895 89
General expenses.....	3,368 46
Freight and express.....	535 85
Camp outfit.....	354 89
Furniture.....	119 07
Medical fees.....	43 00
Transportation.....	13 93
Shop machinery and tools.....	75 80
	<hr/>
	\$48,647 54

Construction.

Right of way and station grounds.....	\$123 90
	<hr/>

District 'B.'

Engineering.....	\$110,790 11
Supplies.....	17,491 00
General expenses.....	12,093 83
Freight and express.....	3,748 75
Camp outfit.....	6,031 36
Furniture.....	2,014 27
Medical fees.....	253 49
Instruments.....	291 46
Shop machinery and tools.....	53 88
	<hr/>
	\$152,768 15

Transport Service.

Transport.....	\$ 6,592 60
Supplies.....	165 03
General expenses.....	301 11
Freight and express.....	643 39
Travelling expenses.....	317 94
Camp outfit.....	16 78
Medical fees.....	6 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,042 85

District 'C.'

Engineering.....	\$ 73,073 07
Supplies.....	20,459 37
General expenses.....	1,292 82
Freight and express.....	1,473 22
Camp outfit.....	9,737 94
Furniture.....	90 40
Medical fees.....	789 80
Instruments.....	589 12
	<hr/>
	\$107,505 74

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STATEMENT of Expenditure for Location and Construction—*Continued.**Transport Service.*

Transport.	\$ 32,932 30
Supplies.	14,450 32
General expenses.	3,781 64
Freight and express.	22,714 30
Travelling expenses.	2,240 10
Camp outfit.	3,090 51
Medical fees.	1,268 02
	<hr/>
	\$80,477 19

District 'D.'

Engineering.	\$74,207 13
Supplies.	10,615 24
General expenses.	2,303 23
Camp outfit.	5,102 72
Furniture.	78 75
Medical fees.	1,271 20
Transportation.	814 05
Shop machinery and tools	587 73
	<hr/>
	\$94,980 05

Transport Service.

Transport.	\$17,189 00
Supplies.	2,429 95
General expenses.	2,563 68
Freight and express.	2,436 56
Travelling expenses.	1,369 55
Camp outfit.	3,070 37
Medical fees	257 77
	<hr/>
	\$29,316 88

District 'E.'

Engineering.	\$51,753 47
Supplies.	3,636 27
General expenses.	2,639 62
Camp outfit	4,476 39
Medical fees.	1,070 80
Transportation	579 16
	<hr/>
	\$64,155 71

Transport Service.

Transport.	\$14,499 55
Supplies.	26,424 54
General expenses.	1,201 84
Freight and express.	43,922 93
Travelling expenses.	1,399 55
Camp outfit.	1,006 93
Medical fees.	133 45
	<hr/>
	\$88,588 79

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STATEMENT of Expenditure for Location and Construction—*Continued.**District ' F. '*

Engineering.. . . .	\$58,977 37
Supplies.. . . .	16,241 10
General expenses.. . . .	5,417 00
Freight and express.. . . .	156 46
Camp outfit.. . . .	4,278 73
Furniture	547 50
Medical fees.. . . .	1,092 74
Transportation	706 10
Shop machinery and tools	372 05
Legal expenses.. . . .	50 00
	<hr/> \$87,839 05

Transport Service.

Transport.. . . .	\$9,605 15
Supplies.. . . .	1,519 85
General expenses.. . . .	1,815 79
Freight and express.. . . .	4,410 79
Travelling expenses.. . . .	1,049 95
Camp outfit.. . . .	1,082 05
Medical fees.. . . .	11 30
	<hr/> \$19,494 88

1907.

District ' B. —(Quebec.)

Engineering.. . . .	\$ 69,072 73
Supplies.. . . .	9,812 22
General expenses.. . . .	8,484 16
Freight and express.. . . .	1,540 59
Camp outfit	4,170 46
Furniture.. . . .	878 54
Medical fees	95 75
Legal expenses	51 00
Instruments	9 00
Right of way and station grounds.. . . .	87,942 07
Steel rails.. . . .	431,246 74
Track fastenings.. . . .	88,632 37
Ties	25,617 23
Clearing	38,512 70
Grubbing.. . . .	11,607 00
Grading.. . . .	1,382,917 12
Track laying and surfacing	2,034 88
Frogs and switches.. . . .	5,395 09
Bridges, trestles and culverts	767,952 69
Fencing right of way	5,556 50
Cattle guards, signs and crossings	537 51
Tunnels	3,487 65
Miscellaneous structures.. . . .	1,821 18

\$2,947,375 18

Less 10 per cent reserve on contracts .. . 221,237 45

\$2,726,137 73

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STATEMENT of Expenditure for Location and Construction—*Continued.*

1907.

District 'F.'

Engineering.	\$ 86,474 72
Supplies	17,397 46
General expenses.	5,738 20
Freight and express.	1,813 46
Camp outfit.	5,506 11
Furniture.	101 42
Medical fees.	171 75
Right of way and station grounds.	235,771 61
Steel rails.	311,311 86
Track fastenings.	60,797 04
Ties.	12,277 42
Clearing.	60,967 80
Grubbing.	9,310 72
Grading.	1,119,723 44
Track laying and surfacing	1,602 15
Frogs and switches.	4,452 60
Bridges, trestles and culverts.	51,421 77
Tunnels.	2,551 15
Miscellaneous structures.	1,469 39
	<hr/>
	\$1,988,860 07
Less 10 per cent reserve on contracts	125,262 06
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,863,598 01</u>

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Statement of the total expenditure for the work done under this commission up to March 31, 1907.

Expenditure from September, 1904 to June 30, 1905.	\$ 778,363 63
Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1906, including the amount paid by Finance Department to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, for the surveys east of Winnipeg taken over by the commis- sioners, viz: \$352,191.73.	1,831,263 50
Expenditure for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.	5,537,867 50
	<hr/>
Total expenditure to March 31, 1907.	<u>\$8,147,494 63</u>

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

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To the Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the following statement of purchases made in the different provinces and also Great Britain and United States during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907.

Province of Ontario.. . . .	\$107,176 91
“ Quebec.. . . .	88,933 57
“ Manitoba.. . . .	22,556 20
“ New Brunswick.. . . .	2,376 59
“ Nova Scotia.. . . .	505 91
“ Prince Edward Island	134 40
“ British Columbia	553 60
“ Alberta.. . . .	208 36
“ Saskatchewan.. . . .	157 44
Great Britain	1,833 28
United States	444 23
	<hr/>
	\$224,880 49

Yours respectfully,

A. L. OGILVIE,

Purchasing Agent and Storekeeper.

RETURN

(54)

To Parliament by the Minister of the Interior of:—

(1). *Copy of Articles of Convention* of the 21st August, 1906, between the United States and Great Britain, as to the demarcation of the boundary line between Alaska in the United States, and the British possessions in North America;

(2). *Copy of First Joint Report* of the Commissioners under such articles of Convention;

(3). *Copy of His Majesty's Commissioners letter* of the 14th October, 1907, transmitting such Report to the Minister of the Interior;

(4). *Copy of the Order in Council* of the 23rd July, 1906, nominating Mr. W. F. King Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior to be His Majesty's Commissioner, under such Articles of Convention;

(5). *Copy of Dispatch* of the 7th December, 1906, from the Imperial Government; and

(6). *Copy of Enclosure* therein mentioned.

GREAT BRITAIN—ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

CONVENTION between the United States and Great Britain providing for the surveying and marking out upon the ground of the 141st degree of west longitude where said meridian forms the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions in North America.

Signed at Washington, April 21, 1906.

Ratification advised by the Senate, April 25, 1906.

Ratified by the President, July 10, 1906.

Ratified by Great Britain, June 9, 1906.

Ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 16, 1906.

Proclaimed, August 21, 1906.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, providing for the surveying and marking out upon the ground of the 141st degree of west longitude where said meridian forms the boundary line between Alaska and the possessions in America of His Britannic Majesty, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six, the original of which Convention is word for word as follows:

Whereas by a treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, for the cessation of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States, concluded March 30, 1867, the most northerly part of the boundary line between the said Russian possessions and those of His Britannic

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Majesty, as established by the prior convention between Russia and Great Britain, of February 28/16, 1825, is defined as following the 141st degree of longitude west from Greenwich, beginning at the point of intersection of the said 141st degree of west longitude with a certain line drawn parallel with the coast, and thence continuing from the said point of intersection, upon the said meridian of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean; And whereas, the location of said meridian of the 141st degree of west longitude between the terminal points thereof defined in said treaty, is dependent upon the scientific ascertainment of convenient points along the said meridian and the survey of the country intermediate between such points, involving no question of interpretation of the aforesaid treaties but merely the determination of such points and their connecting lines by the ordinary processes of observation and survey conducted by competent astronomers, engineers and surveyors;

And whereas such determination has not hitherto been made by a joint survey as is requisite in order to give complete effect to said treaties;

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous to provide for the surveying and making out upon the ground of the said astronomical line established by existing treaties, and thus to remove any possible cause of difference between their respective governments in regard to the location of the said 141st meridian of West Longitude, have resolved to conclude a convention to that end, and for that purpose have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, The Honourable Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Britannic Majesty, The Right Honourable Sir H. Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each Government shall appoint one Commissioner with whom may be associated such surveyors, astronomers and other assistants as each Government may elect.

The Commissioners shall at as early a period as practicable ascertain by the telegraphic method a convenient point on the 141st meridian of West Longitude and shall then proceed under joint direction and by their joint operations in the field, to trace and mark so much of a north and south line passing through said point as is necessary to be defined for determining the exact boundary line as established by the said Convention of 28/16 February, 1825, between the possessions in America of His Britannic Majesty, and the adjacent possessions in America formerly belonging to His Majesty The Emperor of all the Russias and ceded to the United States by the said Treaty of 30th March, 1867.

ARTICLE II.

The location of the 141st meridian as determined hereunder shall be marked by intervisible objects, natural or artificial, at such distances apart as the Commissioners shall agree upon and by such additional marks as they shall deem necessary, and the line when and where thus marked, in whole or in part, and agreed upon by the Commissioners, shall be deemed to define permanently for all international purposes the 141st meridian mentioned in the treaty of February, 28/16, 1825, between Great Britain and Russia.

The location of the marks shall be described by such views, maps and other means as the Commissioners shall decide upon, and duplicate records of these descriptions shall be attested by the Commissioners jointly and be by them deposited with their respective Governments, together with their final report hereinafter mentioned.

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ARTICLE III.

Each Government shall bear the expenses incident to the employment of its own appointees and of the operations conducted by them, but the cost of material used in permanently marking the meridian, and of its transportation and erection in place, shall be borne equally and jointly by the two Governments.

ARTICLE IV.

The Commissioners shall diligently prosecute the work to its completion and they shall submit to their respective Governments from time to time, and at least once in every calendar year, a joint report of progress, and a final comprehensive report upon the completion of the whole work.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

ELIHU ROOT.
H. M. DURAND.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at the City of Washington, on the sixteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at Washington, this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE,

Acting Secretary of State.

First Joint Report of the Commissioners for the demarcation of the 141st degree of west longitude.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed in virtue of the first Article of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington on the 21st April, 1906, have the honour to present their first report upon the progress of the demarcation of the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude where it forms the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

By Article I of the Convention it was provided that the survey of the line should be based upon a telegraphic determination of the longitude at some convenient point. When the undersigned became aware that the terms of the Convention had been

agreed upon, they were met by the consideration that the refined astronomical observations requisite for this determination could not properly be made except during the summer, while the reduction of the observations would require a considerable time. In order that full advantage of the summer season of 1907 should be taken in the survey of the line, with a view especially to meeting urgent demands which had been made for an early demarcation of that portion which extends southward from the Yukon River to the St. Elias Alps, it appeared desirable that the astronomical observations which were a necessary preliminary to the operations should be completed during 1906.

The undersigned, having these circumstances in mind, decided to utilize, in advance of the formal ratification and proclamation of the Convention, the organizations which are under their direction, namely, the Astronomical Branch of the Department of the Interior of Canada and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in performing the astronomical work. Accordingly, observers were sent out about the end of July, who completed the necessary observations in August and September. The computations were made during the winter.

The only point of the 141st meridian which is in telegraphic communication with outside points is the crossing of the Yukon River. This point, therefore, was necessarily chosen for the astronomical determination. The telegraphic connection is by the lines of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with Vancouver, B. C.; and also by the United States Government line, with Ft. Egbert, Alaska.

The longitudes at Vancouver and Ft. Egbert, as reckoned from Greenwich, had already been determined by operations carried on under the two Governments and by the most approved methods. Hence a determination of the meridian by two telegraphic routes was possible, and as such double determination would result in increased accuracy it was resolved upon, and observers were sent to each of the three stations, Vancouver, Ft. Egbert and the meridian.

When the observations had been reduced, the records and computations were examined by both Commissioners who, at a conference held in Ottawa in March last, agreed upon instructions to the line surveyors that the final and agreed longitude of the observing pier at the Yukon River was $9^{\text{h}} 24^{\text{m}} 0^{\text{s}}$, 027 west of Greenwich, or seventeen feet, approximately, to the west of the true meridian of one hundred and forty-one degrees west of Greenwich.

In pursuance of instructions prepared by the Commissioners at the conference above mentioned, a joint party was sent out in search for the purpose of establishing the initial point and determining the direction of the meridian. At the opening of navigation on the Yukon River in May, a joint survey party followed.

Two aluminum-bronze monuments have been placed to mark the meridian at the crossing of the Yukon, one on each bank, and at this date the tracing out of the line southward, and the triangulation and topographical work of the survey, are in active progress.

W. F. KING,

H. B. M. Commissioner.

O. H. TITTMANN,

U. S. Commissioner.

OTTAWA, August 27, 1907.

OTTAWA, CANADA, October 14, 1907.

Hon. FRANK OLIVER, M. P.,
Minister of the Interior,
City.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a joint report made upon the provisions of the Convention of 1906, by Mr. O. H. Tittmann and myself as Commissioners for

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the demarcation of the 141st Meridian of West Longitude, where it forms the boundary line between Canada and the United States.

I would recommend that this report be laid before Parliament at the coming session.

W. F. KING,
H. B. M. Commissioner.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 23rd July, 1906.

The Minister of the Interior submits that Article 1 of the Convention which has been recently ratified between Great Britain and the United States, providing for the survey of the Alaskan-Canadian Boundary along the 141st meridian of west longitude, makes provision for the appointment by each Government of one Commissioner for the carrying on of the work.

The Minister recommends that Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior, be nominated for the position of His Majesty's Commissioner.

The Committee advise that His Excellency be moved to advise the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies accordingly.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DOWNING STREET,
7th Dec., 1906.

CANADA.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, with reference to your despatch, No. 259, 11th August, the papers noted in the subjoined schedule.

ELGIN.

The Officer Administering
The Government of Canada.

Date	From	To	Subject.
7th Nov	Sir H. M. Durand . .	Sir E. Grey.....	Demarcation of the Alaska boundary line along the 141st meridian.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, 7th Nov., 1906.

SIR,—With reference to your despatch No. 151 of August 10th last, I have now the honour to report that I have received a note from the Acting Secretary of State informing me that Mr. O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey has been appointed Commissioner of the United States for the demarcation of the Alaska Boundary line along the 141st Meridian under Article I of the Alaskan Boundary Convention of April 1st, 1906.

H. M. DURAND.

A TREATY

(54a)

Between Great Britain and the United States providing for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, signed at Washington on April 11, 1908.

His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, and the United States of America, being desirous of providing for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a treaty, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

His Britannic Majesty, Right Honourable James Bryce, O.M., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; and

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

THE BOUNDARY THROUGH PASSAMAQUODDY BAY.

The high contracting parties agree that each shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as commissioners for the purpose of more accurately defining and marking the international boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States in the waters of Passamaquoddy bay, from the mouth of the St. Croix river to the Bay of Fundy, and that in defining and marking said boundary line the commissioners shall adopt and follow, as closely as may be, the line surveyed and laid down by the commissioners appointed under Article II. of the treaty of July 22, 1892, between Great Britain and the United States, so far as said commissioners agreed upon the location of said line, namely:—

(1) From a point at the mouth of the St. Croix river defined by the ranges established by them, by a connected series of six straight lines defined by ranges and cross ranges, to a point between Treat island and Friar Head, likewise defined by ranges and cross ranges established by them; and also

(2) From a point in Quoddy roads, defined by the intersection of the range passing through the position of the beacon of 1886 and Lubec channel light, with a range established by them on the west shore of Quoddy roads along the course of this latter range, which is about $80^{\circ} 35'$ east of through south, into the Bay of Fundy.

In ascertaining the location of the above described line, the commissioners shall be controlled by the indications of the range marks and monuments established along its course by said former commissioners and by the charts upon which the said commissioners marked the line as tentatively agreed upon by them.

The remaining portion of the line, lying between the two above described sections, and upon the location of which said former commissioners did not agree, shall pass

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through the centre of the Lubec narrows channel between Campo Bello island and the mainland, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, it shall follow on either side of the said narrows such course as will connect with the parts of the line agreed upon as aforesaid, and such boundary shall consist of a series of straight lines defined by distances and courses; but inasmuch as differences have arisen in the past as to the location of the line with respect to Pope's Folly island above Lubec narrows and with respect to certain fishing grounds east of the dredged channel below Lubec narrows, it is agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall present to the other, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, a full printed statement of the evidence, with certified copies of original documents referred to therein which are in its possession, and the arguments upon which it bases its contentions, with a view to arriving at an adjustment of the location of this portion of the line in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the provisions relating thereto of the treaties of 1783 and 1814 between Great Britain and the United States, and the award of the commissioners appointed in that behalf under the treaty of 1814, it being understood that any action by either or both governments, or their representatives authorized in that behalf, or by the local governments on either side of the line, whether prior or subsequent to such treaties and award, tending to aid in the interpretation thereof, shall be taken into consideration in determining their true intent and meaning. Such agreement, if reached, shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said commissioners, who shall lay down and mark this portion of the boundary in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

In the event of a failure to agree within six months after the date of exchanging the printed statements aforesaid, the question of which government is entitled to jurisdiction over such island and fishing grounds under treaty provisions, and proceedings thereunder, interpreted in accordance with their true intent and meaning as above provided, and by reason of any rights arising under the recognized principles of international law, shall be referred forthwith for decision upon the evidence and arguments submitted as aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and an argument in reply on each side, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two governments, or, in case of a failure to agree to be appointed by a third power selected by the two governments by common accord, or, if no agreement is thus arrived at, each government shall select a different power and the choice of the arbitrators shall be made by the powers thus selected. The decision of such arbitrator shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that if, under the foregoing provisions, the boundary be located through the channel to the east of the dredged channel above mentioned, the latter shall be equally free and open for the passage of ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.

The entire boundary shall be marked by permanent range marks established on land, and, if desirable in the opinion of commissioners, by buoys in the water, so far as practicable, and by such other boundary marks and monuments and at such points as the commissioners may determine to be necessary; but the said commissioners shall proceed to define and mark and chart the portion of the line agreed upon by the former commissioners under the treaty of 1892 aforesaid without waiting for the final determination of the location of the remaining portion of the line.

The course of the said boundary line as defined and marked as aforesaid shall be laid down by said commissioners on quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, which charts shall be certified and signed by the commissioners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government; and they shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each

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government a joint report or reports under their hands and seals describing in detail the course and location of the boundary line and the range marks and monuments and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the Bay of Fundy to the mouth of the St. Croix River as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder.

ARTICLE II.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE MOUTH TO THE SOURCE OF THE ST. CROIX RIVER.

Whereas Article II of the treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States provides that a line drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source shall be, between those points, the international boundary between the British possessions in North America and the United States, and the identity of the River St. Croix has been determined by the commissioners appointed for that purpose under Article V of the treaty of 1794 between Great Britain and the United States and the location of the mouth and the source of said river has been duly established, and the course of said river has been described, surveyed, and charted by said commissioners as appears from their joint report dated the 25th day of October, 1795 and from the chart of plan of said river prepared and filed by them with said report, but said line of boundary along the middle of said river was not laid down by them on said chart or plan and was not marked or monumented by them along the course of said river; and whereas, pursuant to an additional article, dated March 15, 1795, supplementing the provisions of the treaty of 1794 above referred to a monument was erected by joint action of the two governments marking the source of the River St. Croix, but said line of boundary through the River St. Croix has not otherwise been monumented and has never been laid down on charts by joint action of the two governments; therefore, in order to complete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the boundary described and established as aforesaid.

It is agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as a commissioner, and the commissioners so appointed shall jointly lay down upon accurate modern charts, to be prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, the line of boundary along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth to its source as defined and established by the existing treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder, above referred to, with the agreed understanding, however, that the line of boundary through said river shall be a water line throughout and shall follow the centre of the main channel or thalweg as naturally existing, except where such course would change, or disturb, or conflict with the national character of an island as already established by mutual recognition and acquiescence, in which case the line shall pass on the other side of any such island, following the middle of the channel nearest thereto, or, if the commissioners find that the national character of any island is in dispute, the question of its nationality shall be submitted by them to their respective governments, with a chart or map certified jointly by said commissioners, showing the depth and volume of the water at its high and low stages between such island and the river banks on each side and indicating the course of the main channel of the river as it passes such island, together with a descriptive statement by said commissioners showing the reasons for selecting such channel as the main channel; and in all such cases the high contracting parties agree that the location of the boundary with respect to each island in dispute shall be determined and settled in accordance with the following rules:

1. The nationality of each island in dispute shall be determined by the preponderance of the claims established on either side to such island, arising from the exer-

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cise of jurisdiction and sovereignty over it, including such exercise of jurisdiction by the local governments on either side of the line.

2. The burden of proving the nationality of any such island shall be upon the party seeking to change the general course of the boundary as above prescribed so as to include such island on its own side of the boundary.

(3). The selection by the commissioners of the main channel passing such island shall not be conclusive upon the parties hereto and is subject to review, but the burden of proving the main channel to be other than the one selected shall be upon the party proposing the change.

The government proposing such change in the prescribed course of the boundary shall, upon the submission of the question of the nationality of any island or islands by the commissioners as aforesaid, promptly present to the other government a printed statement, with certified copies of any original documents in its possession referred to therein, showing the grounds and arguments upon which its claim of jurisdiction and ownership with respect to such island rests. Unless an agreement is reached upon the presentation of such statement, the government to which such statement is presented shall within six months after its receipt present in reply a similar statement showing the grounds and arguments upon which the claims of the other government are contested. If an agreement is reached between the two governments, it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said commissioners, who shall proceed to lay down and mark the boundary so as to leave such island on the side of the boundary to which it is shown it belongs, in accordance with the determination of its nationality arrived at as aforesaid.

In the event of a failure by the two governments to come to an agreement within six months after the presentation of the printed statements in reply herein above provided for, then the question of the nationality of the islands in dispute shall be referred forthwith for decision under the rules herein above set for the determination of that question, and under the recognized principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, and upon the evidence and arguments submitted as aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and such further printed argument on each side as may be desired, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two governments, or, in case of a failure to agree, to be appointed by a third power selected by the two governments by common accord, or, if no agreement is thus arrived at, each government shall select a different power and the choice of the arbitrator shall be made in concert by the powers thus selected. The decision of such arbitrator shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that so far as practicable the said commissioners shall establish boundary monuments and ranges and buoys marking the course and location of the said line, and showing on which side of the boundary the several islands lying in said river belong wherever in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary be so marked.

The charts upon which the boundary is marked as aforesaid shall be in quadruplicate, and shall be certified and signed by said commissioners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government, and it shall also be the duty of said commissioners to prepare in duplicate, and file with each government, a joint report under their hands and seals describing the line so marked by them and the monuments and range marks and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix river as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid.

ARTICLE III.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE SOURCE OF THE ST. CROIX RIVER TO THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Whereas the remonumenting of the course of the boundary defined and laid down under the provisions of Articles I. and VI. of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States has already been undertaken without a formal treaty agreement, but by the joint and concurrent action of the governments of Great Britain and the United States, certain monuments between Canada and Vermont having been relocated in 1849, and the portion of said boundary extending between Hall's stream and the St. Lawrence river in part having been remonumented in recent years and in part is now being remonumented under such action on both sides; and whereas the commissioners appointed under Article VI. of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid were required to and did mark by monuments the land portion only of said line, and were not required to and did not mark by monuments the portions of the boundary extending along water courses, with the exception that the nationality of the several islands in the St. John river was indicated by monuments erected thereon, and a series of monuments was placed by them along the edge of certain of the water courses to fix the general direction of the boundary, most of which monuments have since disappeared, but the entire boundary, including its course through the waterways as well as on land, was charted and marked on maps by said commissioners under the provisions of Article VI. above referred to, and the nationality of the respective islands in the St. John river was determined by them, as appears from the joint report filed by said commissioners, dated June 28, 1847, and the series of maps signed by said commissioners and filed with their joint report; and whereas the portion of the line through said waterways has not since been monumented or marked along its course by joint action of the two governments, and the monuments placed by said commissioners along the land portion of said boundary require repairing and renewing where such work has not already been done in recent years, and additional or supplementary intermediate monuments at convenient points are required under modern modifications; therefore, in order to carry on and complete the work already undertaken as aforesaid, and to re-establish the location of said boundary and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the said boundary as existent and established;

It is agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as a commissioner, and under the joint direction of such commissioner the lost or damaged boundary monuments shall be relocated and repaired, and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary in the judgment of the commissioners to meet the requirements of modern conditions along the course of the land portion of said boundary, and where the said boundary runs through waterways it shall be marked along its course, so far as practicable, by buoys and monuments in the water and by permanent ranges established on the land, and in such other way and at such points as in the judgment of the commissioners it is desirable that the boundary be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary, as described in Article I. of the treaty of 1842 and as laid down as aforesaid under Article VI. of that treaty, shall be marked by said commissioners upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, and that said charts so marked shall be certified and signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and laid down under Articles I. and VI. of the said treaty of 1842.

ARTICLE IV.

THE BOUNDARY FROM ITS INTERSECTION WITH THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF
PIGEON RIVER.

The high contracting parties agree that the existing International Waterways Commission, constituted by concurrent action of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and composed of three commissioners on the part of the Dominion of Canada and three commissioners on the part of the United States, is hereby authorized and empowered to ascertain and re-establish accurately the location of the international boundary line, beginning at the point of its intersection with the St. Lawrence river near the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, as determined under Articles I. and VI. of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States, and thence through the great lakes and communicating waterways to the mouth of Pigeon river, at the western shore of Lake Superior, in accordance with the description of such line in Article II. of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States, dated September 3, 1783, and of a portion of such line in Article II. of the treaty of August 9, 1842, aforesaid, and as described in the joint report, dated June 18, 1822, of the commissioners appointed under Article VI. of the treaty of December 24, between Great Britain and the United States, with respect to a portion of said line, and as marked on charts prepared by them and filed with said report, and with respect to the remaining portion of said line as marked on the charts adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article II. of the treaty of 1842 above mentioned, with such deviation from said line, however, as may be required on account of the cession by Great Britain to the United States of the portion of Horse Shoe Reef, in the Niagara river, necessary for the lighthouse erected there by the United States in accordance with the terms of the protocol of a conference held at the British Foreign Office December 9, 1850, between the representatives of the two governments and signed by them, agreeing upon such cession; and it is agreed that wherever the boundary is shown on said charts by a curved line along the water the commissioners are authorized in their discretion to adopt, in place of such curved line, a series of connecting straight lines defined by distances and courses, and following generally the course of such curved line, but conforming strictly to the description of the boundary in the existing treaty provisions, and the geographical co-ordinates of the turning points of such line shall be stated by said commissioners so as to conform to the system of latitudes and longitudes of the charts mentioned below, and the said commissioners shall, so far as practicable, mark the course of the entire boundary line, located and defined as aforesaid, by buoys and monuments in the waterways and by permanent range marks established on the adjacent shores or islands, and by such other boundary marks and at such points as in the judgment of the commissioners it is desirable that the boundary should be so marked; and the line of the boundary defined and located as aforesaid shall be laid down by said commissioners on accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, in quadruplicate sets, certified and signed by the commissioners, two duplicate originals of which shall be filed by them with each government; and the commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of said line and the range marks and buoys marking it and the character and location of each boundary mark. The majority of the commissioners shall have power to render a decision.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid from its intersection with the St. Lawrence river to the mouth of Pigeon river.

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ARTICLE V.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE MOUTH OF PIGEON RIVER TO THE NORTHWESTERNMOST POINT OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS.

In order to complete and perfect the demarcation of the international boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States from the mouth of the Pigeon river, at the western shore of Lake Superior, to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, which boundary is defined in Article II of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States dated September 3, 1783, and in Article II of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States, wherein is defined also the location of the said northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, and the greater part of the said boundary is marked on charts covering that section of the boundary adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article II of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid, but has never been actually located or monumented along its course by joint action of the two governments, and no joint survey of its course has been made since the survey under the direction of the commissioners appointed under Article VII of the treaty of December 24, 1814, between Great Britain and the United States, under whose direction the charts above mentioned were prepared.

It is agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as commissioners, who shall re-establish and fix the actual location of said entire boundary described and charted as aforesaid, and designate the side of the boundary upon which each island adjacent to the boundary belongs, it being mutually understood that the boundary so far as practicable, shall be a water line and shall intersect islands lying along its course, and the commissioners shall so far as practicable mark such boundary along its course by monuments and buoys and range marks, and such other boundary marks as the commissioners may determine, and at such points as in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary shall be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary as described and laid down as aforesaid and as monumented by said commissioners shall be marked by them upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, and that said charts so marked shall be certified and signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof filed with each government, and said commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government, a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established under the aforesaid treaties from the mouth of Pigeon river to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.

ARTICLE VI.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE NORTHWESTERNMOST POINT OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS TO THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

In order to complete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, which boundary, according to existing treaties, runs due south from said northwesternmost point to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and thence along that parallel to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and has been surveyed and charted and monumented as appears from the series of twenty-four sectional maps covering this portion of the boundary prepared and filed by the joint commission appointed for that purpose by joint action of the two governments in 1872.

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It is agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as a commissioner, and under the joint direction of such commissioners lost or damaged monuments along the course of said boundary shall be relocated and repaired, and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary, in the judgment of the commissioners, to meet the requirements of modern conditions and to render more effective the demarcation of the existent boundary established under the treaty provisions and proceedings thereunder as aforesaid; and it is further agreed that in carrying out these provisions the said commissioners shall observe the agreement stated in the protocol of the final meeting, dated May 29, 1876, of the joint commission aforesaid, which is as follows:—

‘2. In the intervals between the monuments along the parallel of latitude, it is agreed that the line has the curvature of a parallel of 49° north latitude; and that such characteristic shall determine all questions that may hereafter arise with reference to the position of the boundary at any point between neighbouring monuments.

‘3. It is further agreed that, in the event of any of the said three hundred and eighty-eight monuments or marks being obliterated beyond the power of recognition, the lost site or sites shall be recovered by their recorded position relatively to the next neighbouring unobliterated marks or marks.’

It is further agreed that the said commissioners shall mark upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose the entire course of said boundary and the location of the boundary monuments and marks established along the course of said boundary, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report describing in detail the work done by them in replacing and repairing lost or damaged monuments and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks placed by them along said boundary.

The line so laid down and defined shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

ARTICLE VII.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO THE GULF OF GEORGIA.

Whereas, by concurrent action of the government of Great Britain and the government of the United States in 1902 and 1903, commissioners were designated to act jointly for the purpose of renewing lost or damaged monuments and placing additional monuments, where such were needed, throughout the course of the boundary along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, from the summit of the Rocky mountains westward to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Georgia, as defined in Article I. of the treaty of June 15, 1846, between Great Britain and the United States, and as marked by monuments along its course and laid down on a series of charts, seven in number, by a joint commission organized in 1858 for that purpose, and composed of two commissioners appointed, one by each government, which charts, duly certified and authenticated in duplicate by said commissioners, were approved and adopted by the two governments, as appears from the declaration in writing to that effect signed on February 24, 1870, at Washington, by duly authorized plenipotentiaries of the respective governments, and it appearing that the remonumenting of this line by the commissioners first above referred to is now approaching completion;

It is hereby agreed by the high contracting parties that when such work is completed the entire course of said boundary, showing the location of the boundary monuments and marks established along the course of the boundary, shall be marked upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted for that purpose,

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and the said commissioners, or their successors, are hereby authorized and required to so mark the line and designate the monuments on such charts, two duplicate originals of which shall be filed with each government; and the said commissioners, or their successors, shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report describing in detail the work done by them in replacing and repairing lost or damaged monuments and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks placed by them along said boundary.

The line so laid down and defined shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid, from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Georgia.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE BOUNDARY FROM THE FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The high contracting parties agree that each shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as commissioners for the purpose of delineating upon accurate modern charts, prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, the international boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States from the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude along the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the mainland and the middle of the Haro channel and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean, as defined in Article I of the treaty of June 15, 1846, between Great Britain and the United States, and as determined by the award made on October 21, 1872, by the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator pursuant to the provisions of Articles XXXIV-XLII of the treaty of May 8, 1871, between Great Britain and the United States, and as traced out and marked on a quadruplicate set of charts prepared for that purpose and agreed upon and signed by the duly authorized representatives of the respective governments, as appears from the protocol of a conference at Washington on March 10, 1873, between such representatives which was signed by them on that date, and as defined by them in a written definition of said boundary signed by them and referred to in and attached to said protocol, and it is agreed that the said commissioners shall adopt in place of the curved line passing between Saturna island and Patos island as shown on said charts a straight line running approximately north and south through a point midway between the eastern point of Saturna island and the western point of Patos island and intersecting the prolongations of the two straight lines of the boundary now joined by a curved line. The entire line thus laid down shall consist of a series of connecting straight lines defined by distances and courses; and the commissioners are authorized to select and establish such reference marks on shore as they may deem necessary for the proper definition and location on the water of the boundary aforesaid. A quadruplicate set of such charts, showing the lines so laid down and marked by them and the location of the several marks or monuments selected or established by them along its course, shall be signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government, and the commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report, or reports, describing in detail the course of said line and the boundary marks and their location along its course.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary, as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid, from the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude along the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the mainland and the middle of Haro channel and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean.

ARTICLE IX.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The commissioners appointed under the provisions of this treaty shall proceed without delay to perform the duties assigned to them, but each commissioner shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath in writing that he will impartially and faithfully perform his duties as such commissioner.

In case a vacancy occurs in any of the commissions constituted by this treaty, by reason of the death, resignation, or other disability of a commissioner, before the work of such commission is completed, the vacancy so caused shall be filled forthwith by the appointment of another commissioner by the party on whose side the vacancy occurs, and the commissioner so appointed shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and obligations as the commissioner originally appointed.

If a dispute or difference should arise about the location or demarcation of any portion of the boundary covered by the provisions of this treaty and an agreement with respect thereto is not reached by the commissioners charged herein with locating and marking such portion of the line they shall make a report in writing jointly to both governments, or severally each to his own government, setting out fully the questions in dispute and the differences between them, but such commissioners shall, nevertheless, proceed to carry on and complete as far as possible the work herein assigned to them with respect to the remaining portions of the line.

In case of such a disagreement between the commissioners, the two governments shall endeavour to agree upon an adjustment of the questions in dispute, and if an agreement is reached between the two governments it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol, and shall be communicated to the said commissioners, who shall proceed to lay down and mark the boundary in accordance therewith, and as herein provided, but without prejudice to the special provisions contained in Articles I and II regarding arbitration.

It is understood that under the foregoing articles the same persons will be appointed to carry out the delimitation of boundaries in the several sections aforesaid, other than the section covered by Article IV, unless either of the contracting powers finds it expedient for some reason which it may think sufficient to appoint some other person to be commissioner for any one of the above-mentioned sections.

Each government shall pay the expenses of its own commissioners and their assistants, and the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

ARTICLE X.

This treaty shall be ratified by His Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 11th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

CORRESPONDENCE

(54b)

ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND DESPATCHES IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEGOTIATION OF A TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DEFINITION AND DEMARCATION OF INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

1506 M.—O. C. 25th Nov., 1907. Approving Report of Minister of the Interior dealing with draft Treaty attached and suggesting certain amendments.

1842 M.—O.C. 9th March, 1908. Nationality of Islands along St. Croix River. Certain suggested amendments accepted by United States. Draft Treaty amended

1945 M.—O. C. 1st April, 1908. Proper person to nominate Arbitrators, &c.

510.—O. C. 14th April, 1908. Dealing with proposed reservation of strip of land on each side boundary line.

1722 M.—O. C. 25th Nov., 1907. (On same subject).
P. C. 1506 M.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th November, 1907.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated 17th May, 1907, from His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States, referring to the question of the Fresh Water Fisheries in the Great Lakes and other boundary waters, that of the uses of International waters, and that of the delimitation of the Boundaries between Canada and the United States.

The Minister of the Interior to whom the said despatch was referred, submits with respect to the last mentioned question, the following remarks upon the United States draft (copy of which is enclosed by the ambassador) of a treaty for the delimitation of boundaries between Canada and the United States.

That in the draft, the boundary line between Canada and the United States is divided into six sections, each of which is dealt with in a separate article, and as to each of which provision is made for the appointment by the High Contracting Parties of expert geographers or surveyors as Commissioners who shall accurately define and mark that section of the boundary line.

The Minister further submits that, in his judgment, it would be preferable to have, instead of six separate Commissioners, one only, which should be composed of two expert geographers or surveyors, one to be appointed by each party, and which should be empowered to deal with the whole boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. In his, the Minister's view, the reasons which rendered it necessary that the boundary line, with respect to its definition and demarcation, should, at the time of the treaties of 1814, 1818, 1842 and 1846, be considered in separate parts, do not any longer apply with their original force, since the larger questions of interpretation of the intention of the treaty of 1783 have been determined, and since, under modern conditions, ready access is to be had to all parts of the line. For this last reason, centralized management of all the boundary surveys seems now possible, and

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this, the Minister of the Interior believes, will be advantageous, at least from the Canadian standpoint, as tending to economical management of the surveys and to utilization of the topographical information, which will be acquired, for the general survey of Canada, now in progress. At the same time, he believes that a distinct advantage would be gained by both countries in the uniform treatment, by one Commission, of like questions, on whatever section of the boundary line they present themselves.

The Minister further states that there does not appear to be need of haste in the demarcation of every point of the line. Once the guiding principles for the settlement of questions of disputed jurisdiction have been fixed by the treaty, the determination of the boundary line can be carried on systematically, first marking it in the places where it is most needed. Carried on in such a way, the work should not prove too extensive for management by one commission.

The Minister observes that it should be pointed out that one section of the boundary line is not provided for in the draft, namely, that part of the 49th parallel which lies west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains. This line was agreed upon as the boundary line in that quarter by the treaty of 1846, and was surveyed in part, by a joint Commission in 1859 and following years. In 1902, under an executive agreement between the two governments, a commission was appointed to re-survey it, to renew the monuments and to place additional monuments where such were needed but had not been placed in the original survey, from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. This Commission has almost completed the necessary operations on the section west of the Rocky Mountains to the Straits of Georgia.

The Minister recommends that provision should be made in the treaty for the ratification of this determination when it has been completed and that, in order to complete the marking of the boundary line to the Pacific Ocean, provision should be made for the marking, where necessary and practicable, and for the delineation upon the most recent charts, of the boundary line from the 49th parallel along the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland and of Haro and Tupa Straits, to the Pacific Ocean, in accordance with the treaties of 1846 and 1871, and the agreement entered into in that behalf at Washington in 1878.

The Minister would further suggest some changes in the wording of the Articles relating to the different sections of the line, as follows:—

In Article 1, the definition of the remaining portion of the line lying between the two sections marked by the former Commissioners, should, he, the Minister thinks, be amended to read thus,—

‘The remaining portion of the line, lying between the two above described sections, and upon the location of which, said former commissioners did not agree shall pass through the centre of the Lubeck Narrows channel between Campobello Island and the mainland, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, it shall follow, on either side of said Narrows, such courses as will connect with the part of the line agreed upon as aforesaid, and such boundary shall consist of a series of straight lines defined by distances and courses; but inasmuch as differences have arisen in the past as to the location of the line with respect to Pope’s Folly Island above Lubeck Narrows and with respect to certain fishing grounds east of the dredged channel, it is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties . . . ,’ and then, a few lines further on, for the words ‘in accordance with the established claims and rights of possession, both equitable and legal, on either side, over such islands and fisheries’ should be substituted ‘in accordance with the true meaning of the treaty of 1783 and the award of the Commissioners appointed in that behalf under the treaty of Ghent, 1814.’

1. It does not appear essential that the line should follow the centre of a channel. The fishing grounds referred to are, at ordinary tides, covered by the sea, and it might be found by survey that the middle line between the opposite shores would cross them.

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2. In the draft, the fishing grounds are described as lying 'between the dredged channel and the old channel.' For these words it is proposed to substitute 'east of the dredged channel,' for it is contended on the part of Canada that the dredged channel is the old channel.

3. As to the words which it suggested to substitute for 'in accordance with the established claims and rights of possession . . . ,' it is submitted that private ownership, or claim to ownership, cannot establish sovereignty, which must be determined in accordance with the existing treaties.

In Article 11, with reference to the line along the St. Croix River, it is provided that 'the line of boundary through said river shall be a water line throughout and shall follow the centre of the main channel, or thalweg, as now existing.' The Minister of the Interior would suggest the substitution of the word 'naturally' instead of 'now' before 'existing,' as the proper location of the boundary line would appear to be determined by the natural course of the river, abstracting the effect of the artificial diversions of the channel which it is possible may exist.

Again, in the same Article, the first rule for the location of the boundary with respect to islands in dispute, it is suggested should read as follows:—

'The nationality of each island in dispute shall be determined by the predominance of the claims established on either side to such island, arising from the exercise of jurisdiction and sovereignty over it.'

The Minister further submits that the occupation and possession of an alien owner of land in either country might be an undisturbed as that of a citizen owner.

Along the St. John River and other boundary waters there may possibly exist islands the sovereignty over which has not been determined by previous Commissions. It is suggested that provision be made for dealing with such islands in the same manner as the islands in the St. Croix River.

It is further suggested—whenever the Commissioners are required, in lakes or rivers, to define the line by buoys, monuments or range marks—that proper discretion be given to the Commissioners by the insertion of the words 'as far as practicable,' since the conditions in any such case might be such that the expenses of marking would be disproportionately great.

The Committee advise that your Excellency be moved to communicate the substance of this minute to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, as an expression of the views of the Government of Canada.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

1506—M. (c.)

CANADIAN QUESTIONS.—NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

DRAFT TREATY.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous of providing for the more complete definition and demarcation of the International boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a treaty, and to that end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Britannic Majesty, Right Honourable James Bryce, O.M., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington ;

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Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles :—

Article I.—The Boundary Through Passamaquoddy Bay.

The High Contracting Parties agree that each shall appoint without delay an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as Commissioners for the purpose of more accurately defining and marking the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay from the mouth of the St. Croix River to the Bay of Fundy, and that in defining and marking the said boundary line the Commissioners shall adopt and follow, as closely as may be, the line surveyed and laid down by the Commissioners appointed under Article II of the Treaty of 1892, so far as said Commissioners agreed upon the location of said line, namely :—

(1) From a point at the mouth of the St. Croix River defined by the ranges established by them, by a connected series of six straight lines defined by ranges and cross ranges, to a point between Treat Island and Friar Head, likewise defined by ranges and cross ranges established by them; and also

(2) From a point to Quoddy Roads, defined by the intersection of the range passing through the position of the Beacon of 1886 and Lubec Channel Light, with a range established by them on the west shore of Quoddy Roads along the course of this latter range, which is about 80° 35' east of true south, into the Bay of Fundy.

In ascertaining the location of the above-described line, the Commissioners shall be controlled by the indications of the range marks and monuments established along its course by said former Commissioners and by the charts upon which the said Commissioners marked the line as tentatively agreed upon by them.

The remaining portion of the line, lying between the two above-described sections, and upon the location of which said former Commissioners did not agree, shall pass through the centre of the Lubec Narrows Channel between Campobello Island and the mainland, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, it shall follow the centre of the most direct channel above Lubec Narrows and of the most direct channel below Lubec Narrows connecting with the parts of the line agreed upon as aforesaid, and such boundary shall consist of a series of straight lines defined by distances and courses; but inasmuch as differences have arisen in the past as to the location of the line with respect to Pope's Folly Island above Lubec Narrows and with respect to certain fishing grounds between the dredged channel and the old channel to the east of it below Lubec Narrows, it is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall present to the other within months after the ratification of this treaty a full printed statement of the evidence, with certified copies of original documents referred to therein which are in its possession, and the arguments upon which it bases its contentions, with a view to arriving at an adjustment of the location of this portion of the line in accordance with the established claims and rights of possession, both equitable and legal, on either side over such island and fisheries. Such agreement, if reached, shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said Commissioners, who shall lay down and mark this portion of the boundary in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

In the event of a failure to agree within months after the date of exchanging the printed statements aforesaid, the question of which government is entitled to jurisdiction over such island and fishing grounds under treaty provisions, and by reason of any rights arising under the recognized principles of international law, shall be referred forthwith for decision upon the evidence and arguments submitted as aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and an

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argument in reply on each side, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two governments, or, in case of a failure to agree, to be appointed by the

, whose decision shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said Commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that if, under the foregoing provisions, the boundary be located through the channel to the east of the dredged channel above-mentioned, the latter shall be equally free and open for the passage of ships, vessels and boats of both parties.

The entire boundary shall be marked by permanent range marks established on land and, if desirable in the opinion of Commissioners, by buoys in the water, and by such other boundary marks and monuments and at such points as the Commissioners may determine to be necessary; but the said Commissioners shall proceed to define and mark and chart the portion of the line agreed upon by the former Commissioners under the treaty of 1892 aforesaid without waiting for the final determination of the location of the remaining portion of the line.

The course of the said boundary line as defined and marked as aforesaid shall be laid down by said Commissioners on quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, which charts shall be certified and signed by the Commissioners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government; and they shall prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports under their hands and seals describing in detail the course and location of the boundary line and the range marks and monuments and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the Bay of Fundy to the mouth of the St. Croix River, as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder.

Each government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article II.—The boundary from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix River.

Whereas Article II of the treaty of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain provides that a line drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source shall be, between these points, the international boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America, and the identity of the River St. Croix has been determined by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose under Article V of treaty of 1794 between the United States and Great Britain, and the location of the mouth and the source of the said river has been duly established, and the course of said river has been described, surveyed, and charted by said Commissioners, as appears from their joint report, dated the 25th day of October, 1798, and from the chart or plan of said river prepared and filed by them with said report, but said line of boundary along the middle of said river was not laid down by them on said chart or plan, and was not marked or monumented by them along the course of said river; and whereas, pursuant to an additional article, dated March 15th, 1798, supplementing the provisions of the treaty of 1794, above referred to, a monument was erected by joint action of the two governments marking the source of the River St. Croix, but said line of boundary through the River St. Croix has not otherwise been monumented and has never been laid down on charts by joint action of the two Governments; therefore, in order to com-

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plete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the boundary described and established as aforesaid.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as a Commissioner, and the Commissioners so appointed shall jointly lay down upon accurate modern charts, to be prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, the line of boundary along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth to its source as defined and established by the existing treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder, above referred to, with the agreed understanding, however, that the line of boundary through said river shall be a water line throughout and shall follow the centre of the main channel or thalweg as now existing, except where such course would change, or disturb, or conflict with the national character of an island as already established by mutual recognition and acquiescence in which case the line shall pass on the other side of any such island, following the middle of the channel nearest thereto, or, if the Commissioners find that the national character of any island is in dispute, the question of its nationality shall be submitted by them to their respective governments, with a chart or map certified jointly by said Commissioners, showing the depth and volume of the water at its high and low stages between such island and the river banks on each side and indicating the course of the main channel of the river as it passes such island, together with a descriptive statement by said Commissioners showing the reasons for selecting such channel as the main channel; and in all such cases the High Contracting Parties agree that the location of the boundary with respect to each island in dispute shall be determined and settled in accordance with the following rules:—

(1) The nationality of each island in dispute shall be determined by the predominance of the property rights on either side in such island and of the claims established on either side to such island, arising from the exercise of jurisdiction and sovereignty over it or growing out of undisturbed occupation or possession.

(2) The burden of proving the nationality of any such island shall be upon the party seeking to change the general course of the boundary as above prescribed so as to include such island on its own side of the boundary.

(3) The selection by the Commissioners of the main channel passing such island shall not be conclusive upon the parties hereto and is subject to review, but the burden of providing the main channel to be other than the one selected shall be upon the party proposing the change.

The government proposing such change in the prescribed course of the boundary shall, upon the submission of the question of the nationality of any island or islands by the Commissioners as aforesaid, promptly present to the other government a printed statement, with certified copies of any original documents in its possession referred to therein, showing the grounds and arguments upon which its claim of jurisdiction and ownership with respect to such island rests. Unless an agreement is reached upon the presentation of such statement, the government to which such statement is presented shall within _____ months after its receipt present in reply a similar statement showing the grounds and arguments upon which the claims of the other government are contested. If an agreement is reached between the two governments, it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said Commissioners, who shall proceed to lay down and mark the boundary so as to leave such island on the side of the boundary to which it is shown to belong, in accordance with the determination of its nationality arrived at as aforesaid.

In the event of a failure by the two governments to come to an agreement within _____ months after the presentation of the printed statements in reply herein above provided for, then the question of the nationality of the islands in dispute shall be referred forthwith for decision under the rules herein above set forth for the determination of that question, and under the recognized principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, and upon the evidence and arguments submitted as

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aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and such further printed argument on each side as may be desired, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two governments, or, in case of a failure to agree, to be appointed by the _____, whose decision shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said Commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that the said Commissioners shall establish boundary monuments and ranges and buoys marking the course and location of the said line, and showing on which side of the boundary the several islands lying in said river belong, wherever in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary should be so marked.

The charts upon which the boundary is marked as aforesaid shall be in quadruplicate, and shall be certified and signed by said Commissioners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government and it shall also be the duty of said Commissioners to prepare in duplicate, and file with each government, a joint report under their hands and seals describing the line so marked by them and the monuments and range marks and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix River as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid.

Each government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and the cost of monumenting and marking the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article III.—The boundary from the source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River.

Whereas the remonumenting of the course of the boundary defined and laid down under the provisions of Articles I and IV of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain has already been undertaken without a formal treaty agreement, but by the joint and concurrent action of the governments of the United States and Great Britain certain monuments between Vermont and Canada having been relocated in 1849, and the portion of said boundary extending between Hall's Stream and the St. Lawrence River in part having been remonumented in recent years and in part is now being remonumented under such action on both sides; and whereas the Commissioners appointed under Article VI. of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid were required to and did mark by monuments the land portion only of said line, and were not required to and did not mark by monuments the portions of the boundary extending along water courses, with the exception that the nationality of the several islands in the St. John River was indicated by monuments erected thereon and a series of monuments was placed by them along the edge of certain of the water courses to fix the general direction of the boundary, most of which monuments have since disappeared, but the entire boundary, including its course through the waterways as well as on land, was charted and marked on maps by the Commissioners under the provisions of Article VI above referred to, and the nationality of the respective islands in the St. John River was determined by them, as appears from the joint report filed by said Commissioners dated June 28, 1847, and the series of maps signed by said Commissioners and filed with their joint report, and whereas the portion of the line through the said waterways has not since been monumented or marked along its course by joint action of the two governments, and the monuments placed by said Commissioners along the land portion of the said boundary require repairing and renewing where such work has not already been done in recent years, and additional or supplementary intermediate monuments at convenient points are

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required under modern conditions: therefore, in order to carry on and complete the work already undertaken as aforesaid, and to re-establish the location of said boundary and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the said boundary as existent and established.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint an expert geographer or surveyor as a Commissioner, and under the joint direction of such Commissioners the lost or damaged boundary monuments shall be relocated and repaired, and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary in the judgment of the Commissioners to meet the requirements of modern conditions along the courses of the land portion of the said boundary, and where the said boundary runs through waterways it shall be marked along its course by buoys and monuments in the water and by permanent ranges established on the land, and in such other way and at such points as in the judgment of the Commissioners it is desirable that the boundary be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary, as described in Article 1 of the treaty of 1842, and as laid down as aforesaid under Article 6 of that treaty, shall be marked by said Commissioners upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose and that said charts so marked shall be certified and signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them, and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and laid down under Articles 1 and 6 of the said treaty of 1842.

It is further agreed that each government shall pay the expenses of its Commissioner and his assistants and the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article IV.—The boundary from its intersection with the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of Pigeon River.

The High Contracting Parties agree that without delay they will each appoint an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as Commissioners for the purpose of accurately ascertaining and re-establishing the location of the International boundary line, beginning at the point of its intersection with the St. Lawrence River near the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, as determined under Articles 1 and 6 of the treaty of August 9th, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, and thence through the Great Lakes and communicating waterways to the mouth of the Pigeon River, at the western shore of Lake Superior, in accordance with the description of such line in Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, dated September 3, 1783, and a portion of such line in Article 2 of the Treaty of August 9, 1842, aforesaid, and as described in the joint report, dated 18th June, 1822, of the Commissioners appointed under Article 6 of the treaty of December 24, 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, with respect to a portion of said line and as marked on charts prepared by them and filed with said report, and with respect to the remaining portion of said line as marked on the charts adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article 2 of the treaty of 1842, above mentioned, with such deviation from said line, however, as may be required on account of the cession by Great Britain to the United States of the portion of Horse Shoe Reef in the Niagara River necessary for the lighthouse erected there by the United States in accordance with the terms of the protocol of a conference held at the British Foreign Office, December 9, 1850, between the representatives of the two Governments and signed by them agreeing upon such cession, and it is agreed that wherever the

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boundary is shown on said charts by a curved line along the water the Commissioners are authorized in their discretion to adopt, in place of such curved line a series of connecting straight lines defined by distances and courses and following generally the course of such curved line, but conforming strictly to the description of the boundary in the existing treaty provisions, and the geographical co-ordinates of the turning points of such line shall be stated by the Commissioners so as to conform to the system of latitudes and longitudes of the charts mentioned below, and the said Commissioners shall mark the course of the entire boundary line located and defined as aforesaid by buoys and monuments in the waterways and by permanent range marks established on the adjacent shores or islands, and by such other boundary marks and at such points as in the judgment of the Commissioners it is desirable that the boundary should be so marked; and the line of boundary defined and located as aforesaid shall be laid down by said Commissioners on accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, in quadruplicate sets, certified and signed by the Commissioners, two duplicate originals of which shall be filed by them with each government; and the Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of said line and the range marks and buoys marking it, and the character and location of each boundary mark.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid from its intersection with the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of Pigeon River.

Each government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article V.—The boundary from the mouth of Pigeon River to the Northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.

In order to complete and perfect the demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from the mouth of Pigeon river, at the western shore of Lake Superior to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, which boundary is defined in Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain dated September 3, 1783, and in Article 2 of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain wherein is defined also the location of the said northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods and the greater part of the said boundary is marked on charts covering that section of the boundary adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article 2 of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid, but has never been actually located or monumented along its course by joint action of the two governments and no joint survey of its course has been made since the survey under the direction of the Commissioners appointed under Article 7 of the treaty of December 24, 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, under whose directions the charts above mentioned were prepared.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as Commissioners, who shall re-establish and fix the actual location of the said entire boundary described and charted as aforesaid and designate the side of the boundary upon which each island adjacent to the boundary belongs, it being mutually understood that the boundary, so far as practicable, shall be a water line and shall not intersect islands lying along its course, and the Commissioners shall mark such boundary along its course by monuments and buoys and range marks, and such other boundary marks as the Commissioners may determine and at such points as in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary shall be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary

as described and laid down as aforesaid and as monumented by said Commissioners shall be marked by them upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adapted by them for that purpose, and that said charts so marked shall be certified and signed by them, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established under the aforesaid treaties from the mouth of Pigeon River to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.

It is further agreed that each government shall pay the expenses of its own commissioner and his assistants, and that the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article VI.—The boundary from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

In order to complete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains, which boundary, according to existing treaties runs due south from said northwesternmost point to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and thence along that parallel to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and has been surveyed and charted and monumented as appears from the series of twenty-four sectional maps covering this portion of the boundary prepared and filed by the joint Commission appointed for that purpose by joint action of the two governments in 1872.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint an expert geographer or surveyor as Commissioner and under the joint direction of such Commissioners lost or damaged monuments along the course of said boundary shall be relocated and repaired and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary, in the judgment of the Commissioners, to meet the requirements of modern conditions and to render more effective the demarcation of the existent boundary established under the treaty provisions and proceedings thereunder as aforesaid; and it is further agreed that in carrying out these provisions the said Commissioners shall observe the agreement stated in the protocol of the final meeting, dated May 29, 1878, of the Joint Commission aforesaid, which is as follows:

'2. In the intervals between the monuments along the parallel of latitude, it is agreed that the line has the curvature of a parallel of 49° north latitude; and that such characteristic shall determine all questions that may hereafter arise with reference to the position of the boundary at any point between neighbouring monuments.

'3. It is further agreed that in the event of any of the said three hundred and eighty-eight monuments or marks being obliterated beyond the power of recognition the lost site or sites shall be recovered by their recorded position relatively to the next neighbouring unobliterated mark or marks.'

It is further agreed that the said Commissioners shall mark upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose the location of such additional boundary monuments and marks as shall be established by them along the course of the said boundary, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report describing in detail the work done by them in replacing and repairing lost or damaged monuments and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks placed by them along said boundary.

The monuments and marks so established and described by them shall be taken and deemed to be the boundary monuments at the points indicated along the inter-

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national boundary as defined by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

It is further agreed that each government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and that the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article VII.—General Provisions.

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this treaty shall proceed without delay to perform the duties assigned to them, but each Commissioner shall before entering upon his duties, make oath in writing that he will impartially and faithfully perform his duties as such Commissioner.

In case a vacancy occurs in any of the Commissions constituted by this treaty, by reason of the death, resignation, or other disability of a Commissioner before the work of such Commission is completed, the vacancy so caused shall be filled forthwith by the appointment of another Commissioner of the party on whose side the vacancy occurs, and the Commissioner so appointed shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and obligations as the Commissioner originally appointed.

If a dispute or difference should arise about the location or demarcation of any portion of the boundary covered by the provisions of this treaty and an agreement thereto is not reached by the Commissioners charged herein with locating and marking such portion of the line, they shall make a report in writing jointly to both governments or severally each to his own government, setting out fully the questions in dispute and the differences between them, but such Commissioners shall, nevertheless, proceed to carry on and complete as far as possible the work herein assigned to them with respect to the remaining portions of the line.

Article VIII.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington, the day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

P.C. 1842 M.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March, 1908.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated 29th January, 1908, from His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States, transmitting a communication from Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to a Minute of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 27th November, 1907, dealing with a draft treaty, prepared in the United States Department of State, for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and proposing certain amendments to the wording of the draft.

The Minister of the Interior, to whom the said despatch was referred, states that Mr. Root assents, with some qualification, to all the amendments proposed in the minute, save one, and has embodied them, with some further suggestions, in a new draft which was enclosed in his communication to Mr. Bryce.

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The exception referred to is the proposal made in the minute that the provisions of Article II with respect to the determination of the nationality of islands in dispute along the St. Croix River should be applied as well in the waters dealt with in the subsequent articles. Mr. Root points out that Article II differs from the following articles in that it provides for the delineation and demarcation, *de novo*, of a line which has not hitherto been either marked on the ground or drawn upon charts.

There is therefore possibility of doubt as to nationality of islands along the St. Croix River, whereas there should not be this doubt along those parts of the line which have already been laid down on charts by joint action of the two governments. He believes that the location of the line where it has heretofore been laid down can be accurately ascertained, and if so the Commissioners should not be permitted to change its location.

The Minister submits that it was not intended in the minute of November 27th that the Commissioners should be given power to change the location of the line where the evidence of the former survey was sufficient to determine the nationality of an island, but merely to provide for the opposite case. He believes, however, that such case is sufficiently covered by the general provisions of Article IX of the new draft for submission to the two governments for decision of any case of disagreement between the Commissioners. He would further observe that, since this provision is now placed among the general provisions of the treaty, it might be well to guard the special provisions for arbitration contained in Articles I and II by adding at the end of Article IX. the words, 'but without prejudice to the special provisions contained in Articles I and II regarding arbitration.'

With reference to the amendment suggested in the minute to that paragraph of Article I which deals with the location of the line on either side of the Lubic Narrows that the words 'in accordance with the established claims and rights of possession both equitable and legal on either side over such islands and fisheries' should be replaced by the words 'in accordance with the true meaning of the treaty of 1783 and the award of the Commissioners appointed in that behalf under the Treaty of Ghent, 1814,' Mr. Root assents to the proposed amendment, but suggests the addition of the words 'it being understood that any action by either or both governments or their representatives or by the local governments on either side of the line whether prior or subsequent to such treaties and award, tending to aid in the interpretation thereof, shall be taken into consideration in determining their true intent and meaning.'

The Minister submits that he sees no objection to this addition, except as regards the words 'or their representatives.' The word 'representatives' may carry a somewhat wide meaning, and it would not appear altogether desirable to recognize the power of an officer to bind his government in such a matter, unless he were a representative having authority in that behalf.

Since the act of a representative having such authority would be in effect the act of his government, the words 'or their representatives' appear unnecessary.

Articles VII and VIII of the new draft provide for the parts of the boundary line from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Georgia, and from the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean respectively, provision for the delineation and demarcation of these parts of the boundary line having been added in accordance with the suggestions of the minute of 27th November.

These additional articles are similar in tenor to the previous articles, and provide for no change in the existing boundary except as regards a certain point of the boundary line from the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. Whereas the charts prepared at the conference at Washington held on March 10th, 1873, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of May 8th, 1871, and the award of the Emperor of Germany thereunder, define the boundary line at a certain point as following a curved course passing through the middle point of the channel between Saturna Island and Patos

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Island. It is proposed in the present draft to substitute for this curved line a line approximately north and south passing through the said middle point of the channel and intersecting the adjacent straight portions of the boundary line.

The Minister begs to report that he sees no objection to this change, and having carefully considered the whole of the new draft, he would recommend its acceptance, if amended as suggested above by omission of the words 'or their representatives' in Article I.

With reference to the filling of the blanks in Articles I and II, he would respectfully suggest that the President of The Hague Court of Arbitration be named as nominator of the arbitrator in case of final disagreement between the governments, and the period allowed for preparation of statements to be in each case six months.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior advise that a copy of this minute be transmitted to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington as an expression of the views of Your Excellency's advisors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

1842 M. (c.)

CANADIAN QUESTIONS.—NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

DRAFT TREATY (AMENDED).

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous of providing for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a treaty, and to that end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:—

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Britannic Majesty, Right Honourable James Bryce, O.M., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

Article I.—The Boundary Through Passamaquoddy Bay.

The High Contracting Parties agree that each shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as Commissioners for the purpose of more accurately defining and marking the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay from the mouth of the St. Croix River to the Bay of Fundy, and that in defining and marking said boundary line the Commissioners shall adopt and follow, as closely as may be, the line surveyed and laid down by the Commissioners appointed under Article II of the treaty of 1892, so far as said Commissioners agreed upon the location of said line, namely:—

(1) From a point at the mouth of the St. Croix River defined by the ranges established by them, by a connected series of six straight lines defined by ranges and cross ranges, to a point between Treat Island and Friar Head, likewise defined by ranges and cross ranges established by them; and also

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(2) From a point in Quoddy Roads, defined by the intersection of the range passing through the position of the Beacon of 1886 and Lubec Channel Light, with a range established by them on the west shore of Quoddy Roads along the course of this latter range, which is about $80^{\circ} 35'$ east of true south, into the Bay of Fundy.

In ascertaining the location of the above-described line, the Commissioners shall be controlled by the indications of the range marks and monuments established along its course by said former Commissioners and by the charts upon which the said Commissioners marked the line as tentatively agreed upon by them.

The remaining portion of the line lying between the two above-described sections, and upon the location of which said former Commissioners did not agree, shall pass through the centre of the Lubec Narrows Channel between Campobello Island and the mainland, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, it shall follow on either side of the said Narrows such courses as will connect with the parts of the line agreed upon as aforesaid, and such boundary shall consist of a series of straight lines defined by distances and courses; but inasmuch as differences have arisen in the past as to the location of the line with respect to Pope's Folly Island above Lubec Narrows and with respect to certain fishing grounds east of the dredged channel below Lubec Narrows, it is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall present to the other within _____ months after the ratification of this treaty a full printed statement of the evidence, with certified copies of original documents referred to therein which are in its possession, and the arguments upon which it bases its contentions, with a view to arriving at an adjustment of the location of this portion of the line in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the provisions relating thereto of the treaties of 1783 and 1814 between the United States and Great Britain, and the award of the Commissioners appointed in that behalf under the treaty of 1814; it being understood that any action by either or both governments or their representatives or by the local governments on either side of the line whether prior or subsequent to such treaties and award tending to aid in the interpretation thereof, shall be taken into consideration in determining their true intent and meaning. Such agreement, if reached, shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said Commissioners, who shall lay down and mark this portion of the boundary in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

In the event of a failure to agree within _____ months after the date of exchanging the printed statements aforesaid, the question of which government is entitled to jurisdiction over such island and fishing grounds under treaty provisions and proceedings thereunder, interpreted in accordance with their true intent and meaning as above provided and by reason of any rights arising under the recognized principles of international law, shall be referred forthwith for decision upon the evidence and arguments submitted as aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and an argument in reply on each side, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two governments or in case of a failure to agree, to be appointed by the _____ whose decision shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said Commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that if, under the foregoing provisions, the boundary be located through the channel to the east of the dredged channel above mentioned, the latter shall be equally free and open for the passage of ships, vessels and boats of both parties.

The entire boundary shall be marked by permanent range marks established on land and, if desirable in the opinion of Commissioners, by buoys in the water, and by such other boundary marks and monuments and at such points as the Commissioners

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may determine to be necessary; but the said Commissioners shall proceed to define and mark and chart the portion of the line agreed upon by the former Commissioners under the treaty of 1892 aforesaid without waiting for the final determination of the location of the remaining portion of the line.

The course of the said boundary line as defined and marked as aforesaid shall be laid down by said Commissioners on quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, which charts shall be certified and signed by the Commissioners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government: and they shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports under their hands and seals describing in detail the course and location of the boundary line and the range marks and monuments and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the Bay of Fundy to the mouth of the St. Croix River, as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder.

Article II.—The boundary from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix River.

Whereas Article II of the treaty of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain provides that a line drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source shall be, between those points, the international boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America, and the identity of the River St. Croix has been determined by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose under Article V of the treaty of 1794 between the United States and Great Britain, and the location of the mouth and the source of said river has been duly established, and the course of said river has been described, surveyed, and charted by said Commissioners, as appears from their joint report dated the 25th day of October, 1798, and from the chart or plan of said river prepared and filed by them with said report, but said line of boundary along the middle of said river was not laid down by them on said chart or plan, and was not marked or monumented by them along the course of said river; and whereas, pursuant to an additional article, dated March 15, 1798, supplementing the provisions of the treaty of 1794 above referred to, a monument was erected by joint action of the two governments, marking the source of the River St. Croix, but said line of boundary through the River St. Croix has not otherwise been monumented and has never been laid down on charts by joint action of the two governments: therefore, in order to complete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the boundary described and established as aforesaid, it is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as a Commissioner, and the Commissioners so appointed shall jointly lay down upon accurate modern charts, to be prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, the line of boundary along the middle of the River St. Croix from its mouth to its source as defined and established by the existing treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder, above referred to, with the agreed understanding, however, that the line of boundary through said river shall be a water line throughout and shall follow the centre of the main channel or thalweg as naturally existing, except where such course would change, or disturb, or conflict with the national character of an island as already established by mutual recognition and acquiescence, in which case the line shall pass on the other side of any such island, following the middle of the channel nearest thereto, or if the Commissioners find that the national character of any island is in dispute, the question of its nationality shall be submitted by them to their respective governments, with a chart or map certified jointly by said Commissioners, showing the depth and volume of the water at its high and low stages between such island and the river banks on each side and indi-

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cating the course of the main channel of the river as it passes such island, together with a descriptive statement by said Commissioners showing the reasons for selecting such channel as the main channel; and in all such cases the High Contracting Parties agree that the location of the boundary with respect to each island in dispute shall be determined and settled in accordance with the following rules:—

(1) The nationality of each island in dispute shall be determined by the predominance of the claims established on either side to such island, arising from the exercise of jurisdiction and sovereignty over it, including such exercise of jurisdiction by the local governments on either side of the line.

(2) The burden of proving the nationality of any such island shall be upon the party seeking to change the general course of the boundary as above prescribed so as to include such island on its own side of the boundary.

(3) The selection by the Commissioners of the main channel passing such island shall not be conclusive upon the parties hereto and is subject to review, but the burden of proving the main channel to be other than the one selected shall be upon the party proposing the change.

The government proposing such change in the prescribed course of the boundary shall, upon the submission of the question of the nationality of any island or islands by the Commissioners as aforesaid, promptly present to the other government a printed statement, with certified copies of any original documents in its possession referred to therein, showing the grounds and arguments upon which its claim of jurisdiction and ownership with respect to such island rests. Unless an agreement is reached upon the presentation of such statement, the government to which such statement is presented shall within _____ months after its receipt present in reply a similar statement showing the grounds and arguments upon which the claims of the other government are contested. If an agreement is reached between the two governments, it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol and shall be communicated to the said Commissioners, who shall proceed to lay down and mark the boundary so as to leave such island on the side of the boundary to which it is shown it belongs, in accordance with the determination of its nationality arrived at as aforesaid.

In the event of a failure by the two governments to come to an agreement within _____ months after the presentation of the printed statements in reply hereinabove provided for, then the question of the nationality of the islands in dispute shall be referred forthwith for decision under the rules hereinabove set forth for the determination of that question, and under the recognized principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, and upon the evidence and arguments submitted as aforesaid, with such additional statement of facts as may be appropriate, and such further printed argument on each side as may be desired, to an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two Commissioners, or, in case of a failure to agree, to be appointed by the whose decision shall be final, and the line shall be laid down and marked by the said Commissioners in accordance therewith and as herein provided.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, a statement of all the costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with the arbitration, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

It is further agreed that the said Commissioners shall establish boundary monuments and ranges and buoys marking the course and location of the said line, and showing on which side of the boundary the several islands lying in said river belong, wherever in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary be so marked.

The charts upon which the boundary is marked as aforesaid shall be in quadruplicate and shall be certified and signed by said Commissioners, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government, and it shall also be the duty of said Commissioners to prepare in duplicate, and file with each government, a joint

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report under their hands and seals describing the line so marked by them and the monuments and range marks and buoys marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix River as established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid.

Each Government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and the cost of monumenting and marking the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

Article III.—The Boundary from the Source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River.

Whereas the remonumenting of the course of the boundary defined and laid down under the provisions of Articles I and VI of the Treaty of August 9, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain has already been undertaken without a formal treaty agreement, but by the joint and concurrent action of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, certain monuments between Vermont and Canada having been relocated in 1849, and the portion of said boundary extending between Hall's Stream and the St. Lawrence River in part having been remonumented in recent years and in part is now being remonumented under such action on both sides; and whereas the Commissioners appointed under Article VI of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid were required to and did mark by monuments the land portion only of the said line, and were not required to and did not mark by monuments the portion of the boundary extending along water courses with the exception that the nationality of the several islands in the St. John River was indicated by monuments erected thereon and a series of monuments was placed by them along the edge of certain of the water courses to fix the general direction of the boundary, most of which monuments have since disappeared, but the entire boundary, including its course through the waterways as well as on land, was chartered and marked on maps by said Commissioners under the protection of Article VI above referred to, and the nationality of the respective islands in the St. John River was determined by them, as appears from the joint report filed by said Commissioners, dated June 28th, 1847, and the series of maps signed by said Commissioners and filed with their joint report; and whereas the portion of the line through said waterways has not since been monumented or marked along its course by joint action of the two governments, and the monuments placed by said Commissioners along the land portion of the said boundary require repairing and renewing where such work has not already been done in recent years, and additional or supplementary intermediate monuments at convenient points are required under modern conditions; therefore, in order to carry on and complete the work already undertaken as aforesaid, and to re-establish the location of said boundary and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the said boundary as existent and established.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint an expert geographer or surveyor as a Commissioner, and under the joint direction of such Commissioners the lost or damaged boundary monuments shall be relocated and repaired, and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary in the judgment of the Commissioners to meet the requirements of modern conditions along the course of the land portion of the said boundary, and where the said boundary runs through waterways it shall be marked along its course by buoys and monuments in the water so far as may be practicable and by permanent ranges established on the land, and in such other way and at such points as in the judgment of the Commissioners it is desirable that the boundary be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary, as described in Article I of the treaty of 1842 and as laid down as aforesaid under Article VI of that treaty, shall be marked by said Commissioners upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, and that said charts so marked shall

be certified and signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them, and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and laid down under Articles I and VI of the said treaty of 1842.

Article IV.—The boundary from its intersection with the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of Pigeon River.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the existing International Waterways Commission, constituted by concurrent action of the United States and the Dominion of Canada and composed of three Commissioners on the part of the United States and three Commissioners on the part of the Dominion of Canada, is hereby authorized and empowered to ascertain and re-establish accurately the location of the international boundary line beginning at the point of its intersection with the St. Lawrence River near the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, as determined under Articles I and VI of the treaty of August 9, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, and thence through the Great Lakes and communicating waterways to the mouth of Pigeon River, at the western shore of Lake Superior, in accordance with the description of such line in Article II. of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, dated September 3, 1783, and of a portion of such line in Article II of the treaty of August 9, 1842, aforesaid, and as described in the joint report, dated June 18, 1882, of the Commissioners appointed under Article VI of the treaty of December 24, 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, with respect to a portion of said line and as marked on charts prepared by them and filed with said report, and with respect to the remaining portion of said line as marked on the charts adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article II of the treaty of 1842, above mentioned, with such deviation from said line, however, as may be required on account of the cession by Great Britain to the United States of the portion of Horse Shoe Reef in the Niagara River necessary for the lighthouse erected there by the United States in accordance with the terms of the protocol of a conference held at the British Foreign Office, December 9, 1850, between the representatives of the two governments and signed by them agreeing upon such cession; and it is agreed that wherever the boundary is shown on said charts by a curved line along the water the Commissioners are authorized in their discretion to adopt, in place of such curved line, a series of connecting straight lines defined by distances and courses and following generally the course of such curved line, but conforming strictly to the description of the boundary in the existing treaty provisions, and the geographical co-ordinates of the turning points of such line shall be stated by said Commissioners so as to conform to the system of latitudes and longitudes of the charts mentioned below, and the said Commissioners shall mark the course of the entire boundary line located and defined as aforesaid, by buoys and monuments in the waterways, so far as may be practicable, and by permanent range marks established on the adjacent shores or islands, and by such other boundary marks and at such points as in the judgment of the Commissioners it is desirable that the boundary should be so marked; and the line of the boundary defined and located as aforesaid shall be laid down by said Commissioners on accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, in quadruplicate sets, certified and signed by the Commissioners, two duplicate originals of which shall be filed by them with each government; and the Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course

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of said line and the range marks and buoys marking it, and the character and location of each boundary mark.

The majority of the Commissioners shall have power to render a decision.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid from its intersection with the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of Pigeon River.

Article V.—The boundary from the mouth of Pigeon River to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.

In order to complete and perfect the demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from the mouth of Pigeon River at the western shore of Lake Superior, to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, which boundary is defined in Article II of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain dated September 3, 1783, and in Article II of the Treaty of August 9, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, wherein is defined also the location of the said northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods, and the greater part of the said boundary is marked on charts covering that section of the boundary adopted as treaty charts of the boundary under the provisions of Article II of the treaty of 1842 aforesaid, but has never been actually located or monumented along its course by joint action of the two governments, and no joint survey of its course has been made since the survey under the direction of the Commissioners appointed under Article VII of the Treaty of December 24, 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, under whose direction the charts above mentioned were prepared.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as Commissioners, who shall re-establish and fix the actual location of said entire boundary described and charted as aforesaid, and designate the side of the boundary upon which each island adjacent to the boundary belongs, it being mutually understood that the boundary, so far as practicable, shall be a water line and shall not intersect islands lying along its course, and the Commissioners shall mark such boundary along its course by monuments and buoys, so far as may be practicable, and range marks, and such other boundary marks as the Commissioners may determine, and at such points as in their judgment it is desirable that the boundary shall be so marked: and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary as described and laid down as aforesaid and as monumented by said Commissioners shall be marked by them upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, and that said charts so marked shall be certified and signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established under the aforesaid treaties from the mouth of Pigeon River to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.

Article VI.—The boundary from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

In order to complete and render thoroughly effective the demarcation of the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, which boundary, according to existing treaties, runs due south

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from said northwesternmost point to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and thence along that parallel to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and has been surveyed and charted and monumented as appears from the series of twenty-four sectional maps covering this portion of the boundary prepared and filed by the joint Commission appointed for that purpose by joint action of the two governments, 1872.

It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint an expert geographer or surveyor as a Commissioner, and under the joint direction of such Commissioners lost or damaged monuments along the course of said boundary shall be relocated and repaired and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary in the judgment of the Commissioners, to meet the requirements of modern conditions and to render more effective the demarcation of the existent boundary established under the treaty provisions and proceedings thereunder as aforesaid; and it is further agreed that in carrying out these provisions the said Commissioners shall observe the agreement stated in the protocol of the final meeting, dated May 29, 1876, of the joint Commission aforesaid, which is as follows :—

‘2. In the intervals between the monuments along the parallel of latitude, it is agreed that the line has the curvature of a parallel of 49° north latitude; and that such characteristic shall determine all questions that may hereafter arise with reference to the position of the boundary at any point between neighbouring monuments.

‘3. It is further agreed that, in the event of any of the said three hundred and eighty-eight monuments or marks being obliterated beyond the power of recognition, the lost site or sites shall be recovered by their recorded position relatively to the next neighbouring unobliterated mark or marks.’

It is further agreed that the said Commissioners shall mark upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose the entire course of the said boundary and the location of the boundary monuments and marks established along the course of said boundary, and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each government, and said Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report describing in detail the work done by them in replacing and repairing lost or damaged monuments and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks placed by them along said boundary.

The line so laid down and defined shall be taken and deemed to be in the international boundary as defined by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Article VII.—The Boundary from the Summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Georgia.

Whereas, by concurrent action of the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain in 1902 and 1903, Commissioners were designated to act jointly for the purpose of renewing lost or damaged monuments and placing additional monuments where such were needed throughout the course of the boundary along the 49th parallel of north latitude, from the summit of the Rocky Mountains westward to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Georgia, as defined in Article I of the Treaty of June 15, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain and as marked out by monuments along its course and laid down on a series of charts, seven in number, by a Joint Commission organized in 1858 for that purpose and composed of two Commissioners appointed one by each government, which charts, duly certified and authenticated in duplicate by said Commissioners, were approved and adopted by the two governments, as appears from the declaration in writing to that effect signed on February 24, 1870, at Washington by duly authorized Plenipotentiaries of the respec-

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tive governments, and it appearing that the remonumenting of this line by the Commissioners first above-referred to is now approaching completion;

It is hereby agreed by the High Contracting Parties that when such work is completed the entire course of said boundary showing the location of the boundary monuments and marks established along the course of the boundary, shall be marked upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted for that purpose, and the said Commissioners, or their successors, are hereby authorized and required to so mark the line and designate the monuments on such charts, two duplicate originals of which shall be filed with each government, and the said Commissioners, or their successors shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report describing in detail the work done by them in replacing and repairing lost or damaged monuments and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks placed by them along said boundary.

The line so laid down and defined shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid, from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Georgia.

Article VIII.—The boundary from the forty-ninth parallel to the Pacific Ocean.

The High Contracting Parties agree that each shall appoint without delay an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as Commissioners for the purpose of delineating upon accurate modern charts, prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada from the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude along the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the mainland and the middle of the Haro Channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean, as defined in Article I of the treaty of June 15, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and as determined by the award made on October 21, 1872, by the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator pursuant to the provisions of Articles XXXIV-XLIV of the treaty of May 8, 1871, between the United States and Great Britain, and as traced out and marked on a quadruplicate set of charts prepared for that purpose and agreed upon and signed by the duly authorized representatives of the respective governments, as appears from the protocol of a conference at Washington on March 10, 1873, between such representatives which was signed by them on that date, and as defined by them in a written definition of said boundary signed by them and referred to in and attached to said protocol, and it is agreed that the said Commissioners shall adopt in place of the curved line passing between Saturna Island and Patos Island as shown on said charts a straight line running approximately north and south through a point midway between the eastern point of Saturna Island and the western point of Patos Island and intersecting the prolongations of the two straight lines of the boundary now joined by a curved line. The entire line thus laid down shall consist of a series of connecting straight lines defined by distances and courses; and the Commissioners are authorized to select and establish such reference marks on shore as they may deem necessary for the proper definition and location on the water of the boundary aforesaid. A quadruplicate set of such charts, showing the lines so laid down and marked by them and the location of the several marks or monuments selected or established by them along its course shall be signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed by them with each government, and the Commissioners shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each government a joint report, or reports, describing in detail the course of said line and the boundary marks and their location along its course.

The line so defined and laid down shall be taken and deemed to be the international boundary, as defined and established by treaty provisions and the proceedings thereunder as aforesaid, from the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude along the

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middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the mainland and the middle of Haro Channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean.

Article IX.—General Provisions.

It is further agreed that each government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants, and that the cost of marking and monumenting the boundary shall be paid in equal moieties by the two governments.

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this treaty shall proceed without delay to perform the duties assigned to them, but each Commissioner shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath in writing that he will impartially and faithfully perform his duties as such Commissioner.

In case a vacancy occurs in any of the Commissions constituted by this treaty, by reason of the death, resignation, or other disability of a Commissioner, before the work of such Commission is completed, the vacancy so caused shall be filled forthwith by the appointment of another Commissioner by the party on whose side the vacancy occurs, and the Commissioner so appointed shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and obligations as the Commissioner originally appointed.

It is understood that under the foregoing Articles the same persons will be appointed to carry out the delimitation of boundaries in the several sections aforesaid, other than section IV, unless the contracting Powers agree that for purposes of greater dispatch, or any other sufficient reason, two other persons should be appointed as Commissioners to do the work in any one or more of these sections.

If a dispute or difference should arise about the location or demarcation of any portion of the boundary covered by the provisions of this treaty and an agreement with respect thereto is not reached by the Commissioners charged herein with locating and marking such portion of the line, they shall make a report in writing jointly to both governments, or severally each to his own government, setting out fully the questions in dispute and the differences between them, but such Commissioners shall, nevertheless, proceed to carry on and complete as far as possible the work herein assigned to them with respect to the remaining portions of the line.

In case of such a disagreement between the Commissioners the two governments shall endeavour to agree upon an adjustment of the questions in dispute, and if an agreement is reached between the two governments, it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol, and shall be communicated to the said Commissioners, who shall proceed to lay down and mark the boundary in accordance therewith, and as herein provided.

Article X.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

P.C. 1945 M.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator on the 1st April, 1908.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Despatch, dated 12th March, 1908, from His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States, stat-

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ing that he has laid the views concerning the Draft Treaty for the Delimitation of Boundaries, which were embodied in the Minute of Council of the 9th March, 1908, before the Secretary of State for the United States, and reporting certain suggestions which he has received from Mr. Root in response.

The Minister of the Interior, to whom the said Despatch was referred, submits that, referring to the suggestion of the Minute that the words "of their representatives," occurring in a certain place in Article 1, of the new draft, be omitted, Mr. Root suggests that the objection to these words might be met by the addition, after the word "representatives," of the words "authorized in that behalf." Mr. Root also suggests that, whereas the Minute proposed the 'President of the Hague Court' as the proper person to nominate the arbitrators, provided for, under certain contingencies, in Articles 1 and 2 of the draft, it would be better to provide for the arbitrators "to be appointed in the manner provided by Article 45 of the Hague Convention of 1907."

The Minister having carefully considered these suggestions respectfully recommends that they be concurred in, and that His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States be informed accordingly.

The Committee advise that Your Excellency be pleased to forward a copy hereof to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, for the information of the United States Government.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

S10.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator on the 14th April, 1908.

On a report, dated 1st April, 1908, from the Minister of the Interior with reference to a Despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, dated 30th October, 1907, submitting for the consideration of the Dominion Government a proposal by the United States Government that joint action be taken for the reservation of a strip of land sixty feet wide on each side of the Canada-Alaska Boundary line under similar conditions to that formerly established along the Mexican boundary line by Proclamation of the President of the United States.

The Minister of the Interior submits that in his opinion such a reservation will be of great service in the protection of the revenue and in the enforcement of the law generally, and he therefore recommends that with a view to the prevention of the erection of buildings or permanent structures or works on or close to the boundary line, except railways, aqueducts, bridges, canals, ditches and other works of a public character, and except buildings or permanent structures or works properly connected with such railways, aqueducts, bridges, canals and other works of public character, he be authorized to reserve the land within a strip sixty feet wide along the boundary line between Canada and Alaska from sale, lease and entry so far as the lands in question are vested in the Dominion.

The Minister points out that the title to wild lands adjacent to the Canada-Alaska boundary line is vested in the Dominion to the northward only of the sixtieth parallel of latitude. South of that parallel the lands lie in the province of British Columbia and the title to Crown lands is vested in the province. The Minister has reason to believe, however, that the province of British Columbia will be willing to give its co-operation.

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In connection with the subject the Minister of the Interior desires to suggest consideration of the possibility of making a similar reservation along other parts of the common boundary line, which, besides extensive stretches of water boundary, comprises some 1,900 miles on land.

Of the 1,300 miles or thereabouts from the Straits of Georgia to the Lake of the Woods, some 400 miles lie west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Along this distance the Minister understands that the Government of British Columbia has already reserved a strip 66 feet wide, wherever the land has not already been disposed of along the international boundary line. East of the Rocky Mountains, under the original surveys made by the Dominion Government road allowances were left adjoining the boundary. These road allowances are no longer under the control of the Dominion Government, having now passed under the jurisdiction of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The four provinces mentioned would doubtless agree to make the road allowances and the reservation permanent, though to secure that end concurrent agreement by the United States, or by the several states affected, to reserve a similar strip would appear to be desirable.

The Minister states that along the line from the St. Lawrence River to the St. Croix, the natural difficulty of enforcing the laws of the two countries along an extensive boundary line is enhanced by the fact that the property adjacent to the line, on both sides, has passed into private hands, and at many points there exist so-called 'line-houses' which stand close to or upon the line, and which in many instances, as has been charged, have been used for smuggling, or for evasion of law, to a serious extent. While it may not be practicable, by reason of the expense which it would involve, to apply the effective remedy of removing these houses altogether, it is a matter for consideration whether there are any steps which the two governments could take to prevent the erection in future of further houses of this kind.

The Committee concurring in the foregoing advise that His Excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, with a request that he inform the Government of the United States that the Dominion Government is in full accord with the principle of their proposal, and will take steps to give effect to the reservation along the frontier of the Yukon Territory, and that he further call attention to the suggestions herein contained relative to other parts of the International Boundary line.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1722 M.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th November, 1907.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Despatch dated 30th October, 1907, from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington with a copy of a note received from the United States Government proposing the reservation of a strip of land along the Alaskan frontier, under similar conditions to that established along the Mexican boundary line.

The Minister of Customs to whom the said Despatch was referred states that such a reservation would be of great advantage in the prevention of smuggling under cover of 'line stores' and other buildings adjoining the boundary, and would be in the best interests of both countries.

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The Minister recommends that His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington be advised that the Dominion Government is disposed, so far as within its power, to reach an understanding with the Government of the United States for the simultaneous reservation of a strip of land sixty feet wide on each side of the boundary, so that it may be kept free from obstruction, as a protection against smuggling goods between the two countries.

The Committee concurring in the aforesaid recommendation advise that His Excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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