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37-39

VOLUME 17.

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1887.



OTTAWA:

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. M. Bowell—

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888; presented 9th May, 1887. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887; presented 14th June, 1887. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888; presented 14th June, 1887. Additional Supplementary Estimates for the year expiring 30th June, 1888; presented 20th June, 1887—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Annual Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

- 4. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
 Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 4a. Supplementary Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, for the year ended 30th June, 1886, Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1887, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—
 Printed for Department of Justice only.
- 4c. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1886, for copies of the reports made by the Inspector of Penitentiaries upon the escape of one Fortier, a prisoner, from the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, on or about the 1st October,

- 4e. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1886, for a copy of a letter or memorandum addressed by J. G. Baillairgé, Esquire, one of the members of the commission appointed to make an investigation into the management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, in 1884, to Godfroi Laviolette, Esquire, Warden of that penitentiary, requesting the latter to withdraw from his reply to the defence of Mr. Télesphore Ouimet all that might be considered an attack upon, or complaint against the inspector, the other member of the commission of enquiry; also a copy of Mr. Laviolette's answer to this demand; also a copy of the report upon the state of that institution, made by the warden of the aforesaid penitentiary to the inspector after the customary visit of the latter at the beginning of the present year 1886, probably in February last, if such report has been made; also a copy of the judgment or decision of the Honorable Minister of Justice following the report by Messieurs Moylan and Baillairgé upon the enquiry held by them in 1884 into the management of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Bellerose.....See 4a.

- 4l. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1886, for copies of all reports which may have been made by Inspector Moylan, or by any other persons appointed by the Government for that purpose, on and upon the occasion of the escapes,

- 5. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- 5b. The Civil Service List of Canada, on the 1st July, 1886, pursuant to the 59th section of the Civil Service Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau...... Printed for both Distribution and Sessi nal Papers.
- 5c. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year ending 1886, in terms of section 58, sub-section 2, of "The Civil Service Act" (Revised Statutes 17). Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 5d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for statement showing names of all candidates at the promotion examinations held at Ottawa, beginning on 1st March, past; names of all who passed such examinations and copies of all examination papers submitted to such candidates; also statement showing whether any, and, if so, which of such candidates were examined at such examinations later than the said 1st of March, and what questions were submitted to such candidate or candidates. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May,
- 5e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return showing: 1. The number of vacancies in the Civil Service on the 1st day of January, 1887, caused by superannuation during the year 1886. 2. The number since filled, and whether filled by promotions or new appointments. 3. The date of the appointment, the names of the party promoted or appointed, and the salary paid. 4. The names of all new appointments to the Civil Service since the 1st day of January, 1886, up to the 1st April instant, the position to which they have been appointed and the salary paid; also the respective ages of the appointees; also the changes and new appointments in the Senate and House of Commons. Presented to the

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6. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir John A. Macdonald-Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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- 7. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White-
 - Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 7a. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th June, 1887, by Sir John A. Macdonald -

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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- 8. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. J.
- Sa. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1885, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1886-

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- Sb. Thirteenth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Costigan Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- Sc. Report on Adulteration of Food, being Supplement No. 3 to the Report of the Department of
- *d. Statement showing the amount of tolls accrued on all the canals for eleven months ended 31st May, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper-
- Se. Statement showing comparatively the expenditure on canals for the eleven months ending 31st May, 1886, and to 31st May, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887, by Sir

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- 9a. The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada. Corrected to 1st January, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron-

Printed for both Distribu ion and Sessional Papers.

9b. Final Report of War Claims Commission on matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885, being continuation of Appendix No. 4 to the Report of 18th May, 1886, of the Department of Militia and Defence. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9c. Report of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Jackson, Deputy Adjutant-General, Principal Supply, Pay and Transport Officer to the North-West Forces, and Chairman of War Claims Commission, on matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9d. Report of Major General Laurie, commanding base and lines of communication, upon matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—

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10. Annual Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. A. W. McLelau—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- 11a. Statement of Expenditure on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1881; also Statement of Expenditure prior to and since Confederation—

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- 12 Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1886.

 Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling—

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- 12*. Report of Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., Executive Commissioner, on the Canadian Section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling—

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12b. Report on Canadian Archives, 1886 Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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12c. Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1886-

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- 13. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1885, to the 30th June, 1886, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope. Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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- 14. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1885—

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- 184a. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for year ending 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Sir Uharles Tupper—

 Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
 - 14b. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1886—

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- 15. Nineteenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
 - Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 15b. Report of the Hudson Bay Expedition of 1886, under the command of Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N.

 Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 15c. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries; being a List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada, on the 31st day of December, 1886—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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- 16. Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
- Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

 Special Report of the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
- Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

 Correspondence relative to the Fisheries Question, 1885-87. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
- Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

 Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return showing the names of all persons who applied for fishing bounties for the year 1885, for the district of Grand Narrows and Washabuck, in the county of Victoria, Nova Scotia, showing too the names of those applicants who, for that year, were refused; showing too if the claim for fishing bounty of Michael McDougall was refused, and if so, why; showing too if said McDougall was afterwards appointed fishery warden for the said district, and, if he was, showing who was his immediate predecessor, and if the latter resigned or was dismissed, and if dismissed all papers showing why. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—Mr. Barron. Not printed.

- 16d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for copies of correspondence in connection with the lobster fishery and close season in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1887.—Mr. Flynn. Not printed.
- 17. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

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18. Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- 19a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Ontario, and between the Government of Canada and any person or persons, respecting timber licenses and Crown titles to lands affected by claims of settlers, and by mining claims, within the so-called Disputed Territory. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887.—Mr Dawson—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- 20b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of all title deeds, patents, correspondence, and all documents respecting the claim of the Six Nation Indians, as set forth in their petition presented to this House on the 18th April, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1887.—Mr. Paterson (Brant)—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessi nal Papers.

20c. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all papers, letters, documents, maps, &c., in any way relating to the action of the Dominion Government in setting apart an Indian reserve, under the Robinson or other treaty, between White Fish and Wanabtasch Rivers, several miles inland from the north shore of Georgian Bay; for copies of all correspondence had between the Governments of the

- 24a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return showing receipts and expenditure from 1st July to 20th April, in the years 1886 and 1887 respectively, with estimates for each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1887.—Sir Richard Cartwright.

 Not printed.

- 27. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—

 Not writted.
- 88. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—]

 Not printed

- 30. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence relative to the closing of the northern entrance into Port Hood Harbor, with copies of reports of the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department in reference to the matter; also copy of plan, specification and tenders asked for by the late Minister of Public Works in 1878.

 Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1887.—Mr. Cameron (Inverness)...Not printed.

- -32. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for vouchers, papers and correspondence showing the appointment of James Collings, M.D., as medical attendant of the Indian children at the Industrial School for Indian children at Qu'Appelle, under the care of Rev. Father Hugonard, the length of such service as medical attendant, and the amount received for the same; also the date of appointment of M. M. Seymour, M.D., as medical attendant of the Indian children in said school, the length of time during which he has served as medical attendant for the children of said school, and the date and amount of payment received for such service. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—Mr. Charlton......Not printed.
- 23. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return showing amount owing by the Exchange Bank to the Government of Canada at the time of the bank's failure, and statement showing all sums (with dates of payment) paid on account of such indebtedness. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1887.—Mr. Nulock..Not printed.

34b. Return (in part) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope-

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

- 34c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return showing the nature of the agreement made between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and other parties (if any), respecting the town site of Regina and other town sites in which the Government is part owner, the cost to the Government of collecting their share of the payments made on lots sold in such town sites up to the 30th June, 1886; also the amount realized up to that date by the Government on the sale of such lots, and the number of lots in town sites, together with the quantity of farm lands in the North-West Territories, to which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is entitled, but for which up to the present they have not received patents from the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887. -Mr. Davin......Prin'ed for Sessional Papers only.
- 34d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of all lands sold in the Province of Manitoba by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company up to the 1st of April, 1887, together with the date of sale and the name of purchaser. Presented to the House
- 35. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all petitions correspondence or other documents relating to the establishment of a post office at a certain place called "Les Fonds," in the parish of St. Antoine. county Lotbinière. Presented to the
- 36. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a statement showing all sums collected since 1st October, 1868, under the provisions of Statutes and Orders in Council in that behalf, as duty on foreign reprints of British copyright works, giving the amounts so collected upon each copyright work, and showing amount remitted in each year to the Imperial Government for payment out to those beneficially interested in the copyright of such works.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 17.

- 37. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a statement of sums deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank and Government Savings Banks on the 1st January, 1886, showing: Number of depositors holding amounts over \$1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over \$500 and under \$1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over \$300 and under \$500; number of depositors holding amounts below \$300, with total amount held by each class respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887.—Mr Charlton—
 - Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 38. A detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under "the Revised Statutes of Canada" (chapter 19, Section 23). Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887, by
- 39. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1887, for a Return of the reports of Inspector McLaren and Mr. Bremner of the Customs Department to the Minister of Customs, as to the mode of gauging molasses at the port of St. Stephen, N.B., and also any reports as to the mode used at the port of St. John, N.B., and any Orders in Council issued upon these reports or instructions of the Department of Customs. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887.—Mr. Weldon (St. John)...........Not printed.

- 42. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1887, for copies of all applications made to the Government, and of all recommendations made in relation to the position of superintendent of the Chambly Canal; of the document appointing the present incumbent of that position; with a statement of his yearly salary and of all contingencies allowed him, and of the respective salaries paid to the two predecessors of the present superintendent. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—Mr. 1 reformaine—Not princed.
- 42b. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of documents in reference to the appointment of A. F. Wood, Esquire, of Madoc, as auditor or arbitrator in connection with the Murray Canal; the sums of money paid the said A. F. Wood from time to time for his services, together with the vouchers therefor, and more especially for the month of November, 1886, giving the number of days of actual service, and the amount paid to him or to his order for that month. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—Hon. Mr. Flint...Not printed.

- 45. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th April, 1887, for a copy of the Commission or other document appointing Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming as representatives of Canada at the Colonial Conference in London, and of any instructions given to them in such capacity; and all papers respecting said Conference. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1887.—Mr. Casey...Not printed.

- 47a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1887, for a Return giving the total cost of the preparation of the voters' lists under the Electoral Franchise Act in Canada; together with a detailed statement of the cost in each electoral division for salaries of revising officer, clerk and bailiff, and travelling allowance to each, if any; giving also amount paid for printing lists, and showing to whom paid in each division: the amount paid for advertising, rent of halls, and for every other service connected therewith in each electoral division in the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887.—Mr. Landerkin—Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 47c. Certified copy of an Order in Council relating to the remuneration to be given to the revising officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—

 Trinted for Sessional Papers only.

- 51. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the quantity and value of tea imported from China and Japan, and entered at ports or outports of British Columbia, either for home consumption or in transit, from the 1st July, 1885, to the 1st April, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1887.—Mr. Bowman....Not printed.

- 53. Return from the Clerk of the Orown in Chancery, in obedience to the Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for copies of Return, if any, made by returning officer for Haldimand, at election of 1887, after making his final addition, or of his declaration, if no such return was made, and of his return made after the recount by the county judge. 2. Notice of a recount or other proceedings served upon such returning officer. 3. Certificate made by the county judge of Haldimand, as to result of said recount. 4. Any judgment delivered by said county judge during, or after such recount, and of all minutes or memoranda made by said judge or his clerk containing entries or memoranda in regard to any of the ballots in dispute during such recount, showing what decision was come to in the case of each ballot, which ballots were reserved, and what judgment was delivered in regard to such reserved ballots, whether such minutes and other papers were publicly read by such judge or clerk or not during said recount. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1887.—Mr. Casey. Not printed.

- 536. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a statement from the records of the elections to the present House of Commons, showing the number of votes polled for the respective candidates in the several electoral districts and in the various sub-divisions thereof, together with the number of ballots rejected and spoiled in each sub-division at the last general election, and each election subsequently held up to date; also the number of electors on the voters' lists, together with the population as shown by the last census of each electoral district and the municipalities thereof, whether there was an election by acclamation or a poll; and a separate statement in each case in which a recount or re-addition was made showing the changes made in every sub-division on such recount, with the number of ballots rejected which had been formerly allowed and the number allowed which had been formerly rejected, with reason so far as obtainable for such rejection or allowance. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—Mr. Mills...Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 53c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th May, 1887, for a copy of the final list of voters for the county of Montmorency, sent by J. A. Charlebois, Esq., Revising Officer for the said county, with letter of the said Charlebois accompanying the said list; also the other lists, with all additions thereto subsequently sent to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery by the said Charlebois, with copies of letters of Charlebois accompanying the same; also the polling books of the parishes of L'Ange Gardien and St. Pierre, in the said county of Montmorency. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1887. Mr. Langelier (M. n. morency)—Not printed.
- 54. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for a Return showing the quantity of grain of any kind in bushels carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax during the period 1st July, 1885, to 31st March, 1887, with the net amount of money received for freight thereon and passed to the credit of the same railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.— Mr. Ellis. Printedfor Sessional Papers only.

- 58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence, departmental orders, reports and other papers relating to Tracadie Harbor, Prince Edward island. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1887.—Mr. Welsh—Not wrinted.
- 59. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1887, for a return of the names of those persons, outside of the militia, who have been recommended for scrip, for services of whatever kind, in the late rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th May, 1887.—

 Mr. Davin Printed for Sessional Papers only.

- 64. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence in the possession of the Department of Indian Affairs respecting the dismissal of Mr. Napoléon Giasson from his position as measurer of stone, at Caughnawaga, in the county of Laprairie. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1887.—Mr. Dayon..........Not printed.
- 65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1887, for a copy of the letter of resignation by Sir Charles Tupper of the office of High Commissioner, showing the date of such resignation; also a statement showing the date when the Government House (the residence of the High Commissioner in London) was vacated, and showing in whose care the house has been placed since its vacation; also a copy of the Commission now in force, together with any instructions which may have been given to the present Commissioner; also all correspondence between Sir Charles Tupper while High Commissioner and the Government, relating to his visit to this country, to his resignation of the office of High Commissioner, to his re-appointment, if he has been re-appointed, and relating to his acceptance, for the present, of an office in the Administration. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th June, 1887.—Mr. Mills.

 Not printed.

- 67. Reports and other papers concerning irregularities committed by the Montreal Cotton Company, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th June, 1887, by Hon, Mr. Bowell......Not printed.

- 74. Copies of Orders in Council, correspondence, &c., relating to grants of Dominion Lands to the following railway companies: Alberta and Athabasca Railway Company; Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company; and Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White...............Not printed.

- 75a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the number of Pullman and parlour cars belonging to the Intercolonial Railway and used thereon, the cost of such cars, and the parties from whom the same were purchased, or by whom built for the railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1887.—Mr. Weldon (St. John)—

 Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 75b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the quantity of lubricating, machinery, car or other oil, furnished or delivered to the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1886; the contracts under which the same were delivered; the names of the several contractors, and the several amounts paid under such contracts. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—Mr. Weldon (St. John)—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

- 75e. Comparative Statement of revenue and expenditure, Intercolonial Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.. Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 76. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of all memorials, petitions and applications of one Joseph Swisher, a volunteer of the Rebellion of 1837, asking that some substantial consideration be granted him, on account of his health having been greatly impaired while serving as a volunteer during said Rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1887.—Mr. Wilson (Elgin)—

Not printed.

- 77. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of any and all letters addressed to the Government or any member of Cabinet by M. F. O'Donoghue, or any other person in his behalf, asking for compensation for the alleged loss or confiscation of the property of the late W. B. O'Donoghue, who was concerned in the North-West troubles of 1869-70. Also for copies of all letters, Orders in Council and other documents in the possession of the Government relating to any claims made by the said M. F. O'Donoghue. Also for a statement showing the amounts paid to M. F. O'Donoghue, or any other person on his behalf, by the Government for services rendered or on any other account. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1887.—Mr. Barron.......Not printed.
- Copies of Despatches, &c., in relation to the proposed Imperial Institute. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—

- 80. Papers, correspondence, &c., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways, as follows: Saint Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company; Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway Company; Richmond Hill Junction Railway Company; Drummond County Railway Company; Joggins Railway Company; Moncton and Buctouche Railway Company; Beauharnois Junction Railway Company; Harvey Branch Railway Company; Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company; Guelph Junction Railway Company; Massawippi Railway Company; Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company; Arthabaska and Wolfe Railway Company; South Norfolk Railway Company; Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company; Teeswater and Inverhuron Railway Company; Oshawa Railway and Navigation Company; Chicoutimi and Lake St. John Railway Company; Great Eastern Railway Company; Ontario and Pacific Railway Company; Caraquet Railway Company; St. Lawrence and Lower Laurentian Railway Company; St. John Valley and River du Loup Railway Company; Lake Témiscamingue Railway Company; Carillon and Grenville Railway Company; Lake Temiscamingue Colonization and Railway Company; Leamington and St. Claire Railway Company; Cumberland Railway and Coal Company; Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company; Témiscouata Railway Company; Comwallis Valley Railway Company; Nova Scotia Central Railway Company; Tobique Valley Railway Company; Railway from Woodstock, N.B., towards Centreville; Railway Bridge over St. Lawrence River at Coteau Landing; Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st
- 82. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for copy of report of W. Pearce, D.L.S., on the Bauff Springs Reservation, and of claims made to the possession of said Springs or to indemnity for not obtaining possession of them, and all correspondence and papers in connection with such claims; also a detailed statement of all expenditure in connection with the Bauff Reservation, or with any claims to said Springs. Also a detailed statement of all licenses or allotments for mining, residential or other purposes already granted on the Reservation. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—Mr. Casey....Not printed.
- 83. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the Government of British Columbia, having reference to the lands on Vancouver Island, held in trust by the Dominion Government for the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, under the conditions of the Settlement Act, 1884. Also copies of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, or with any person acting for or in their behalf, in any manner referring to the said railway lands. Also copies of all correspondence with any settlers or squatters upon said railway lands, or with any other person or persons with reference thereto. Also copies of all references to the Department of Justice as to the rights of settlers or squatters upon said railway lands, the form of patent issued to settlers, and the form and conditions of the patents issued, or to be issued, to the railway company; together with the report or reports of the Minister of Justice thereon. Also the number of patents that have been issued to settlers upon the said railway lands by the Department of the Interior up to this date. Also copies of any arrangement with or security from the company for the prompt issue by them up to the 19th day of December next, of pre-emption records to persons desiring to settle upon said lands under the conditions of the Settlement Act. Presented to

- 88. Report of the Hon. Mr. Fabre, Agent at Paris, on Commercial Relations with France. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

RETURN

(37)

To an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 29th March, 1886;—
For a Statement of sums deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank
and Government Savings Banks on the 1st January, 1886, showing:

Number of depositors holding amounts over \$1,000.

Number of depositors holding amounts over \$500 and under \$1,000.

Number of depositors holding amounts over \$300 and under \$500.

Number of depositors holding amounts below \$300; with total amount held by each class respectively.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 14th April, 1887.

Secretary of State.

Post Office Department, Savings Bank Branch, Ottawa, 8th March, 1887.

Return showing number of depositors holding amounts over \$1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over \$500 and under \$1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over \$300 and under \$500; number of depositors holding amounts below \$300; with total amount held by each class respectively, on 1st July, 1885:

	Number.	Amount.
Depositors holding over \$1,000	3,044	\$ 3,453,512 18
Depositors holding over \$500 and under \$1,000.	6, 336	4,452,129 46
Depositors holding over \$300 and under \$500.	7,563	2,791,941 56
Depositors holding amounts below \$300	56,349	4,392,957 11
Total	73,322	\$15,090,540 31

MEMO.—The average amount at the credit of those accounts having a balance in excess of \$1,000 is \$1,134.53. No amount larger than \$1,000 is now accepted from any one depositor, and of the 3,014 persons, out of 73,322, holding balances beyond that sum, the excess has, as a rule, arisen through accumulations of interest compounded annually, and extending over a period of 17 years. Some of the largest balances survive from the period prior to 1871, when, in consideration of three months' withdrawal notice, sums were received beyond the present limit.

REPORT

ON

TRADE RELATIONS

BETWEEN

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES

ВŸ

JOHN T. WYLDE

Commercial Agent of Canada to the West Indies.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1887.

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1887.

Sir.—I have the honor to submit my report on the subject of steam communication and extended trade relations between Canada and the West Indies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WYLDE,

Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies.

The Honorable

Sir_CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

REPORT

BY MR. JOHN T. WYLDE,

Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies, 1886-87.

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1887.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. Having carried out the instructions conveyed to me in the letter of the Honorable Minister of Finance, under date the 26th November, A.D. 1886, and having visited the Islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica as the Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada, I have now the honor to report, for the information of the Government, on the subject of inquiry I was directed to institute, more particularly with regard to the feasibility of establishing lines of steamers between Canada and

2. Before embarking at New York for Cuba, I took the opportunity of examining into the trade of that port with the West Indies. By a judicious placing of lines of steamers from the United States to all parts of the West Indies, employing about 40,000 tons of steamship tonnage from the port of New York alone, (see Appendix A) the Americans have succeeded in building up a vast trade, while Canada is without a single steamer engaged in direct communication with the West Indies. For the year ended 30th June, 1885, the trade between United States and Cuba amounted:

In Exports to	\$ 8,468,523 42,192,186
Equal to And that between United States and Porto Rico, in Exports to	.945
The trade between United States and British West Indies amounted, in the same year to, Exports	1,347
Total	-

3. The principal articles of export from the United States consist of breadstuffs, coal, glass, provisions, oils, fish, vegetables, lumber, shooks, cattle, carriages and manufactures of iron and steel, cotton, paper, leather and hemp. Some of the articles enumerated, viz., fish, lumber, vegetables and manufactures of iron are largely Canadian products.

4. Proceeding to the Island of Cuba in the steamer "City of Alexandria," a pas-

sage of four and a half days brought us to Havana, the Capital city. 5. The harbor of Havana is exceptionally safe and commodious, while the city itself presents numerous points of interest and magnificence. With a population of about 250,000 numerous points of interest and magnificence. about 250,000 inhabitants, the evidences of wealth and grandeur are everywhere apparent; some, alas, of the ambitious and unfinished undertakings of a past time of prosperity and luxury.

6. On arrival I waited upon A. de C. Crowe, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul General for Cuba, who received me very courteously and profferred every assistance in his power towards obtaining the desired information. He placed me in the hands of the Acting Vice-Consul, Mr. Butler, who having an excellent knowledge of the language, &c., of the people, rendered me most valuable aid. I was introduced to some of the leading merchants of the city, and I had an opportunity of obtaining their views on the subject of direct trade with Canada by means of steam communication.

7. The liveliest possible interest was manifested in the prospect of closer intercourse. Knowing that some of their imports from the United States were of Canadian origin, and that Canada could supply other important and needed articles, and feeling it incumbent upon them, under the great financial pressure in the Island, to obtain their supplies in the most favorable manner, the merchants of Havana look upon the establishment of steam communication between Canada and Cuba as of the

greatest moment.

8. In official circles I had the honor of an introduction to the Secretary of the Government, the Marquis de Mendez Nunes. On being informed of the desire of the Government of Canada for greater commercial intercourse with Cuba, the Marquis expressed himself greatly pleased. He informed me that it was out of the power of the Island Government to enter into any trade arrangements; such matters belonged to the Imperial Government, and were conducted entirely by Spain. I was also introduced to the Postmaster General, who stated that, if the projected line of steamers were made a regular mail line, he would be glad to recognize it as such, which would entitle the steamers to special port privileges.

9. In the course of my inquiries I found that the consumption of Norwegian codfish was decreasing. There had been a falling off of about 331 per cent. in the last four years. The yearly quantities will be found in the appendix. I was informed that this was caused by the high price of Norwegian compared with English, (i.e., Canadian and Newfoundland codfish), the latter also paying a lesser duty; owing to the great falling off in the value of sugar, the inhabitants were obliged to use the cheaper description. The opinion was freely expressed that the consumption of English codfish would increase, while that of Norwegian would decrease still further.

10. The island numbers about 1,250,000 inhabitants. The quantity of rice consumed in consequence of its being a universal article of diet is enormous. It is obtained chiefly from Liverpool where it is received from the East Indies, and there cleaned for transhipment. When the Canadian Pacific Railway Company complete their railway to the Atlantic, and establish their Asiatic connections it might be considered of importance to ascertain how far transportation rates would bear a comparison.

11. For the following statements see appendix, viz.:-

Statement of the leading articles imported into Cuba, and whence received, Appendix B.

Statement of lines of steam communication with the Island, Appendix C.

Pro forma account of port charges at Havana on steamers of 1,000 tons register, Appendix D.

Pro forma account sales of flour; Appendix E.

Statement of the duties payable on exports, Appendix F.

Statement of the duties payable on some of the leading articles of import, Appendix G.

Statement of imports at Havana of jerked beef and English and Norwegian dry fish, Appendix H.

12. Through the great fall in the value of sugar, a very despondent feeling is apparent in business circles. The crop now in the course of being turned into sugar is a bountiful one, estimated to amount to over 700,000 tons. On some estates the planters find it difficult to undertake its manufacture, and where money has to be borrowed to move the crop, quite unprofitable. I was enabled to see the operation of sugar making with improved machinery, by means of which, as I was informed,

the production of cane juice was augmented fully 14 per cent. If sufficient capital can be obtained to introduce the improved system generally, it is thought that the

battle with beet root will be continued on more even terms.

13. The great bulk of the population of Cuba, while owing allegiance to the flag of Spain, are essentially Cuban in their aspirations. In consequence there is far less of that absenteeism which prevails in the British West Indies. The Cuban preserves and perpetuates the race characteristics, and the result is a homogenous people affording a striking contrast to the Island of Jamaica and other British West Indies, where the Negro race so largely preponderates.

PORT RICO.

14. After four days' passage by the Spanish Royal Mail Steamer, "Ciudad de Cadiz" to Porto Rico, I arrived at the city of San Juan. On explaining my mission to the merchants, I found considerable interest manifested in the subject. Very general expression was given to the desire for more regularity in receiving fish supplies from Nova Scotia, the bulk of the import trade from Canada being done with that Province.

15. The Ports of Halifax, Lunenburg, and Yarmouth carry on a large trade with Porto Rico by sailing craft. I do not suppose it would suit the shippers from Lunenburg and Yarmouth to send their eargoes in steamers from Halifax, but the opportunity might sometimes be used. To those engaged in the trade in Halifax with their own craft, such a change in the mode of doing business would doubtless cause inconvenience; but the charge from sailing vessels to steamers has been made in other countries; and steamships are recognized in all parts of the world as necessary for the regular and expeditious transportation of merchandise.

16. There should be an opening in this Island for other products of Canada besides fish and lumber. Flour supplied in moderate quantities and at regular inter-Vals should find a ready sale. A large quantity of cheese is consumed which comes chiefly from Germany. Canada, being eminently a cheese-making country, should be able to compete in that article. A good deal of wire fencing is used, some of which, I was informed, was of Canadian manufacture, received through the United

States. Potatoes, apples, beans and peas, hams and bacon find ready sale.

The population of Port Rico is estimated at 800,000 and the annual aggregate trade amounts to about \$30,000,000. For particulars of trade and pro forma accounts, tariff and line of steamers, see Appendices I to Q.

ST. THOMAS.

17. I left San Juan by the R. M. S. "Eden "for Barbadoes, in order to connect there with the R. M. S. "Nile" for Jamaica. The "Eden" remained at St. Thomas three days, giving me an opportunity of conversing with some of the merchants. The withdrawal of the mail lines from St. Thomas, and the importance Barbadoes has Obtained as a port of call, has had a depressing effect on the trade of the place. It was thought, however, that if St. Thomas could be drawn into closer intercourse with Canada by a steam service to the Island a certain amount of trade might be developed

BARBADOES.

18. Leaving St. Thomas on the 20th of January, a visit of a few hours only was made at the Islands of St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique and St. Lucia, Barbadoes being reached on the 24th of the same month. The interval of three days at Barbadoes before leaving for Jamaica was occupied in calling upon several of the prominent merchants of Bridgetown. I also had the opportunity of an interview with the Honorable C. C. Knollys, Colonial Secretary. I was informed by Mr. Knollys that the finances of the Island were in such a state that he

could give no encouragement whatever, as regards the grant of a subsidy; the Government having to practise the utmost retrenchment in order to make ends meet.

19. By means of steam communication, the trade between Barbadoes and the United States has developed into large proportions. More than half of the sugar produced in 1886 was taken by the Americans, while the articles of flour, meal, bread, pork, peas, lard, oil, &c., were supplied by them. Canada and Newfoundland take the bulk of the molasses. Newfoundland supplies nearly all the codfish consumed; the "hard cured" being preferred to the quality shipped from Nova Scotia.

20. The possibility of direct trade by steamers with Canada was a subject of much interest; but I think that unless flour can be supplied to meet the requirements of climate at competitive prices, and codfish of a better keeping quality sent, the volume of the trade between Canada and Barbadoes will continue small, as those

articles must be depended on principally for cargo.

See Appendix R for tariff of duties.

JAMAICA.

21. Leaving Barbadoes on the 26th January, I arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 30th. Obtaining an early interview with His Excellency Sir H. W. Norman, Governor of Jamaica, I explained the object of my mission. His Excellency stated that he heard me with great pleasure; but was sorry that his immediate departure for England would prevent his taking just then a more personal interest in the matter.

22. He expressed his great interest in having direct steam communication with Canada and stated that he would support any feasible measure, whereby financial or commercial assistance could be rendered. The minute made by His Excellency will be found in Appendix S.

23. Jamaica, like the other West India Islands, has suffered most seriously by the low price of sugar, and quite a gloomy view of affairs is taken by many of the

merchants.

24. The revenue for the past year was not more than equal to the expenditure. and special measures would have to be taken if the Government decided to join

Canada in any subsidy.

- 25. Finding much interest evinced by the merchants on the subject of closer trade intercourse between Canada and Jamaica, I endeavored to get an expression of opinion from them as a body. I also placed before the Council of the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce a statement for consideration, a copy of which, with the correspondence thereon, I have the honor to submit:—
- 26. Statement respecting direct steam communication between Canada and the West Indies, made to the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce, by Mr. Wylde, Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada, to the West Indies.

"KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 17th February, 1887.

"The attention of the Government of Canada having been directed to the fact, that by the withdrawal of the Cunard line of steamers last year direct steam communication between Canada and the West Indies had entirely ceased, the undersigned was commissioned to make enquiry on the subject, with a view to the renewal

and enlargement of those facilities for direct trade.

"The countries being so mutually interested it appears most important that regular and expeditious facilities should exist, for the interchange of merchandize and mails, and for passenger traffic. The West Indies being the natural market for many of the productions of the Dominion, and Canada likewise requiring largely of the products of the West Indies, it would appear most obvious that the subject should receive special consideration. 8

"A large volume of Canadian productions reaches the West Indies by foreign steamers vid foreign ports. This circumstance while it may be viewed, from a Canadian standpoint, with a certain degree of humiliation, has its interested aspect to the West Indies, in the enhancement of cost undoubtedly entailed by indirect transporttaion.

Our American neighbors are active and most enterprising, and they have not been slow to observe the signs of the times. We see evidences of this in the numerous steamship lines of various nationalities trading to their ports, and affording rapid business avenues throughout the West Indies. They have discarded the old-fashioned ways, and as a result are largely monopolizing the trade. In order to increase their business in the Tropics, they are pursuing methods which are recognized to be absolutely necessary to success in many branches of trade; and however novel it may appear in connection with the article of fish that commercial travellers should be employed in procuring orders, American fish firms are thus represented in the West Indies, and even in this Island I have conversed with a special fish agent, who informed me that he was doing a large business, and that dealers were being put in the way of having their regular wants supplied in a regular manner.

"The important commercial treaty concluded by England with Spain, which came into operation last October, gives Canada the advantage of exporting to the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico under a reduction from the old rates of duty of about 25 per cent. The inquiry of the undersigned has, under instructions, been directed to the establishment of communication between Canada and other parts of the West Indies besides Jamaica, and it will be for your Honorable Chamber to consider, in the event of your expressing a willingness to join in aiding the enterprise by a subsidy, how far direct trade with Canada may be united with a service to your neighbors of

Caba.

"To give the steamship route what was considered to be a good commercial basis, the undersigned has suggested that the Ports of Havana, Kingston and Santiago be united in one itinerancy, in a service embodying two steamers of 1,000 tons each, maintaining a speed to average not less than 11 knots per hour, and which after getting into working order, should be able to keep up a fortnightly communication; a third ship to be added as business developed, and in order to ensure regular service.

"I believe there is a desire in official circles for a mail service between Jamaica and Turks Island. To embrace Turks Island in the route mentioned would be to disturb the plan essentially, and this phase of the subject ought to receive grave consideration. Jamaica having, in a marked manner, manifested a desire for closer intercourse with Canada, the greatest weight would doubtless be given to whatever resolution your Honorable Chamber may come to, and I feel safe in assuring you that to develop the trade between Canada and Jamaica by ensuring your hearty exoperation was one of the leading considerations that led to this mission; it having been Pointed out that through the medium of the Canard line an extended business was gradually developing, the loss of which was felt as a mutual inconvenience.

"The annual foreign trade of Canada as represented by her imports and exports aggregates about \$200,000,000, which in 1885 amounted with the United States to 46 per cent., with England 42 per cent., with the West Indies 3 per cent.; the small re-

mainder being divided among several other countries.

"In order to convey to you some idea of the capabilities of the country, to have closer relations with which I am humbly endeavoring to draw your attention, and to indicate what possibilities may be in the future, I will state a few facts. In 1875 Canada had 4,826 miles of railway. In 1885, 10,150 miles. The number of passengers carried in 1885 was 9,672,599 against 5,190,416 in 1875. The quantity of freight in 1885, 14,659,271 tons, against 5,670,836 tons in 1875, and the gross earnings \$32,227,469 against \$19,470,539. Quoting from the Canadian handbook, I find the following:—"It was a remarkable commercial incident that the first car of ordinary merchandize consigned to British Columbia was a cargo of Jamaica sugar refined at Halifax and sent overland to the Pacific terminus nearly 4,000 miles in one stretch under the flag of Great Britain."

"The population of Canada is now computed to be 5,000,000. For the years 1882, 83, 84 and 85 the additions by immigration amounted to a yearly average of 107,268 persons, with money and effects to the value of nearly \$4,000,000 per annum. The banking capital amounts to \$230,000,000. The shipping in 1884 amounted to 1,231,856 tons, and \$1,000,000 are spent annually in the maintenance of lighthouses, and other marine services. The agricultural resources of Canada, embraced in her capacity to produce wheat and other articles, are practically unlimited. Her fisheries are unrivalled, while her manufactures are assuming very large proportions.

"Besides fish and lumber, Canada wants to send you her flour and biscuits, peas and beans, beef and pork, hams and bacon, butter and cheese, hay and oats, apples and potatoes, ale and porter, glass and glassware, soap and candles, boots and shoes, nails, paper, cottons, tweeds, cordage and canvas, coal, carriages, grindstones,

agricultural implements, wire fencing and machinery of all kinds.

"Jamaica found a market in Canada in 1884 for 40 per cent. of her sugar crop, while in 1885 the quantity was under 20 per cent., owing to diminished intercourse, and if direct facilities were afforded, and special efforts made, your sugar exports to Canada would be enlarged, and the trade in fruits and other valuable products of the Island would be sensibly augmented.

"The undersigned being sanguine that, under special concessions, the volume of your fruit trade might be increased, will be glad to recommend the free introduction into Canada of your fruits, if shipped direct from your Island, and would suggest for the consideration of your Chamber, how far the prospect of bringing this about might be strengthened by your recommending some concession from your tariff as an

equivalent.

"I would further state in conclusion that the Government of Canada being thus anxious to see established lines of steam communication with the West Indies, feel disposed to aid by subsidy in the promotion of so desirable an object, and I am to seek co-operation on the part of Jamaica. I would feign believe that the people of Jamaica are equally desirous of improved direct trade opportunities with Canada, and I trust they will be disposed to contribute towards the subsidy required to induce responsible steamship owners to undertake the service.

"Respectfully submitted by,

"JOHN T. WYLDE,

"Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies."

27. ANSWER.

"THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,"
"KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 25th February, 1887."

"SIR,—I am directed by the Council of the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your statement respecting direct steam communication between Canada and the West Indies, and to inform you that at a meeting of the Council held on the 24th inst., the following resolution was, after due consideration of the subject, unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved—That the Council having duly considered the proposals made by Mr. Wylde, regret that it cannot recommend the Government to aid by a subsidy the promotion of steam communication between Canada and the West Indies. The Council, however, is quite alive to the advantages which such a line as that proposed

would confer and would give it its cordial support.

"I am further directed to call your attention to the fact that, at the present moment, there is no subsidized line of steamers running between this Island and the

United States, all the lines at present in operation being purely private enterprises: it is the opinion of the Council that the commercial community of this Island is adverse to the granting of subsidies, such as that suggested. The Council, also, while fully alive to the great advantages to be derived both by the Dominion of Canada and by Jamaica from the establishment of a direct steam service, considers that Canada would derive much greater benefit than Jamaica from such service. In illustration of this, it is sufficient to refer to the eleventh paragraph of your statement, in which are named the various articles of export, which Canada could furnish Jamaica, which articles are, at the present time, imported from the United States.

"The Council desires me also to remind you that the two principal fruit exports of the Island are bananas and oranges, the former of which is the larger of the two. Bananas, also, are admitted free of duty to the United States. In the absence of any statisticial information respecting the consumption of fruit in Canada, the Council is

unable to compute what the value of this trade is likely to be.

"There likewise seem to the Council to be two great drawbacks to the increase of the fruit trade with Canada, should the proposed line of steamers take the route suggested in your statement.

"(1.) The passage from Jamaica to Halifax would occupy from ten to twelve

days, much too long a time for perishable articles.

"(2.) If sugar and molasses are to be stowed in the same hold it will be found

impossible to carry fruit with any prospect of profit to the shippers.

"The Council directs me in conclusion, to convey to you its sincere thanks for your ablestatement, and to assure you of its hearty co-operation in aiding the establishment of direct steam communication between Canada and Jamaica.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. B. ELLIS, "Secretary.

"JOHN T. WYLDE, ESQ.,

"Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies."

28. Mr. Wylde's Letter.

"Kingston, Jamaica, 28th February, 1887.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant which

reached me on the 27th.

While mindful of the obligations under which I am placed by the trouble your Council has taken to consider my statement, and although the decision come to in reference to aiding in the establishment of steam communication between Jamaica and Canada is unfavorable, I am encouraged to bring the matter again to the notice of your Chamber by the concluding paragraph of your letter which assures me 'of its hearty co-operation in aiding the establishment of direct steam communication between Canada and Jamaica.'

"In noticing the statement that 'it is the opinion of the Council that the commercial community is adverse to the granting of subsidies," I am led to observe that the subsidy granted to the line to New York, it is generally conceded, fulfilled its object in fostering and establishing a trade, which, being now self-sustaining after due development, does not require further Government aid. It would appear, with all due respect to the opinion of your Council, that such an experience might be considered sufficient to justify a recommendation to follow the same course with respect to fostering a special trade with Canada.

"Relying then on your promised 'co-operation' I would place before your Chamber a further proposal embracing reciprocal concessions which might, if adopted,

assist in some degree in aiding the project of a steamship line. Having in view as already intimated the free introduction into Canada of your fruits if shipped direct I would take the liberty of suggesting for the consideration of your Council whether a reduction in the duty on flour and fishstuffs into Jamaica from Canada might not be recommended as an equivalent. I am without data as regards the consumption in Canada of your oranges and bananas. With a duty of 20 per cent. and the extra cost incidental to the indirect mode of importation consequent upon the absence of direct means, those fruits become high priced articles of luxury. This duty might under arrangement be conceded, and doubtless by special efforts, combined with cheapened cost, the consumption would be largely increased. The articles of flour and fish stuffs are subject to a duty with you of about 40 per cent. and 30 per cent, respectively. A reduction of a portion of this duty on direct imports from Canada might combine the double advantage of relieving your population of some of the burden of taxation, more particularly telt in these times of depression, and give some advantage to Canada in the sending of those supplies.

"With respect to the length of time stated by you for the voyage, I would remark, that the estimate of ten or twelve days is quite too large. From Kingston to Halifax, calling at Santiago is 1,790 miles. The steamer would average 300 miles a day, which allowing one day for detention at Santiago, would make the time of voyage but seven days. And as regards the shipping of fruit, I apprehend that the difficulty of safe stowage and transport, even if sugar and molasses should be shipped at the same

time, will be no greater than is experienced in other lines.

"It being implied that Canada would receive the maximum of benefit, it cannot be extravagant to suggest that Jamaica might bear the minimum of cost, and to remove any apprehension that Canada is seeking anything unduly oppressive, I beg to add that if the sum of £2,000 per annum only were granted by Jamaica, it would serve to evince a further earnest of 'co-operation.'

"As it is necessary that I should leave Jamaica on the 3rd prox., any reply that may be deemed necessary to make to this communication might be addressed direct

to the Honorable Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN T. WYLDE,

"Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies.

"REV. J. B. ELLIS,

"Secretary of the Jamaca Society
"of Agriculture and Commerce,
"Kingston."

29. Mr. Wylde's Letter to the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.

"Kingston, Jamaica, 2nd March, 1887.

"Sir,—I have the honor to hand you a copy of correspondence with the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce on the subject of direct steam communication with Canada.

"I trust that further negotiations between our respective Governments may

lead to a successful issue.

"I have to thank you for the readiness with which you gave me every assistance and for your uniform kindness and courtesy.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN T. WYLDE,

"Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the West Indies.

"Hon. E. N. WALKER,
"Colonial Secretary,
"Kingston, Jamaica,

30. One or two of the large receivers of cargoes at Jamaica from Nova Scotia are adverse to steam communication. The trade with Canada being chiefly with that Province, the statement is made that as the market was frequently, as then, greatly over-stocked with fish the business needed no development. Other considerations, I apprehend, must enter into the subject of trade development than merely the supply of fish. In conversing with the dealers I found general objection existing as regards irregularity of supply.

31. Jamaica is a most beautiful island. Small-pox was very prevalent in Kingston owing to want of sanitary precautions; but the Island is most healthy, and in the country parts, particularly where the inhabitants enjoy higher altitudes, the most perfect climate may be found. The Island contains about 600,000 inhabitants. In 1881 the classification was as follows: White, 14,432; colored, 109,946; black, 444,186. The black and colored populations are increasing much faster than the white, giving room for much conjecture as to the resident races in the future.

32. On a careful consideration of the desirability of having steam communication with the West Indies, and of the routes to be chosen, I am led to observe that, while the scheme may meet with hostile opinions, where a long-settled business by sailing craft has been established, I find a general expression, in the business circles I have visited, in favor of these great facilities, that opportunity may be afforded for a more general export of Canadian products.

33. As regards the routes offering the greater commercial advantages I beg to

recommend the following:-

A line of two steamers between Halifax and Kingston, Jamaica, calling at Havana on outward voyage and at Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos alternately, on returning to Halifax; voyages to be made every three weeks. Also a line of two steamers from Halifax to St. Thomas, thence to Ponce, Mayaguez, and San Juan in Porto Rico, and back to Halifax, calling at Bermuda each way. Voyages to be made every three weeks.

34. I have ventured to recommend making Halifax the terminal point, in view of the large volume of trade already established between Nova Scotia and the West

Indies.

35. In the official returns for the year ended June, 1885, I find that the value of the direct exports of Canada to the West Indies amounted to \$2,745,251; of this sum Nova Scotia contributed \$2,488,131, leaving but \$257,120 as the contribution of all the other Provinces. The conviction therefore forces itself upon the judgment that any undertaking to perform a steam service will be influenced by the attractions of assured traffic, as regards an estimate of the amount of assistance required by subsidty

36. Besides assisting in the prosecution of a trade already established, it mights be deemed desirable to afford opportunity for the development of an export trade in

products incidental to other parts of the Dominion.

37. I had the honor of meeting members of the Board of Trade of St. John, N.B. this week, when the subject of supplying traffic was very fully discussed. Assurances were given of co operation; and I am inclined to think that in due course much trade might be developed, that now lies dormant. In the light of development, it might be considered judicious to use the ports of Halifax and St. John alternately in establishing the line of two steamers to Cuba and Jamaica as suggested.

38. If direct steam communication be established, the merchants and manufacturers of Canada should be alive in the use of modern methods to push business and meet competition. A knowledge of the Spanish language is most useful, in fact indispensable, in any attempt to introduce Canadian products into the Spanish West Indies by samples or personal intercourse; and in the general desire to extend

Canadian trade, it would be well to keep in view this essential qualification.

39. If our cotton manufacturers are able to supply white cottons or colored prints to meet the requirements of the West India people, in point of texture, and at competitive prices, the islands afford a wide field, as the climate necessitates the wearing of such goods all the year round.

40. The following statements will be found in the appendix, viz :-

Statement of duties payable in Jamaica on sundry articles, Appendix T.

Statement of imports, Appendix U.

Statement of exports, Appendix V. Statement of steamship lines, Appendix W.

Pro forma port charges account, steamer 1,000 tons, Appendix X.

Pro forma account sales, flour, Appendix Y. Pro forma account sales, fish, Appendix Z.

. 41. In closing this report, I cannot refrain from mentioning the satisfaction I experienced in hearing so many expressions of respect and admiration on the part of eminent gentlemen of the West Indies for our Dominion of Canada. The excellent position taken by Canada in the late Exhibition, London, both as regards the extent of exhibits and the ability of the Agent, the High Commissioner, was frequently commented upon in most favorable terms.

I also gladly bear testimony to the valuable assistance rendered me by Consul General A. de C. Crowe, and Acting Vice-Consul V. F. Butler, of Havana, Vice-Consul Fowler of Cienfuegos, Hon. E. N. Walker, Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, Collector General Gillard and other gentlemen of Kingston, Consul General R. H. Hertslet of San Juan, Porto Rico; all of whom evinced their respect for the Dominion

of Canada by a cheerful rendering of valued service to her Agent.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. WYLDE.

Commercial Agent of the Government of Canada to the Wost Indies.

APPENDIX A.

Abstract Statement of Steamships leaving New York for Ports in the West Indies, December, 1886.

Atlas Steamship Company (U. S. Mail Line), calling at Jamaica, Porto Rico and Hayti (1.450. 1.380 and 1.350 miles, respectively, from New York). The steamers are as follows:

"Albano"	2,700 tons.	" Alene "	2,200	tons.
"Athos"	2,200 "	"Alvo"	2,200	",
" Ailsa "	2,200 "	"Alpes"	2,000	"
" Andes "		" Alvena"		
"Antilles "		" Claribel "	1,500	"
"Arden		"Arran"	500	46
	Total tonnage	21,500.		

The ships are rated A 1 100 in English Lloyd's. Iron, Clyde built, with compartments, and are first-class in every respect. Average speed, from 10 to 11 knots an hour.

Quebec Steamship Company (Royal U. S. Mails), calling at Bermuda (Route No. 1), and St. Kitt's, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Trinidad (Route No. 2). Bermuda is distant from New York 726 miles, the other islands from 1500 to 1,650 miles. The steamers are the "Trinidad" 2,200 tons (gross), and "Orinoco" 2,000 tons (gross). The Company charter an occasional tramp. The steamers are classed A 1 100 English Lloyd's, built in 1884, and average from 10 to 13 knots an hour.

Atlantic and West India Line, calling at St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Demarara, Trinidad and Granada. The steamers are the "Barracouata," an A1 steel steamer, 1,082 tons net, and the "Ancicitia," 529 tons net, speed about 10 to 11 knots an hour.

New York and Cuba S.S. Co., calling at Nassau, Havana, Santiago de Cuba, and Cienfuegos (960, 1,240, 1,345 and 1,665 miles from New York respectively). The steamers are the "Niagara," 1,668 tons net; "Saratoga," 1,692; "State of Texas," 1,328; "Cienfuegos," 1,630; Santiago, 1,696, and "San Marcos." The above steamers are first-class, with an average speed of 10 to 13 knots an hour.

Compania Transatlantic Espanola, calling at Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

Steamer "Baldernero Iglesias," 1,025 tons.

New York and Jamaica S.S. Co., calling at Jamaica. The steamers "Edith Godden," 350 tons net, and "Vertumus," 469 tons.

Butler, Macdonald & Co.'s Line, for Porto Rico. The "Eleano," 518 tons net. William P. Clyde & Co's Line, for Hayti and Santiago. The steamer "Ozama," 624 tons net.

Wm. B. Duncan, Jun., for Santiago, Havana and Turks' Island. The steamer "Samara," 343 tons net.

United States and West India S.S. Co, for Porto Rico. The steamer "Jeanie." 863 tons net.

F. Alexander & Sons, for Havana (weekly), "City of Alexandria," 1,702 tons net; "City of Pueblo," 1,713; Manhattan, 1,155. First class steamers. Average speed, 10 to 12 knots per hour.

The total steam tonnage employed being about 40,000 tons net.

APPENDIX B.

Agricultural ImplementsUr	nited States an	d England.
Alo	do	do
Bags (empty)	do	do
Bacon	do	
Beans	do	Europe.
Bran	do	•
Beef.	do	Brazil.
Butter	do	Europe
Carriages and Cars	do	do [*]
Cheese	do	do
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes	do	do
Cement	do	do
Crackers	do	
Cattle	do	·
Coals	do	England.
Cotton, manufacturers of	do	do
Corn	do	
Candles		Europe.
CoffeeUı	nited States	Porto Rico.
Flour	do	Spain.
Fish	do	Canada & Newfou
Furniture	do	France. [la
Fruits	do	Lianco.
Flax and hemp, manufacturers of.	do	Mexico.
Glass and Glassware	do	Europe.
Hams	do	marope.
	do	
Iron Machinery	do	England and Fran
Iron, Machinery	do	England and Fra
Other, manufactures of	do	Europe.
	do	Burope.
Lard	do	
Leather, manufactures of	do	Canada.
Lumber	do do	Canada.
Oil, mineral	ao	France.
Pianos	Gialaa	r rance.
Pork		France
Paper and manufactures of	do	Europe.
Rice	:4-3 O4-4	England.
SaltUı		Europe.
Tobacco, leaf and chewing Wine	do	

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT of Lines of Steam Communication with the Island.

One fortnightly line between Cienfuegos, Santiago and New York, calling at Nassau.

One weekly between Havana and New Orleans.

Two semi-weekly between Havana and New York.

One tri-weekly mail line between Havana, Key West and Tampa.

One weekly between Havana and Key West.

One weekly between Havana and Mexico (United States' flag).

One monthly line (French) between Havana, Havre and Vera Cruz.

One tri-monthly (Spanish) between Havana, Porto Rico and Spain. One line between Havana, Hamburg, Antwerp and Vergo.

Four coastwise lines.

Two lines between Havana and Mexico.

Three lines between Havana, Liverpool, G. B., and Spain.

APPENDIX D.

PRO FORMA Disbursement Account, port charges only, Steamer about 1,000 tons at Havana.

Permit for discharging		
Copies of manifest		50
Translating do	2	50
Custom House entry	8	50
Interpreter's fee		00
Pilotage in		00
Pilotage out		
British Consul fee		
Bill of health	2	50
Custem house clearance		
Gratuity to Custom House officer	5	30
Tonnage dues—see below.	_	

Tonnage Dues.	N	lot a Reg	gular Lin	ю.		Regu	lar Li	ne.
Carry In ballast and leaving with	\$1.30 \$1.30		stered to	nnage. lo	62½c. 62½c. 62½c. Nii.	per ton o	of cargo	o imported.

HAVANA, December, 1836.

APPENDIX E.

Pro Forms Account Sales of 200 packages of Flour, received per English steamship from Canada.

100 brls. flour, of 196 Spanish lbs., net, \$11.50	\$1,150 1,125	00 00
Discount, 4 per cent	\$2,275 91	00 00
Discount, 4 per cent	\$2,184 87	
	\$ 2.096	.64
Charges. Duties on brls., 10,000 kilos, at \$4.69\frac{1}{2}\$ per 100 kilos do bags, 9,200 do do	\$ 169	50 94
Off, 5 per cent	\$901 45	
	\$ 856	37
Port dues, 2,000 kilos, at 25 cents per tonneau	\$ 5	00
FreightLighterage, 15 cents	30	00
Wharfage, receiving, watching and tarpauling, 12 cents	24	
Custom House entry and bill stamps	4	00
- 1 0 B		

E. & O. E.

HAVANA, December, 1886.

APPENDIX F.

Duties payable on exports from Cuba.

Sugars—Dry, centrifugal and refined, 40 cents per 100 kilos Muscovadoes & concentrated, 35 do Molasses, 13 cents per 100 kilos.

Honey, \$5.62\frac{1}{2}\$ per 100 gallons.

Rum, \$3 per pipe.

Wax—White, \$4.50; Yellow, \$3.73\frac{1}{2}\$ per 100 kilos.

Tobacco—Leaf, $7\frac{1}{3}$ c.; scraps, $0.04 \cdot 68\frac{3}{4}$ cents per kilo.

Cigars, \$1.68\frac{3}{4}\$ per mille.

Cigarettes, \$1.12\frac{1}{2}\$ per mille bundles.

Timber, 8 per cent. ad valorem, less 24 per cent.

APPENDIX G.

D_{UTIES} payable on Imports into Canada in gold, with War Tax (25 per cent.) added, less 5 per cent. Articles marked * are exempt from War Tax.

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Apples\$	1.80 per 100 lbs.	\$ 1.43\frac{3}{4} per 100 lbs.
*Beans	$1.12\frac{3}{4}$ "	$0.82\frac{1}{100}$ "
Bran	$0.80\frac{1}{2}$ "	0·60 \$ "
Brooms	4.60 "	3.46 "
Butter in tins	8.33 3 "	6.52 5
Bacon	4.80 \$ "	3 5⊱ <u>š</u> "
Candles (composition)	10.801 "	8.10 § "
Coal oil in tins	3.69 1 "	2.76 "
Crackers	•••••	3.621 "
Coal (p. ton 2,240 lbs.).	0.77	$0.51\frac{8}{100}$
Corn	$0.81\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 lbs.	$0.60\frac{3}{8}$ per 100 lbs.
*Flour	5.40 per brl.	4 60 per brl.
*Codfish, Hake & Hake	•	•
Canada	$1.12\frac{3}{4}$ per 100 lbs.	$0.82_{\frac{80}{100}}$ per 100 lbs.
Codfish, Norwegian	2.183 "	•••••
Hams	4.80 "	3,59 "
Hay	0·57½ "	0.46 "
*Herring, smoked	1.12 <u>3</u> "	$0.82\frac{80}{100}$ "
*Lard, in tins, 10 lbs.	-	, , ,
and 20 lbs	4.48½ "	$3.58\frac{80}{100}$ "
Lumber (white pine)	8.00 per M feet.	6.00 per M feet.
*Mackerel	$1.12\frac{3}{4}$ per 100 lbs.	$0.82\frac{80}{100}$ per 100 lbs.
Oats	0.78 2 "	0.6⊕ <mark>§</mark> ** "
*Potatoes	$0.62\frac{4}{5}$ "	$0.48\frac{30}{100}$ "
Paper, straw wrapping.	2.18 4	1.63 \frac{7}{5} "
Pork, mess, brls	$2.32\frac{7}{8}$ "	$1.72\frac{7}{2}$ "
Tobacco, chewing, plugs	8.05 "	$6.03\frac{3}{4}$ "

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT of Imports at Havana of Jerked Beef and English and Norwegian Dry Fish.

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Jerked Beef Lbs.	22,736,110	25,649,900	22,719,700	22,258,106
Roglish Codfish Drums. do Haddock do do Hake do	33,217 11,515 32,376	36,326 8,846 24 ,022	38,276 13,916 17,325	35,27# 10,449 7,807
Total do	77,108	69,194	69,517	53,533
Norwegian Codfish do	52,345	46,465	38,469	35,286

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT respecting the Export and Import Trade of the Island of Porto Rico.

EXPORTS.

Sugar.—The average annual sugar crop for exportation amounts to about 90,000

tons, which finds its chief market in the United States and Spain.

Coffee.—The average annual coffee crop is about 25,000 tons, valued at about \$8,000,000. As a large portion of labor is being withdrawn from sugar plantations for its cultivation the production is on the increase. About half the crop, consisting of the best quality, is shipred to England, France, Germany and Italy; the remainder being consumed in Spain, Cuba and in the island. Shipping season from November to July.

Tobacco.—The average annual tobacco crop is about 70,000 cwt., shipped chiefly

to Spain, Hamburg and Cuba. Shipping season from May to September.

Cattle.—The island produces very fine cattle in large numbers, supplying the

home market as well as that of many of the adjacent islands.

Sundries.—The exports of oranges, cocoanuts, hides, &c., amount to considerable value.

San Juan, January, 1887.

APPENDIX K.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports into the island is about \$14,000,000. France and Germany contribute about \$1,000,000; Great Britain about \$3,000,000, of which about \$1,000,000 is for rice from Liverpool, to the extent of about 2,000 tons. The

total importation of rice from all parts reaches to about 20,000 tons.

Cotton manufactures, chiefly from England and Spain, sum up about \$1,000,000, and hardware, machinery, vegetables, beer, &c., also from Europe, represent about \$1,000,000. The balance is made up with flour, provisions, oil, lard, lumber and fish from Spain, the United States and Canada; nearly the whole of the fish consumed coming from Nova Scotia.

The island consists of about 3,750 square miles. Number of inhabitants about

800,000. Annual trade amounts to about \$30,000,000.

APPENDIX L.

STATEMENT of Lines of Steamers calling at Porto Rico, and engaged in International and Coasting Service.

San Juan, P. R., January, 1887.

1. A Spanish line, carrying the royal mail between Spain and Cuba, cailing at San Juan each way.

This Company has long enjoyed a large subsidy, the terms of which having expired, the service is to be offered to public competition.

2. A French line between France and Cuba, calling at San Juan.

3. A line of Spanish steamers, once a month, from Hamburg, calling at Spain, bringing cargo to Sau Juan and outports, and proceeding to Cuba.

4. Two lines under Spanish flag between Liverpool, Great Britain, and San Juan,

calling at Santander.

5. One steamer between the United States and San Juan; an additional steamer in contemplation.

6. Five lines running coastwise around the island, and between Iaguyza, St. Thomas, San Domingo and Cuba.

7 Occasional steamers from Barcelona, Antwerp, Havre, &c.

8. Royal mail steamer (English), once a month, between St. Thomas and San Juan.

APPENDIX M.

PORT charges of a British steamship of 1.000 tons register.

2 out of all good of a District decaments of 1,000 tone register.
Pilotage, in and out
Interpreter's fees 4 00
Stamps for ship's manifest 0 75
Customs House entry and clearance in ballast 2 00
Customs House, entry and clearance, with cargo 9 00
Health visit 12 00
Vise of bill of health 1 00
Legalization to translation of manifest by Gov't interpreter 3 00
Bill of health 2 00
Shifting each time 4 00
Outward tonnage dues, 50 cents per 1,000 kilos, gross weight
of cargo, and is payable by vessel when not otherwise stipulated.
Warfage dues for 6 days, \$4.50, and every day additional, 50 cents per day.
Spanish 8
61 per cent. premium

Translation and copies of vessel's manifest, from \$10 to \$50, according to length.....\$ Stage hire per day 1 00 \$

N.B.—If the steamer moors and unmoors to the wharf, an extra charge of \$15.50 incurred, unless otherwise specified in bill of lading. Fifty cents, Spanish per 1,060 kilos, gross, for harbor cleaning, and 62½ cents, Spanish, per 1,000 kilos, gross, for inward tonnage dues on the cargo landed, to be paid by vessel. Sr. Johns, P. R., January, 1887.

APPENDIX N.

Pro Forma Account Sales of Flour from any of the British Provinces, under British Flag.

SOLD AT 6 MONTHS' CREDIT AND 4 PER CENT DISCOUNT.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
200 barrels and 200 bags of flour, at \$9		3,600 00 144 00	3,456 00
Charges.			0,200 00
Labor, receiving, delivering and weighing		5 00 2 00 25 00	
Import duty on— 200 barrels, weighing (gross)	1		
200 bags			
36,000 kilos., at \$2.45 per 100 kilos	882 00 8 00		
6 per cent. additional	890 00 63 40		
Spanish gold64 per cent. premium	943 40 58 96		
6 per discount on terms 6 per cent. commission and guarantee		1,002 36 207 36 172 80	1,414 52
			2,041 48

N.B.—When vessels are moored to wharf, lighterage is avoided. Harbor cleaning dues, at 50 cents per 1,000 kilos., gross, and inward tounage dues, at 61½ cents per 1,000 kilos., gross, are payable by the vessel, unless conditions of bill of lading impose them on the cargo, as is usual with the steamers now running here.

St. John, P.R., January, 1887.

APPENDIX O.

PRO FORMA Account Sales of Fish received per British Steamer of the British Provinces.

from any

0. 120 2.111.			
Sold at 6 Months' Credit and 4 per cent. Discount.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
200 casks of fish	•		
50 boxes of fish			
105,300 lbs. of fish, at \$4.80		5,054 00 400 00 300 00	
4 per cent. discount	•••••		5,754 40 230 18
Charges.			5,524 22
Labor, receiving, delivering and weighing	******************	38 50 10 00	
44,234 kilos, at 88c. per 100 kilos	389 26		
15,000 kilos., at 88c. per 100 kilos	132 00	ı	
6 per cent. additional	521 26 31 28		
Spanish gold	552 54 34 5 3	587 07	
Telegrams and petties. Lighterage discharging per cent. discount on terms per cent. commission and guarantee		57 04 331 45 276 21	1,300 27
·			4,223 95
		1	-,

When vessels are moored to wharf, lighterage is avoided Harbor cleaning dues, at 50 cents per by vessels, unless conditions of bill of lading impose them on cargo, as is usual with the steamers running here.

Sr. John, P.R., January, 1887.

APPENDIX P.

PRO FORMA Account Sales of Spruce Lumber from any of the British Provinces, under British Flag.

Sold At 6 Months' Credit. 5,000 feet spruce lumber, at \$18	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Charges,			
Labor receiving and delivering	15 60 0 94	3 75	
Spanish gold		17 57	
6 per cent. discount on terms 5 per cent. commission and guarantee	······································	5 40 5 45	
			32 17
			57 83

E. & O. E.

N.B.—Harbor clearing dues at 50c. per 1,000 kilogs gross and inward tonnage dues at 62½ centsper 1,000 kilogs gross, are payable by vessel unless conditions of bill of lading impose them on cargo as is usual with the steamers now running here.

St. Johns, P.R., January, 1887.

APPENDIX Q.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Duties charged on Imports into Porto Rico at the old rates and the reduced rates, chargeable since 15th October, 1886.

	Unit of Value.	Old Rate	New Rate.	Per 100.
Apples and Pours	100 kilos.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Apples and Pears Brooms and Brushes Bacon Beans and Peas Butter	do do do	5 80 4 06 1 84 9 20	4 00 2 80 1 28 6 40	1 84 1 283 0 593 2 941
Cornmeal Crackers Cheese Carriages	do do Kilo. do	1 10 0 96 0 09 87 00	0 65 0 04 0 06 60 00	0 30 *0 01 84 2 752 60 00
Fish, salted, &c. Flour. Flax. Homp. &c. manufactures of	Kilo. 100 kilos. do	1 18 3 26 5 80	33 p.c adv 0 88 2 45 4 00	0 40 56 1 12 64 1 84
do fiae do superior Glass. common battle	do do do	9 06 27 18 43 50 4 60	6 25 18 75 30 00 3 20	2 87 8 62 13 80 1 47
lron Nails.	do do do do	6 09 5 04 3 77 5 06	4 20 3 48 2 60 3 52	1 93 1 60 1 20 1 62
Lumber, Pitch and White Pine, Boards, Beams, &c	Kilo. Cub. metre 100 kilos. do	0 80 1 76 0 30 0 35	0 55 1 30 0 22 0 27	25 30 0 10 ₁ 10 0 12 1 2
Pilot Bread	Hectolitre 100 kilos. do do	3 77 3 77	2 40 0 80 2 60 2 99	0 36 3 1 20 1 37½
Spirits Tobacco, manufactured. Vegetables, fresh do preserved	Hectolitre. Kilo. 100 kilos. do	13 85 0 70 0 87 1 84	9 25 0 70 0 61 1 28	32 25 0 28 0 59 1
	<u> </u>	1	1 .	l

^{*} Per Lb.

On all above 6 per cent. additional is charged.
Free—Agricultural Implements, Coal, Ice.
Duties and all other Government revenues payable in Spanish gold. The Treasury admits at .
Present payments in Mexican silver dollars, at \$1.05.263 for \$1 Spanish.

Beef	\$2.00 per Brl.
Pork	2.60 do
Candles (tallow)	1.84 per 100 lbs.

APPENDIX R.

STATEMENT of duties payable on Sundry articles at Barbe.

Beef	\$1.20	ner	100 lbs.
Butter	1.80	1,02	"
Bran	0.15	"	66
Candles	2 00	"	"
Cheese	1.80	"	"
Coal	0.60	"	ton.
Cornmeal	0.30	"	bbl.
Crackers	0.12	"	100 lbs.
Dry fish.	0.05	"	112 "
Mackerel	••••		
Herring	0.10	"	bbl.
Fish Herring	0,120		~ DI.
Salmon	0.12	"	"
Smoked herring	0.05	"	112 lbs.
Flour	1.00	"	bbl.
Hams	1.20	"	100 lbs.
Hoops	1.44	"	1200.
Oil (kerosene)	0.05	"	gall.
Lard, cases, 85 per cent	1.00	66	100 lbs.
Lumber	1.20		M. ft.
Malt liquors { In wood	4.50	"	Hdd.
Mait liquors Bottled	0.30	"	doz. qte.
Matches, per box	0.24	"	gross.
Oats	0.15	66	100 lbs.
Pease	0.12	"	"
Pork	1.20	"	"
Powder. { Blasting	1.20	46	"
Fowder. Sporting	2.50	"	"
Rice	0.12	"	66
Shingles	0.36	"	M.
Shooks, sugar, hhd \ Staves, red oak.	1 44	"	1900
Staves, red oak.	1.44	•••	1200.
Soap	0.30	"	100 lbs.
Tallow	0.48	"	"

FREE.

Cattle,	Onions,
Glass bottles,	Potatoes.
Hay,	Sheep.
Mannres	. •

Steamers bringing a regular mail pay 24c. per ton on every ton of cargo discharged or laden.

APPENDIX S.

MINUTE of His Excellency the Governor, of date 2nd February, 1887.

The above extract of instructions was handed to me by Mr. Wylde, whom I had much pleasure in welcoming to Jamaica, and only regret that my departure for

England to morrow will prevent me from seeing more of him.

Mr. Wilde did not appear prepared to make any definite statement of what was desired by the Canadian Government with respect of what is styled in the foregoing extract "any concession in duties or otherwise," so I am not able to enter into the subject except so far as to ascertain that there would probably be difficulty in obtaining a remission of the duty on sugar imported into Canada from the British West Indies.

With respect to encouragement being given to a line of steamers between this and Canada, I was able to assure him that I would personally hail with pleasure the establishment of any such line, and that, though I had no power to make any sort of pledge which would involve expenditure from the revenues of Jamaica, that I would gladly recommend to the Legislature to afford such support as might seem proper to any line of good vessels that would undertake to maintain a punctual, satisfactory and fairly fast line of communication between Canada and Jamaica. I may add that I believe that such a line would receive considerable support from merchants and the public, and that it would benefit both the Dominion and this colony to a very appreciable extent.

The Colonial Secretary will kindly give Mr. Wylde a copy of this minute and no doubt in due course we shall receive some definite proposals with respect to the

Projected line of steamers.

H. W. NORMAN.

APPENDIX T.

STATEMENT of Duties on Sundry Articles payable in Jamaica.

	S	terli	ng
	£	8.	ď.
Ale, beer and porter, per gallon	0	0	6
Bacon and hams, lb	0	0	2
Beef, bbl	0	15	0
Beef, bblBeans, bush	0	0	4
Bread or biscuits, 100 lbs	0	6	ō
Butter, lb	0	0	2
Fish—Codfish, 100 lbs	0	3	6
Salmon, bbl	0	10	6
Mackerel do	0	4	6
Alewives do	0	$\bar{2}$	6
Herrings do	0	2	6
do smoked, lb	0	0	01
Flour, wheat, bbl	0	8	0
Lard, lb	0	0	03
Matches, gross of 12 boxes containing 100 each	0	5	0
Meal, bbl	0	2	Ō
Pork do	0	15	Ŏ
Oats, bush	0	0	4
Oil, gall	0	Ō	9
Rice, 100 lbs	Õ	3	Ŏ
Soap do	0	5	6
Sausages, lb	0	ō	$\check{2}$
Tobacco, manufactured, lb.	_	ĭ	ō
Wood-White pine lumber, per 1,000	0	$\bar{9}$	Ŏ
Pitch pine do do	Ŏ	13	ŏ
Cypress shingles	Ō	6	Ğ

FREE.

Coals.	Poultry.
Fresh fish.	Sheep.
do meat.	Shooks.
do fruit.	Tallow.
do vegetables.	Wood hoops.
Ice.	Staves and headings.
Pipes for conveying fluids.	Wire fencing.

APPENDIX U.

Statement of chief articles of import into the Island of Jamaica for the year ended 30th September, 1886.

Ale, beer and porter £ 2	6.280
	5,000
	1,000
	29,000
Candles $ \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{tallow } \pounds & 625 \\ \text{composition} & 1,835 \end{array} \right\} $	2,460
Cheese	7,800
Corn	12,558
Cornmeal	18,884
Coals	38,277
(dwg £119 925)	57,380
Ice	2.882
Flour 15	52.672
Hams and bacon	5,500
	60,000
Matches	3.045
Oats	1,295
Peas and beans	2,800
	51,704
	19,958
Spirits	2,850
Tobacco (raw)	6,785
Tea	2,253
	19,000
do pitch pine	12,000
do cypress shingles	5,284
do cedar	1,100
Imported from:—	
United Kingdom £677,276 or 51.3 per	cent.
United States	"
Canada	46
Other countries 46.931 3.5	46

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT of Exports from the Island of Jamaica for the year ending 30th September, 1886.

Fruit	£231,522	or	18.2 per cent.
Sugar	202 ,791	66	15.9 "
Foreign goods	201,803		15.8 "
Dye woods	194,800	"	15.4 "
Rum	184,544	"	14.3 "
Coffee	119,994	"	9•4 "
Pimento	46,704	"	3·6 "
Minor items	93,060	"	7:6 "
Total	£1,280,118		
Exported to—			
United Kingdom	£509,429	or	39.7 per cent.
United States	563,162	"	44.0 "
Canada	44,746	"	3.5 "
Other countries	162,781	"	12 ·8 "

APPENDIX W.

STATEMENT of Steamship Lines using Kingston, Jamaica.

- Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Transatlantic mail line, viz.: SS. "Para,"
 3,805 tons; "Don," 3,805; "Medway," 3,687; "Moselle," 3,298; "Nile,"
 3,039. These ships leave Southampton for Kingston every alternate Thursday, calling at Barbadoes, having connecting lines for Colon, Belge, Havana and Vera Cruz.
- 2. West Indian and Pacific S.S. Co. Steamships of this line leave Liverpool once a month for Kingston, Vera Cruz and New Orleans.
- 3. London and Belize Line from London calling at Kingston.
- 4. Atlas S.S. Co. A fortnightly line between Kingston and New York, having a service once in ten days around the island.
- 5. Clyde Line between London and Kingstor and Glasgow and Kingston.
- Glasgow Line, once a month between Glasgow and Kingston, and London and Kingston.
- 7. Sundry tramps.

APPENDIX X.

PRO FORMA Disbursement Account by a Steamer of 1,000 tons, with a suppositious draught of water of say 18 feet.

	£	s.	d.
To Inward pilotage from sea to Kingston	5	11	0
Outward do Kingston to sea	3	12	0
Reporting fee		10	0
*Lighterage dues, 2s. 3d. per ton	2	15	7
Harbor dues	1	15	0
Mooring and unmooring (if necessary)		6	0
Water (at vessel's option)	3	12	0
Agent's fee for entering and clearing	3	4	0
£	21	5	7

^{*} Payable by the same vessel only once every three months.

For full perticulars of harbor mesters' fees, water supply, pilotage, &c., see Pages 321 to 326 of the Hand book of Jamaica for 1836.87.

APPENDIX Y.

Pro forma Account Sales of Flour received ex ———, from Halifax, N.S., and sold by the undersigned, for account of Messrs. Whom it may concern.

	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
100 barrels of baking flour, at 31s		•••••	••••	155	0	0
*Charges.						
Freight from Halifax, 3s	15	0	0			
Duty, 8s. a barrel	40	0	0			
Wharfage, 4d	1	13	4			
Fire Insurance, 1 per cent			0			
Commission and guarantee, 5 per cent	7	15	0			
g, P			-	65	19	4
Net proceeds		•••••	•••	£59	0	8

^{*} These sales are supposed to be ex. ——, original landing dock. If flour has to be stored there will be an extra charge for cartage of ld. per barrel, and for storage not less than 3d. per barrel.

E. & O. E.

The above sales are based on present cost of importation from New York of the particular grade baking flour used here. This flour costs to-day in New York \$4.65 per barrel. The market is very prejudiced against any flour other than certain brands of New York city mills.

Kingston, Jamaica, 3rd February, 1887.

APPENDIX Z. Iles per on account of the concerned.

		PRO FORMA Accounts Sales per	counts	Salce	s per		on ac	count	on account of the concerned.	
			ũ	Codfish.		.116]3.	.al911a	.в[эттяс		
Q	Date.	1	Tierces.	Boxea.	eoxod-1[#H	Retring, ba	жаскетеј, р	Alewives, b		£ 8. d.
Oct. do do Nov.	24. 29. 31	Sold at 90 daysdo	200 50 50 50 50	35 35	150 35 35 35 45	200 50 35 45	100 255 255 255 255	50 13 13 13	At 18s. + \$; 22s, 11s, 22s, 36s, 24s do do do do do do do	379 12 0 378 8 0 379 12 0 384 18 0
32			200	150	150 C H A	150 200 1 CHARGES	001	20		1,522 10 0
0 ct.	20.	Oct. 20 Paid duty on 112,100 lbs. fish, at 3s. 6l. per 100 lbs.; herrings and alewives, at 2s. 6d. per bbl.; mackerel, at 4s. 6d£249 l8 linterest thereon to maturity, say 102 days, at 8 per cent per annum	at 8 per stamp; stamp 3d per	r cent s, 21s half b	rings a per an ox, 91.	nd alev num per bbl	rives, a	t 2s. 60 25 per	0 lbs fish, at 3s. 61. per 100 lbs.; herrings and alewives, at 2s. 6d. per bbl.; mackerel, at 4s. 6d£249 l8 6 maturity, say 102 d45s, at 8 per cent per annum	363 15 0
Nov.	1	Less interest to maturity	h Janua	ry, 188	35				Proceeds due 30th January, 1885	1,158 15 0 23 2 2 1,135 12 10
op	_	To Colonial Bank bill, at 90 per cent., £1,123 4s. 91.; 1 per cent. premium, £11	23 48.	1. ; 1	per ce	at. pren	oíum, 1		7s. Id.; stamps to bill, 21s	1,135 12 10
	Kings	KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 88 of 1st November, 1884.	884.			E3				

 $U_{ exttt{NITED}}$ States Exports to the British West India Islands, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

•	į	\$5	\$
nim ala—		₽	Ψ
Cattle. No.	1,259	104,927	
norses	44	7,840	
Sheep. "	4,116	32,782	
	-,		145,549
readstuffs_	ļ		•
Bread and biscuits Lbs.	7,372,638	231,591	
UATS	113,845	51,394	
Wheat flour Brls.	414,872	1,865,216	
Indian corn Bush.	339,042	215,729	
Corn meal	89,511	289,817	
anu:			2 ,653,747
arriages and horse carshemicals drugs dwas and medicines			52,729
hemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines			71,448
	ı		
- Oldfell 1 (18- 1	795,879	50,021	
Uncolored	486,920	49,308	
Other,		16,785	110 114
rish			116,114
Codesh hadden habe and 11-ab	1 490 080	K1 00K	
Codfish, haddock, hake and pollock Lbs.	1,438,958	51,985	
		80,777	190 700
Max hemmand into manufactures of			132,762
Plax, hemp and jute, manufactures of			35,514
Machinery.		125,055	
Unclassified	*******	111,954	
		111,004	137,009
Boots and shoes'			131,000
Boots and shoes	89,742	83,827	
Other.	00,142	10,302	
		10,002	94,129
Oil-cake and oil-cake meal	8,438,867		153,059
Mineral refined (Falls	1,537,856		163,080
oils, mineral, refined	1,001,000		100,000
Beef, fresh and cured Lbs.	2,258,955	170,956	
Bacon.	163,994	15,503	
Hams	736, 288	85,087	
Fork, fresh and cured	7,244,612	506,921	
Lard	2,739,918	195,655	
Dutter ")	1,956,746	324,213	
VACCE I	625,682	83,752	
Other	******	61,674	
			1,443,761
Spirits			-,110,101
Whiskey Galls.	132,687	125,962	
Other.	49,892	9,346	
Tol	•	<u> </u>	135,308
Tobacco_			,
4681 T.hs. 1	1,136,679	125,362	
Manufactures of	,,,,,,,	89,605	
Va			214,967
Vegetables—		1	•
	39,011	57,343	
4 0(8)(A)	17,032	14,130	
outet.		14,687	86,160
Wood—			-
- VOU		1	
Lumber_		1	
Boards, deals, &c M. ft.	15,630,000	239,488	
Shingles M.	7,329,000	37,685	
Shooka		169,682	
Staves and headings		80,483	
Other		11,883	
	****************	1,468	
Timber.	1	115,322	
Manufactures of	*******	110,022	
Manufactures of			656,01
Manufactures of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	110,022	6,291,34

IMPORTS into the United States from the British West India Islands for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

	1		
FREE.		\$	\$
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes— Logwood, in sticks	2,312	32,787 110,107	142,894
Cocoa Lbs. Coffee Fruits —	3,497,059 3,896,698	RIF FOR	512,398 318,114
Bananas		715,595 111,661 192,595	
Hides and Skins Lbs. India rubber and gutta percha " Spices, unground, crude " Wood, manufactured, not elsewhere specified. Unclassified "	92,719 2,744,739		1,019,851 42,165 36,064 107,710 23,725 138,984
Total			2,341,905
SUBJECT TO DUTY.			
Fruits— Oranges Other		145,293 44,943	190 , 236
Salt Lbs. Spirits Galls.	103,300,859		90,756 84,178 130,035
Sugar and Molasses— Molasses — Galls. Sugar Lbs.	997,394 282,270,638	150,245 6,896,699	7,046,944
Total			7,542,149
Total, Free and Dutiable goods			9,884,054

IMPORTS from Cuba into the United States for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

FREE OF DUTY.		\$	\$
Asphaltum, crude Lbs.	2,821,971		31,587
Roma		610,699 134,249 177,092	
Hides and skins	***************************************		920,040 142,162 544,574 59,951
Total Free			1,698,305
SUBJECT TO DUTY.			
Fruits— Oranges Other		76,008 9,723	85,731
Ore	28,209	40,948 14,090	
Sponges Sugar and molaces—			55,03 8 81,991
Sugar Lbs.	23,660,978 1,115,054,601	2,726,710 30,442,585	33,169 ,295
Tobacco – Leaf Lbs. Cigars Lbs. Other	9,754,099 876,203	3,930,580 3,045,391 2,931	,,
Still Wines— In casks	40,044	19,575	6,979,402
Bottles Unclassified	236	806	29 ,381 102,05 3
Total Subject to Duty.	,		40,493,881
Total, Free and Dutiable			42,192,186

UNITED STATES Exports to Cuba, for Year ended 30th June, 1885.

Agricultural implements.		\$	\$
Animals—			14,173
Cattle No.	5,616	87,310	
Other		1,001	
			88,311
Books, maps, engravings, &c			28,563
Breadstuffs			,
Bread and biscuits		26,282	
Wheat flour Brls.		945,092	
Indian corn Bush.	108,565	69,314	
Carriages, horse cars and cars for steam railroads			1,040,688
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c	*******	***************************************	98,171
Coal—		/******** ·······	161,580
Bituminous Tons	95,922	302,438	
Anthracite	23,411	83,484	
Cotton, manufactures of-	,		385,922
Colored Yds.	1,907,352	114,729	000,022
Uncolored "	697,096	64,920	
Fish			179,649
Codfish, haddock, hake and pollock Lbs.	1,813,571	73,197	•
All other		33,813	
m 1			107,010
Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of Lbs	1,763,285	······	141,190
Fruits	*******		20,887
Glass and glasswareIron_and steel, manufactures of—			57,010
Car wheels		14 200	
Builders' hardware		14,288 30,509	
Machinery	*******	350,242	
Nails and spikes Lbs.	1,410,897	36,839	
Sewing machines		29,275	
Scales and balances		28,160	
Steam engines	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	94,804	
Wire	748,135	33,106	
Unenumerated		156,738	
			773,961
Leather and manufactures of			54,091
	•••••		19,609
Oils, mineral— Orude	2,991,202	202 202	
Refined illuminating	595,982	223,302 78,349	!
Lubricating"	23,074	11,659	
Naphtha	5,029	672	ı
			313,912
Paper and manufactures of			170,274
Provisions—			•
Bacon Lbs	2,219,675	183,634	
Hams	1,945,135	242,168	
L OIL CUICU MARIA COMMENCE COMMENT CONTRACTOR COMMENTAL COMMENTAL COMMENT COMM	458,318	37,045	
MALU:::::: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	199,806	1,737,922	
Other	123,000	36,453	
Отдет може жизне ститине, типине написи, финали финали чисти	***************************************	42,502	2,279,724
Tobacco and manufactures of			51,945
Vegetables-	1		01,020
Pease and beans Bush.	66,416	168,528	
Potatoes	173,344	130,719	
Other "'	17,923	17,923	
Wood and manufactures of—	}		317,170
Lumber M. ft.	17,378,000	229,850	•
Hoops and hop poles	·····	286,929	
ShooksStaves and headings	••••••	897,307	
Manufactures of—	•••••	83,000	
Empty hogsheads and barrels		963.005	
Furniture		263.265	
		38,985	
Uther		37,000	
Other)		
	••••		1,836,286 328,327
Unclassified Total, Domestic and Foreign			1,836,286 328,327 8.448,523

UNITED STATES Exports to Porto Rico for the Year ended 30th June, 1835.

		\$	\$
Breadstuffs— Wheat flour Lbs.	78,534	361,272	
	10,034	29,193	
	, ,		394,165
Lbs.			47,822
demicals, drugs, dwes and medicines			35,460
Otton, manufactures of			14,796
TON and steel, manufactures of			48,969
Ulls, minerals, illuminating Galls.	466,699		49.738
Paper, manufactures of	*****************		23,702
Provisions Lbs.	F00 F00	.00.100	
	599,500	69,102 147,111	
Pork, salted or cured	1.967,846 2,785,040	230,011	
Butter	160,555	22,335	
Cheese	259,364	23,885	
Other	200,002	8,984	
			501,425
Wood, Lumber-		! i	,
Boards, deals, &c	2,922,000	44,661	
Hoops and hop poles		27,727	
Shooks		157,740	
Staves and headings		29,693	
Other		9,893	
Timber			
Manufactures of		12,674	202 400
Trol- 10 s			282,490
Inclassified			117,350
Domestic			1,515,917
Foreign.			36 028
r orong was seen and a seen a		-	
Total Domestic and Foreign		1	1,551,945

IMPORTS into the United States from Porto Rico, for the Year ended 30th June, 1885.

		\$	\$
FREE.	l		
Coffee Lbs. Fruits	l		603,564 19,000
Wood numerufactured			15,765 8,651
Unclassified			9 967
Total Free			656,948
SUBJECT TO DUTY.			
Fruits-Oranges			11,300
Sugar and Molasses— Molasses. Galls	6.029,923 159,759,898	1 2 3,709	
Sugar Lbs. Unclassified	i ' '	4,200,888	5,414,597 21,374
Total subject to Duty			5,447,271
Total Free and Dutiable			6,104,263

RETURN

(47a)

To an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 19th April, 1887;—For a Return giving the total cost of the preparation of the Voters' Lists, under the Electoral Franchise Act, in Canada; together with a detailed statement of the cost in each Electoral Division for Salaries of Revising Officer, Clerk and Bailiff, and travelling allowance to each, if any; giving, also, amount paid for printing lists, and showing to whom paid in each Division, the amount paid for advertising, rent of halls, and for every other service connected therewith in each Electoral Division in the Dominion of Canada.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 9th May, 1887.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division for Salaries, Travelling Expenses, Printing Lists, Rent, &c.

ADDINGTON-JUDGE WILKISON.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
0	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Olerk, W. G. Wilson	273 00		i
]
do W. S. Henry	7 90		ļ
			l
Balliff, Robert McCoy	85 59		1
Parity, Kobert McCoy Valuation rolls	6 50		İ
Uma-			1
4 (1940 -			}
			<u> </u>
TAPA) - (1
Ulling Street			ì
Judge Wilkison, part of salary Printing Narance Standard	200 00		
printing Napanee Standard	791 43		
		200 00	1
Then salary paid	*********	200 00	1
ripenses of revision printing, first list		752 17	1
		658 75	1
do third list		42 70 98 98	
	1,752 60	1,752 60]

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. ALGOMA EAST—JUDGE McCREA.

The Country of the Co			
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts-
Clerk, F. A. P. Towers	337 50		· ·
do do travel	12 75		l
Bailiff, R. H. Carney	27 6 5 7		}
Valuation rolls.	77 84		l
Hall for revision	2 00		ĺ
Stationery	8 70		Ì
Postage	5 94		
Telegrams	3 09		l
Travel of reviser			!
Judge McCrea, part of salary	200 00 37 76		1
Printing, Manitowaning Expositor.	773 68		I
do Sault Ste. Marie Pioneer		200 00	i
Part of salary paid	***************************************	812 39	ł
Expenses of revision Printing, first list	******	384 38	
do second list		384 34	į
do third list		42 72	l
Lists sold		44 14	3 00
MIS12 BOLU	******		3 00
	1,826 83	1,823 83	3 00
	! 	[<u> </u>
ALGOMA WEST-JUDGE HAMII	LTON.		
	Ī	<u> </u>	1
Clerk, J. E. Williams	2 38 00		l
do do travel	121 20	1	
Bailiff	263 80	'	1
Valuation rolls	46 45	ļ	j
Stationery			1
Postage and telegrams		ĺ	ł
Travel of reviser]	l
Judge Hamilton, part of salary Printing, Port Arthur Senting	626 86		Ì
	6 00	1	!
Part of salary paid	1 000	200 00	ł
Expenses of revision			i
Printing, first list		839 83	1
do second list	······	307 43	1
		227 68	1
do third list		97 75	ĺ
	1,672 69	1,672 69	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
BOTHWELL—JUDGE A. BEI	.L.		
Clerk, A. J. C. Shaw	310 00		1
do do travel	37 85	}	i
do B. Franklin		ļ	I
do E. G. C. Shaw		Į.	1
do E. A. Shaw	4 00	l	l
Bailiff, Wm. Cockrane	87 15	1	1
Valuation rolls	133 72	1	1
Postage and telegrams	20 74	ĺ	1
Stationery	7 44	1	1
Office rent	22 50	1	1
Travel of reviser	53 70	1	I
Judge A. Bell, part of salary	200 00	1	1
Printing, Bothwell Times	7 70	I	1
do Chatham Banner	882 80	1	ŀ
do Dresden Times	17 30	1	ı
do Wallaceburg Herald	.] 780	1	1
2			-

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. BOTHWELL—JUDGE A. BELL—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 200 00 695 10 707 88 132 72 75 00	\$ ets.

BRANT, NORTH-JUDGE JONES.

Clerk, Thos. Alexander do T. Harry Jones do do do travel Bailiff, Jas. Jackson Valuation rolls Rent, light and fuel Halls for courts Stationery Postage Express and telegrams Travel of rovines	283 00 8 25 62 28 117 20 20 00 8 00 20 40		
Travel of reviser. Judge Jones, part of salary. Printing, Brantford Courier. do do Telegram do Paris Review do do Star Transcript Part of salary paid. Rapenses of revision. Printing forthister.	200 00 123 31 293 01 165 94 176 53	200 00 710 13	
Printing, first list		395 92 362 87 1,668 92	

BRANT, SOUTH-JUDGE JONES.

Clerk, Will. D. Jones do do travel Bailiff, Jes. Jackson Valuation rolls Rent of office Stationery Postage Express and telegrams Hall for court Travel of reviser Judge Jones, part of salary Printing, Brantford Courier do do Expositor do do Telegram Expenses of revision Printing first list do second list Lists sold	143 73 168 36 25 00 20 40 12 25 3 75 2 00 30 00 200 00 302 08 499 65 121 08	404 95	9.00
Lists sold			8 90
	1,992 30	1,983 40	8 90

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. BROCKVILLE—JUDGE McDONALD.

	Allowances.	Auditor Report		Lists	sold.
	\$ cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clerk, W. J. Wright	197 50	-			
do Thos. E. Stevenson	122 25			i	
do Trowers E. Stevenson				1	
do Francis Barker	6 00			1	
do Milton D. Burns				!	
do James E. Carron				l	
do Jos. T. Fitzpatrick	:			l	
do John A. Reynolds				ĺ	
do David J. Mayon				ĺ	
do Jos. Wright	1 1			1	
do Arch. McCann	12 50			1	
do Chas. Dodge	18 50			l	
do John Marron				i	
do J. W. Boyd				1	
do Geo. L. Starr	70 20 3			į	
Bailiff, John Marron					
Valuation rolls	1			Į.	
Stationery				ŀ	
Postage and express				•	
Horse hire	6 75			}	
Judge McDonald, part of salary		1		,	
Printing, Brockville Recorder	9 80			1	
do do Times	1,293 84			i	
Part of salary paid		200	00	1	
Expenses of revision		793		1	
Printing first list	******	656]	
do second list		564		ł	
do third list			00	1	
Lists sold		······		:	3 44
	2,300 58	2,297	14		3 44

BRUCE, NORTH-JUDGE W. BARRETT.

	i	1	7
Clerk at preliminary revision	3 00	ł	1
do final revision	45 00	{	1
do railway fare	2 70	!	1
Bailiff, M. Hunter	6 54	}	1
do 'E. Briggs	6 00	ł	1
do J. F. Dinsmore	25 65		1
do Robert Davis		l	1
do William Kennedy	10 44	ļ	1
Valuation rolls	98 34		1
Voters' lists	6 72	1	Ī
Postage	10 41	1	1
Telegram	0 35	l	1
Stationery] 2 80		1
Hall for court	1 00	ļ	1
Travel and living allowance of reviser	-84 75	1	1
Judge Barrett, part of salary	200 00	1	1
Printing, Chesley Advocate	5 76	1	1
do Port Elgin Times	559 20	1	1
do Paisley Advocate	3 86	1	1
do Tara Leader		1	í
do Walkerton Glocke		1	1
do do Herald		ł	1
do _ do _ Telescope		l	1
do Wiarton Echo			1
Part of salary paid			1
Expenses of revision,		326 21	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. BRUCE, NORTH—JUDGE W. BARRETT—Continued.

BRUCE, NORTH-JUDGE W. BARRET			
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Liets sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
Printing first list		544 06	}
second list	*****	123 68	i
do thind list	1	87 50	
ists sold			2700
	1,282 45	1,280 45	2 00
BRUCE, EAST—JUDGE KINGS:	MILL.		!
Clark I E H C	71.00		
Ölerk, J. F. H. Gunndo do travel	71 00 1 00		I
Bailiff, Wm. Kerney	29 04		
do M. Thompson	23 37		1
40 J Faranherson	1 50		l
1888ggmant molla	54 17		1
	13 11		1
	6 50		1
	0.08		1
			i
	24 00		·
	200 00		i
1 CCBW & CCI 1/CW5 (4 80		1
Walkerton Glocks	314 23		į.
do do Herald			1
Part of all do Telescope	149 23		1
Part of salary paid	********	200 00	l
Expenses of revision	****** *****	224 43	1
61 HISU HSU		577 96	!
de second list		101 57 75 10	l .
Lists soid	********	75 10	1 20
Lists sold		1,179 06	1 20
	1,180 26	1,113 00	1 20
BRUOE, WEST-JUDGE KINGS	MILL.		
Clerk, Thos. Wilson	6 00		1
Railing do travel	2 75		1
Bailiff, Ezra Briggs do travel do Wm. Kernev	24 15		
			1
Assessment	01 04	!	1
Assessment rolls	61 04	l	1
Station	15 34	1	1
Telamont	4 0 1	ŀ	}
Tabal as	1 23		1
udge V:	41 30	1	1
Printing. Kincardina Renowler	6 00	1	ł
3 - 4, Out 4140 200por of this 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 1111		l	1
do Lucknow Sentine	4 80	!	1
Tiverton Watchman	4 80	1	1
do Welkerton (Hoche	373 67	1	İ
Pant do Telescope		1	1
	1	200 00	ł
R Tenses of revision Printing, first list		177 45	1
ing, first list	l	583 21	1
do second list		112 97	1
Lists third list		77 50	1
Lists sold			. 0 50
	1,151 63	1,151 13	0 50
	1,151 63	1,101 15	. , , , ,

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. OARDWELL—JUDGE McCARTHY.

	Allowances.	Auditor Report		Lists	sold.
	\$ cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts
llerk, J. M. Bennett	298 00	₩	· w.	Ι Ψ	CUBA
do do travel	1 60			ł	
ailiff, J. C. Switzerssessment rolls and voters' lists	49 17	[1	
ssessment rolls and voters' lists	84 22	}		l	
uel	7 00	l			
arnish and oilostage	1 35 17 76			1	
tationery	7 95			1	
ravel of reviser	21 00	ļ		ľ	
udge McCarthy, part of salary	200 00			}	
rinting, Brampton Conservator	7 20	!		1	
do Orangeville Postdo do Sun	301 33	1		1	
do Shelburne Free Piess.	17 40	1		1	
art of salary paid	1	200	00	1	
xpenses of revision		488		ĺ	
rinting, first list		448		1	
do second list		74	50	1	
	1,210 87	1,210	81		
CARLETON, ONT.— JUDGE R WM. MOSO WM. MO	345 00 21 00 3 00 7 31 5 55 3 87 7 65				
Clerk, A. Harmer	345 00 21 00 3 00 7 31 b 55 3 87 7 65 1 75 5 85 5 23 10 117 87 35 00 6 40 18 63				
Clerk, A. Harmer	345 00 21 00 3 00 7 31 5 55 3 87 7 65 1 75 5 85 5 25 23 10 117 87 35 00 2 00 6 40 18 63				
clerk, A. Harmer	345 00 21 00 3 00 7 31 5 55 3 87 7 65 5 25 5 23 10 117 87 35 00 2 00 6 40 18 63 30 00 5 99				
Clerk, A. Harmer	345 00 21 00 3 00 7 31 5 55 3 87 7 65 5 23 23 10 117 87 35 00 2 00 6 40 18 63 30 00 5 99				
Clerk, A. Harmer	345 00 21 00 3 00 7 31 5 55 3 87 7 65 1 75 5 85 5 25 23 10 117 87 35 00 2 00 6 40 18 63 30 00 5 99 330 26 9 00 18 50				
Clerk, A. Harmer	345 00 21 00 3 00 7 31 5 55 3 87 7 65 5 23 1 75 5 85 6 23 10 117 87 35 00 6 40 18 63 30 00 5 99 330 26 9 00 18 59 905 30				
Clerk, A. Harmer	345 00 21 00 3 00 7 31 b 55 3 87 7 65 5 25 23 10 117 87 35 00 6 40 18 63 30 00 5 99 330 26 9 00 18 50 905 30	336			
Clerk, A. Harmer	345 00 21 00 3 00 7 31 5 55 3 87 7 65 1 75 5 85 5 25 23 10 117 87 35 00 2 00 6 40 18 63 30 00 5 99 330 26 9 00 18 50 905 30	639	23		
Clerk, A. Harmer	345 00 21 00 3 00 7 31 5 55 3 87 7 65 1 75 5 85 5 25 23 10 117 87 35 00 2 00 6 40 18 63 30 00 5 99 330 26 9 00 18 50	639 469	23 12		
ork, A. Harmer	345 00 21 00 3 00 7 31 5 55 3 87 7 65 1 75 5 85 5 25 23 10 117 87 35 00 2 00 6 40 18 63 30 00 5 99 330 26 9 00 18 50	639	23 12		

Bailiffs

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. DUNDAS—JUDGE CARMAN—Continued.

DUNDAS—JUDGE CARMAN—Co	ntinued.		
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S cts
Valuation rolls		சு மே.	фСы
Halls for courts	83 59 7 50		
Stationery Postage	6 20	İ	
Telegrams	19 75		1
Telegrams	1 25		ĺ
URVAL - F	2 50		1
Index of texiser	34 00		l .
p. Se Carman, part of salary	200 00 800 87		ł
4 - 21 Orriging Control of	1 000 01		l
		200 00	i
Expenses of revision		378 89	ĺ
		563 02	
Lists second list		249 85	
Lists sold			2 00
_	1,393 76	1,391 76	2 00
DURHAM, EAST—JUDGE T. M. 1	BENSON.		
Clerk, F. A. Benson	188 00		
do travel.	3 45		l
			ı
Valuation rolls. Stationary	61 87		l
Stationery Postaro	21 02		1
Postage	12 71	ŀ	1
Telephones Rapress	.] 1 00]	ł
Repress	0 25	!	1
Judge m 16 1801 1000000000000000000000000000000	0 00	1	1
Judge T. M. Benson, part of salary	200 00		l
3 -87 - ot a mobo of angle	1 010 01		1
Tart of	1 200 02	200 00	l
Expenses of revision Printing, first list		1 111 11	ì
p-reuses of revision		554 79	İ
			1
Lieta third list		60 00	1
Lists sold			0.90
	1,223 50	1,222 52	0 98
DURHAM WEST-JUDGE T. M. I	BENSON.	<u>. </u>	
Clerk, Fred. Cubitt	187 00		
Rost do do travel	1 40	I	1
	1	ļ	
Valuation rolls	48 90	1	1
Otation	1	1	1
CORta			ļ
		1	ł
Telephones Tayel of reviser Judge Benson, part of seleny paid	1 50	1]
Jan 1 To VI INVIRED		1	1
n ge Bengan most of colors soil	1 32 00	i	
Printing. Rowman villa News	1 32 00		1
do Bowmanville News	200 00 226 74		
do do Statesman	200 00 226 74 235 50		
do do Statesman	200 00 226 74 235 50 212 18		
do do Statesman	200 00 226 74 235 50 212 18 3 50	200 00 356 98	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

DURHAM WEST-JUDGE T. M. BENSON—Continued.

DUCHAR WEST-JUDGE 1. M. DENGO		•	
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts
Printing, first list	•	514 32	•
do second list		89 26	ł
do third list		75 34	į
Lists sold,			0.50
	1,235 40	1,234 90	0 50
ELGIN EAST—JUDGE HUGH	ES.	<u> </u>	
	l		1
Olerk, Jno. A. Kains	357 00		1
do do travel	3 00		
Postage	10 20		1
Stationery	1 00		
Judge Hughes, part of salary	200 00 71 38	! !	1
Printing, Aylmer Express	950 36	Į	
do St. Thomas Times	000 00	200 00	1
Expenses of revision	1	371 20	1
Printing, first list		911 52	I
do second list		33 14	į.
do third list		77 08	
	1,592 94	1,592 94	1
Clerk, T. B. Shoebotham do do travel Bailiff, W. J. Philpott Postage Rent of hall Judge Hughes, part of salary Printing, Ridgetown Standard Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	34 15 93 93 10 64 2 00 200 00 821 26	200 00 407 72 732 04 44 22 45 00	
ESSEX, NORTH-JUDGE HO	RNE.		
Ol-L B VIII	007.00		T
Clerk, F. Noble do do travel		1	1
Judge Horne, part of salary		1	1
Printing, Windsor Clarion	7 80	1	
do do Record		1	ı
do do Review	1,087 59]	1
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		296 10	
Printing, first list		815 96	
do second list		175 93	:
do third list	•	112 50	
	1,600 49	1,600 48	-1
	<u> </u>	1	
8			

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

ESSEX. SOUTH-IUDGE HORNE.

ESSEX, SOUTH-JUDGE HOR	NE.		
	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
Dlerk, Jas. Templeton do do travel	267 00 4 00		
John S. Askin	91 08		
udge Horne, part of salary Pinting, Amherstburg Reho	200 00 6 60		
art of salary paid	773 78	200 00	
riotisalary paid	*********	362 08	į.
ting, first list		695 88	
do second list		84 50	
	1,342 46	1,342 46	
FRONTENAC-JUDGE PRIC	E.		
Olerk, D. J. Walker	75 00		1
Bellif, posting lists Assessment rolls	1 3000		1
(19to-			l
Prayer	j 12 00		1
Ddmo () 1202 mass mer mer mere man man man man man man man man man man	1 40 00		1
			1
Capt and the control of the control	1 000	000.00	1
rot salary paid. Tpenses of revision Pinting, first list		200 00 173 00	-
unting, first list		392 10	1
Lista sold second list		47 50	
Lists sold			10 00
_	822 60	812 60	10 00
GLENGARRY—JUDGE CARM	IAN.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Class	1		ī
Clerk, G. H. McGillivray	140 00	}	
			}
(III) C]	
		1	1
		[1
		1	1
		1	ł
		}	Ì
printing, Alexandria Glongarrian	585 64	l	
		200 00	1
pareut Salary paid		200 00 324 17	1
g, first list		576 64	1
Lists sola second list	***************************************	117 88	
Lists sold			1 00
_	1,219 69	1,218 69	1 06

Nors.—In the Auditor-General's report the expenses of revision for Glengarry, and for Stormont and Cornwall were transposed.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. GRENVILLE, SOUTH—JUDGE McDONALD.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.	\$ cts	. S cts
Clerk, Geo. Whitworth	262 00	Ψ σιε	. 4
do do travel	31 92		1
Bailiff, Jas. Jenkinson	39 87		
Valuation rolls	81 37		í
Assistance from township clerk	3 00		1
Postage, stationery and express	20 52		1
Judge McDonald, part of salary	200 00		1
Printing, Brockville Times	388 55		į.
do Prescott Messenger	152 60 299 73		k
Part of salary paid	455 (3	200 00	I
Expenses of revision		436 68	[
Printing, first list		377 13	į.
do second list		401 00	
do third list		62 75	ſ
Lists sold		**************	. 200
	1,479 56	1,477 56	2 00
GREY, NORTH-JUDGE MACPH	ERSON		<u> </u>
	1	<u> </u>	
Clerk, Ches. Gordon	291 00		1
Assessment rolls	93 55		
Office rent	72 08		
Postage	36 00 12 49		1
Stationery	7 99		1
Fuel and light	7 90		1
Halls for courts	6 50		i
Travel of reviser	12 00		}
Judge Macpherson, part of salary	200 00		1
Printing, Chatsworth News	14 00		1
do Owen Sound, J. Rutherforddo do Advertiser	1,310 2		1
do do Advertiser	21 08 20 42		ļ
Part of salary paid		900.00	}
Expenses of revision		200 00 538 41	İ
Printing, first list		598 23	I
do second list		679 97	ŀ
do third list		87 50	1
Lists sold		********	1 10
	2,105 21	2,104 11	1 10
GREY, EAST-JUDGE LAN	R.		<u> </u>
Clerk, John Albury	249 50		
do do travel	17 00		
Ballin, J. U. Grant	50 52		ł
do Jes Hannah	14 10		1
do Jas Hannah			•
do Jas Hannahdo J. Hernstreet	12 45 114 10		
do Jas Hannah	114 10		1
do Jas Hannah do J. Hernstreet Assessment rolls Office rent Hall for court			1
do Jas Hannah do J. Hernstreet Assessment rolls Office rent Hall for court	114 10 18 00		
do Jas Hannah do J. Hernstreet Assessment rolls Office rent Hall for court Postage	114 10 18 00 1 00 20 19 3 00		
do Jas Hannah do J. Hernstreet Assessment rolls Office rent Hall for court Postage Stationery Freight	114 10 18 00 1 00 20 29 3 00 1 35		
do Jas Hannah do J. Hernstreet Assessment rolls Office rent Hall for court Postage	114 10 18 00 1 00 20 19 3 00 1 35		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. GREY, BAST-JUDGE LANE—Continued.

GREY, EAST-JUDGE LANE-UG	ntinued.		
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
udge Lane, part of salary inting, Meaford Mirror do do Monitor do Owen Sound, J. Rutherford do Dundalk Herald do Shelburne Free Press do Thornbury News do Tof salary paid penses of revision rinting, first list	5 00 6 50	\$ cts. 200 00 578 11 755 90 138 73	\$ cts
do third list	*********	113 84	7 10
	1,793 68	1,786 58	7 10
GREY, SOUTH—JUDGE LA	NE. 182 50		<u>, </u>
do H. Delamatter. saliiff, A. Vandusen assessment rolls. Costage. Colegrams. Stationery. Office rent. Travel of reviser. Judge Lane, part of salary. Printing, Ayton Pame. do Durham Chronicle. do do Review do Flesherton Advance. do Hanover Post Aut of Salary paid Expenses of revisicn Printing, first list do second list Lists sold.	4 00 97 43 87 09 12 00 17 48 1 15 0 85 0 25 5 00 98 75 200 00 4 16 13 50 13 30 4 40 13 00 1,113 00	200 00 531 35 668 14 401 20 92 02 1,892 71	6 0
Olerk, C. G. Gibson	253 00 12 00 1 00 7 28 80 00 200 00 656 12	200 00	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. HALDIMAND—JUDGE UPPER—Continued.

1 1		
nces. Auditor's Lists sold.	Allowances.	
cts. \$ cts. \$ cts.	\$ cts.	
342 98		Expenses of revision
571 36		Printing, first list
		do second listdo third list
		Lists sold
		Note.—\$4.80, charged in report to printing second list, has here been charged to printing first list.
14 92 1,214 62 10 39	1,224 92	· · · · ·
	•	HALTON-JUDGE MILLER
10 00	260 00	Clerk, Chas. G. Murray
7 50		do do travel
	42 00	Bailiff, J. W. Henderson
	82 00 30 00	Valuation rolls
	22 86	Rent, fuel and light
	50 00	Travel of reviser
	200 00	Judge Miller, part of salary
5 00 6 40		Printing, Georgetown Herald
	28 50	do Milton Champion
5 60		do do Reformer
34 26	784 26	do do Sundo Oakville Independent Star
	3 60	Part of salary paid
489 46		Expenses of revision
716 87	·····	Printing, first list.
62 91	** * **** *****	do second list
		Lists sold
	1,527 72	
	<u> </u>	HAMILTON-WM. BELL.
	<u> </u>	
	419 00	Clerk, Chas. Lemon
	15 00 10 00	do Mrs. Lemon
	35 00	do E P. Aitken
	1 24 00	Bailiff, R. Hunter
	21 00	do do horse hire
	256 90 80 00	Valuation rolls and voters' lists
		Stationary
8 00		DIBUIUHUI *****************************
8 00 0 75	8 00 0 75	Postage
8 00 0 75 50 00	8 00 0 75	Postage
8 00 0 75 50 00 4 80	8 00 0 75 250 00 4 80	Postage Wm. Bell, part of salary paid Printing, Hamilton Palladium do do Spectator
8 00 0 75 50 00 4 80 65 67	8 00 0 75 250 00 4 80 2,265 67 12 00	Postage Wm. Bell, part of salary paid Printing, Hamilton Palladium do do Spectator do do do Times
8 00 0 75 50 00 4 80 65 67 12 00 	8 00 0 75 250 00 4 80 2,265 67 12 00	Postage Wm. Bell, part of salary paid Printing, Hamilton Palladium do do Spectator do do Pimes Part of salary paid
8 00 0 75 50 00 4 80 65 67 12 00 	8 00 0 75 250 00 4 80 2,265 67 12 00	Postage Wm. Bell, part of salary paid Writing, hamilton Palladium do do Spectator do do Times Part of salary paid Expenses of revision
8 00 0 75 50 00 4 80 65 67 12 00 	8 00 0 75 250 00 4 80 2,265 67 12 00	Postage Wm. Bell, part of salary paid Writing, hamilton Palladium do do Spectator do do Times Part of salary paid Expenses of revision
8 00 0 75 50 00 4 80 65 67 12 00 	8 00 0 75 250 00 4 80 2,265 67 12 00	Wm. Bell, part of salary paid Printing, Hamilton Palladium do do Spectator do do Times Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

HASTINGS, EAST—JUDGE FRALECK.

Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
50 00 30 (0 17 00 110 00 200 00 759 08	200 00 498 47 535 30 80 82 142 96	\$ cts
ALECK.		
15 00 24 73 115 00 200 00 695 18 17 30 9 25	200 00 563 49 532 48 90 53 98 72 1,485 22	
18 00 35 61 31 00 6 00 7 50 8 00 200 00 729 12 12 00 4 80	200 00 309 61 620 63 62 80 62 50	0 50
	\$ cts 219 00 70 47 50 00 30 (0 17 00 110 00 200 00 759 08	\$ cts \$ cts. 219 00 70 47 50 00 30 00 110 00 200 00 759 08

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. HURON EAST—JUDGE DOYLE.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists	sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		cts.
lerk, E. L. Dickinson	255 70	ap (18.)	₽	CLB
ailiff, John H. Snell	76 59			
alnation rolls	118 63			
ostage	1 56			
elegrame				
ravel of reviser.				
udge Doyle, part of salary			1	
rinting, Blyth Advocate.	4 96		l	
do Brussels Post			l	•
do Clinton News-Record			ĺ	
do Gorrie Vidette	19 58		l	
do Toronto Irish Canadian.			l	
do Wingham Advance				
do do Times			1.	
Part of salary paid		200 00	l	
Expenses of revision.		471 19	1	
rinting, first listdo second list		687 57 120 59	l	
do second list		72 50	ľ	
ists sold			ł	2 25
718 to BO14			!	
	1,554 10	1,551 85		2 25
HURON WEST-JUDGE DOY	LE.			
llerk, W. J. A. Holmes	220 00		1	
Bailiff, H. W. Ball	70 75		ł.	
Halls for courts			ı	
Stationery	4 25	1	1	
Postage	1 55		1	
Telegrams	1 26		i	
Travel of reviser	. 32 70		1	
Judge Doyle, part of salary Printing, Clinton New Era	200 00	1		
	95 64	ļ	1	
		l	1	
		ļ	1	
do Seaforth Sun do do Expositor			1	
Part of salary paid		200 00		
Expenses of revision		339 51	1	
Printing, first list		725 33	ļ	
		88 12	1	
do second list		97 00	1	
do second listdo third list			·l	3 00
do second list				
do second list		1,449 96	1	3 00
do second list	1,452 96		<u> </u>	3 00
do second list	1,452 96 DMS.		<u> </u>	3 00
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO	1,452 96 DMS.		<u> </u>	3 00
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO Clerk, F. G. Neelin	1,452 96 0MS.			3 00
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO Bailiff, Jos. P. Brine Telegrams	1,452 96 DMS. 103 00 56 76 8 00			3 00
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO Clerk, F. G. Neelin Bailiff, Jos. P. Brine Postage	1,452 96 DMS. 103 00 56 76 8 00 3 85		1	3 00
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO Clerk, F. G. Neelin Bailiff, Jos. P. Brine Telegrams. Judge Toms, part of salary	1,452 96 MS. 103 00 56 76 8 00 3 85 278 39			3 00
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO Clerk, F. G. Neelin Bailiff, Jos. P. Brine Telegrams Postage Judge Toms, part of salary Printing, Seaforth Expositor	1,452 96 0MS. 103 00 56 76 8 00 3 86 278 39 17 10			3 00
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO Clerk, F. G. Neelin. Bailiff, Jos. P. Brine Telegrams. Postage Judge Toms, part of salary Printing, Seaforth Expositor do do Sun	1,452 96 0MS. 103 00 56 76 8 00 3 85 278 89 17 10 754 74	1,449 96		3 0
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO Clerk, F. G. Neelin Bailiff, Jos. P. Brine Telegrams. Judge Toms, part of salary Printing, Seaforth Expositor. do do Sun Part of salary vaid	1,452 96 MS. 103 00 56 76 8 00 3 85 278 39 17 10 754 74	1,449 96		3 0
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO Clerk, F. G. Neelin Bailiff, Jos. P. Brine Telegrams. Judge Toms, part of salary Printing, Seaforth Expositor do do Sun Part of salary paid Expenses of revision.	1,452 96 MS. 103 00 56 76 8 00 3 85 278 39 17 10 754 74	1,449 96	1	3 00
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO Clerk, F. G. Neelin Bailiff, Jos. P. Brine Telegrams Postage Judge Toms, part of salary Printing, Seaforth Expositor do Sun Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	1,452 96 0MS. 103 00 56 76 8 00 3 85 278 39 17 10 754 74	1,449 96 278 39 171 61 630 80		3 00
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO Clerk, F. G. Neelin Bailiff, Jos. P. Brine Telegrams Postage Judge Toms, part of salary Printing, Sesforth Expositor do do Sun Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	1,452 96 MS. 103 00 56 76 8 00 3 85 278 39 17 10 754 74	278 39 171 61 630 80		3 00
do second list do third list Lists sold HURON SOUTH—JUDGE TO Clerk, F. G. Neelin Bailiff, Jos. P. Brine Telegrams Postage Judge Toms, part of salary Printing, Seaforth Expositor do Sun Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	1,452 96 MS. 103 00 56 76 8 00 3 85 278 39 17 10 754 74	278 39 171 61 630 80		3 00

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. KENT—JUDGE WOODS.

Dlerk, R. A. Hughes	\$ ets. 461 00 45 00 232 02 150 39 46 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts
do do travel Salviff, W. J. McRever Valuation rolls Bent of office Halls for courts Daretaker Subdividing	461 00 45 50 232 02 150 39	Ş cts.	∏ \$ cta
do do travel Salviff, W. J. McRever Valuation rolls Bent of office Halls for courts Daretaker Subdividing	461 00 45 50 232 02 150 39		ĺ
Saiuff, W. J. McRever	232 02 150 39		
Valuation rolls	150 39		1
lent of office			
Ialls for courts	40 00 1		l
Jaretaker	10 00		[
bubdividing	16 50		ł
	2 00		ľ
	3 00		1
Postage	17 65		Į.
Stationery	11 69		i
Cravel of revisor	59 00		1
Judge Woods, part of salary	200 00		ł
Printing, Blenheim News	16 40		j
do Chatham Banner	16 40		l
do do Planet do Tilbury Centre Times.	1,470 65 19 96		1
Part of salary paid		200 00	}
Expenses of revision		1,053 75	1
Printing, first list		1,159 97	\$
do second list		273 44	1
do third list		90 00	
Lists sold			1 00
	2,778 16	2,777 16	1 00
Olerk, Albert E. M. Lascombe	571 52	200 00 409 40 521 52 50 69	-]. -]
Clerk, W. G. Willoughby do do travel Bailiff, Jas. A. Couse Office rent Halls for courts	251 00 7 20 90 71 40 00 30 90 22 00		
Postage and stationery	14 62 40 60	1	1
Judge Mackenzie, part of salary	200 00	1	1
	19 20	1	1
Printing. Forest Free Press			
Printing, Forest Free Press	17 40	1	1.
Printing, Forest Free Press	17 40 588 04		1.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. LAMBTON, EAST—JUDGE MACKENZIE—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lis!s sold-
Part of salary paid	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 200 00 496 13 836 93 138 84 105 56	\$ cts.

LAMBTON, WEST-JUDGE MACKENZIE.

Olerk, Robt. McAdams		
do do travel		
Bailiff, C. S. Cameron	38 00	
do R. S. Oliver	1 50	
do Thos. Fowler.	13 35	
Valuation rolls	27 00	
Halls for courts >	1 50	
Stationery	17 46	
Postage		
Fravel of reviser		
Indge Mackenzie, part of salary	200 00	
Printing, Forest Free Press	15 36	
do Sarnia Canadian		
do do Observer	16 20	
Part of salary paid		200 00
Expenses of revision		394 93
Printing, first list		641 13
do second list		137 03
do third list		119 70
	1,492 79	1,492 79

LANARK, NORTH-W. H. RADENHURST.

Clerk, A. R. Freelanddo travel	305 00		
do do travel	6 75		
Bailiff, C. McDermott	10 42		
Assessment rolls	94 75		
Office rent	30 00		
Stationery	7 00		
Postage and express	14 43		
Travel of reviser	73 26		
W U Dadanhurst next of relays			
W. H Radenhurst, part of salary	658 60		
Printing, Almonte Times.	000 00	950 0	
Part of Ealary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		609 6	
Printing, first list		517 90	
do second list		73 50	0
do third list		67 14	4
	1,518 21	1,518 2	 !1

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. LANARK, SOUTH—JUDGE W. S. SENKLER.

•	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts
llerk. R. Jamieson	139 00		
ailiff. J. Patterson.	71 82		
ssessment rolls	135 00		
tationery	10 50		,
ostage and express	9 35		;
lalls for courts	3 00		<u></u> ;
Travel of reviser	37 25 200 00		f·
rinting, Carleton Place Canadian	20 80		
do Perth Courier	7 80		•
do do Expositor	669 08		i
art of salary paid		200 00	
xpenses of revision		405 92	ł
rinting first list		563 80	
do second list		133 88	l .
	1,303 60	1,303 60	
	1,000 00	1,505 00	l
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, NORTH-JUDO	E MoDONA	LD.	
Dlerk, John R. Lavell	222 00		
do do travel	11 50		
Bailiff, Albert E. Mills	79 14		Į.
Valuation rolls	71 85		1
Stationery			
Postage and express	25 05		1
Judge McDonald, part of salary	200 00		!
Printing, Brockville Times	142 24 78 21		i
do Smith's Falls Independent	342 83		İ
Part of salary paid	,,,,,	200 00	
Expenses of revision		412 94	
Printing first list		315 11	
do second list		172 70	ļ
do third list		75 47	
Lists sold			1 60
	1,177 82	1,176 22	1 60
LEEDS, SOUTH-JUDGE McDO	NALD.	<u> </u>	.1
Clerk, Wm. Dixon	269 00		
do do travel	19 50		ľ
Bailiff, Jas. Herbison	84 73	ļ.	
do Alex. Elliott	5 00	1	
Valuation rolls	146 05	1 .	1
Postage, stationery and express	16 56		
Judge McDonald, part of salary	200 00	1	ľ.
Printing, Farmersville Reporter		1	
do Gananeque Journal		l	1
do do Reporter do Prescott Independent			1
do Brockville Times.		1	1
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision			
Printing first list		635 23	
do second list			
		184 08	
do third list			
do third list			15
			_

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

LENNOX-JUDGE PRICE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
Clerk, T. G. Davis	1,287 37	200 00 427 51 564 40 84 21	\$ cu
LINCOLN—JUDGE E. J. SENE	LEK.		
Clerk, Jas. A. Keys do do travel Bailiff, F. Newton Valuation rolls Sub-dividing Postage Stationery Express Halls for courts Travel of reviser Judge Senkler, part of salary Printing, St. Catharines Journal do do News Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	14 10 7 00 200 74 1 00 14 00 6 20 0 50 6 00 10 00 200 00 990 78 33 55	200 00 487 04 885 83 134 50 4 00 1,711 37	
LONDON-JAS. H. FRASEI	2.		
Clerk, Stephen Grant Bailiff, Jas. Crawford Jas. H. Fraser, part of salary Printing, London Free Press do do Advertiser Part of salary Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list Lists sold	250 00 797 32 22 20	250 00 218 00 678 82 77 60 63 10	3 50
MIDDLESEX, EAST—JUDGE EL	LIOTT		
Olerk, John Symonds	346 00 7 00 66 42 5 60		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. MIDDLESEX, EAST—JUDGE ELLIOTT—Continued

MIDDLESEX, EAST—JUDGE ELLIOT	r—Continued.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
Postage, stationery, telegrams, &c	27 25	ψ ουσ.	
Cravel of reviser	40 00		
Judge Elliott, part of salary	200 00 28 05]
do do Free Press	1,129 20		j
Part of salary paid	l l	200 00	
Expenses of revision		491 67 909 28	
do second list		139 87	j
do third list		108 10	j
	1,848 92	1,848 92	
MIDDLESEX, NORTH—JUDGE EL	LIOTT.		,
Clerk, Thos. Mayburry	297 00		ļ
do do travel	9 75 54 72		ļ
Valuation rolls			}
Stationery, postage, telegrams, &c	25 51		1
Travel of reviser	58 00 200 00)
Printing, Exeter Times	464 02		1
do Lucan Enterprise	6 00		i
do do Review	253 24		}
Part of salary paid		200 00	1
Expenses of revision		462 28 654 37	
do second list		114 10	
do third list Lists sold		84 55	0 70
2018 08 8014			
	1,516 00	1,515 30	0 70
MIDDLESEX, WEST-JUDGE EI	LIOTT.		
Clerk, H. S. Blackburn			
do do travel	17 50 62 60	į	
do F. Wilson	1 50		
Postage, stationery, express and telegrams			
Travel of reviser			}
Printing, Glencoe Transcript	11 40		
do London Free Press		1]
Part of salary paid.		200 00	
Expenses of revision		457 90 645 25	
do second list		90 56	1
do third list		81 40	1
Lists sold			. 58

1,480 91

1,475 11

5 80

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

MIDDLESEX, SOUTH—JUDGE DAVIS.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, Herbert Davis	145 00		ł
do do travel	8 50		
do Thos. Gordon do	5 50 55 38		}
Indian chief, attendance	1 00		
Stationery	3 50		Ì
Postage and telegrams	8 05		İ
Travel of reviser	6 80 200 00	1	1
Printing, London Advertiser	305 0 4		(
do do Free Press	424 27		ĺ
Part of selary paid	******	200 00	}
Expenses of revision Printing first list.	****** ***** *****	233 73 585 91	}
do record list		70 60	1
do third list		72 80	{
	1 100 04		
	1,163 04	1,163 04	
MONCK-JUDGE UPPER.			
Clerk, W. D. Swayze	212 00		
do do travel	18 00		Ì
Bailiff, James Clemo	56 55		1
Valuation rolls	85 00 7 46		ļ
Judge Upper, part of salary	200 00		l
Printing, Dunnville Gazette	652 40		
do do Reform Press	5 80		1
Part of salary paid		200 00	ļ
Printing first list		378 51 519 76	}
do second list		72 00	
do third list		€6 44	
Lists sold		*********	0 50
	1,237 21	1,236 71	0 50
MUSKOKA-W. C. MAHAFF	Υ.		<u> </u>
Clerk	630 00		1
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	93 09		1
Office rent	22 00		ł
Postage and stationery	23 45		
Travel of reviser and clerk. Halls for courts	347 95 12 50		1
Part of salary paid	250 00		
Printing, Bracebridge Gazette	442 01		
do do Herald	276 90	ļ	
do Parry Sound North Star	9 60 20 40	ļ	ļ
Part of salary paid	20 40	250 00	1
Expenses of revision		1,109 39	
Printing, first list	••••••	348 93	
do second list do third list	***************************************	320 78	}
Lists sold		79 20	19 60
			19 00
	2,127 90	2,108 30	19 60

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

NORFOLK, NORTH—JUDGE LIVINGSTONE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.	\$ cts	S cts
dge Livingstone, part of salary	200.00	•	
inting, Tilsonburg Observer	824 06		
do do Liberal	17 05		
A			ì
		200 00	1
		723 21	}
3 BOUVILL 1180 ***** ***** ****** ****** ***** ***** ****		98 91	l
do third list		24 86	
	1,047 01	1,047 01	
NORFOLK, SOUTH-JUDGE LIVIN	GSTONE.		
udga Livingstone, part of salary	200 00		
rinting, Port Dover Maple Leaf do Simcoe British Canadian do do Reformer	13 20		!
do Simcoe British Canadian	675 90		l
do do Reformer	20 60		1
		200 00	1
		621 00	ļ
		66 50	
do third list		22 20	l
	909 70	909 70	
	286 00 32 15 87 65		
allation rolls lall for court tationery Ostage Taylo of reviser udge Clark, part of salary rinting, Brighton Ensign do Campbellford Herald do Cobourg Sentinel do Morld	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 00 4 00 424 14 441 58		
allif, Wm. Alger all attaiton rolls all for court tationery Ostage Press Tayel of reviser udge Clark, part of salary rinting, Brighton Ensign do Campbellford Herald do Gobourg Sentinel do Goloorie Express	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 00 4 00 424 14 441 58 5 00		
allift, Wm. Alger all for court tationery. Stress. Tayel of reviser udge Clark, part of salary rinting, Brighton Ensign do Campbellford Herald do Gobourg Sentinel. do Golborne Express.	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 cn 4 00 424 14 441 58 5 00 12 00	200.00	
allif, Wm. Alger all for court tationery Ostage. Lipress Lavel of reviser udge Clark, part of salary rinting, Brighton Ensign do Campbellford Herald do Cobourg Sentinel do Go World do Hastings Star art of salary paid	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 00 4 00 4 14 441 58 5 00 12 00	200 0 0 507 69	
allustion rolls all for court tationery tationery Express Tayel of reviser rinting, Brighton Ensign do Campbellford Herald de Cobourg Sentinel do do World do Hastings Star Express art of salary paid Legent Star Star Star Star Star Star Star Sta	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 00 4 00 424 14 441 53 5 00 12 00	200 00 507 69 700 20	
alluation rolls lall for court tationery stage Stage Lavel of reviser udge Clark, part of salary rinting, Brighton Ensign do Cambellford Herald do Cobourg Sentinel do Olborne Express Aut of salary paid part of salary paid part of salary paid continue, first list do Second list	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 cn 4 00 424 14 441 58 5 00 12 00	507 69	
aluation rolls aluation rolls tationery stage stage stage tavel of reviser udge Clark, part of salary rinting, Brighton Ensign do Campbellford Herald do Cobourg Sentinel do Gobourg Sentinel do Colborne Express Hastings Star strof salary paid	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 cn 4 00 424 14 441 58 5 00 12 00	507 69 700 20	
allif, Wm. Alger all for court tationery Stage. Stage. Tavel of reviser udge Clark, part of salary rinting, Brighton Ensign do Campbellford Herald do do World do Oolborne Express art of salary paid penses of revision tinting, first list do second list	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 cn 4 00 424 14 441 58 5 00 12 00	507 69 700 20 105 56	
aluation rolls aluation rolls lall for court tationery strage strayel of reviser udge Clark, part of salary rinting, Brighton Ensign do Campbellford Herald do Cobourg Sentinel do Oolborne Express part of salary paid part of salary paid prenses of revision rinting, first list do Second list	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 00 4 4 00 424 14 441 58 5 00 12 00	507 69 700 20 105 56 90 93	
do do World do do World do Colborne Express do Hastings Star Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list NORTHUMBERLAND WEST—JUDGH	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 00 4 40 424 14 441 58 5 00 12 00 1,604 41	507 69 700 20 105 56 90 93	
allif, Wm. Alger all for court tationery Ostage. Typess. Tavel of reviser udge Clark, part of salary rinting, Brighton Ensign do Campbellford Herald do Cobourg Sentinel do Go World do Hastings Star art of salary paid rinting, first list do Second list do Second list do Second list do Second list do Second List	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 00 4 40 424 14 441 53 5 00 12 00 1,604 41	507 69 700 20 105 56 90 93	
alluation rolls alluation rolls lall for court tationery Stage Tavel of reviser Odge Clark, part of salary rinting, Brighton Ensign do Campbellford Herald do Gobourg Sentinel do Goborne Express art of salary paid Spenses of revision Inting, first list do second list do third list	32 15 87 65 26 39 1 00 7 00 16 00 1 85 49 65 200 00 10 00 4 40 424 14 441 58 5 00 12 00 1,604 41	507 69 700 20 105 56 90 93	

21

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. NORTHUMBERLAND WEST—JUDGE CLARK—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
Stationery	12 57 200 00 344 32 337 36	200 00 344 12 532 68 86 50 62 50	\$ cts
ONTARIO NORTH-JUDGE DAR		-,	1
Clerk, Louis M. Hayes do do travel Bailiff, Jos. C. Jennett do J. C. Huckins do S. Baird do Jas. H. Lawlor do D. R. McDonald Valuation rolls and voters' lists. Rent of office Hall at Scugog Postage and stationery Express and cartage Travel of reviser Judge Dartnell, part of salary Printing, Bracebridge Gazette do do Herald do Cannington Gleaner do Port Perry Observer do do Vabridge Journat do Whitby Gazette do Woodville Advocate. Part of salary Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list Lists sold	22 70 35 13 43 41 38 50 1 50 136 64 35 00 2 00 68 38 5 00 167 35 200 00 11 20 19 20 22 20 15 00 11 52 12 00 1,183 64 13 50	200 00 748 36 566 36 721 90	14 00
ONTARIO SOUTH—JUDGE BUR Clerk, John W. Burnham Bailiff, Levi Fairbanks Valuation rolls Sub-aividing Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of revisers Judge Burnham, part of salary Printing, Brooklin Times	394 00 62 46 137 00 12 00 35 00 25 00 17 00 39 28		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

ONTARIO SOUTH-JUDGE BURNHAM-Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
_	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Printing, Oshawa Reformer	355 99	•	
do Port Perry Standard	139 33		
do Observer	297 66		i
do Whithy Chronicle	92 22		1
part of salary paid Expenses of revision		200 00	}
Expenses of revision		721 74	ļ
		624 27	Ī
3 000014 120010000 00000 1,0000 100000000 1000000 400000 100000		179 19	ļ
do third list		575 52	
an and the second of the secon	2,300 72	2,300 72	
ONTARIO, WEST-JUDGE BUR	NHAM.		<u> </u>
Clerk, D. R. Beaton	369 00		
do do travel	32 00		I
Bailife The made	86 95		Į.
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	150 00		
Office rent.	0, 00		
	8 00		1
	17 00		
tationery	10 00		l
Travel of reviser.	54 00		l
	200 00		
5 110W HIGH TO LET G	10 30		
Usnawa vindicator	209 81		i
do Pickering Newsdo Port Perry Standard	11 10		
3			1
- VAUIUKO 'Juur usurin 10000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000			ļ
do William O Walle and Annual Market			1
art of colors		000 00	
Typenses of revision		200 00 770 95	-
rinting, first list		609 79	
do second list	********	88 37	1
do third list	*********	60 31	1
			1
	1,669 11	1,669 11	
OTTAWA-JUDGE LYON			
Olerk, H. McRae	269 00		1
TOTOY WIVIES 1934 CONSCIONANT CONTRACTOR CON	ເ ວວລູບບ		
7º Geo. H Mills	128 00		ļ
P. M. Duffg	66 00		1
Thos. Daly	86 00		!
W. H. Aumond	4 (0		
3 - V. I. O. G. 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4: 4:			
			1
Bailiff, Wm. Thompson	18 00		1
Assessment rolls	178 62	•	1
ent of office	70 00		I
Stationer and the state of the	3 43		ļ
Stationery	11 10		1
4. "67 C tour a Le Currence	1 000		i .
40, 2766 £ 7688 and present transfer transfer attention	000		
do Journal	6 00		i

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, & 3.— Continued. OTTAWA—JUDGE LYON—Continued.

	Allowances.		es. Auditor's Report.		Lists sold	
	\$	cts.		cts.		cts
Printing, Ottawa Citizen Judge Lyon, part of salary	200					
Part of salary paid. Expenses of revision Printing, first list			200 1,209 902	17		
do third list		•••••	1,031			
Note.—\$6.00, charged in report to expenses of revision, has here been charged to printing first list.						
	3,428	96	3,428	96		

OXFORD, NORTH-JUDGE FINKLE.

	1	
Clerk, J. G Wallace	317 00	
Bailiff, D. M. Perry	54 30	1
Valuation rolls	106 40	1
Rent of office	36 00	
Halls for courts	5 00	1
Postage	13 50	1
Express	1 25	1
Travel of reviser	29 00	1
Judge Finkle, part of salary	200 00	ĺ
Printing, Embro Courier	3 60	i
do Woodstock Times	929 43	
do do Sentinel		
Part of salary paid		200 00
Expenses of revision	ll	593 45
Printing, first list		720 03
do second list	i	163 21
do third list		55 64
	1.731 33	1,731 33

OXFORD, SOUTH-JUDGE FINKLE.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1		
Clerk, Jos. H. Nelles	434 00		
do do travel	10 00		
Bailiff, D. M. Perry	59 58		
Valuation rolls	186 17		
Rent of office	36 00		
Postage, telegrams and express	18 80		
Travel of reviser	38 50	į	
Judge Finkle, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Ingersoll Tribune	874 05		
do Woodstock Times	4 10	1	
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		783 05	
Printing first list		758 61	
do second list		119 54	
		119 54	
	1,861 20	1,861 20	
	-,551 20	1,001 20	
	1 1		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. PEEL—JUDGE SCOTT.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lista sold
	8 010	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Clerk, J. M. Scott	\$ cts.	ு மை.	அமை
	1 65		
Milliff. George M. Broddy	66 51)	1
assessment rolls and voters' lists	96 32		
	19 00 7 50		İ
	17 15		
Udge Sports ment of solom	21 50		İ
udge Scott, part of salary rinting, Brampton Banner	200 00 196 18		
			i
do do Times	222 62		
at of salary paid Apenses of revision Chaine fort line		200 00 426 13	
cinting first list	****************	531 72	1
Becould 1186		114 65	}
do third list		72 10	
SOIG	**************		1 50
	1,346 10	1,344 60	1 50
Bailiff, T. B. McCarthy	76 14 106 25 48 00 10 98		
			i
lation of actions and caronaling and caronaling	10 00		
lationery	10 00		
lationery Ostage	31 00 8 22		
lationery Ostage Tyress	10 00		
lationery Ostage Spress alls for courts ravel of reviser	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35		
lationery Ostage Spress alls for courts ravel of reviser	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35 250 60		
lationery Ostage Spress alls for courts ravel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary rinting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Albertin	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35		
lationery Ostage Spress lails for courts ravel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary rinting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do Beacon	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35 250 00 195 94 298 89 7 80		
lationery Ostage Spress alls for courts ravel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary rinting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do Beacon do do Beacon	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 \$5 35 250 60 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68	250.00	
lationery Stage Spress alls for courts Tavel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary Initing, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do Beacon do do Times art of salary paid	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35 250 00 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68	250 00 692 84	
Attionery Ostage Spress Alls for courts ravel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary rinting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do Beacon do do Times Art of salary paid Spenses of revision Inting first list	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35 250 00 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68	692 84 617 88	
Stationery Ostage Spress Salls for courts Favel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary Finting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do do Beacon art of salary paid Spenses of revision Finting first list do second list	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 \$5 35 250 60 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68	692 84 617 88 766 13	e e
Sationery Ostage Stress Salls for courts Favel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary Finting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do do Beacon do do Times Strenges of revision Finting first list do second list	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 \$5 35 250 00 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68	692 84 617 88	1.00
Actionery Ostage Tyress Alls for courts ravel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary rinting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do Beacon do do Times art of salary paid Length Standar	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35 250 60 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68	692 84 617 88 766 13 96 30	1 00
tationery Ostage Spress alls for courts ravel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary rinting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do Beacon do do Times art of salary paid Spenses of revision rinting first list do second list	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 \$5 35 250 00 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68	692 84 617 88 766 13	1 00
Sationery Ostage Stress Salls for courts Favel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary Finting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do do Beacon do do Times Strenges of revision Finting first list do second list	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35 250 00 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68	692 84 617 88 766 13 96 30	
Stationery Ostage Stress States Stress Stalls for courts ravel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary rinting, Listowel Standard do Stretford Advertiser do do Beacon do Times strof salary paid Spenses of revision rinting first list do second list do second list lists sold PERTH, SOUTH—E. SYDNEY SA	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35 250 00 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68	692 84 617 88 766 13 96 30	
Actionery Octage Spress Alls for courts ravel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary rinting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do Beacon do Times Art of salary paid Spenses of revision rinting first list do second list ists sold PERTH, SOUTH—E. SYDNEY Significant Reviser's travel	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35 250 60 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68	692 84 617 88 766 13 96 30	
Stationery Ostage Spress lalls for courts ravel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary rinting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do Beacon do do Beacon sart of salary paid Spenses of revision rinting first list do second list do second list Jenses sold PERTH, SOUTH—E. SYDNEY States, Wm. Williams alliff, Jas. Olark	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35 250 00 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68	692 84 617 88 766 13 96 30	
lationery Ostage Spress Lalis for courts ravel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary rinting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertiser do do Beacon do do Times Art of salary paid Xpenses of revision rinting first list do second list do second list lists sold PERTH, SOUTH—E. SYDNEY Sideviser's travel lierk, Wm. Williams ailiff, Jas. Clark Beessment roils	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 55 35 250 00 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68 2,424 15 MITH.	692 84 617 88 766 13 96 30	
Stationery Ostage Spress Jalis for courts Favel of reviser G. Smith, part of salary Inting, Listowel Standard do Stratford Advertier do do Beacon do do Times Standard Spenses of revision Inting first list do second list do third list Jists sold	31 00 8 22 0 45 12 00 \$5 35 250 00 195 94 298 89 7 80 977 68 2,424 15	692 84 617 88 766 13 96 30	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

	200 A.F.	4.4	1.44	•
PERTH.	SOUTH-E.	SYDNEY	SMITH	-Continued

Expenses of revision	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Clerk, Jas. Stewart	\$ cts. 250 00 654 84 572 68 654 26 75 00 2,206 78	\$ cts-
Bailiff, Chas. Stapleton		
Clerk, Jas. A. Hall 178 00 Bailiff, Chas. Stapleton 17 88 Valuation rolls and voters' lists 68 10 Postage and stationery 5 10 Travel of reviser 11 75 Judge Weller, part of salary 200 00 Printing, Peterboro' Ezaminer 8 40 do do Review 593 02 Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing first list do second list do third list	200 00 386 70 503 58 122 05 102 00	-
Railiff, Chas. Stapleton		
1,082 25 1	200 00 276 33 431 87 100 00 69 50	4 5

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

PRESCOTT—PETER_O'BRIAN.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	S cts.	\$ cts.
Olerk, John O'Brian.	277 00	\$ 0.2.	•
Walliff, John ()' Rrian	40 20		
* USIR (7a and talagrams	10.00		[
44 Dress	1 2/5		
*INVAL OF TOWISOT	68 00		l
4 Cler ()' Rrian nort of salary	214 42		
duing, L'Orignal Advertiser	13 92		
uo Uttawa Journal	932 94		
Part of Plantagenet Nation	10 00	014 40	
Part of salary paid		314 43	ļ
Expenses of revision Printing, first list		401 65 437 53	İ
do second list	***************************************	5 19 33	
*** BECOME 118 b *******************		019 33	
	1,672 94	1,672 94	1
PRINCE EDWARD—JUDGE JEL	LETT.		
A.	ı	ì	<u> </u>
Olerk, L. B. Stinson	297 00		
do do assistance		1	1
do do travel	9 72		
Bailiff, A. M. Buchanan	86 49	ł	1
'9108tion rolls and voters' lists	1 87.40		İ
Rent of office	25 00	l	1
Postage	7 81 4 70	ĺ	Į.
Telegram	0 25	•	
4 (8 VA) of nowigan	1 27 00		1
Vulpa lellatt nert of gelery	1 200.00		ł
Printing, Picton Gazette	758 04	l .	1
do do Times.	8 40		
do F A Mordon	1975		İ
Part of salary neid		200 00	
TAUMINER OF POTICION	I .	537 12	ĺ
Inting, first list		671 28	1
go second list		122 41	ļ
t.do third list		21 50	
Lists sold			22 25
	1,574 56	1,552 31	22 25
RENFREW, NORTH-JUDGE DE	ACON.		
Clerk, H. Chamberlain	286 00		
UD do trovol	1 12 90		1
Sailiff Ing Willer	127 08	f	1
780 Of molla	1 74 00	[
7 V8L9 C0	1 11 42	ļ	
	7 20	1	1
		1	ļ
Travel of reviser	14 90	1	i
Judge Deacon, part of salary. Printing, Pembroke Observer	300 00	Į.	1
deng, remproke Colerber	14 24		1
art of colony to	1	300 0 0	1
Ripenses of revision		484 56	1
Printing, first list		513 98	
Second list		108 76	1
do third list	***************************************	66 00	1
	1,473 30	1,473 30	1
	1,210 00	1,210 00	1

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

BENFREW, SOUTH—MICHAEL O'DRISCOLL.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Clerk, John M. O'Driscoll do do travel Bailiff, Michael J. Kennedy Assessment rolls Rent of office Fuel Stationery Postage Travel of reviser M. O'Driscoll, part of salary Printing, Arnprior Chronicle do Eganville Enterprise do Pembroke Standard Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	** ***** *******	250 00 769 11 400 80 170 07 38 36	\$ cts.
RUSSELL-JUDGE DANIEL	. Q		
Clerk, John Tytler do do travel do Mattie Ross Deputy reviser, John Maxwell do do travel Bailiff, F Menard Assessment rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Stationery Postage, telegrams and express Travel of reviser Judge Daniels, part of salary Printing, Ottawa Citizen do do Free Press Expenses of revisien Printing, first list do second list do third list Lists sold	78 95 228 00 12 00 9 50 118 80 110 52 35 00 14 47 50 11 93 62 200 00 1,225 93 6 00	200 00 1,212 27 570 67 614 03 17 23	17 70
SIMCOE, EAST-JUDGE J. A. A.	RDAGH.		
Clerk, J. R. Kerr do do travel do A. J. Lloyd do do travel Assessment rolls Blank voters' lists Bailiff Office rent Cleaning office and caretaking Halls for courts	4 60 388 00 10 85 194 00 5 60 33 45 30 00 22 00		

Detailed Statement showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. SIMCOE, EAST—JUDGE J. A. ARDAGH—Continued.

\$ cts. 32 45 38 19 5 80 4 50 21 25 2 60 92 20 200 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts
38 19 5 80 4 50 21 25 2 60 92 20		
38 19 5 80 4 50 21 25 2 60 92 20		
5 80 4 50 21 25 2 60 92 20 200 00		
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	763 89	1
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18 00	}	Į.
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	730 87	
	767 63	1
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	[110 03	
	67 50	1
	2,234 66 OYS. 372 00 3 90 97 56 135 17 18 00 40 24 3 60 0 25 10 00 50 15 200 00 341 44 64 23 541 39 6 60	6 00 6 50 209 65 7 80 4 64 23 541 39 6 60 209 00 730 87 767 63

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. SIMCOE, SOUTH—JUDGE BOYS - Continued.

SIMCOE, SOUTH—JUDGE BOYS—	70.000 Masa.		
	Allowances.	Auditor's keport.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts
Telegrams	0 48	-	1
Travel of reviser	57 40		
Judge Boys, part of salary	200 0 0		Į
Printing, Alliston Herald	19 24		ĺ
do Barrie Advance	52 70		Į
do beeton World	449 61		}
do Collingwood Enterprise	164 68 5 80		
do Oreemore Advertiser	16 64		ì
do Tottenham Sentinel		200 00	
Expenses of revision		718 91	
Printing first list		607 75	
do second list		75 95	ļ
do third list		25 00	i.
	1,627 61	1,627 61	<u> </u>
STORMONT AND CORNWALL—JUDG	E CARMAN.		<u> </u>
	1	<u> </u>	
Clerk, C. L. Carman	186 00		
do H. E. Carpenter	38 00		1
Bailiffs		1	1
Valuation rolls	111 00	ł	1
Stationery	6 20]	
Postage	1 21 00]	į.
Telegrams	0 75	i	1
Freight	0 25		
Travel of reviser	1 19 50	ŧ	İ
Part of salary paid	200 00	İ	1
Printing, Uornwall Freeholder	1 21 10		
Dart of celery neid		200 00	1
W		397 70	İ
Deinting fiest list		708 96	
do second list		92 52	0.00
Note—In the Auditor General's Report, the expenses of revision for Glengarry and for Stormont and Cornwall were trans-		************************	2 00
posed.	1,401 18	1 200 10	2 00
TORONTO, CENTRE—JUDGE MoD		1,399 18	1 400
	1	<u> </u>	
Clerk, E. Langtry	160 00	1	1
Reiliff J () Taylor	1 12 00	i	1
Assessment rolls	149 20		
Office rent.	50 00		1
Posting lists	9 50	i	1
Postage	7 14	I	1
Stationery Indea Mc Dongell part of select	200 00	1	ļ
Judge McDougall, part of salary	599 84		1
do do World	12 00	1	L
do do Rowsell & Hutchison	4 50	1	1
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		392 84	
Printing, first list.		506 10	
do second list		105 74	j
do third list		4 50	j
	1,209 18	1,209 18	
30			

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c. -Continued. TORONTO, WEST-JUDGE McDOUGALL.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts
Jlerk, J. T. Jones	250 00	-	1
Un .i H Ionea	15 00		ļ
Palliff, J. C. Taylor	22 50		
**************************************	364 11		i
OSTING lista	19 00		1
USIROP	11 50		
44 Dreag	0 80		1
Julionory	13 95		l
YULF Mellongall nort of dolory	200 CO		ļ
rinting, Toronto Mail	17 25		
do do Rowsell & Hutchison	1,211 41	200 00	
Expenses of revision	••••••	696 86	
rinting, first list		986 75	
do second list		224 73	1
do third list		17 18	1
	2,125 52	2,125 52	
TORONTO, EAST—HON. JOHN	BOYD.		
Clerk, R. F. Walton	220 00		
	12 00		
DB[1]H.			1
VIIII:A Pont	40 00		
" 401. Clasning and attendance	1 99 RK		
			Į.
Valuation rolls	194 26		
Halls for courts. Street-car fares.			i
Hon. John Boyd, part of salary	10 00 250 00		1
Printing, Toronto, Rowsell & Hutchison	7 75		
do do Mail Job Department	881 04		1
n 1 - m.i	10 10		1
4 BTL of cala	1	250 00	i
Expenses of revision		537 78	1
	****************	747 10	
second list	1	144 44	1
do third list		7 75	1
	1,687 07	1,687 07	1
VICTORIA, NORTH-ADAM HUD	SPETH.		
Clerk, Geo. A. Jordan	300 00	1	
			t
Assessment rolls	10 00	1	1
TOL COURT		I	1
Postage and telegrams	17 19	İ	1
			1
A. Hudspeth, part of salary	250 00		1
Total R. Federon Fails D'azette	.1 10 40	ŀ	ł
		1	ļ
do Minden Echodo Peterboro' Review	17 24		İ
do Teverboro Review		1	1
art of colonial Advocate	1	250 00	. 1
Expenses of revision			

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. VICTORIA, NORTH—ADAM HUDSPETH—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Printing, first list	\$ cts.	\$ cts 387 35 426 14	\$ cts.
	1,552 08	1,549 08	3 00

VICTORIA, SOUTH-JUDGE DEAN.

Clerk, W. H. Dean	368 00		
Bailiff			
Rent, fuel and light			
Postage and stationery	15 00	1	
Travel of reviser		i	
Judge Dean, part of salary		i i	
Printing, Bobcaygeon Independent	3 50		
do Lindsay Post			
do Omemee Herald		1	
Part of salary paid		i 200 0 0 l	
Expenses of revision			
Printing, first list	***************************************	536 16	
do second list		588 35	
do third list		31 50	
Lists sold			4 00
		-	
	1,867 69	1,863 69	4 00

WATERLOO, NORTH-JUDGE LACOURSE.

•	1		
Clerk, G. D. Lacourse	158 00		
Bailiff, John Klippert			
Valuation rolls			
Oaretakers			
Stationery			
Postage			
	1		
Express and cartage	1		
Travel of reviser.		1	
Judge Lacourse, part of salary		[
Printing, Berlin News			
do do Caspar Hett	149 08		
do Waterloo, C. F. Friend	143 34		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		324 67	
Printing, first list		612 51	
do second list			
do third list			
Lists sold			0.00
TIBLE BUILD second consecutives and a second control to the control control to the control control to the control control to the control control to the control control to the control to the control control to the control control to the control control to the control control to the control control to the control control to the control control to the control control to the control to the control control to the control			8 00
	1 000 00	3.074.00	
	1,282 68	1,274 68	8 00
	<u> </u>	l,	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

WATERLOO, SOUTH-JUDGE LACOURSE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ct.
Clerk, Otto Klots	203 00		
do do travel			
alliff, John Kirkpatrick	58 98		
tations-	10 00 5 25		
Ostage	15 89		
Toress	0 75		
alls for courts	6 00	'	
pigns to 104 rest to the contract to the contr	60 00	·	
Intia	200 00		1
Art ag	0.00	200 00	
Inenas ()	,	365 92	
rinting, first list		618 36	Í
7		115 14	
do third list		80 00	
ists sold	·····		2 70
	1,382 12	1,379 42	2 70
	1,362 12	1,518 45	• "
WELLAND-JUDGE G. BAX1	RR.		
Plerk, L. C. Raymond	355 00		
do travel	16 75]	1
~9(1) 17 T_1 D D 1	1 00 00		1
Jiation	204 81	Į.	İ
One+	29 10	1	
Axione		1	1
Olanh -	0 30	1	j
Taylone	2 00	ł	į.
194" 404 1901	1 33 30		
Juvel of reviser Printing, Niagara Falls World	200 00	İ	j
4. C,Bara			1
do do Review			
do Welland Telegraph		1	1
do do Tribune			
Part of salary paid Apenses of revision		200 00	
		736 65	
Printing of revision		1 000 00	
ding first list	1	127 16	
ding first list		1	0.5
daing first list			
dang first list	1,929 67	1,929 17	0 5
dang first list	1,929 67	1,929 17	0 5
do second list Jists sold WELLINGTON, CENTRE—JUDGE	1,929 67	1,929 17	0 5
WELLINGTON, CENTRE—JUDGE (1,929 67 DHADWIOK 44 00	1,929 17	0 5
WELLINGTON, CENTRE—JUDGE (Contract of the cont	1,929 67 DHADWIOK 44 00 2 85	1,929 17	0 5
Olerk, Edward Burns. do do do travel WELLINGTON, CENTRE—JUDGE (Control of the c	1,929 67 CHADWICK 44 00 2 85 77 30	1,929 17	0 5
do second list do second list WELLINGTON, CENTRE—JUDGE (Olerk, Edward Burns do do travel Saluation rolls	1,929 67 CHADWICK 44 00 2 85 77 30 67 15	1,929 17	0 5
WELLINGTON, CENTRE—JUDGE (Clerk, Edward Burns	1,929 67 DHADWICK 44 00 2 85 77 30 67 15 1 60	1,929 17	0 5
Olerk, Edward Burns. do do travel Valuation rolls Stationery Postage Teleph	1,929 67 DHADWICK 44 00 2 85 77 30 67 15 1 60 17 20 1 75	1,929 17	0.5
Olerk, Edward Burns do travel Valuation rolls Postage Postage Treight Transis	1,929 67 CHADWICK 44 00 2 85 77 30 67 15 1 60 17 20 1 75 0 50	1,929 17	0.5
do second list	1,929 67 CHADWICK 44 00 2 85 77 30 67 15 1 60 17 20 1 75 0 50		0 8

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. WELLINGTON, CENTRE-JUDGE CHADWICK—Continued.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
Printing, Drayton Times do Klora Express do Fergus News-Record do Guelph, John J. Kelso do Orangeville Sun do Toronto, Copp, Clark & Co Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	**** **********************************	\$ cts 200 00 271 70 721 04	. \$ cts
do second list do third list Lists sold	1,392 42	1,391 92	0 50
WELLINGTON, NORTH-JUDGE	DREW.		
Clerk, E. J. O'Callaghan do do travel do John J. Drew. do J. K. McLean Bailiff de do Alex. Allen. Valuation rolls Hall for court Stationery Postage Telegrams Travel of reviser Judge Drew, part of salary Printing, Arthur Enterprise do Elora Express do Guelph Herald do do F. Nunan do Harriston Tribune do Palmeraton Telegraph Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list Lists sold	22 80 3 69 49 00 200 00 12 00 841 30 1 25 5 05 12 00 13 60 126 39	200 00 476 39 779 24 192 40 39 95	1 03 1 03
WELLINGTON, SOUTH—JUDGE D Olerk, H. Gummer	140 00 18 00 25 00 13 00 10 14 69 90 122 00 4 55 31 80		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

WELLINGTON, SOUTH—JUDGE DREW—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ čts.
Tavel of reviser	34 00	-	
udge Drew, part of salary. rinting, Erin Alvocate	200 00		
rinting, Erin Alvocate do Guelph Herald	12 00		
do Mercury	405 19		
Palmerston Telegraph	14 76		
Then and the state of the state		200 00	Ì
tinting, first list do second list	*******	470 34 740 9 1	1
second list.		632 87	
do third list	*************	97 5 0	
and and the second seco	••••		6 55
	2,148 17	2,141 62	6 55
WENTWORTH, NORTH—JUDGE SI	NCLAIR.		
larb D	1		<u> </u>
lerk, F. D. Suter.	376 00		
	16 00 53 00		
saessment rolls and voters' lists	161 85]
Oct Pent	45 00		
acterent Stage. tationery Tavel of reviser	9 50		
Tavel of ravigor	10 00 36 35		
Tayel of reviser udge Sinclair, part of salary inting, Dundas Banner	200 00		
rinting, Dundas Banner	13 90		i
do do Standard	14 00		}
a Damiton Tames	552 21		
art of salary maid	3 75	200 00]
at of salary paid Apenses of revision Inding, first list	***************************************	704 70	
Trot liet		496 84	
ists sold second list		87 02	
do Second list			3 00
	1,491 56	1,488 56	3 00
WENTWORTH, SOUTH-JUDGE SI			
Berk, Alex. O. Beasley	424 00		
askessment rolls	67 35]
(an, amont rolls	221 51		1
OT OTHER	54 00 10 00		1
Par DV starr	6 00		
ha. " U reviger	50 10		
ndge Sinclair, part of salary inting, Hamilton Palladium	200 00		}
			}
'Ası'			1
UI BAlam - 13		200 00	
penser y paid	1	832 96	1
rinting of revision.	*****************		
		526 91	
do do Times do J. Eastwood & Co			

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

YORK, EAST—JUDGE MORGAN.

erk, Robert Hazleton	3 75 69 76	\$ cts	
do Frank J. Otter do do travel siliff, John L. Playter seesmen rolls fice rent alls for courts stage and stationery	3 75 69 76	*	S cts
do Frank J. Otter do do travel siliff, John L. Playter seesmen rolls fice rent alls for courts stage and stationery	3 75 69 76		•
do do travel	. 3 75 69 76		ĺ
siliff, John L. Playter	. 69 76		l
rseesment rolls			
fice rent	. 161 25		
alls for courts.	. 30 00 (1
estage and stationery	. 46 00		
and of nominan	. 15 00		1
BACH OF LEATERL ***** ***** ***** * * * * * * * * * *	ו טטיפת ו.		}
doe Morgan, part of salary	. 200 00		
inting Markham Nun	. 010 14 1		ĺ
do Newmarket Reformer	. 100 201		}
do Toronto Rowsell & Hutchison	. US 68 J.		l
set of calcum maid		200 00	1
		509 76	l
intin m finat list		764 08	
do gecond list	· ••••••• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	118 20	Į.
do third list		141 26	
sts sold			8 00
•	1,741 30	1,733 30	8 00
ffice rent	45 00 15 00 60 00 200 00 64 66 116 48 116 50 380 28		
do Newmarket Era do do Reformer	15 50	200 00 631 04	
do Newmarket Era do do Reformer art of salary paid	15 50	631 04 601 33	
do Newmarket Era do do Reformer str of salary paid	15 50	631 04 601 33 89 38	
do Newmarket Era do do Reformer art of salary paid	15 50	631 04 601 33	4 00

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

YORK, WEST—HON. JOHN BOYD—Continued.

TORK, WEST-HON. JOHN BOTD-			
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
Telegrams Travel of reviser Hon. John Boyd, part of sa'ary Printing, Richmond Hill Herald do do Liberal do Toronto, Rowsell & Hutchison do do Mail do Woodbridge News Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	6 00 5 75 769 22 112 02	\$ cts 250 00 447 41 833 62 117 42 5 75 1,654 20	\$ ets.
ARGENTEUIL-G. E. BAMPI	1		<u> </u>
Clerk, P. A. J. Crévier do do living Bailiff, Jos. Lavigne do David Raitt do do living Valuation rolls Voters' lists Office rent Halls for revision Wood, 6 cords Light and cleaning Freight Postage Stationery Carriage hire Reviser's travel and living. G. E. Bampton, part of salary Printing, Montreal, J. T. Robinson do St. Jérôme Le Nord do Lachute Mills Watchman Part of salary Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	51 00 27 00 35 00 15 00 24 00 6 00 5 50 50 00 18 20 85 00 92 50 4\17 77 493 44 19 24 61 20	417 77 753 73 352 92 118 22 102 74 1,745 38	
Olerk, A. Lippé	392 00 58 60 47 58 3 51 17 04 2 58		
hent of office	35 00		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. BAGOT—HUBERT LIPPÉ—Continued.

Stationery				
Stationery		Allowances.		Lists sold
Clerk, E. T. Chassé	rel of reviser	10 00 10 00 29 15 250 00 668 60 6 00	250 00 902 70 504 22 70 38	\$ cts
Clerk, E. T. Chassé	DELEGE A BACATT		1,121 30	
Clerks at revisions	do travel	25 00 116 22 157 00 208 93 50 00 32 21 5 81 1 26 176 00 213 57 250 00 853 82	1,299 45 677 36 88 96 87 50	0 50
Copyists 56 00 Bailiff 29 13 Valuation rolls and voters' lists 140 25 Office rent 35 00 Stationery 3 00 Postage 12 70 Travel of reviser 73 56 L. Gervais, part of salary paid 250 00 Printing, Valleyfield Progress 482 52 Part of salary paid 250 00 Expenses of revision 366 08 Printing, first list 370 20 do second list 88 82 do third list 23 50 Lists sold 1 50	BEAUHARNOIS-L. GERV	AIS.	<u> </u>	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	yists if nation rolls and voters' lists te rent tonery age rel of reviser hervais, part of salary paid ting, Valleyfield Progress of salary paid enses of revision ting, first list o second list o third list	56 00 29 13 140 25 35 00 3 00 12 70 73 56 250 00 482 52	366 08 370 20 88 82 23 50	1 50

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. BELLECHASSE—E. M. McKENZIE.

	Allowances. Auditor's Report.		Lists sold	
Clerk, Eusèbe Couture. do do travel Bailiff, M. Godbout. Valuation rolls and voters' lists Reat, fuel and light. Halls for courts. Stationery Postage. Telegrams. Freight. Travel of reviser. E. M. McKenz e, part of salary. Printing, Lévis Quotidien do do Hebdomadaire Part of salary paid Expenses of revision. Printing, first list do second list do third list Lists sold	140 34 25 00 8 00 16 65 18 75 3 25 2 55 169 50 250 00 497 65 8 40	250 00 694 00 376 01 73 64 56 40	\$ eta 7 80 7 80	
BERTHIER—PIERRE TELLI]	1			
Clerk, F. R. Tranchemontagne do L. P. A. Roberge. Bailiff, A. Fiset. Valuation rolls and voters' lists. Rent, fuel and light. Stationery Postage Travel of reviser Pierre Tellier, part of salary. Printing, Sorel News do do Sorelois Part of salary paid. Expenses of revision. Printing, first list do second list do tbird list Lists sold.	30 00 80 46 177 86 52 50 10 00 7 39 125 50 250 00 27 30 913 72	250 00 776 31 432 54 428 48 80 00	6 40	
BONAVENTURE—G. F. MAGU G. F. Maguire, advance Printing, Quebec, Jos. Dussault	350 60 828 54 7 80	350 00 362 63 150 58 323 13 1,186 34	-	
1	41 - UU UT	4, LUT UT		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. BROME—J. M. LEFEBVRE.

BROME-J. M. LEFRBVRE			
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
J. M. Lefebvre, advance Printing, Waterloo (Que.) Journal Advance not accounted for. Printing, first list do second list do third list	\$ cts. 500 00 882 65	\$ cts. 500 00 426 70 79 00 376 95 1,382 65	\$ cts
CHAMBLY—PIERRE BRAI	S.		
Olerk, L. U. Chausée	31 15 130 00 35 00 6 00 6 84 2 00 59 70 250 00 8 44 640 93 30 80	250 00 508 28 280 02 347 65 52 50	
CHAMPLAIN—D. T. TRUD	EL.		
Clerk, Philip Trudel do do horse-hire do T. Lecourciere do do travel Bailiff, Jno. Lefebvre do Samuel Lefebvre Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office r nt Halls for court Postage, stationery and telegrams. Travel of reviser D. T. Trudel, part of salary Printing, Three Rivers Journal. Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	16 00 4 00 172 02 4 50 229 38 35 00 1 75 33 42 64 21 250 00 994 21	250 60 812 43 467 28 506 93 20 00 2,056 64	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. CHARLEVOIX—M. BOUGHARD.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Reports.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Olerk, Chas. Boivin	282 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
do do travel	35 75		
Bailiff, L. Gauthier, dit Girard	96 89		j
Valuation rolls	92 70	l	1
Rent of office	35 00 21 00		j
Postage	9 20		İ
Travel of reviser	130 00	i	
M. Bouchard, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Malbaie Echo	686 96	250 00	
Part of salary paid Expenses of revision		702 54	
Printing, first list.		329 78	
do second list		339 68	i
do third list		17 50	
	1 000 50	1.000.50	ļ
	1,639 50	1,639 50	
CHATEAUGUAY-I. J. L. DER	OME.		
Olerk, J. Landry	165 00	-	
do do travel	87 00		
Bailiff, A. Bariteau	34 86		
do P. Bédard, fils			
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	143 90		
Hall at St. Maurice	3 00 259 00		
I. J. L. Derome, part of salary	9 00		1
do Huntingdon Advocate			J
Part of salary paid		25 0 00	1
Expenses of revision		447 29	j
Printing, first list		380 24 95 01	1
do second listdo third list		50 00	1
40 UMILA 1150			-
•	1,222 54	1,222 54	
CHICOUTIMI-A. A. HUDO	N.		
Clerk, D. Maltais	401 00		
do do travel		1	{
do J. Gagné		ľ	ì
do Mme. A. Gagné	38 00		ł
do V. Aubin	10 00		1
Bailiff, F. M. Guinnard	10 50		1
do D. Hudon			j
do Aug. Hudondo A J. Hudon	62 60	-	
do F V. Hudon			1
do M. Boivin	1 50		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	224 69		1
O.M	35 00		
Office reat	17 77	}	1
Office reat Postage, telegrams and register		I	1
Office reat	257 57	ŧ	1
Office reut Postage, telegrams and register Stationery Travel of reviser A. A. Hudon, part of salary	257 57 250 00		}
Office rent Postage, telegrams and register Stationery Travel of reviser A. A. Hudon, part of salary Printing, Chicoutimi Réveil du Saguenau	257 57 250 00 7 75		
Office reut Postage, telegrams and register Stationery Travel of reviser	257 57 250 00 7 75		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c — Continued. OHICOUTIMI—A. A. HUDON—Continued.

Part of salary paid. \$ cts	OHICOUTIMI—A. A. HUDON—Con	tinued.		
Part of salary paid.		Allowances.		Lists sold
Advance not accounted for. 800 00	SAQUENAY—F. H. O'BRIEN F. H. O'Brien, advance	2,553 30 N. 800 00	250 00 1,349 43 519 54 404 33 30 00	\$ cts.
Clerk, A. Ross 239 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Advance not accounted for	······································	73 32 96 48 69 86	
Lists sold	Clerk, A. Ross do do travel do A. E. Oir. do J. N. Dumont do Alma Barlow do A. M. Mowle do A. A. Donigan Constable, L. E. French Bailiff, E. S. Baker do R. Wright do K. McLeod Clerk, A. Pennoyer Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Stationery Postage and telegrams Freight Travel of reviser J. I. Mackie, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Ezaminer do do Gazette do do Pioneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list. do second list	239 00 11 00 32 25 21 00 16 50 4 50 159 00 1 00 25 71 16 20 13 50 10 00 196 78 35 00 26 40 91 64 3 56 263 75 250 00 12 00 706 18 117 22 51 53	1,213 79 691 86 133 77	. 3 00

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. DOROHESTER—J. B. E. FORTIN.

DORGHESTER—J. B. M. FOR			
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
Clerk, L. B. Fortier	706 11	250 00 671 22 421 94 232 39 60 18	\$ cts
Olerk, D. W. Hemming	374 00 6 90 45 50 2 16 58 42 5 10 161 64 35 00 39 44 23 75 1 15 89 00 250 00 7 80 9 75 9 75 9 75	250 00	
do third list. Lists sold ARTHABASKA—L. N. D. D'A Clerk, Chas. J. Powell do do travel	2,105 57	841 56 460 60 492 05 60 86 2,105 07	0 50
do do C. O. Bernier	45 36 39 00 156 03 3 00 158 55		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.— Continued. ARTHABASKA—L. N. D. D'ARGY—Continued.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Rent of office	40 00	•	
Stationery	20 00		
Postage and freight	31 85		
Pravel of reviser	138 76		
L. N. D d'Argy, part of salary.	250 00		(
Printing, Arthabaskaville E. T. Union	24 30		İ
do do <i>Alpha</i>	7 80		1
do Quebec Nouvelliste	910 60		į .
Part of salary	li	250 00	İ
Expenses of revision.		1,064 55	i
Printing first list		408 79	i
do second list.		467 43	
do third list		66 48	
	2,257 25	2,257 25	1
	2,201 20	4,201 20	
Clerk, Jas. M. Remon			
Clerk, Jas. M. Remon do A. S. Garreau Copylist, Henry Touza Posting lists Office rent Valuation rolls and voters' lists Stationery Postage Telegrams Rent of halls Travel on mainland do islands J. X. Lavoie, part of salary Printing, Quebec Journat. do do Chronote	418 00 46 00 62 70 41 75 142 63 8 50 61 59 8 16 100 00 376 04 164 25 250 00 651 95 9 00		
Clerk, Jas. M. Remon do A. S. Garreau Copylist, Henry Touza Posting lists Office rent Valuation rolls and voters' lists Stationery Postage Telegrams Rent of halls Travel on mainland do islands J. X. Lavoie, part of salary Printing, Quebec Journat do do Chronicle do Rimouski L'Echo du Golfe Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	418 00 46 00 62 70 41 75 142 63 8 50 61 59 8 16 100 00 376 04 164 25 250 00 651 95 9 00 7 51	250 00 1,730 62 482 50 185 99	
Clerk, Jas. M. Remon do A. S. Garreau Copyist, Henry Touza Posting lists Office rent Valuation rolls and voters' lists Stationery Postage Telegrams Rent of halls Travel on mainland do islands J. X. Lavoie, part of salary Printing, Quebec Journal do do Chronicle do Rimouski L' Echo du Golfe Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	418 00 46 00 62 70 41 75 142 63 8 50 61 59 8 16 100 00 376 04 164 25 250 00 651 95 9 00 7 51	1,730 62 482 50	1.00
Clerk, Jas. M. Remon do A. S. Garreau Copylist, Henry Touza Posting lists Office rent Valuation rolls and voters' lists Stationery Postage Telegrams Rent of halls Travel on mainland do islands J. X. Lavoie, part of salary Printing, Quebec Journat. do do Chronole do Rimouski L'Echo du Golfe Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	418 00 46 00 62 70 41 75 142 63 8 50 61 59 8 16 100 00 376 04 164 25 250 00 651 95 9 00 7 51	1,730 62 482 50	1 00

Note.—\$16.54 charged in report to expenses of revision has here been charged to printing first list.

HOCHELAGA-J. J. BEAUCHAMP.				
Clerk, C. M. R. Prenoveau.	453			
do do travel	15 54	00 50		
do P. A. Martineau	53 63	50 73		
Bailiff, David Garrick do at preliminary revision do at final revision	1 15	50 00		
Valuation rolls	448	90		
Stationery	20	00 50	{	
Postage		20 00		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

HOCHEL AGA-J.	J.	BEAUCHAMP—Continued.

	l		1
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
J. J. Beauchamp, part of salary paid Printing, Montreal L' Etendard do do Gazette do do J. Uhapleau Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list Lists sold	2,453 51	250 00 1,391 74 1,133 47 1,191 76 172 38	\$ cts.
HUNTINGDON-J. K. ELLIOT	r.		
Clerk, H. D. Somerville J. K. Elliott, advance Printing, Huntingdon Advocate Advance, not accounted for Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	120 00 503 93	120 00 80 00 386 15 107 78 10 00 703 93	
IBERVILLE-E. G. PELLET.	ER.		
Clerk, L. L. Baril do do travel do F. Callant Bailiff, M. Moisan Valuation rolls and voters' lists Stationery Postage Travel of reviser E. G. Pelletier, part of salary Printing, St. John's, E. T. Advocate do do Franco-Canadien Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	12 40 96 00 54 78 87 87 23 00 3 940 250 00 588 02 16 80	250 00 526 45 301 48 266 58 33 96 1,381 27	
JACQUES CARTIER—LEON FO	OREST.		
Clerk, Wm. Riley	2 00 9 00 5 44 3 00 0 72 6 00		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. JACQUES CARTIER—LEON FOREST—Continued.

•	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	List sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$: cts
Clerk, J. M. Crévier	6 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Ψ <u>11</u> 000
do do travel	1 20		
do M. Leclerc	6 00		
do do travel	1 20		
do C. H. Power	9 00		
do do travel	1 20		
Bailiff, posting lists	23 79		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	129 74 35 00		
Office rent	14 00		
Halls for courts	16 54		
Postage and freight	14 93		
Travel of reviser	93 45		
L. Forest, part of salary	250 00		i
Printing Montreel Gazette	34 05		
do do Minerve	36 45		
do do C. O. Beanchemin et Fils	639 55		
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		382 77	
Printing first list	•••••	320 28	
do second list		87 10	
do third list		302 67	
Lists sold			39 00
	1,381 82	1,342 82	3 9 00
Clerks, Desrochers and Desilets	236 00		
Clerk, J. O. Desilets	68 00		
Bailiff, Bruno Panneton	76 41		
Voters' lists and valuation rolls	280 00		
Office rent	12 00 5 00		
Stationery	13 00		
Postage	32 45		
Judge Cimon, part of salary	150 00		
A. Fontaine do	50 00		
Printing, Joliette Gazette	459 95		
do do North Star	464 92	_	
		200 00	
Part of salary paid			
Part of salary paid		722 86	
Expenses of revision	******	722 86 422 60	
Expenses of revision	******	722 86	
Expenses of revision	******	722 86 422 60	
Expenses of revision	1,847 73	722 86 422 60 502 27	
Expenses of revision Printing first list	1,847 73	722 86 422 60 502 27	
Expenses of revision Printing first list	1,847 73 I.E. 493 00	722 86 422 60 502 27	
Expenses of revision Printing first list	1,847 73 1Ê. 493 00 52 45	722 86 422 60 502 27	
Expenses of revision Printing first list	1,847 73 IÉ. 493 00 52 45 216 75	722 86 422 60 502 27	
Expenses of revision Printing first list	1,847 73 HÉ. 493 00 52 45 216 75 260 11	722 86 422 60 502 27	
Expenses of revision Printing first list	1,847 73 1Ê. 493 00 52 45 216 75 260 11 17 75	722 86 422 60 502 27	
Expenses of revision Printing first list	1,847 73 1É. 493 00 52 45 216 75 260 11 17 75 18 50	722 86 422 60 502 27	
Expenses of revision Printing first list	1,847 73 HÉ. 493 00 52 45 216 75 260 11 17 75 18 50 18 36	722 86 422 60 502 27	
Expenses of revision Printing first list. do second list. KAMOURASKA—P. V. TACE Clerk, Paul Assaint do do travel Bailiff, C T. Dugal Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning. Halls for courts	1,847 73 1Ê. 493 00 52 45 216 75 260 11 17 75 18 50 18 36 5 73	722 86 422 60 502 27	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. KAMOURASKA—P. V. TACHÉ—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Printing, Ste Anne Gasette P. V. Taché, part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing first list do second list do third list	******	\$ cts 250 00 1,291 70 319 31 355 19 369 08 2,585 28	\$ cts.

LAPRAIRIE-A. J. A. ROBERGE.

Clerk, Louis Grondin	83 00		
do do travel	30 00		
do A. Brosseau do		1	
Bailiff, O. Potvin	17 00		
Bailiff, at final revision	12 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists			
Office rent.		ľ	
Postage	12 76		
Halls for courts			
Travel of reviser			•
A. J. A. Roberge, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Montreal, C. O. Beauchemin	105 53	,	
do do Minerve			
do do Gazette		000.00	
Part of salary paid		250 00 407 76	
Expenses of revision	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
do second list		254 77	
do third list			
Lists sold			15 00
MIDED DUIL ******** ******** * ********* ******* ****		************	10 00
•	1,225 92	1,210 92	15 00

L'ASSOMPTION-PIERRE BLOUIN.

Clerk, Ovide Brien	300 00 31 20 60 57		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	194 74	1	
Postage	5 05	1	
Travel of reviser		Ì	
P. Blouin, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Joliette North Star	380 02		
do Montreal, E. Senecal et Fils	271 32	i	
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		596 56	
Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list		271 32	
do second list.	******************************	337 96	
do third list		42 06	
	1,497 90	1,497 90	
	!		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
lerk, R. G. Charette	119 00	•	•
do do horse hire	45 00		
siliff, A. S. Chartrain	34 26		
opyist, S. C. Tassé	50 0 0		
aluation rolls	51 01		
ent of office	39 00		1
alls for courts	16 00		ļ
ostage	5 55 22 00		
ravel of reviser	250 00		
rinting, Montreal Gazette	9 00		
do do Minerve	9 00		ļ
do St Jérôme Le Nord	428 97		
ert of salary naid	· •••••• · · • • · · · · · · · · · · ·	250 00	1
vnenges of revision	********	381 82	
rinting tiret ligt		207 43	1
do second list	ļ	209 55	l
do third list		30 00	1
	1,078 79	1,078 79	<u>'</u>
	1 2,000	1,010 10	
. LÉVIS-F. X. COUILLARD). 		
Clerk, B. Bouchard do Charles I. Labrie do do travel sailiff, D. Nolin Office rent Halls for courts Valuation rolls and voters' lists Stationery Costage Pravel of reviser F. X. Couillard, part of salary Printing, Lévis Hebdomadaire do do Quotidien Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	1 70 84 04 35 00 3 25 132 88 21 50 9 08 161 65 252 30 8 40 865 30	252 30 757 60 623 59 139 85 110 26	
L'ISLET-J. I. LAVERY	•		
Olerk I O Leelere	220 00		1
Clerk, J. C. Leclerc do do travel	33 10	i	
Bailiff, B. R. Laflamme			1
do C. T. Bélanger	44 08	İ	1
do P. H. Fournier	. 5 85		1
Voters' lists and assessment rolls	, 93 70		1
Office rent			1
Fuel	. 12 75	1	
Postage	. 11 41]	1
Stationery Freight	. 8 95 2 25		
	· j 4 40	1	1
Telegram	. 0 30		1

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DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

L'ISLET-J. I. LAVERY-Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
J. I. Lavery, part of salary Printing, Quebec, Jos. Dussault		\$ cts. 250 00 532 96 311 57 50 24 70 06	\$ cts.
LOTBINIÈRE—LOUIS LEMA	Υ.		
Clerk, A. Lemay	3 00 5 91 21 00 5 25 116 19 78 65 12 00 11 13 7 71 2 12 71 89 250 00 319 78 216 75 98 40 77 69	250 00 540 20 412 55 220 60 79 46	1 50
MASKINONGÉ-L. E. GALIPE	AULT.		
Clerk, Adolphe Landry	5 00 118 00 12 00 53 97 163 70 27 00 20 75 23 78 5 00 73 50 250 00	250 00	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. MASKINONGÉ—L. E. GALIPEAULT—Continued.

<u></u>	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Liste sold.
Expenses of revision	\$ cts	\$ cts. 712 70 279 39 346 21 52 50 1,640 80	\$ cts.

MÉGANTIO-A. SCHAMBIER.

Clerk, S. Larochelle do do travel	268 28			- 1	
do do travel	28				
		w		- 1	
do assistant	2	00	i	- 1	
Bailiff, E. Schambier		14		- 1	
		50		- 1	
	- 1	15	1	Į	
	_	00		ı	
do at preliminary and final revision	167		1	- 1	
Valuation rolls and voters' lists		18		1	
Postage				- 1	
Freight		45	l	- 1	
Stationery	2	14	1	- 1	
Travel of reviser		10		- 1	
A. Schambier, part of salary				i	
Printing, Arthabaskaville Alpha		80	!	ļ	
do do E. T. Union		80		- 1	
do Quebec Journal			ł	- 1	
do do J. Dussault		54		- 1	
Part of salary paid				00	
Expenses of revision			671	19	
Printing, first list	********		493	57 İ	
do second list				51	
Lists sold					1 00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,725	27	1.724	27	1 00
·	1		1		-

MISSISQUOI-JUDGE BUCHANAN.

- · - ·	000 00	1 1	
Clerk, T. Amyrauld	398 00		
do do travel	20 92	ł l	
Bailiff, A. H. Amyrauld	73 77		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	122 19	i 1	
Stationery		1	
Postage	20 42	ļ	
Judge Buchapan, part of salary	200 00	:	
Printing Radford Times			
Printing, Bedford Timesdo Cowansville Observer			
		!	
do Missisquoi Record	10 00		
Part of salary	***************************************	200 00	
Expenses of revision		637 60	
Printing, first list		473 48	
do second list		445 84	
do third list		32.80	
Lists sold		0.00	7 50
	1,797 22	1,789 72	7 50
	-,	1,109 12	, 00
	1	: 1	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. MONTCALM—JOS. LAPORTE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.		
	! " !	• 0.00.	
lerk, Jos. Beauchamp	48 00		
do do travel	11 40		1
do Magloire Pranger	107 00		1
do do travel	44 00		ļ
ailiff, O. Mireault	78 93		1
aluation rolls	100 50		j
ffice rent			ł
tationery	10 00		į
ostage	1 42]
elegrams	0 25		1
ravel of reviser	55 00		i
os. Laborte, part of salary	250 00		ł
rinting, Joliette Gazette	149 14		ł
do do North Star	466 73		1
art of salary paid	1	250 00	i
Expenses of revision.		484 00	1
rinting, first list		295 12	1
		319 75	1
		919.19	
ists sold			7 50
	1,357 37	1,349 87	7 5
Clerk, John Langlois	6 00 3 00 3 00		
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery Travel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Levis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid	6 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 9 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	250 00 592 15	
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Halls for courts Costage Stationery Pravel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Lovis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Expenses of revision	6 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 9 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	250 00 592 15 284 68	
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Sent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Lovis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 9 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15	
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Sent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Lovis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 9 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68	
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll sailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Vent of office Halls for courts Ostage Stationery Pravel of reviser H. Hebert, part of salary Printing, Lovis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Expenses of revision Printing, first list	6 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 9 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38	-i
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists ent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Levis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 9 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00	-
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists ent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Levis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38	-i
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery Travel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Lovis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARL	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38 1,224 21	-
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Balliffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Postage Stationery Pravel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Levis Quotidien do Quebec Nowelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list MONTMORENCY—J A. CHARL Clerk, P. C. Lefrançois	6 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38 1,224 21	-
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Halls for courts Costage Stationery Pravel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Levis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARL Clerk, P. C. Lefrançois do do travel	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 9 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38 1,224 21	-
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Sent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery Travel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Lovis Quotidien O Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARL Clerk, P. C. Lefrançois do do travel. Convist. Jos. Bover.	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38 1,224 21	-
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery Pravei of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Lovis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARL Clerk, P. C. Lefrançois do do travel Copyist, Jos. Boyer Bailiff, P. Marquis	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 9 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66 	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38 1,224 21	-i
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery Pravel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Levis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARL Clerk, P. C. Lefrançois do do travel Copyist, Jos. Boyer Bailiff, P. Marquis Valuation rolls and voters' lists	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38 1,224 21	-i
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Bant of office Halls for courts Costage Stationery Fravel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Lovis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARL Clerk, P. C. Lefrançois do do travel Copyist, Jos. Boyer Bailiff, P. Marquis Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38 1,224 21	-
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery Travel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Lovis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARL Clerk, P. C. Lefrançois do do travel Copyrist, Jos. Boyer Bailiff, P. Marquis Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Halls for courts	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38 1,224 21	-
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery Pravel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Levis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARL Clerk, P. C. Lefrançois do do travel Copyist, Jos. Boyer Bailiff, P. Marquis Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Halls for courts Btationery	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38 1,224 21	-
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery Pravel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Levis Quotidien do Quebee Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARL Clerk, P. C. Lefrançois do third list Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Halls for courts Stationery Postage	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66 1,224 21 EBOIS. 429 00 30 74 15 00 71 12 138 93 35 00 2 60 37 03 1 77	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38 1,224 21	-
do A. Talbot do J. A. Morisset do T. H. Nicoll Bailiffs Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Halls for courts Postage Stationery Pravel of reviser H. Hébert, part of salary Printing, Levis Quotidien do Quebec Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARL Clerk, P. C. Lefrançois do do travel Copyist, Jos. Boyer Bailiff, P. Marquis Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Halls for courts Btationery	6 00 3 00 3 00 69 21 122 69 35 00 13 00 7 00 132 25 250 00 8 40 373 66	592 15 284 68 41 00 56 38 1,224 21	-

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. MONTMORENCY—J. A. CHARLEBOIS—Continued.

			Allowances.		Audito Repor		Lists	sold.
	\$	cts.	s	cts.	\$	cts		
Travel of reviser	250 615 9	(0	881 260 115	00 16 20 16 95				
	1,755	47	1,755	47	ļ			

MONTREAL, CENTRE-H. J. KAVANAGH.

Dlerk, J. P. F. Tansey	38 00			
do I. P. Shannon				
Bailiff at preliminary revision			ľ	
Posting bills, J. B. Sparrow				
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	170 90			
lent of office	25 00			
tationery	9 05		i	
ostage	8 48			
]al)-hire	5 25			
I. J. Kavanagh, part of salary	250 00			
rinting, Montreal Gazette	15 20			
do do Journal of Commerce				
do do Star	12 00			
art of salary paid		250	00	
xpenses of revision		482	18	
rinting, first list		879	23	
do second list		934	12	,
	2,545 53	2,545	53	

MONTREAL, EAST-JUDGE MATHIEU.

	1 1	
Clerk, G. E. Mathieu	. 412 00	*
do Isidore Marcoux	. 112 00	
do Ubalde Plourde		
do Jos. E Latraversée	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	-1 -1 1	
aluation rolls and voters' lists	1 723 37 1	
ffice rent	1 1 2 2 1	
uel and light	'I al II I	
tationery		
udge Mathieu, part of salary	. 250 00	
rinting, Montreal, J. Chapleau & Co	. 3,179 45	
do do Minerve		
do do Monde		
art of salary paid	.	250 00
Expenses of revision	.]	1,509 00
rinting, first list		1,466 75
do second list		1,745 05
	4,970 80	4,970 80

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. MONTREAL, WEST—J. S. ARCHIBALD.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
Olerk, Thos. Lets Assistance to clerk, proof-reading, etc Assessment roll Voters' lists Posting lists Office rent Postage Stationery Dab-hire Farniture Farniture Freight I. S. Archibald, part of salary Printing, Montreal, J. Lovell & Sons do do Gazette do do Minerve Advertising do Witness Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	33 00 121 03 77 79 32 55 70 00 7 48 1 45 2 60 0 75 0 70 250 00 2,303 26 34 00 31 00	250 00 661 35 1,040 66 1,194 80 163 80	\$ cts
Ilek, F. X. Perras. do do travel Sailiff, F. X. Perras. do T. T. Moisan Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Halls for courts. Stationery Postage. Celegrams. Freight Travel of reviser Dhas. Bédard, part of salary paid. Printing, Montreal Minerve do St. Hyacinthe Courier do St. Johns E. T. Advocate do do Franco-Canadien Sarpenses of revision. Printing, first list do second list	57 50 30 00 4 95 4 20 2 85 0 50 4 70 21 80 250 00 34 00 478 16 7 80 6 00	250 00 336 80 238 67 254 65	
NICOLET-H. TOURIGNY	1,112 76	32 64 1,112 76	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c .- Continued. NICOLET-H. TOURIGNY-Continued.

NICOLET—H. TOURIGNY—Cont	nuea.		
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
ravel of reviser	49 10	•	
Tourigny, part of salary	280 00		ĺ
Printing, Nicolet Nicoletain do Three Rivers Journal	18 30		!
do Three Rivers Journaldo do La Liberté	1,102 68		
Part of salary paid		250 00	1
Expenses of revision		800 00	
Printing, first list		515 18 574 60	
do second list do third list		40 20	
	2,179 98		
	2,119 96	2,179 98	
OTTAWA COUNTY-G. L. DUMO	UCHEL.		
Clerk, D. Vaillancourt	217 00		
do do travel	3 29		1
do F. Moffatt	70 00		1
Dopyist, D. Vaillancourt	130 00 40 00		
do A. McMahon do J. L. Currier			
do J. Woods	20 00		
Posting lists	15 25		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	393 63 60 00		
Stationery	18 40		
Postage	1 27 26		i
Travel of reviser	644 41 535 76		
G. L. Dumouchel, part of salary paidPrinting, Aylmer Times	1,114 63		
do Hull Despatch	47 32		1
do do Vallée d'Ottawa			1
do Ottawa Citizen	200 97 75 50	1	1
do do Le Canada Part of salary paid		535 76	1
Expenses of revision		1,664 24	
Printing first list		947 91	1
do second list	***************************************	243 46	i
do third list		1,034 91	_
	4,426 28	4,426 28	
PONTIAC-J. T. ST. JULIE	N.		
Olerk, T. E. Hodgins	383 00		
do preparing preliminary list.	34 50		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	114 03	1	
Office rent			1
Posting lists Stationery, postage and telegrams			}
Travel of reviser	436 60	1	l
J. T. St. Julien, part of salary	259 00		1
Printing, Bryson Advance	24 90		1
Part of salary paid		250 00	.
Expenses of revision		1,041 43	
Printing, first list		482 56	: [
do second list		32 70	
do third list		100 44	
	1,907 13	1,907 13	<u> </u>
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DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. PORTNEUF—N. E. LACOURCIÈRE.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	S cts.	\$ cts.
O	-	அற பேக.	ு ≎ மே.
Clerk, Chas. Marcotte	344 00		
do do travel	12 30 129 00		
do J. A. Guertin	22 00		
do L. T. E. Rousseau	95 45		
do E. Hardy	45 90		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	223 97		
Office rent	35 00		
Halls for courts.	21 00		
Postage	19 92		
Stationery	12 67		}
Express and freight	8 45		ĺ
Telegrams	0 75		!
Travel of reviser	134 3 0		
N. E. Lacourcière, part of salary	250 00		ł
Printing, Quebec Chronicle	9 00		
do do Courier	902 67	250 00	(
Part of salary paid		1,104 71	1
Expenses of revision	********	635 69	l
do second list	***** ** *** *****	171 16	l
do third list.	*******************	104 82	1
Qυ buiru 1181		101 02	1
	2,266 38	2,266 38	
	1 ,] -,	1
OURDEC CENTRE_V W I.A	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
QUEBEC, CENTRE-V. W. LA	<u> </u>	1	
	RUE.	1	
Clerk, H. Chassé	RUE. 303 00		
Clerk, H. Chassé	RUE. 303 90 28 00 28 00		
Clerk, H. Chassé	RUE. 303 90 28 00 28 00		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet	RUE. 303 90 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22		
Clerk, H. Chassé	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31		
Clerk, H. Chassé	RUE. 303 90 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage	RUE. 303 90 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 5 00		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Fruel	RUE. 303 90 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 5 00 6 50		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Freight and cartage Freight boy	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 6 50 6 50 5 00		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Fuel Office boy Hall for final revision	RUE. 303 90 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 5 00 6 50 5 00 2 00		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Fuel Office boy Hall for final revision Travel of reviser.	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 5 00 6 50 5 00 2 00 2 15		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Freight and cartage Fruel Office boy Hall for final revision Travel of reviser V. W. Larue, part of salary	RUE. 303 90 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 5 00 6 50 5 00 2 15 250 00		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Freight for final revision Travel of reviser. V. W. Larue, part of salary Printing, Quebec U Evénement.	RUE. 303 90 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 5 00 6 50 5 00 2 15 250 00 9 00		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Freight and cartage Fuel Office boy Hall for final revision Travel of reviser V. W. Larne, part of salary Printing, Quebec U Evenement do do Nouvelliste	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 6 50 5 00 2 15 250 00 9 00 391 59		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Freight and cartage Freight and revision Travel of reviser. V. W. Larue, part of salary Printing, Quebec D Evenement. do do Nouvelliste do Part of salary paid	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 5 00 6 50 2 00 2 15 250 00 9 00 391 59	250 00	
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Freight and cartage Fuel Office boy Hall for final revision Travel of reviser. V. W. Larae, part of salary Printing, Quebec D Evenement. do Nouvelliste Deart of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 6 50 5 00 2 00 2 15 250 00 9 00 391 59		
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Freight and cartage Fuel Office boy Hall for final revision Travel of reviser. V. W. Larae, part of salary Printing, Quebec D Evenement. do Nouvelliste Deart of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 6 50 5 00 2 00 2 15 250 00 9 00 391 59	250 00 587 19	
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Fruel Office boy Hall for final revision Travel of reviser. V. W. Larae, part of salary Printing, Quebec L' Evénement do Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Rapenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 6 50 5 00 2 00 2 15 250 00 9 00 391 59	250 00 587 19 311 85	
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Fruel Office boy Hall for final revision Travel of reviser. V. W. Larae, part of salary Printing, Quebec D Evenement. do Nouvelliste Deart of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 6 50 5 00 2 00 2 15 250 00 9 00 391 59	250 00 587 19 311 85 63 74	1 00
Clerk, H. Chassé do E Bouffins do J. A. Donne do F. X. Laporte Bailiff, D. Blanchet Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent and cleaning Stationery Postage Freight and cartage Freight and cartage Freight and revision Travel of reviser. V. W. Larue, part of salary Printing, Quebec D Evenement do do Nouvelliste do do Nouvelliste do second list do stird list	RUE. 303 00 28 00 28 00 28 00 17 22 84 31 54 31 21 70 3 00 5 00 6 50 2 00 2 15 250 00 9 00 391 59	250 00 587 19 311 85 63 74	1 00

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. QUEBEC, EAST—H. A. TURCOTTE.

Solution Solution	Quadao, magi-m. m. ronco	1111.		,
Clerk, R. Pamphile Vallée		Allowances.		Lists sold
do		\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts
do	Clerk, R. Pamphile Vallée	235 00		1
do A Noël	do do travel			
do		54 00		
Description		28 00		
Bailiff, L. N. Servais	do Louis Noël			
do Jos. Lachance. 10 50 Vaiuation rolls and voters' lists 126 12 Office rent 70 00 Posting lists. 3 75 Postage and stationery 21 42 Clab hire. 2 50 00 Posting lists. 2 50 00 Posting lists. 2 50 00 Posting lists. 2 50 00 Printing, Quebec Chronicle 810 88 0 60 do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do do Journal 9 50 do Journal 9 50 do Journal 9 50 do Journal 9 50 do Journal 9 50 do Journal 9 50 do Journal 9 50	do E. St. Pierre			
Valuation rolls and voters' lists 126 12 Office rent 70 00 Posting lists 3 75 Postage and stationery 2 14 2 Oab hire 2 50 00 H. A. Turcotte, part of salary 250 00 Printing, Quebec Chronicle 19 50 Ob Nourelists 9 00 Part of salary paid 810 88 Oak of Nourelists 88 10 88 Oak of Nourelists 9 00 Part of salary paid 815 683 70 Oak second list 70 Oak second list 70 Oak second	Ballii, L. N. Servais			
Office rent	Voluntian rolls and water/ lists			
Posting lists	Office rent			1
Postage and stationery	Posting lists			!
Cab hire	Postage and stationery			l
H. A. Turcotte, part of salary	Cab hire	2 90		
Printing Quebec Chronicle	H. A. Turcotte, part of salary	250 00		Î
Description	Printing, Quebec Chronicle			1
Part of salary paid 250 00	do do Journal			1
Rypenses of revision				1
Printing first list	Part of salary paid			
Clerk, James G. Waters 316 00 Bailiff, Peter Thompson 15 69 valuation rolls and voters' lists 63 26 Rent, \$70; fuel and light, \$63 133 00 Stationery 11 18 Cartage 5 50	Expenses of revision			l
1,728 72	do second list			Ì
QUEBEC, WEST—L. STAFFORD.	do second list		155 66	
Clerk, James G. Waters		1,728 72	1,728 72	1
QUEBEC COUNTY—JUDGE LARUE. Clerk, H. O. Roy	Stationery. Cartage Postage L. Stafford, part of salary. Printing, Quebec Chronicle do do Nouvelliste Part of salary paid Expenses of revision. Printing, first list do second list	11 18 5 50 3 12 250 00 358 30 9 00	547 75 247 61 88 91	
Clerk, H. O. Roy		1,165 05	1,165 05	-
do do travel 12 70 65 00 65 00 66 00 6	QUEBEC COUNTY-JUDGE LA	RUE.	<u>' </u>	1
do do travel 12 70 do J. L. Triganne 65 00 do E. Giroux 9 00 do S. C. Rioux 2 00 Bailiff, F. bauzier 24 60 do J. Cambray 46 80 do at final revision 1 50 Valuation rolls and voters' lists 174 61 Office rent 14 06	Clark H O Par	044.00		1
do J. L. Triganne	do do travol			
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	do J. L. Triganne	1 2 3 3 4		
Company Comp	do E. Giroux	9.00	1	İ
24 60 46 80 40 80 40 80 40 80 40 80 40 80 40 8	40 S U. KIOUX	.1 2.00	1	1
do	Balliu, F. Lauzier	1 24 60	1	
Valuation rolls and voters lists	do J. Cambray	1 46.80	1	ı
Valuation rolls and voters lists	do at final revision	1 50	i	
Office rent 14 00	Valuation rolls and voters' lists	174 61		
	Office rent	14 00	1	i
Postage 36 65	Posts ge	36 65		1
Stationery 6 15	Stationery	6 15	1	1
Freight 0 25 56		0 25	I	1

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. QUEBEC COUNTY—JUDGE LARUE—Continued.

	<i></i>		
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Travel of reviser	\$ cts. 60 25 250 00 1,001 45 9 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
do do Telegraph		250 00 796 81 425 52 188 58 408 35	0 70
	2,069 96	2,069 26	0.70
RICHELIEU-JUDGE GILI	4.		1
Clerk, J. G. E. Maureault	12 00 8 00 80 01 60 00 240 79 35 00 13 00 2 00 30 49 13 32 87 15 200 00 24 44 770 84	200 00 1,017 76 527 09 217 81 50 38	1 00
RICHMOND—HON. W. H. W	EBB.		·
Clerk, J. H. Griffith do F. J. Bédard do J. B. Milette. Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent Stationery and postage Travel of reviser Hon. W. H. Webb, part of salary Printing, Richmond Guardian Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	147 10 119 00 100 00 29 17 10 20 40 00 250 00 734 03	250 00 698 88 333 64 400 39 1,682 91	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. WOLFE-F. A. BRIEN.

WOLFE-F. A. BRIEN.		······································	
	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Clerk, Frs. Lessard	80 90 350 00 440 52	\$ cts. 350 00 615 99 318 89 113 13 8 50	\$ ets
	1,407 01	1,406 51	0 50
Valuator, L. T. Dubé Bailiff, J. A. Gauvreau do Victor Charest do J. O. Gauvreau do A. Martin Valuation rolls and voters' lists Rent of office Postage Stationery Freight Telegrams Travel of reviser Judge Mousseau, advance Printing, Quebec Canadien do Rimouski Golje Echo do do A. G. Dion Advance not accounted for Expenses of revision Printing, first list. do second list.	90 18 10 44 39 24 30 57 244 85 50 00 20 93 6 58 4 00 3 82 164 92 400 00 547 08 36 40 143 22	400 00 1,592 41 594 59	
do third list	2,719 11	26 45 2,719 11	
ROUVILLE—OÉSAIRE PEP	IN.		
Clerk, S. Pepin	226 00 100 00 19 60 138 98 35 00		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. ROUVILLE—OÉSAIRE PEPIN—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
Postage	\$ cts 25 00 7 00 30 00 250 00 483 50	\$ cts	\$ cts
do do Union		250 00 581 58 382 68 109 82 1,324 08	
ST. HYACINTHE-A. O. T. BEAU	HEMIN.		
Clerk, Jules St. Germain do do travel do A. M. Lavallée do J. A. Girouard do L. Girouard do A. Matthieu do J. M. Charbonneau do A. M. Beauparlant do Hector Deemarais do M. Lajoie do S. Carreau do Thos. Chalifour do N. J. Chaput Bailiff, Jules St. Germain do Jos. Chagnon Valuation rolls Voters' lists Rent Stationery Printing, St. Hyacinthe Courier do do Jone Chief A. O. T. Beauchemin, part of salary Printing, St. Hyacinthe Courier do do Jone Chief do Geoord list do second list do second list do second list do third list	76 25 1 50 2 00 0 50 0 50 2 00 0 50 1 00 2 00 3 00 14 00 36 86 12 45 128 45 52 63 50 00 10 15 7 20 12 50 34 75 250 00 1,038 33 12 50	250 00 975 19 432 18 438 78 429 87 2,276 02	
ST. JOHN'S, P.QA. N. CHAR	LAND.		<u>!</u>
A. N. Charland	300 00 860 82	300 00 270 58 304 12 286 12	
59	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. ST. MAURICE—JULES MILOT.

··	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Clerk, F. X. Bellemare	\$ cts. 234 00 25 00 32 00 3 00 36 69 98 70 35 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Halls for courts Postage Stationery Freight Felegrams Fravel of reviser Jules Milot, part of salary Printing, Three Rivers Journal Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list		250 00 514 11 250 86 259 03	
do third list	1,299 00	1,289 00	
Clerk, F. X. Girard Bailiff, Chas. Tarte do P. Ledoux do Aug. Roy Valuation rolls and voters' lists Stationery Postage Express Travel of reviser J. H. Lefebvre, part of salary Printing, Waterloo (Que.) Journal do do Advertiser Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list Lists sold	27 30	250 00 553 44 576 73 615 72 45 00	12 00
SOULANGES—A. M. PHARA A. M. Pharand, advance	180 00		
Printing, Montreal Gazette do do Minerve Advance not accounted for Printing, first list do second list do third list	16 50 349 86	180 00 261 76 60 12 44 48 546 36	
60	<u> </u>		<u> </u>

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. STANSTEAD—J. B. GENDREAU.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Olerk, W. L. Shurtleff	461 50	-	
do do travel	7 50		i
Bailiff, A. H. Wheeler	54 33		1
Proof reader, D. Hennesey	10 00		1
Office rent.			İ
Hall for court.			
Stationery.			ļ
Bags for papers			
Express			
Travel of reviser	42 00		
J. B. Gendreau, part of salary	250 00		}
Printing, Coaticook Observer	13 50		
do Montreal Minerve			1
do Rock Island Journal	11 80		
do Sherbrooke Pioneer		020.00	
Part of salary paid		250 00 854 65	}
Printing, first list		540 09	
do second list		174 55	
	1,819 29	1,819 29	•
	1,010 20	1,010 20	
	2 A TT T. TT		
SHERBROOKE-J. A. ARCHAM! Clerk, H. A. Morkill	88 00		I
Clerk, H. A. Morkill	88 00 121 00	-	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50		
Clerk, H. A. Morkill	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00		
Clerk, H. A. Morkill	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00		
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists. Posting lists. Office rent. Stationery Postage	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00		
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00		
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Posting lists Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34		
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Posting lists Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Ezaminer	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 250 00 37 34 6 00		
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Examiner do do Pioneer	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87		
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Posting lists Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Examiner do do Honcer do do Progress Part of salary paid	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	250 00	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Posting lists. Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Ezaminer do do Pioneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision.	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	40 1 75	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Posting lists. Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Examiner do do Pioneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing first list	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	40	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Posting lists. Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Ezaminer do do Pioneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision.	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	403 75 350 11 78 10	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Posting lists. Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Examiner do do Pioneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing first list	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	40	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Posting lists. Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Examiner do do Pioneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing first list	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	403 75 350 11 78 10	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Ezaminer do do Pioneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing first list do second list TEMISCOUATA—L. B. DION	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	403 75 350 11 78 10	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Evaniner do do Pioneer do do Progress Expenses of revision Printing first list do second list Clerk, J. A. Roy do do travel	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	403 75 350 11 78 10	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Posting lists. Office rent Stationery Postage. Travel of reviser. J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Examiner do do Pioneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision. Printing first list do second list TEMISCOUATA—L. B. DION Clerk, J. A. Roy do do travel do J. O. Roy	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 06 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	403 75 350 11 78 10	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Examiner do do Proneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing first list do second list TEMISCOUATA—L. B. DION Clerk, J. A. Roy do do travel do J. O. Roy do Elie Mailloux do C. A. Gauvreau	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	403 75 350 11 78 10	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Posting lists. Office rent. Stationery Postage. Travel of reviser. J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Examiner do do Pioneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision. Printing first list do second list TEMISCOUATA—L. B. DION Clerk, J. A. Roy do do travel do J. O. Roy do Elie Mailloux do C. A. Gauvreau Bailiff, A. V. Chamberland	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 06 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	403 75 350 11 78 10	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Examiner do do Pioneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing first list do second list TEMISCOUATA—L. B. DION Clerk, J. A. Roy do do travel do J. O. Roy do Elie Mailloux do C. A. Gauvreau Bailiff, A. V. Ohamberland do P. C. Dupuy	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	403 75 350 11 78 10	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Evaniner do do Pioneer do do Progress Expenses of revision Printing first list do second list TEMISCOUATA—L. B. DION Clerk, J. A. Roy do J. O. Roy do Elie Mailloux do C. A. Gauvreau Bailiff, A. V. Chamberland do P. C. Dupuy do J. B. Cordeau	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 00 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	403 75 350 11 78 10	
Clerk, H. A. Morkill do D. C. Beliveau Valuation rolls and voters' lists Office rent Stationery Postage Travel of reviser J. A. Archambault, part of salary Printing, Sherbrooke Gazette do do Examiner do do Pioneer do do Progress Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing first list do second list TEMISCOUATA—L. B. DION Clerk, J. A. Roy do do travel do J. O. Roy do Elie Mailloux do C. A. Gauvreau Bailiff, A. V. Ohamberland do P. C. Dupuy	88 00 121 00 94 25 20 50 30 00 10 06 10 00 30 00 250 00 37 34 6 00 375 87 9 00	403 75 350 11 78 10	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. TEMISCOUATA—L. B. DIONNE—Continued.

	Allowan	ces.	Audito Repor		Lists	s o ld
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts
Bailiff, Bernard Dubé		57			1	
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	254	16				
Office rent	36	00			f	
Halls for courts	5	00				
Office cleaning	3	50				
Stationery		73			1	
Postage	35	24			[
Telegrams		10			1	
Freight	6	39			1	
Travel of reviser	376	86			l	
L. B. Dionne, part of salary	250	00			ì	
Printing, Fraserville Jour	7	80				
do Lévis Quotidien	685	04			1	
do Quebec, C. Darveau	70	00			i	
do Ste. Anne Gazette	180	58			1	
Part of salary paid			250	00	1	
Expenses of revision			1,599	76)	
Printing first list			457	58	i	
de second list			249	50	1	
do third list		••••••	236	34		
	2,793	18	2,793	18		

THREE RIVERS-L. P. GUILLET.

Derk, P. O. Guillet	. 106	00		l		
Sailiff, L. P. Gingras	. 23	58				
do B. Lassalle	. 50	25	ĺ	- 1		
oters' lists and valuation rolls	. 62	66	l]		
office rent	. 21	00		1		
ostage	. 4	95	i	Į.		
tationery		85	Į.			
ravel of reviser	. 8	50	1	1		
P Guillet part of salary	. 250	00	i	j		
rinting. Three Rivers Journal	. 319	75	l	}		
rinting, Three Rivers Journal art of salary paid.	.]	••••	250	00		
xpenses of revision	.		277	79		
rinting, first list			142			
rinting, first list do second list			177			
ists sold	.	•••••			9	00
	856	54	847	<u>-</u>		00

TWO MOUNTAINS-ANTOINE FORTIER.

A. M. Fortier, advance	 200 00 301 12 312 34 45 00	
	 1	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. TERREBONNE—BRUNO NANTEL.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.	S cts	\$ cts.
Clerk, A. Beau iry	136 00	•	
do T. Grignon	22 00		}
Posting lists	30 00		ł
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	300 00		ı
Postage Stationery	7 04 4 50		1
Travel of reviser	64 90		1
B. Nantet, part of salary.	265 56		l
Printing, St Jérôme Le Nord	1,046 84	005 50	}
Part of salary paid Expenses of revision		265 56 564 44	ł
Printing, first list		435 47	ì
do second list		548 87	Į.
do third list	•	62 50	j.
	1 070 04	1,876 84	1
	1,876 84	1,010 84	
VAUDREUIL-F. D. O. TURCO	TTE.		
Olark A Dhenouf	90 00]
Clerk, A. Phaneuf	25 00		
Bailiff, Chas. Balthazard	57 42		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	161 72		ł
Rent of office			
Hall for final revision			1
Postage Freight	14 97 3 95		(
Stationery	2 00		
Telegrama	0 75		1
Correcting proof	8 45		1
Travel of reviser	1 104 50		1
F. D. O. Turcotte, part of salary	250 00		ł
Printing, Montreal Gazette	22 00 593 96		1
do do Minerve	555 56	250 00	1
Expenses of revision		507 76	
Printing first list		274 98	[
do second list		315 93	1
do third list		25 05	i
	1,373 72	1,373 72	
VERCHÈRES-A. H. BERNA	RD.		<u> </u>
Clerk, L. H. Massue	214 00		1
Bailiff, P. DeCelles		ĺ	
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	130 47	[1
Rent of halls for court.	20 00		
Rent and heating of office	43 00	}	
Posting preliminary lists	10 00 5 27	1	1
Postage	188 00	1	
A. H. Bernard, part of salary		}	}
Printing, Montreal, J. Chapleau	629 32	1	
do do L'Etendard	24 45	İ	1
	28 80	l	I
do do Minerve]	1 000	1
Part of salary paid	l	250 00 637 51	1

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. VERCHÉRES—A. H. BERNARD—Continued.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sol
	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ ct
Printing, first list	******************	293 86	
do second list		348 25	'
do third list		41 46	ĺ
Lists sold			2 0
	1,572 08	1,570 08	2 0
YAMASKA-JUDGE LORANG	ER		1
Dierk, J. L. Belcourt	398 00		1
do do travel	105 95		1
Jonvigts	34 70		1
Roard of extra clerk at Sorel	7 50		1
Railiff David Martal	55 23		1
Saluation rolls and voters' lists	194 46	1	}
Pent of halls	5 50	1	1
natara	12 25	1	1
tationery	13 22]	1
elegrams.	2 95	1	1
Payal of ravisar	199 05	į	
udge Loranger, part of salary	200 00	Ì	ł
rinting, Montreal Monde	3 75	Į.	İ
do do Patrie.	3 00		1
do do Presse	3 20	1	}
do Sorel News	24 70	1	
do do Sorelois	827 11		1
Part of salary paid	******** ********	200 00	
Expenses of revision		1,028 81	1
do second list		391 59	
		415 17	1
do third list		55 00	
	2,090 57	2,090 57	<u> </u>
			
ANNAPOLIS-JUDGE SAVA	RY.		
Clark A Morse	350 00		1
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60		
Clerk, A. Morsedo do travel	350 00 74 60 15 00		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00 15 59 19 45		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00 15 59 19 45 34 00 15 00		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00 15 59 19 45 34 00 15 00 5 75		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00 15 59 19 45 34 00 15 00 5 75 9 11 3 90		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00 15 59 19 45 34 00 15 00 15 75 9 11 3 90 102 82		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00 15 50 19 45 34 00 15 00 5 75 9 11 3 90 102 82 200 00		
Clerk, A. Morse do do travel Assistant clerks Sailiff, D. Findlay do A. Harris do M. Riordon Surveyor, R. J. Uniacke Valuation rolls Halls for revisions Posting bills Rent of office Postage Stationery Telegrams Freight Fravel of reviser Undge Sayary. part of salary	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00 15 50 19 45 34 00 15 00 5 75 9 11 3 90 102 82 200 00		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00 15 59 19 45 34 00 15 00 5 75 9 11 3 90 102 82 200 00 281 03 10 70		
Clerk, A. Morse do do travel Assistant clerks Sailiff, D. Findlay do A. Harris do M. Riordon Surveyor, R. J. Uniacke. Valuation rolls Halls for revisions. Posting bills Rent of office. Postage Stationery Telegrams Freight Fravel of reviser Judge Savary, part of salary Printing, Annapolis Journal do do Spectator do Rridgetown Monitor	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00 15 59 19 45 34 00 15 75 9 11 3 90 102 82 200 00 281 03 10 70 253 49		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00 15 50 19 45 34 00 15 00 5 75 9 11 3 90 102 82 200 00 281 03 10 70 253 49 437 60		
Clerk, A. Morse	350 00 74 60 15 00 2 00 15 40 24 00 5 00 147 00 15 59 19 45 34 00 15 00 5 75 9 11 3 90 102 82 200 00 281 03 10 70 253 49 437 60 9 50		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. ANNAPOLIS—JUDGE SAVARY—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list Lists sold :	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 837 93 473 89 295 28 223 15 2,030 25	\$ cts
ANTIGONISH—H. H. BLIG	ſ.		
Olerk, J. S. O'Brien do do travel	25 00 19 25 5 10 2 16 3 85 24 81 250 00 19 68 509 94	250 00 419 63 372 99 140 63 16 00 1,199 25	-1
CAPE BRETON—JAS. H. HE	ARN.		
Clerk, F. Moseley do A. Macdonald Voters' lists and valuation rolls Office rent Halls for courts Travel of reviser Jas. H. Hearn, part of salary Printing, North Sydney Herald do Sydney Advocate do do Chas. W. Hill Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do second list	180 00 143 50 82 90 5 00 15 00 59 50 250 00 6 60 638 13 701 79	250 00 725 90 619 29 170 7- 556 49	1

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. COLCHESTER—N. J. LAYTON.

COLUHESTER—N. J. LAYTO	· N .		
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
Clerk, Jas. B. Ryan	875 16	250 00 306 65 528 28 296 08 67 50	\$ cts
CUMBERLAND—JUDGE MCR	DD.	!	1.
Clerk, A. B. Boggs do do travel. Bailiff Valuation rolls and voters' lists Stationery Postage Travel of reviser. Judge Morse. part of salary Printing, Amherst Gazette do do Moncton Times Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list. do third list.	976 13 11 75 108 42	200 00 634 85 561 60 409 08 124 62 1,930 15	
Clerk, C. N. Hughes do W. B. Stewart Surveyor, M. Comeau Bailiffs Assessment rolls and voters' lists Telegrams Postage Stationery Travel of reviser Judge Savary, part of salary paid Printing, Annapolis Journal do do Spectator do Bridgetown Monitor do Digby Courier do Kentville Chronicle	129 29 126 00 5 00 45 50 127 75 11 00 7 85 3 45 200 00 89 86 25 56 26 99 324 85		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Printing, St. John, J. & A. McMillan do Yarmouth, C. Carey art of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list		\$ cts. 200 00 487 49 384 58 137 14 75 58	,\$ cts.
GUYSBORO'—A. H. MoGILLIV	RAY.		
Clerk, Thos Condon do do travel Bailiff, W. S. Peart Valuation rolls and voters' lists Freight Pelegrams Postrge Travel of reviser A. H. McGillivrsy, part of salary Printing, Halifax Herold do do Nova Scotian do Kentville Chronicle Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	250 00 106 94 3 50 261 12	250 00 273 40 264 62 55 96 50 98	
HALIFAX—B. H. EATON	•	1	
Clerk, E. Kelly	160 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 33 00 10 00 10 00 6 50 26 86 12 00 7 25 37 08 250 00 21 40 1,886 40 8 70	259 00 970 70 1,198 40 592 40 139 70	6 8 8 4

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. HANTS—C. E. DEWOLFE.

HANTS-U. E. DEWULFE			
	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Clerk James C. Geldert Bailiff Valuation rolls. Halls for courts Fuel Postage Stationery. Travel of reviser. C. E. DeWolfe, part of salary paid Printing, Halifax, N. S. Printing Co. do Windsor Courier do do Journal Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list. Lists sold	655 51	200 °0 563 90 417 06 163 74 88 71	\$ cts.
INVERNESS-J. L. MoDOUGA			
Clerk, Jas. E. McFarlane do do travel Bailiff, Alex McDougall Posting bills, A. McLean	1,655 11	250 00 683 73 484 35 190 93 46 10	
Clerk, H. Lovett do do horse-hire and feed	344 00 203 00 70 00 35 00 12 00 15 00 8 00 65 10 200 00 602 30	200 60	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued.

KING'S,	N.SJUDGE	G. A.	BLANCHARD-Continued
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	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Expenses of revision	\$ cts	\$ ct ³ . 757 10 266 38 265 78 70 14	\$ cts.

LUNENBURG-D. M. OWEN.

139 35 10 8	50 90 00		
139 35 10 8	90 00 00		
35 10 8	00		
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		050.00	1
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2.050	54	2,050 04	0 50
	7 14 1 35 250 11 1,142 12	14 90 1 33 35 85 250 00 11 50 1,142 12 12 75	7 19 14 90 1 33 35 85 250 00 11 50 1,142 12 12 75

PICTOU-JOHN McGILLIVRAY.

Clerk, Wm. L. McKenzie	
do do travel 13 78	1
do John S. McKay 44 00	1
Bailiff, D. J. McDonald 81 40	
do Duncan Cameron	j.
Valuation rolls and voters' lists 173 31	l
Postage 8 96	1
Stationery	i
Express 1 20	1
J. McGillivray, part of salary 250 00	i
Printing, New Glasgow Eastern Chronicle 2 75 do Pictou Standard 1,530 88	
do Pictou Standard 1,530 88	ı
Part of salary paid 25	0 00
Expenses of revision	2 60
Printing, first list 58	7 09
do second list 80	9 40
do third list 13	7 14
2,296 23 2,29	6 23
	}

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c .- Continued. QUEEN'S, N.S.-G. THOS. MOORE.

	Allowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
lerk, J. G. Pyke	165 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
ailiff, Wm. Gallehen	30 00		
do Thos. F. Campbell	3 00		
urveyor, N. R. Freeman	5 00		
Assessment rolls and voters' lists	30 00		
Islls for courts	15 00		
Ostage	6 00		
elegrams	2 00		
tationery	2 00		i i
Pravel of reviser	58 35		ł
3. T. Moore, part of salary	250 00		
rinting. Liverpool Advance	10 15		1
do do Times	385 99		ł .
Part of salary paid		250 00	1
Expenses of revision		316 35	İ
Printing, first list		244 84	1
do second list		110 32	
do third list		40 98	l
		000 40	
	962 49	962 49]
RICHMOND, N.SW. R. CUTI	LER.		
Clerk, John N. Shaw	73 00		Ī
Burveyor, John Robertson			1
Bailiff	3 00		1
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	29 50		l
Stationery	6 60		ì
Postage	5 30		l
relegrams	8 60		1
Freight			
Fravel of reviser			
W R Cutler part of salary	250 00		l
Printing, North Sydney Herald	524 37		ĺ
Part of salary paid		250 00	1
Expenses of revision		241 00	ł
Printing, first list		219 91	1
do second list		65 27	1
do third list		239 19	ł
	1,015 37	1,015 37	
SHELBURNE-F. O. BLANCH	ARD.		
Clerk, Chas. Morse, LL.B.	251 00		
do do travel	90 00		1
Dailing A ar D	52 60	1]
Daniii, A. M. Demings	21 30		
Bailiff, A. M. Demings		1	
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	8 10	i	
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	8 10 8 36	1]
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	8 10 8 36 2 75		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	8 10 8 36 2 75 0 85		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	8 10 8 36 2 75 0 85 250 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists Postage Telegrams Freight Stationery F. O. Blanchard, part of salary Printing, Yarmouth Times	8 10 8 36 2 75 0 85 250 00 477 86		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists Postage Telegrams Freight Stationery F. O. Blanchard, part of salary Printing, Yarmouth Times do do Herald	8 10 8 36 2 75 0 85 250 00 477 86 8 50		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists Postage Telegrams Freight Stationery F. O. Blanchard, part of salary Printing, Yarmouth Times do do Herald Part of salary paid	8 10 8 36 2 75 0 85 250 00 477 86 8 50	250 00	
Valuation rolls and voters' lists Postage Telegrams Freight Stationery F. O. Blanchard, part of salary Printing, Yarmouth Times do do Heratd. Part of salary paid Expenses of revision	8 10 8 36 2 75 0 85 250 00 477 86 8 50	424 46	
Valuation rolls and voters' lists Postage Telegrams Freight. Stationery F. O. Blanchard, part of salary Printing, Yarmouth Times do do Heratd. Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	8 10 8 36 2 75 0 85 250 00 477 86 8 50	424 46 280 36	
Valuation rolls and voters' lists Postage Telegrams Freight Stationery F. O. Blanchard, part of salary Printing, Yarmouth Times do do Herald Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	8 10 8 36 2 75 0 85 250 00 477 86 8 50	424 46	10.5
Valuation rolls and voters' lists Postage Telegrams Freight. Stationery F. O. Blanchard, part of salary Printing, Yarmouth Times do do Heratd. Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	8 10 8 36 2 75 0 85 250 00 477 86 8 50	424 46 280 36	. 10 5

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued VICTORIA, N.S.—S. L. PURVES.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts		\$ cts
llerk, T. S. McLean	257 00	Φ 0,6.	4 C C C C
do do travel.	26 00		1
Bailiff, F. Ingraham	71 76		
aluation rolls	60 0 0		
Office rent	25 00		ļ
Costage and stationery	16 32 5 00		1
heriff at court house	4 00 1		
ravel of reviser	269 00		
L. Purves, part of salary	250 00		
rinting, Baddeck Reporter	16 25		1
do North Sydney Herald	456 49	250 00	1
Part of salary paid		734 08	1
rinting, first list		223 15	1
do second list		52 09	
do third list		197 50	1
	1,456 82	1,456 82	-
Dlerk, Chas. W. Blethier	305 00 10 00 3 00		
Valuation rolls and voters' list	84 53		
Office rent	25 00		
Postage	8 66		1
Stationery	5 00 24 25		
J. W. Bingay, part of salary	250 00		1
Printing, Yarmouth, C. Carey		ł	
imme, raimoun, o. outo, imminimum imminimum	1 50		İ
do do Herald	4 00		
do do Herald	4 00 504 52	950 00	,
do do Herald	4 00 504 52	250 00 465 44	
do do Herald	4 00 504 52	465 44	
do do Herald	4 00 504 52		
do do Herald	4 00 504 52	465 44 470 17	
do do Herald	1,225 46	465 44 470 17 39 85	
do do Herald	1,225 46 URN.	465 44 470 17 39 85	
do do Herald	1,225 46 270 00 41 20	465 44 470 17 39 85	
do do Herald do do Times Salary Sayenses Printing, first list. do second list ALBERT—JUDGE WEDDERBI Dierk, A. W. Bray do do travel	1,225 46 URN. 270 00 41 20 150 00	465 44 470 17 39 85	
do do Herald	1,225 46 URN. 270 00 41 20 150 00 200 00	465 44 470 17 39 85	
do do Herald	1,225 46 270 00 41 20 150 00 200 00 340 44	465 44 470 17 39 85	
do do Herald. do do Times Salary. Expenses Printing, first list. do second list ALBERT—JUDGE WEDDERBI Ulerk, A. W. Bray do do travel Valuation rolls Printing, Harvey Observer	1,225 46 URN. 270 00 41 20 150 00 200 00	465 44 470 17 39 85	
do do Herald. do do Times Salary Expenses Printing, first list. do second list ALBERT—JUDGE WEDDERBI Clerk, A. W. Bray do do travel Valuation rolls Judge Wedderburn, part of salary Printing, Harvey Observer do Moncton Times do St. John Sun Part of salary paid	1,225 46 URN. 270 00 41 20 150 00 200 00 340 44 408 48 1 75	465 44 470 17 39 85 1,225 46	
do do Herald. do do Times Salary Expenses Printing, first list. do second list ALBERT—JUDGE WEDDERBI Clerk, A. W. Bray	1,225 46 URN. 270 00 41 20 150 00 200 00 340 44 408 48 1 75	465 44 470 17 39 85 1,225 46 200 00 461 20	
do do Herald do Times Salary Expenses Printing, first list. do second list ALBERT—JUDGE WEDDERBI Clerk, A. W. Bray do do travel. Valuation rolls. Judge Wedderburn, part of salary Printing, Harvey Observer. do Moncton Times do St. John Sun Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list.	1,225 46 URN. 270 00 41 20 150 00 200 00 340 44 408 48 1 75	465 44 470 17 39 85 1,225 46 200 00 461 20 221 06	
do do Herald do Times Salary Expenses Printing, first list do second list ALBERT—JUDGE WEDDERBI Clierk, A. W. Bray do do travel Valuation rolls Judge Wedderburn, part of salary Printing, Harvey Observer do Moncton Times do St John Sun Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	1,225 46 URN. 270 00 41 20 150 00 200 00 340 44 408 48 1 75	465 44 470 17 39 85 1,225 46 200 00 461 20 221 06 284 01	•
do do Herald. do Times Salary Expenses Printing, first list do second list ALBERT—JUDGE WEDDERBI Ollerk, A. W. Bray do do travel Judge Wedderburn, part of salary Printing, Harvey Observer do Moncton Times do St John Sun Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	1,225 46 URN. 270 00 41 20 150 00 200 00 340 44 408 48 1 75	465 44 470 17 39 85 1,225 46 200 00 461 20 221 06	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. OARLETON—JUDGE STEVENS.

J.			- L
llowances	Auditor's Report.	Lists	sold.
\$ cts. 341 00 26 00 27 00 16 00 100 57 128 00 4 00 14 00 1 85 2 75 200 00 200 00 10 00 979 87 22 13	200 00 856 67 426 71 490 85 94 44		cts
2,072 17	2,068 67		3 5
85 00 20 00 5 00 173 40 28 00 6 25 124 50 200 00 931 89 6 75	904 30 396 90 447 70 93 90	0 0 6 8	15 €
		-	
2,058 54	2,042 9	4	15 (
		4	
	\$ cts. 341 00 26 00 26 00 26 00 16 00 16 00 100 57 128 00 4 00 14 00 1 85 2 75 200 00 200 00 10 00 979 87 22 13 2,072 17 NS. 397 00 29 75 36 00 15 00 85 00 20 00 173 40 28	\$ cts \$ cts \$ cts \$ sts	\$ cts \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ \$ cts. \$ \$ \$ \$ cts. \$ \$ \$ \$ cts. \$ \$ \$ \$ cts. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ cts. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. GLOUCESTER—T. S. DESBRISAY—Continued.

GLOUCESTER-T. S. DESBRISAY-	-Continued.		
	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
Committee Commit	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Telegrams	2 18	ψ Cts.	ψ ουδ.
Express	3 70	į	
Travel of reviser	118 07		1
T. S. Des Brisay, part of salary	250 00	1	Ì
Printing, Bathurst Courier	5 25	1	1
do Newcastle Union Advocate			
Part of salary paid		250 00	
Expenses of revision		601 60	1
Printing, first list		361 27	1
do second listdo third list		58 76	ļ
uo tuira nst		157 16	
	1,428 79	1,428 79	
KENT, N.B.—JUDGE BOTSFO	RD.		,
Olerk, R. C. Botsford	300 00		
do do travel	13 52]	}
do E. Girouard	13 88	ł	ł
Bailiff, A. Haines	138 40	l	1
do do horse-hire	46 56		ļ
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	54 00 120 00	1	1
Office rent.	35 00	i	
Fuel and light	12 00		1
Stationery	15 00	l	l
Postage	15 00	}	1
Halls for courts	37 00 1 5 04	[1
Judge Botsford, part of salary	200 00	1	Ī
Printing, Moncton Times			}
do Shediac Monitor	25 00	}	1
Part of salary paid		200 00	Ì
Expenses of revision		913 40	1
Printing, first list		389 89 446 82	İ
do third list		40 16	ł
Lists sold			2 00
	1,991 27	1,990 27	2 00
KING'S, N.B.—JUDGE WRDDER	BURN.		
Bailiff, Jas. W. Spreat	177 66		
Surveyor, W. Arnold	23 00	{	1
Stationery	3 50		ļ
Valuation rolls	200 00 200 00	1	
Printing, St. John, J. & A. McMillan	1,193 06	1	}
do do G. W. Day	7 00	1	1
do do Sun	14 95	-	1
do do Globe	5 00	000.00	1
Part of salary paid	******	200 00	
Expenses of revision	**************	404 16	ļ
do second list		175 24	}
do third list		545 48	i
			1
	1,824 17	1,824 17	1

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. NORTHUMBERLAND, N.B.—JUDGE WILKINSON.

\$ cts. 344 \(\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Auditor's Report. \$ cts 200 00 828 54	
344 •00 278 14 20 00 137 40 11 00 3 00 14 50 7 90 1 60 1 00 200 00 239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49	200 00	
278 14 20 00 137 40 11 00 3 00 14 50 7 90 1 60 1 00 200 00 239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49	200 00	
278 14 20 00 137 40 11 00 3 00 14 50 7 90 1 60 1 00 200 00 239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49		
20 00 137 40 11 00 3 00 14 50 7 90 1 60 1 00 200 00 239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49		
137 40 11 00 3 00 14 50 7 90 1 60 1 00 10 00 239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49		
11 00 3 00 14 50 7 90 1 60 1 00 10 60 200 00 239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49		
3 CO 14 50 7 90 1 60 1 00 10 00 200 00 239 00 465 88 7 OU 22 49		
14 50 7 90 1 60 1 00 10 00 200 00 239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49		
1 60 1 00 10 00 200 00 239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49		
1 00 10 00 200 00 239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49		
10 00 200 00 239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49		
200 00 239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49		
239 00 465 88 7 00 22 49		
465 88 7 00 22 49		
7 00 22 49		
22 49		
	828 54	
	403.50	
1	433 38	
	196 95	
	105 04	_
1,762 91	1,762 91	
53 25 200 00 7 50 7 20 8 63 435 70 9 00	466 35 291 01	5
	37 46	<u>.</u>
1,134 38	1,134 38	3
	200 00 7 50 7 20 8 63 435 70 9 00	242 00 16 50 61 60 76 00 12 00 5 00 53 25 200 00 7 50 7 20 8 63 435 70 9 00 200 00 200 00 466 35 291 01 139 56

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. RESTIGOUCHE—JUDGE WILKINSON—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts
Printing, Moncton Times	4 80	-	
do Newcastle Union Advocate	176 22		
Part of salary paid	12*******	200 00	ļ
Expenses of revision		410 26	
		143 08 19 90	
		24 54	
Lists sold		21 01	1 84
2200 0024			
	799 62	797 78	1 84
ST. JOHN CITY—JUDGE WAT	TERS.		
Olerk, Frank Watters	262 00		
Bailiff, Calvin Powers	39 6 0		
Valuation rolls	60 00	ı	
Office rent	20 00 33 25		ŀ
Stationery Postage	33 25 4 00		,
Plan of city wards			
Judge Watters, part of salary	200 00		I
Printing, St. John, G. W. Day	653 52		
do do <i>Globe</i>	6 50		İ
do do Sun			1
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revisionPrinting, first list		419 85 318 98	
do second list		355 04	1
Lists sold			4 00
	1,297 87	1,293 87	4 00
			<u> </u>
ST. JOHN CITY AND COUNTY-JUDG	E WALLERS	3. 	
	275 00		
Glerk, George McSorley	76 70 72 16	ļ.	
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley		1	
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley	20 00	I	
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley Assessment rolls Office rent	11 50	ł .	1
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley	11 50 17 50		1
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley Assessment rolls Office rent Halls for courts Stationery Postage	11 50 17 50 8 00		1
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley Assessment rolls Office rent Halls for courts Stationery Postage Travel of reviser	11 50 17 50 8 00 32 00		
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley Assessment rolls Office rent Halls for courts Stationery Postage Travel of reviser Judge Watters, part of salary	11 50 17 50 8 00 32 00 200 00		
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley Assessment rolls Office rent Halls for courts Stationery Postage Travel of reviser Judge Watters, part of salary Printing, St. John Sun	11 50 17 50 8 00 32 00 200 00 1,172 34		
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley Assessment rolls Office rent Halls for courts Stationery Postage Travel of reviser Judge Watters, part of salary Printing, St. John Sun do do Globe	11 50 17 50 8 00 32 00 200 00 1,172 34 5 50		
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley Assessment rolls Office rent Halls for courts Stationery Postage Travel of reviser Judge Watters, part of salary Printing, St. John Sun do do Globe do do Telegraph	11 50 17 50 8 00 32 00 200 00 1,172 34 5 50 17 87	200 00	
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley Assessment rolls Office rent Halls for courts Stationery Postage Travel of reviser Judge Watters, part of salary Printing, St. John Sun do do Globe do do Telegraph Part of salary paid Expenses of revision	11 50 17 50 8 00 32 00 200 00 1,172 34 5 50 17 87	508 36	
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley Assessment rolls Office rent Halls for courts Stationery Postage Pravel of reviser Judge Watters, part of salary Printing, St. John Sun do do Globe do do Telegraph Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	11 50 17 50 8 00 32 00 200 00 1,172 34 5 50 17 87	508 36 548 69	
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley Assessment rolls Office rent Halls for courts Stationery Postage Travel of reviser Judge Watters, part of salary Printing, St. John Sun do do Globe do do Telegraph Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	11 50 17 50 8 00 32 00 200 00 1,172 34 5 50 17 87	508 36 548 69 647 0 2	
Bailiff, Lewis W. Wrigley Assessment rolls Office rent Halls for courts Stationery Postage Pravel of reviser Judge Watters, part of salary Printing, St. John Sun do do Globe do do Telegraph Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	11 50 17 50 8 00 32 00 200 00 1,172 34 5 50 17 87	508 36 548 69	4 5

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. SUNBURY—JUDGE STEADMAN.

·	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Clerk, F. J. Harrison do do travel do E. M. S. Fenety Ballift, Jas. P. Bliss Valuation rolls and voters' lists Postage Travel of reviser Judge Steadman, part of salary Printing, Fredericton Capital do do Farmer do do Gleaner do do Reporter Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	142 00 23 35 20 00 24 10 41 30 9 87 10 20 200 00 7 50 7 20 10 13 210 70	200 00 270 82 155 64 55 45 24 44	5 cts
	706 35	706 35	}
Clerk, Alex. Straton do do travel Bailif, Sheriff Tibbits. Subdividing, F. Violette do M. Oaron Valuation rolls and voters' lists. Halls for courts Stationery Postage Telegrams Freight. Travel of reviser D. B. Gallagher, part of salary Printing, St. Stephen Courier do Woodstock Sentinel do do Press. Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	90 00 15 00 5 00 90 50 30 00 15 80 5 00 4 60 182 90 250 00 5 00 5 46 24	250 00 811 70 263 77 254 07 38 40	
	1,617 94	1,617 94	
WESTMORELAND-JUDGE BOTS	SFORD.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Clerk, Geo. C. Peters	15 00 189 51 201 90 35 00 12 00 24 00 15 00 40 41		

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued, WESTMORELAND-JUDGE BOTSFORD—Continued.

	Allowances.	Anditor's Report.	Lists sold
Fudge Poteford, part of salary	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Judge Botsford, part of salary Printing, Moncton Times do Shediac Monitor	1,574 66 17 60		
Part of salary paid		200 00	
Expenses of revision		945 02	
Printing, first list do second list		666 88 811 62	
do third list		113 76	
Lists sold			2 80
	2,740 03	2,737 28	2 80
YORK, N.BJ. A. VANWAR	RT.		!
Clerk, C. S. Ingrahan	416 00		
Bailiff, Wm. Kinghorn	109 70		
do Peter Henessey	6 00		
do Jas. Robertsdo F. Haviland	5 00		
do F. Haviland	4 00 174 60		
relegrams and stationery	13 00		
Travel of reviser	154 10		
J. A. Vanwart, part of salary	250 00		
Printing, Fredericton Capital			
do do Farmer	1,055 43	250 00	
Expenses of revision		883 40	Ì
Printing, first list		504 10	
do second list		510 71	l
do third list		95 72	
	2,242 93	2,242 93	
			<u>.</u>
KING'S, P.EI.—JUDGE RED	DIN.		
Clerk, Michael McCormack	DIN. 172 00		
Clerk, Michael McCormack	172 00 48 00		
Clerk, Michael McCormack	172 00 48 00 72 97		
Clerk, Michael McCormack	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00		
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel	172 00 48 00 72 97		
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00		
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freicht and telegrams	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98		
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freight and telegrams Exura clerk, W. H. Lockhead	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98 6 00		
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freight and telegrams Extra clerk, W. H. Lockhead do Jas. H. Redden	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98 6 00 3 00		
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freight and telegrams Extra clerk, W. H. Lockhead do Jas. H. Redden do M. Dalton	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98 6 00 3 00 4 50		
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freight and telegrams Extra clerk, W. H. Lockhead do Jas. H. Redden do M. Dalton	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98 6 00 3 00		
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freight and telegrams Extra clerk, W. H. Lockhead do Jas. H. Redden do M. Dalton Reviser's travel Judge Reddin, part of salary Printing, Charlottetown Examiner do do Patriot	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98 6 00 3 00 4 50 75 00		
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freight and telegrams Extra clerk, W. H. Lockhead do Jas. H. Redden do M. Dalton Reviser's travel Judge Reddin, part of salary Printing, Charlottetown Examiner do Patriot Datton	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98 6 00 3 00 4 50 75 00 200 00 943 22	200 00	
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freight and telegrams Extra clerk, W. H. Lockhead do Jas. H. Redden do M. Dalton Reviser's travel Judge Reddin, part of salary Printing, Charlottetown Examiner do do Patriot Part of salary paid Expenses of revision	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98 6 00 3 00 4 50 75 00 200 00 943 22 4 00	450 98	
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freight and telegrams Extra clerk, W. H. Lockhead do Jas. H. Redden do M. Dalton Reviser's travel Judge Reddin, part of salary Printing, Charlottetown Examiner do do Patriot Expenses of revision Printing, first list	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98 6 00 3 00 4 50 75 00 200 00 943 22 4 00	450 98 510 84	
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freight and telegrams Extra clerk, W. H. Lockhead do Jas. H. Redden do M. Dalton Reviser's travel Judge Reddin, part of salary Printing, Charlottetown Examiner do Patriot Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98 6 00 3 00 4 50 75 00 200 00 943 22 4 00	450 98 510 84 323 08	
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freight and telegrams Extra clerk, W. H. Lockhead do Jas. H. Redden do M. Dalton Reviser's travel Judge Reddin, part of salary Printing, Charlottetown Examiner do do Patriot Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do stird list	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98 6 00 3 00 4 50 75 00 200 00 943 22 4 00	450 98 510 84	2 70
Clerk, Michael McCormack do do travel Bailiff, M. McCormack Bailiff at preliminary and final revision Office rent Stationery Postage Freight and telegrams Extra clerk, W. H. Lockhead do Jas. H. Redden do M. Dalton Reviser's travel Judge Reddin, part of salary Printing, Charlottetown Examiner do do Patriot Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list	172 00 48 00 72 97 18 00 25 00 18 73 7 50 2 98 6 00 3 00 4 50 75 00 200 00 943 22 4 00	450 98 510 84 323 08	2 70

200 00 558 20

901 62 760 24

186 25

2,606 31

2,611 41

5 10

5 10

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c .- Continued. PRINCE, P.E.I .- JUDGE KELLY.

				1	
	Allowances.	Audito Repor		Lists	sold.
	\$ cts.		cts.		cts.
Olark W. D. Hand		Ψ	Cus.	₩	Cus.
Clerk, W. T. Huntdo do travel	340 00			ĺ	
	5 30 16 00			l	
	36 00			!	
do Jessie Huntdo Wm. J. F. Hunt	46 60			l	
do Howard Graham	24 00			Í	
	139 56			Í	
Bailiff, Jas. Morrissey	1 00			ĺ	
John Clay, surveyor	5 00			ĺ	
Hall at Tignish	10 82			ľ	
Stationery	10 84			ĺ	
Postage	2 75			İ	
Telegrams and telephone				İ	
Freight	1 22			!	
Travel of reviser	20 89			ĺ	
Judge Kelly, part of salary	200 00			1	
Printing, Charlottetown Examiner	1,479 80			l	
do Summerside Journal	33 10			ĺ	
do do Pioneer	21 00			ĺ	
Part of salary.		200		ĺ	
Expenses of revision.		683		ĺ	
Printing, first list		560		ĺ	
do second list		830			
do third list		143	72	İ	
Lists sold			***	1	2 50
	2,419 88	2,417	38		2 50
QUEEN'S, P.E.IJUDGE ALI	ÆY.				
Clerk, Henry Smith	243 00				
do do travel	10 75				
Copyist, C. E. Blatch	36 00			i	
do Louisa Bulpit	36 00			l	
Bailiff, H. B. McKay	155 94			ĺ	
Hall for revision.	8 00				
Stationery	15 67		ļ	ĺ	
Postage	7 34			1	
Office rent	25 00			i	
Travel of reviser	25 60			İ	
Judge Alley, part of salary	200 00			1	
Printing, Charlottetown, Geo. W. Gardner	383 16				
do do John Coombs	1,424 20				
do do Patriot	35 50				
do do Handi	5 25			ĺ	

Note. -In the Report the payments for Prince and Queen's Counties were transposed.

second list

Printing, first list

third list

do

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. CARIBOO—JUDGE HARRISON.

	Allowan	ces.	Audito Repor		Lists	bloa
	\$	cts.	8	cts.	\$	cte
llerk, F. Jones		00	. •	V-00.		
do F. G. Richards, jun		50			ł	
do Jas. Lindsay					ł	
		00	l		ł	
do Caspar Phair		00			}	
ostage and stationery		50	ľ		1	
ravel of reviser	267		ł		1	
udge Harrison, part of salary	200		Į		}	
rinting, Kamloops Sentinet		00			}	
do Victoria Colonist					l	
do do Standard		20	1		l	
do do M. Miller		80				
art of salary paid			200	00	}	
Expenses of revision			328	50]	
Printing, first list			114	80	i	
do second list			105		ĺ	
	l —————				1	
	749	16	749	16		
NEW WESTMINSTER-A. J. Mc	COLL.		<u> </u>		!	
Node C D Maladain	1 040		1]	
Plerk, L. P. Eckstein			1]	
Valuation rolls		50	1		1	
osting notices		00			1	
ailiff		ħ0	t		[
Rent of hall		00	ĺ		1	
tationery		60	1		i	
ostage	15	00	•		l	
reight	1 2	50	ĺ		1	
elegrams	1	25	İ		l	
ravel of reviser	1 198	80	i		l	
J. McColl, part of salary		00	ł		1	
rinting, New Westminster British Columbian			l		1	
do do Mainland Guardian		00	ŀ		į.	
do Port Moody Gasette		25	ļ)	
do Vancouver News	100		1]	
do validouver avews	10	00	0.00	- 00	ļ	
art of salary paid	******	•••••		00	l	
Expenses of revision		•••••		05	1	
rinting, first list.				01	1	
do second list				54	1	
do third list			[62	25	1	
dists sold				•• •••	1	6 50
	1,344	35	1,337	85	•	6 56
VANCOUVER-JUDGE CREA	ASE.		!		<u>'</u>	
]		ī		1	
llerk, F. G. Walker		00	I		1	
do do travel		65	1		1	
opying, H. F. Campbell	7	50			I	
ompiling, H. A. Wellburn	16	25	1		Į.	
egistrar, Marshal Bray	25	00	1		1	
ourveyor, G. F. Drabble	10	00	Į.		1 .	
do S. A. Roberts	1 10	00	Í		i	
ollector, Sam'l Roberts	5	00	1		(
	5	00	1		1	
seessor, U. Booth	1 4	50	l		ł	
tationery					1	
tationery	9		1		ſ	
useessor, U. Booth	1 3	00				
useessor, U. Booth Catationery Ostage Pelegrams] 3 13	00 25				
useessor, U. Booth	13 200	00				

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c — Continued. VANCOUVER—JUDGE CREASE—Continued.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report.	Lists sold
	\$ cts	\$ ct	s. S cts
Printing, Victoria Colonist	6 00	Ψ 0.	
do do Free Press	42 42		
do do Standard do do Times	26 25		.
do do Times	26 00	200 0	,
Expenses of revision		426 1	
Printing, first list		236 7	
do second list		152 9	
do third list		106 8	L
	1,122 70	1,122 7	5
VICTORIA, B.C.—EDWIN JOHN	BON.		
Clark C. F. Moore	18 00		1
Clerk, C. F. Moore	1 50		
Assessor certifying rolls	5 00		1
Posting lists	8 50		i
Stationery and blank books	30 00		
Horse-hire	7 50 329 50		
Printing, Victoria Colonist	329 80		1
do do Post	491 64		
do de Standard	44 28		
do do Times			1
Part of salary paid		329 50	
Printing, first list		70 50 271 3	
do second list		277 7	
do third list		33 84	
	982 87	982 8	7
YALE-JUDGE WALKEM			
Clerks	185 00		
Draugntsman, sub-dividing	15 00		
Hall for court	1 00		1
Stationery	13 85		
Telegrams Postage	8 00 7 78		İ
Freight	3 84		1
Travel of clerk	42 00		1
_ do reviser	678 55		1
Judge Walkem, part of salary	200 00		
Printing, Victoria, Munroe Millerdo Kamloops Sentinel	410 10 56 00		
чо паштобы этельный тель то то то то то то то то то то то то то	00 00	200 00	, (
Part of salary paid		955 0	
rart of salary paid	,)	115 00	
Fart of salary paid. Expenses of revision	l	410 0	
Expenses of revision. Printing, first list		170 58	3
Fart of salary paid. Expenses of revision	,		3

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &3.—Continued. LISGAR—ALEX. HAGGART.

	Allowances.	Auditor's Report	Lists sold,
The second secon	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerk, G. F. Munroe	461 00	•	,
do do travel	21 20		
Bailiff Jas. Munroe	175 35		
do John Guddy	2 70		
do M. McBeth	8 25		
Valuation rolls and voters' lists	351 66		
Office rent	30 00		
Halls for courts	6 00		
Stationery	28 65		1
ostage	15 09		Ì
Str. ''Victoria,'' 3 days' hire	105 00		ł
l'ravel of reviser	107 30		Į.
Alex. Haggart, part of salary	250 00		l
Printing, Selkirk Record	15 68		}
do Stonewall News	9 00		ł
do Winnipeg Free Press	384 34		ļ
do do Mantoban		250 00	j
Part of salary paid	***************************************		
Expenses of revisionPrinting, first list		1,307 80 750 97	1
do second list		858 53	1
do second list		112 20	l
Lists sold		112 20	4 40
DIRLS 8010			7 30
	3,283 90	3,279 50	4 40
	1	1	1
MARQUETTE-JUDGE RYA	N.	l	<u> </u>
	1		
Clerk, A. A. MacLennan	283 00		<u> </u>
Clerk, A A. MacLennan	283 00 21 05		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan	283 00 21 05 40 09		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 6 00		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 6 00 2 00		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 6 00 2 00		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. A. Best do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 2 00 546 70 301 20		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. M. Best do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls. Posting preliminary lists	283 00 21 05 40 00 6 00 2 00 546 79 301 20 62 00		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. A. Best do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls. Posting preliminary lists	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 2 00 546 79 301 20 62 00 54 76		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. A. Best do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls Posting preliminary lists Postage Stationery	283 00 21 05 40 00 6 00 2 00 546 76 301 20 62 00 54 76 22 80		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. A. Best do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls. Posting preliminary lists Postago Stationery Office rent	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 2 00 546 79 301 20 62 00 54 78 22 80 35 00		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls. Posting preliminary lists Postage Stationery Office rent Judge Ryan, part of salary	283 00 21 05 40 00 6 00 2 00 546 76 301 20 62 00 54 76 22 80 35 00 200 00		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. A. Best do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls. Posting preliminary lists Postage Stationery Office rent Judge Ryan, part of salary Printing, Portage la Prairie Tribune-Review	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 2 00 546 79 301 20 62 00 54 76 22 80 35 00 200 00 1,695 57		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. A. Best do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls. Posting preliminary lists Postage Stationery Office rent Judge Ryan, part of salary Printing, Portage la Prairie Tribune-Review do Shoal Lake Echo	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 2 00 546 79 301 20 62 00 54 78 22 80 35 00 200 00 1,695 57 5 00		
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. A. Best do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls Posting preliminary lists Postage Stationery Office rent Judge Ryan, part of salary Printing, Portage la Prairie Tribune-Review do Shoal take Echo	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 2 00 546 76 301 20 62 00 54 78 22 80 35 00 200 00 1,695 57 5 00	200 00	
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls. Posting preliminary lists Postage Stationery Office rent Judge Ryan, part of salary Printing, Portage la Prairie Tribune-Review do Shoal Lake Echo Part of salary paid	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 2 00 546 79 301 20 62 00 54 76 22 80 35 00 200 00 1,695 57 5 00	1,380 51	
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. A. Best do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls. Posting preliminary lists Postage Stationery Office rent Judge Ryan, part of salary Printing, Portage la Prairie Tribune-Review do Shoal take Echo Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 2 00 546 76 301 20 62 00 54 76 22 80 35 00 200 00 1,695 57 5 00	1,380 51 1,540 67	
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. A. Best do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls. Posting preliminary lists Postago Stationery Office rent Judge Ryan, part of salary Printing, Portage la Prairie Tribune-Review do Shoal Lake Echo Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 2 00 546 79 301 20 62 00 54 78 22 80 35 00 200 00 1,695 57 5 00	1,380 51 1,540 67 45 50	
Clerk, A A. MacLennan do do travel do W. Richardson do W. A. Best do W. M. Mynhart do Thos. Collins Bailiff, Wm. Richardson Valuation rolls. Posting preliminary lists Postage Stationery Office rent Judge Ryan, part of salary Printing, Portage la Prairie Tribune-Review do Shoal take Echo Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list	283 00 21 05 40 09 6 00 2 00 546 79 301 20 62 00 54 78 22 80 35 00 200 00 1,695 57 5 00	1,380 51 1,540 67	

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. PROVENCHER—JUDGE PRUD'HOMME.

	Allowances.		Allowances.		Allowances.		Allowances. Auditor's Report.		Lists sold.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts	\$	cts				
lerk, Jos. Lemay	. 2	00								
do 'W. J. White	. 2	00			Į.					
do J. P. Prud'homme	. 147	00			1					
do P. L. E. Royal		00			l					
do do travel	.] 3	00			i					
siliff, G. P. Cloutier	. 1	50			ľ					
aluation rolls and voters' lists	299	56			1					
alls for courts		00			1					
ationery and postage		10			1					
ravel of reviser and clerk		40								
idge Prud'homme, part of salary	. 200	00			Į.					
rinting, St. Boniface Le Manitoba		05								
do Emerson International		25			1					
art of salary paid	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			00	ľ					
rpenses of revision	·	•••••		56	1					
rinting, first list	•	*****		5 65						
do second list				3 85	1					
do third list	• •••••	,	7	2 80	1					
	2,002	86	2,00	2 86						

Olerk, W. G. Douglas	150	00		
do A. C. James	68	(0)		
do W. J. Ferguson	30	00		
do J. B. Whitehead	152	00		
Bailiff, John Nelson	60	90		
Valuation rolls		00		
Express and cartage	20	25		
Postage		00		
Stationery		65		
Travel of reviser	247	50 j		
Judge Walker, part of salary	200	00		
Printing, Brandon Mail	587	59		
do Morden News	31	75		
do Winnipeg Manitoban	1,361	51		
Part of salary paid			200	00
Expenses of revision			811	40
Printing, first list	·····		1,747	58
do second list			38	
do third list			195	02
		 [
	2,992	25	2,992	25

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Cost in each Electoral Division, &c.—Continued. WINNIPEG—JUDGE W. D. ARDAGH.

	Allowances. Aud Rep		Lists sold.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Clerk, Dennis Brundrit do J. A. Mathias do J. A. G. Ardagh Bailiff, J. Tileon Subdividing Valuation roll and voters' lists Binding Stationery Postage Judge Ardagh, part of salary Printing, Winnipeg, Walker & May do do Jas. E. Steen do do J G. Woodland do do O'Loughlan Bros do do Maniloban do do Mews	7 40 12 00 3 76 200 00 276 24 272 34 192 67 103 92 15 00 20 50		
Part of salary paid Expenses of revision Printing, first list do second list do third list Lists sold	************************	200 00 596 13 838 32 43 25 14 10	10 00
	1,701 80	1,691 80	10 00

Total Expenditure to April 11th, 1887, as per Auditor General's Report for 1885-86, page 793, Part II, \$352,378.20.

CERTIFIED COPY

(47c)

Of an Order in Council relating to the remuneration to be given to the Revising Officers.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st June, 1887.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee who were appointed to consider the remuneration which should be paid to revising officers for the current year, advise that each revising officer be paid a salary of \$300 and a further allowance of 5 cents per name for each name on his list, as finally revised and certified, up to the number of 4,000 names, and an allowance of 3 cents per name for each name above 4,000 up to 10,000, after which no further allowance be made. The salary of \$300 not to be repeated when the revising officer has the revision of the lists in more than one riding.

JOHN J. McGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

CORRESPONDENCE

(48)

Relative to the Seizure of British American Vessels in Behrings Sea by the United States authorities in 1886.

The Administrator to Mr. Stanhope.

Halifax, 27th September, 1886.

SIR,—I had the honor to send you a telegraphic message on the 22nd instant, of

which the following is the substance:-

The Canadian schooners "Thornton," "Onward" and "Carolina" were seized on the 1st of August in Behrings Sea by the United States cutter "Corwin." The captain and mate of the "Thornton" were tried in the District Court of the United States at Sitks on the 30th of August. It was attempted to show that the "Thornton" was seized for killing seal about 70 miles S.S.E. of St. George Island, within that portion of Behrings Sea ceded by Russia to the United States.

The judge, in charging the jury, quoted Article 1 of the Treaty of March 30th, 1867, between the United States and Russia, and affirmed that all waters within the boundary set forth in the treaty to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and Islands were to be deemed American, and that the penalties of the law against the killing of fur bearing animals were to attach to its violation within the limits in question. The jury were told, if they believed the evidence as to the killing of any fur-bearing animals by the accused on the Alaskan coast or in Behrings Sea east of the 193rd degree of west longitude, to find them guilty.

The prisoners were found guilty. The master of the "Thornton" was fined \$500 and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days. The mate was fined \$300 and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. The officers of the other two vessels were

also tried and similar penalties imposed upon them.

The Government of Canada protests against the claim of the United States to the sole sovereignty over Behrings Sea, 700 miles east of the westerly boundary of Alaska, defined by the above mentioned Article 1 of the Treaty of March 30th, 1867, as contrary to the admitted principles of International Law, and also in opposition to the United States contention concerning common waters on the coast of the Atlantic. It protests, also, against the unwarranted and arbitrary interference of the authorities of the United States with the peaceable and lawful occupation on the high seas of Canadian citizens, as well as against the forfeiture of their property and the indignity of imprisonment which have been imposed upon them. The foregoing facts have also been communicated to Sir Lionel West.

I have, &c.,

Rt. Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE.

A. G. RUSSELL, Administrator.

The Administrator to Mr. Stanhope.

HALIFAX, N.S., 27th September, 1886.

Sir, -I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of an approved Minute of my Privy Council, to which is appended a Report by my Minister of Marine and Fisheries, upon which my telegram of the 22nd instant was founded, relative to the seizures of the Canadian schooners "Thornton," "Onward," and "Carolina," while engaged in the peaceable pursuit of their lawful occupation on the high seas.

2. It will be seen from this Report that the masters and mates of the above-mentioned vessels have been tried before the United States District Court at Sitka, in Alaska, and senterces of imprisonment, in addition to heavy fines imposed upon

them, while their property has been subjected to forfeiture.

48-1

3. My Ministers are of opinion that the action of the United States authorities with respect to these vessels is indefensible, and that immediate reparation should be demanded from the Government of that country therefor.

4. I have communicated a copy of this Minute and the appended Report to Her

Majesty's Minister at Washington.

I have, &c.,

Rt. Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE, &c., &c.,

A. RUSSELL, Administrator.

Certified Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Governor in Council on the 21th September, 1885.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them the annexed Report from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, with reference to the case of the Canadian schooners "Thornton," Onward" and "Carolina," seized on the 1st of August last by the United States authorities in Behrings Sea.

The Committee concur in the said Report and they advise that the same be

carried out.

All which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE, Clork Privy Council, Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, CANADA, OTTAWA, 21st September, 1886.

In reference to a Report of Council under date 23rd September, referring to the case of the Canadian schooners "Thornton," "Onward," and "Carolina," seized on August 1st by the United States authorities in Behrings Sea, the undersigned has the honor to lay before Council the following additional information:

It is stated in effect in the "Alaskan," a newspaper published at Sitks, in the Territory of Alaska, and bearing date 4th September, 1886:—

1. That the master and mate of the schooner "Thornton" were brought for trial before Judge Dawson in the United States District Court at Sitka on the 30th

2. That the evidence given by the officers of the United States revenue cutter "Corwin" attempts to show that the "Thornton" was seized while in Behrings Sea about 60 or 70 miles S.S.E. of St. George Island, for the offence of hunting and killing seals within that part of Behrings Sea which was ceded to the United States

by Russia in 1867.

- 3. That the judge, in his charge to the jury, after quoting the first Article of the Treaty, 30th March, 1867, between Russia and the United States, in which the western boundary of Alaska is defined, goes on to say: "All the waters within the "boundaries set forth in this Treaty to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago "and chain of Islands are to be considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska, "and all the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals "must therefore attach against any violation of law within the limits before des-"cribed.
- "If, therefore, the jury believe from the evidence that the defendants by them-"selves or in conjunction with others did, on or about the time charged in the in-"formation, kill any otter, mink, martin, sable or fur seal, or other fur-bearing "animal or animals, on the shores of Alaska or in the Behrings Sea east of the 193rd "degree of west longitude, the jury should find the defendants guilty and assess their "punishment separately at a fine not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or "imprisonment not more than six months, or by both, such fine within the limits "herein set forth and imprisonment."

4. That the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against the prisoners, in accordance with which the master of the "Thornton," Hans Guttormsen, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days and to pay a fine of \$500, and the mate of the "Thornton," Norman, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days and to pay a fine of \$300, which terms of imprisonment are presumably now being carried into effect.

It also appears by telegraphic despatch from Nanaimo, British Columbia, dated 18th September, that the masters and mates of the "Onward" and "Carolina" have since been tried and sentenced to undergo similar penalties to those being inflicted on the master and mate of the "Thornton."

It will appear from the above information, conjoined with the Report of Council under date September 23rd inst., that the United States have determined to lay claim to the sole sovereignty of that part of Behrings Sea lying east of the westerly boundary of Alaska, as defined in the first Article of the Treaty made between the United States and Russia in 1867, by which Alaska was ceded to the United States, and which includes a stretch of sea extending in its widest part some 600 or 700 miles easterly from the mainland of Alaska.

In pursuance of this claim they have interfered with the peaceable and lawful occupation of Canadian citizens on the high seas, have taken possession of their ships, have subjected their property to forfeiture, and visited upon their persons the indignity of imprisonment. They appear to have done this in spite of the admitted principles of International Law, and in direct opposition to their own conten-

tion of what constitutes common waters upon the Atlantic coast.

In view of the unwarranted and arbitrary action of the United States authorities, the undersigned recommends that a copy of this Report be sent to Her Majesty's Government, to the end that immediate reparation be demanded from the Government of the United States, and that in the meantime the facts contained therein be telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the British Minister at Washington.

The whole respectfully submitted.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The Administrator to Mr. Stanhope.

HALIFAX, 27th Sept., 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith, for transmission to the Foreign Office, a copy of an approved Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, submitting depositions from some of the officers and men of the Canadian schooners "Onward," "Thorpton" and "Carolina," relative to the seizure of those vessels in Behrings Sea by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," and their subsequent detention at the Port of Ounalasks, in the Territory of Alaska.

2. You will observe from the accompanying papers, that it appears that the schooners mentioned are Canadian vessels, fitted out in Victoria, B.C., for the capture of seals in the waters of the Northern Pacific Ocean, adjacent to Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands and Alaska, and that at the time of the seizure by the "Corwin" on the 1st August last, they were taking seals in the open sea at a distance of

more than 60 miles from land.

3. My Minister of Marine and Fisheries has taken steps to get further depositions from the owners, masters and crews of the above mentioned vessels, in order that a claim may be made upon the United States Government for damages, for the unwarranted seizure of British vessels on the high seas.

4. I have communicated a copy of this Order in Council, with the accompanying

Papers, to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

I have, &c.,

A. RUSSELL, Administrator.

Rt. Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE.

Certified Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council on the 23rd day of September, 1886.

On a Report, dated 18th September, 1886, from the Minister of Marine and Fish-

eries, submitting the accompanying papers, relative to the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Onward," "Thornton," and "Carolina," in Behrings Sea, by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," and their subsequent detention at the Port of Ounalaska, in the Territory of Alaska:—

Copy of a letter from James Ogilvie, master of the Canadian sealing schooner

"Carolina."

Copy of a letter from Daniel Munroe, master of the Canadian sealing schooner "Onward."

Depositions of John Dallas, seaman on board the "Thornton"; of Thomas McLardy, cook on board the "Carolina"; of Edward Shields, seaman on board the "Carolina"; and of Wm. Munsie, owner of the "Carolina"; all of the Province of British Columbia.

The Minister observes, that from these papers it appears that the schooners mentioned are Canadian vessels, fitted out in Victoria, British Columbia, for the capture of seals in the waters of the Northern Pacific Ocean, adjacent to Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, and Alaska; that, at the time of their seizure by the "Corwin," they were taking seals in the open seas, out of sight of land, the "Carolina" in Lat. 55° 50' N., Long. 165° 53' W., the "Onward" in Lat. 54° 52' N., Long. 167° 55' W. and the "Thornton" in about the same latitude and longitude, and all of them at a distance of more than 60 miles from the nearest land; that they were taken possession of by the United States cutter on August 1st, 1836, and towed to the Port of Ounalaska, where they are still detained. The crews of the "Thornton" and Carolina," with the exception of the captain and one man on each vessel, detained at Ounalaska, were sent by the steamer "St. Paul" to San Francisco, California, and there turned adrift, while the crew of the "Onward" was kept at Ounalaska. At the time of their seizure the "Thornton" had 404 seal skins on board, the "Onward 900, and the "Carolina" 686, and these are detained and kept at Ounalaska, along with the schooners, by the United States authorities.

The Minister states that he has taken steps to get further depositions from the owners, masters and crews of the vessels above mentioned, in order that a claim may be made upon the United States Government for damages for this unwarranted

seizure of British vessels in the open sea.

The Committee recommend that Your Excellency be moved to transmit a copy of this Minute, if approved, tegether with copies of the papers herein mentioned, to the Right Honorabe the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for transmission to the Foreign Office, and also copies to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

Schooner "Carolina," Ounalaska, 6th August, 1886.

Dear Sir,—The U.S. steamer "Corwin" boarded and took charge of the schooner in Lat. 55° 50′ N., Long. 168° 53′ W.; they took all the firearms from the schooner. I asked why they did so; they said for killing female seals and carrying firearms. They towed the "Thornton" and "Onward" in at the same time. I have got 686 seal skins on board; "Thornton," 404; "Onward," 900. I have heard nothing of the "Pathfinder" in the Behrings Sea; she was seen off Sitka, coming up. It was on August 1st at 6 p.m. they took charge of the schooner; canoes and white men will not do; all the schooners that have canoes have got from 9 to 11 canoes. The American schooner "San Diego" is in here; they have taken all her skins and sails on shore, 500 skins. Thirteen days after we left Clayquot we were in the Behrings Sea, we lost the boat from the stern.

August 7th, 1886.

The Company's steamer "St. Paul" will leave to-morrow; the captain of the "San Diego" and all hands are going down in her. I will send this letter by her. Yours truly,

Copy of letter from Daniel Munroe, Master of Schooner "Onward."

SCHOONER "ONWARD," PORT ILIOLUK, OUNALASKA, August 7th, 1886.

CHARLES SPRING, Esq., Victoria.

DEAR SIR.—On the 2nd, while the "Onward" was in Lat 54° 52' N., Long 167° 55' W., and about 70 miles from the nearest land, the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," having the schooners "Thornton" and "Carolina" in tow, boarded us and sent a crew on board and towed us in here where we are lying at present with sails bent and seals on board and a watchman in charge, but can't find out what they intend to

do with us, so I can't say any more about it at present.

I met the "Favorite" on the 28th. Captain McLean was on board of us; we gave him 508 skins and they had 1,290 they took themselves, making them about 1,800 total, and as we were in right of each other until the night of the 1st instant he must have made a good catch, for we have 400 skins on board at present that we took in 4 days, and I am positive his crowd could take twice that number, as we have

not got the best of sealers.

I believe all the schooners did well, and I trust they will get away all right. There is no cutter out at present as there is only two of them up here, one of them up in the Arctic and the other that brought us here is still watching us here.

We may find out to-day how they are going to dispose of us, but I am in hopes

they made false steps, and that they can do nothing more than spoil the season.

They took the schooler "San Diego" in here about a month ago, and took the skins out of her and unbent her sails and put everything ashore, and they are sending the crew to San Francisco to-day in one of the Fur Company's steamers "St. Paul."

Later on have heard nothing more only the crew of the "Thornton" and "Carolina" is going to San Francisco to-day in the steamer "St. Paul," except the

Captain and one man in each, but the y took none of our crew.

There are rumors affoat that the three schooners are to be laid up here all winter, and that we are to be taken to Sitka, but no certainty. I wrote you this morning, as the boat was leaving the wharf, thinking that she was going away, but she came to anchor in the roads and I don't think I finished it. I was afraid of being late. We sent a protest on board the cutter against the action of the authorities in seizing the vessels on the high seas, but I don't know if it will amount to much: there is no Notary Public here to sign it. I have nothing more to write you. Trusting things will turn out better than we expect.

I remain, &c., DANIEL MUNROF.

I, John Dallas, of Victoria, British Columbia, seaman, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was engaged about the end of May, 1886, as a seaman on board the schooner "Thornton" of 22.30 registered tonnage, registered in the Dominion of Canada as a British vessel. I was engaged sealing on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and when the seals got scarce the "Thornton" left Clayakot, Vancouver Island, for Behrings Sea about beginning of June, and three days after passing Unamark Pass we killed our first seal, being then about 250 miles from land; we were ergoged sealing in the open sea until the lat of August. We had a little over 400 skins on board when the United States steamer "Corwin" seized our vessel and took her to Ounalaska; they were about twenty eight hours engaged in towing us to Ounalaska. The master of the "Corwin" removed all our guns and ammunition. ten guns in all. There were fourteen hands on board the "Thornton" altogether, including two Indians; nine white men and a Chinese cook were sent to San Francisco, and there discharged; two white men and two Indians were left on board the schooner at Ounalaska; we were five or six miles from the "Carolina" at the time we were seized. I saw no other vessels in sight at the time; we were never in sight of land during the whole time we were sealing. And I make this declaration

conscientiously believing the same to be true by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

JOHN x DALLAS.

Taken and declared before me at Victoria, this 23rd day of August, 1886, the same having been first read over to him.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, J.P.

I, William Munsie, of Victoria, grocer, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the sole owner of the schooner 'Carolina," and she has a Canadian register, having been registered at the Port of Victoria; the vessel and her outfit at the time she left for Behrings Sea was seven thousand dollars. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths."

WM. MUNSIE.

Taken and declared before me at Victoria, this 23rd August, 1886.
M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, J.P.

I, Thomas McLardy, of Victoria, British Columbia, cook, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was engaged as cook on board the British schooner "Carolina." I was on board when the United States steamer "Corwin" seized her. During the whole time the said schooner was sealing she never sighted land once. After she was seized the "Corwin" took her in tow, about six o'clock in the evening, and about three o'clock in the morning the English schooner "Onward," of the tonnage 35.20 tons was also seized and taken in tow to Ounalaska. Her crew were left on board, and not removed to San Francisco. She had seal skins on board. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the Act passed in the 31th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

T. McLARDY.

Taken and declared before me, this 23rd August, 1886, at Victoria, B.C. M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, J.P.

I, Edward Shields, of Tooke District, Vancouver Island, a hunter, engaged on board the British schooner "Carolina," of 31.90 registered tonnage, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I left Victoria on board the aforesaid schooner on the 20th May, 1886, bound on a voyage to Behrings Sea for the purpose of sealing. The schooner was fitted out for this purpose; she had eleven hands on board, including the master, by name James Ogilvie. We sailed to Behrings Sea and commenced sealing on the 15th June, and at that time we were about 300 miles from land and we continued cruising about for seals, and up to the time the United States vessel "Corwin" seized us we had 686 seals; during the whole time we were cruising about we were in the open seas out of sight of any land; the seals we obtained were chiefly females; at the time the "Corwin" seized us on the 1st of August we were out of sight of land and in Lat. 55°50' N., long. 168°53' W., as I was informed and verily believe. There were other vessels, both American and English, cruising about in the same neighborhood; we never killed a seal in the neighborhood of the Alcutian Islands. I was away in the boats when the "Corwin" seized the vessel, and when I came back I found the "Carolina" in tow of the "Corwin. The captain of the "Corwin," Abby by name, took away all the firearms, consisting of rifles and shot guns, ten in all, and I was taken to Ounalaska, and from there I was taken to San Francisco by the steamer "St. Paul" and there turned adrift. The "Carolina" was left at Ounalaska with the seals and outfit. And I make this solema declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

EDWARD SHIELDS.

Taken and declared before me, at Victoria, this 23rd day of August, 1886, in due form of law.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, J.P.

The Administrator to Sir L. West.

HALIFAX, N.S., 28th September, 1886.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward, for your information, a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, submitting letters and depositions from some of the masters and crews of the Canadian schooners "Onward," "Thornton," and "Carolina," relative to the seizure of those vessels in Behrings Sea by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," and their subsequent detention at the Port of Ounalaska, in the Territory of Alaska.

I have communicated a copy of this Order in Council and accompanying papers

to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for transmission to the Foreign Office.

Minister at Washington.

I have, &c, A. RUSSELL, Administrator,

The Administrator to Sir L. West.

HALIFAX, N.S., 28th September, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch, No. 15, of this day's date, I have the honor to forward, for your information, a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, to which is appended a Report by my Minister of Marine and Fisheries, upon which my telegram of the 22nd instant was founded relative to the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Thornton," "Onward," and "Carolina," on the 1st August last, by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," in Behrings Sea.

I have communicated a copy of this Minute of Council, with the annexed Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

Minister at Washington.

A. RUSSELL, Administrator.

Sir L. West to the Administrator.

Washington, 4th October, 1886.

My LORD, -I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches, Nos. 15 and 16, of the 28th ultimo, enclosing copies of approved reports of a Committee of the Privy Council, relative to the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Onward," "Thornton" and "Carolina," by the United States Revenue cutter "Corwin" in Behrings Sea.

Lord ALEXANDER RUSSELL.

1 have, &c., L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Mr. Stanhope to the Administrator.

DOWNING STREET, 25th October, 1886.

My Lord, -With reference to previous correspondence respecting the seizure of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed by telegraph to protest, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, against this action on the part of the United States cruiser, and to reserve all rights to compensation.

I enclose, for communication to your Government, a copy of a despatch with its enclosure, which has been received at the Foreign Office from Sir L. West on the

subject. I have, &c.,

EDWARD STANHOPE.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

Sir L. West to Lord Iddesleigh.

WASHINGTON, 21st September, 1886.

My Lord,—The reported seizure of British vessels by American cruiers in waters over which it appears the United States Government claim jurisdiction, as adjacent to the Territory of Alaska, has given rise to much comment in the newspapers touching the interests of a powerful commercial company which may be affected by the international questions arising therefrom, and in this connection I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship, herewith, a précis of the history of the origin of this company, as well as of what has been written on the subject.

Chapter three of the Revised Statutes of the United States (p. 342, Secs. 1954 to 1976 inclusive) contains the "provisions relating to the unorganized Territory of "Alaska," and Sec. 1954 extends "the laws of the United States to and over all the "mainland, islands and water of the Territory" ceded by Russia to the United States

by the Treaty of 1867.

In addition to the case of the Government Seal Islands, the Alaska Company holds as well, leases of certain islands from the Russian Government, so that, in fact, it may be said to menopolise the seal fur in these waters.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The EARL OF IDDESLEIGH, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

The transfer of the Territory of Alaska to the United States Government, in compliance with the terms of the treaty of purchase between the two Governments, included the transfer of all the Russian Government (property), such as public buildings at Sitka, Governor's house, Custom house, hospital and wharves, &c. There were, however, certain buildings reserved as the property of the Russian Fur Company, and as General Rousseau, the United States Commissioner, could not, in his official capacity, take any active or open part in its disposal, Prince Matsukoff, the Russian Governor, concluded a bargain with Mr. Hutchinson, who accompanied General Rousseau as his private secretary. This bargain included all the property of the Russian Fur Company and the American officers stationed at Sitka, who claimed that they were entitled to a share of the spoils. By virtue of this bargain with Prince Matsukoff, who was Governor of the company, Mr. Hutchinson proposed to take possession of the fur trade of Alaska and the seal islands, (and) left for Victoria (British Columbia) and San Francisco to make the necessary arrangements.

At the former place he met with a Mr. Kohl, owner of a British steamer called the "Fidelitor," with whom he entered into partnership, and the firm still exists

under the name of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

The steamer obtained an American register, under the plea that she was a Russian vessel at the time of the transfer of the territory to the United States, and was thus

enabled to carry on the coasting trade.

Preparations were made in 1868 for working the fur trade of the newly-acquired possession, and especially for the occupation of the Pribylor Island, to which, by virtue of the arrangements with Prince Matsukoff, the new company considered they had an exclusive right. Upon their arrival there, however, they found them occupied by experienced sealers from New London and Stonington (Connecticut), under one Captain Morgan. A fight for possession seemed imminent, but a division of the season's catch was finally agreed upon. While the two parties were thus amicably at work, Mr. Pflugel, Russian Vice-Consul at Honolulu, arrived at the head of an expedition believing that he should find the islands uncccupied, but was eventually forced to retire before the combined forces of Captain Morgan and Mr. Hutchinson.

It now became obvious that the Government must take means to preserve these valuable seal rookeries, and in the winter of 1868 an Act of Congress was passed, the conditions for permission to take seals being, however, reserved for future Congressional action. The coalition between Hutchinson and Morgan still continued, and

finally led to the organization of the powerful and wealthy Alaska Commercial Company. Since 1870 this company has controlled the entire fur trade of Alaska, and by virtue of its alliances with the lessees of the Russian seal islands controls the valuable fur seal trade of the world. With strong political influence in the Congress of 1876 it obtained a lease of the Pribylor Islands for twenty years, at a rental of \$55,000 a year and a royalty of \$2.62 per skin, the take to be limited to 100,000 skins a year. It is calculated that the company pays annually \$315,000 to the United States treasury which, after paying all the expenses of the territory, yields more than 4 per cent. per annum on the purchase money paid to Russia for Alaska.

To preserve this revenue through future years, the protection of the seals from illegal capture or disturbance on their annual visits to the islands, has been deemed an absolute necessity, and hence the prohibition against approaching or landing on the islands, and the vigilance of the United States cruisers in the Behrings Sea. It is not, however, generally understood that the Alaska Company controls the fur trade of all the mainlard and islands of Alaska lying west of the 141st meridian of west longitude, and that its operations over this vast extent of territory and coast are entirely distinct from and have no connection with its exclusive control of the seal islands, which it holds by virtue of its lease from the United States Government.

Outside of these islands it holds no exclusive rights or franchise from the Government, nor does it pay any rent or royalty to the Government or the territory it occupies or the furs it procures from the natives. It has no rights over any other citizen or company of citizens who may desire to trade in competition with it, and yet it has been aided by the revenue marine in suppressing competition from rival traders, for it appears that under instructions from the Treasury Department the revenue cruisers board and examine every trading vessel sighted in the Behring Sea or on the north-west coast of Alaska, except the vessels of the company. If a pretext can be found an efficer is placed on board with instructions to take the vessel to Ounalaska and discharge her cargo. She is then sent to San Francisco, where the United States Marshal finds that there is no cause for condemnation, and as the object of breaking up her voyage has been gained, she is released, and restored to her owners. The vessels subjected to this treatment come from British Columbia and Japan, and are, it is said, fitted out for contraband trade.

Washington, September, 1886.

Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Stanhope.

(Telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 27th November, 1886.) Vessels are now being equipped in British Columbia for fishing in Behrings Sea, and intend to start about the 10th of December. Can you obtain any assurance as to whether the vessels will be exposed to seizure by United States cruisers? They do not intend to fish near land.

LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Stanhope.

OTTAWA, 29th November, 1836.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of an approved report of my Privy Council, dealing with the recent seizure of the Canadian schooners "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton," by the United States revenue steamer "Corwin," while

fishing for seals in Behrings Sea.

The statements contained in the report are sufficient to establish that the claim now put forward on the part of the United States, to the sole right of taking furbearing animals with in the limits laid down in the first article of the Treaty of 1867, is inconsistent with the rights secured to Great Britain under the Convention of 1825, and is in substance the same as that which, when advanced by the Russian Government on different occasions prior to the cession of Alaska by Russia to the United States, was either strenuously resisted or treated with ridicule and contempt by the Government of the latter power.

It is impossible to believe that when, by the Convention of 1825, it was agreed that the subjects of Great Britain, as one of the contracting parties, should not be "troubled or molested in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean. either in navigating the same, or in fishing therein," any reservation was intended with regard to that part of the Pacific Ocean known as Behrings Sea. The whole course of the negotiations by which this Convention and that between Russia and the United States, of the same year, were preceded—negotiations which, as pointed out in the report, arose out of conflicting claims to these very waters—points to It would, indeed, be difficult to condemn the present prethe contrary conclusion. tensions of the United States authorities in language more convincing or emphatic than that which, while those negotiations were in progress, was used by Mr. Middleton, then Russian Minister at St. Petersburg, in his memo., dated 13th December, 1823. [Vide American State Papers, Foreign Relations. Vol. V, No. 384.]

It is laid down in that memorandum that, "the existence of territorial rights to the distance of 100 miles from the coasts upon two opposite continents, and the prohibition of approaching to the same distance from these coasts, or from those of all the intervening islands, are innovations in the law of nations and measures unexampled. It must thus be imagined that this prohibition bearing the pains of confiscation applies to a long line of coasts with the intermediate islands situate in the vast seas where the navigation is subject to innumerable and unknown difficulties. and where the chief employment, which is the whale fishery, cannot be compatible with a regulated and well determined course." Mr. Middleton added "that:—Universal usage, which has obtained the force of law, has established for all the coasts an accessory limit of a moderate distance which is sufficient for the security of the country and for the commerce of its inhabitants, but which lays no restraint upon the universal rights of nations, nor upon the freedom of commerce and navigation."

Under the Treaty of 1867 Russia ceded to the United States "all the rights. franchises and privileges" then belonging to her in the territory or dominion included within the limits described (vide Art. VI), but could not cede a right, which, in the express terms of the Treaty of 1825, was recognized as belonging to the subjects of the British Crown as well as to those of Russia.

This is, as far as I have been able to ascertain the first occasion upon which claims of the kind now advanced have been enforced. Sealing vessels from British Columbia have for some years past frequented the waters of Behrings Sea without molestation, and a letter, of which I enclose a copy, addressed by Mr. William Munsie, of Victoria, B.C., to my Minister of Marine and Fisheries, shows how serious will be the effects of this interference upon a well established and important industry, in which many British subjects have a substantial interest.

It is, I think, worth while to contrast the claims now urged by the Government of the United States to exclusive control over a part of the Pacific Ocean, the distance between the shores of which is, as was pointed out by Mr. Adams in 1822, not less than 4,000 miles, with the indignant remonstrances recently made by Mr. Bayard against the action of the Canadian authorities in warning United States fishing vessels from entering the territorial waters of the Dominion at points where those waters were only a few miles in width, and throughout their whole extent in close proximity to Canadian territory.

A warning of this kind when given in respect of the Bay des Chaleurs, which measures about eighteen miles at its mouth, was stigmatized by Mr. Bayard in his despatch of 14th June, 1886, as a "wholly unwarranted pretension of extra territorial authority," and as an "interference with the unquestionable rights of the American fishermen to pursue their business without molestation at any point not within three marine miles of the shores."

I would also draw your attention especially to the great hardships occasioned to the owners and crews of the seized vessels, by the confiscation of their catch, and by the imprisonment of some of the persons on board of them.

I understand that owing to the amount of the fines imposed, which were so

heavy that the owners have declined to pay them, the captains and mates of the seized vessels, though originally sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment (a term

which has long since expired), are still detained.

I may ad I, in explanation of the concluding passage in Mr. Munsie's letter, that Mr. Ogilvie, the captain of the "Carolina," while waiting at Ounalaska for the trial of his vessel, wandered off into the woods, in which it appears, from Mr. Munsie's statement, that he must have perished.

LANSDOWNE.

The Right Honorable EDWARD STANHOPE, &c.

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council for Canada, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th November, 1886.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a communication from Mr. E. C. Baker, M.P., President of the British Columbia Board of Trade, transmitting a letter from Mr. Theodore Lubbe, the managing owner of the British Columbia sealing fleet, asking information as to the United States claim to the easterly half of Behrings Sea as American waters. And also a despatch, dated 26th August last, from the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, advising of the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Carolina" and "Thornton," by the United States revenue steamer "Corwin," while engaged in sealing in Behrings Sea. Also copy of a letter from Daniel Munroe, master of the Canadian sealing schooner "Onward," which has been already forwarded by His Excellency the Governor General to the Colonial Office and to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

The Sub Committee of Council to whom the papers were referred, observes that it appears that the schooners mentioned were Canadian vessels fitted out for the capture of seals in the North Pacific Ocean adjacent to Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Island and Alaska, that they were peaceably pursuing their avocations on the high seas at a distance of some 70 miles from the nearest Island, and more than one hundred miles from the nearest mainland, that they were taken possession of by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin" on the first of August last and towed to

the port of Ounalaska.

The crews of the "Thornton" and "Carolina" (with the exception of the captain and one man on each vessel, who were detained at Ounalaska) were sent by steamer to San Francisco and there turned adrift, while the men of the "Onward" were kept at Ounalaska. The schooners and the seals found on board of them were

also detained by the United States authorities.

The authority under which these seizures were made is apparently:—(1.) A letter of instruction from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to Mr. D'Ancona, the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, dated 12th March, 1831, with enclosures ("A" of the appandix). (2.) A letter from the Secretary of the United States Treasury to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, dated 16th March, 1886, confirming the instructions given to Mr. D'Ancona in 1881, and ordering publication of the same ("B" of appendix). (3) The Revised Statutes of the United States, the 1596th section of which prohibits the killing of fur bearing animals within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof, and the Sections 1960 and 1961 of which prohibit the killing of male seal, except at certain times, and under certain restrictions, and of female seals at any time, upon the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto.

The master and mate of the schooner "Thorton" were subsequently (13th August last) brought for trial before Judge Dawson, in the United States district

court at Sitka.

The evidence given by the officers of the United States revenue cutter "Corwin" was to the effect that the "Thornton" was seized while in Behrings Sea, about 60 or 70 miles S.S.E. of St. George Island, for the offence of hunting and killing seals within that part of Behrings Sea which was ceded to the United States by Russia in 1867. The judge in his charge to the jury quoted the first article of the treaty of the 30th

March, 1867, between Russia and the United States, in which the boundary of Alaska is defined as follows:—

"The western limit, within which the territories and dominions conveyed are contained, passes through a point in Behrings Straits, on the parallel of sixty-five degrees, thirty minutes north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian, which passes midway between the Island of Krusenstern or Ggnalook and the Island of Ratmanoff or Noonarbrook, and proceeds due north, without limitation, into the same Frozen Ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds then in a straight course, nearly south-west, through Behrings Straits and Behrings Sea so as to pass midway between the north-west point of the Island of St. Lawrence and the south-east point of Cape Choukotski, to the meridian of one hundred and seventy-two west longitude; thence from the intersection of that meridian in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Otton and the Copper Island of the Kormandorski Couplet or group, in the North Pacific Ocean, to the meridian of one hundred and ninety-three degrees west longitude, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian Islands east of that meridian." Executive Documents, 2nd Session 40th Congress, vol. 13, Document 177.

The judge is reported to have gone on to say:-

"All the waters within the boundary set forth in this treaty to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and chain of islands are to be considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska, and all the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals must therefore attach against any violation of law within the limits before described.

"If therefore the jury believe from the evidence that the defendants did by themselves or in conjunction with others, on or about the time charged in the information, kill any otter, mink, martin, sable or fur seal, or other fur bearing animal or animals, on the shores of Alaska, or in the Behrings Sea, east of the one hundred and ninety third degree of west longitude, the jury should find the defendants guilty, and assess their punishment separately, at a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not more than six months, or by both, such fines within the limits herein set forth, and imprisonment."

The jury found the prisoners guilty and the master of the "Thornton" was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500 while the mate was sentenced to a like term of imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$300. It appears from a telegraphic despatch of the 18th of September last, that the masters and mates of the "Onward" and "Carolina" have since also been tried, and sentenced to undergo penalties similar to those ir flicted on the master and mate of the "Thornton."

The Sub-Committee do not here propose to comment on the enlarged construction placed by Judge Dawson on the words "sdjaces t waters" in the clauses of the Revised Statutes above referred to, further than to remark in passing that its effects would be to convert a purely municipal prohibition into an international obligation, and to claim for the United States a jurisdiction which their Government have in the past not only declined themselves to assert, but which they have strenuously resisted when claimed by another power.

The following brief instance will illustrate the position taken by the United States Government in the recent past:—

As late as the 19th April, 1872, Mr. Boutwell, then Secretary of the United States Treasury, in answer to a request made to him that a revenue cutter should be sent to the region of the Unimak Pass to prevent Australian and Hawaiian vessels

from taking seals on their annual migration to the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, declined to accede to the request and added:

"In addition I do not see that the United States would have jurisdiction or

power to drive off parties going up there for that purpose unless they made such attempts within a marine league of the shore."

Going further back in date the Sub-Committee find that in 1822 a claim to sovereignty over the Pacific Ocean north of the 51st degree of latitude was put forward

by Russia. An imperial Ukase issued on the 4-16 September, 1821, regulating commerce, whaling and fishing along the eastern cost of Siberia, the north western cost of North America, and the Aleutian and other islands, and prohibiting all foreign vessels from landing on the coast and islands belonging to Russia, or approaching them within less than 100 Italian miles, was communicated to the

American Government on the 11th February, 1822 ("C" of appendix).

The Honorable John Quincey Adams, at that time United States Secretary of State, wrote on the 25th of the same month to M. de Poletica, the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, expressing the surprise of the President of the United States at the assertion of a territorial claim by Russia extending to the 51st degree of north latitude on this continent; stating that the exclusion of American vessels from the shore beyond the ordinary distance to which the territorial jurisdiction extends had excited still greater surprise and requesting an explanation of the grounds of right, upon principles generally recognized by the laws and usages of nations, which could warrant such claims.

M. de Poletica, in a despatch dated 16-28 February, 1822, defends the prohibition as designed to suppress the furnishing by foreigners of arms and ammu-

nition to the natives of Russian America. He adds, however:-

"The extent of sea of which these possessions form the limits, comprehends all the conditions which are ordinarily attached to shut seas (mers fermées), and the Russian Government might consequently judge itself authorized to exercise upon this sea the right of sovereignty, and especially that of entirely interdicting the entrance of foreigners. But it preferred only asserting its essential rights, without taking any advantage of localities."

Mr. Adams deemed it a sufficient answer to this claim to point out the fact that, "the distance from shore to shore on this sea, in latitude 51 north, is not less than

90° of longitude, or 4,000 miles. (State Papers, Vol. 9, p. 471 et seq.)

A writer in the North American Review, in an article published a few months later, says with respect to Mr. Adams' answer: "A volume on the subject could not have placed the absurdity of the pretensions more glaringly before us." (North

American Review, Vol. 15, p. 389.)

The position was relinquished by Russia after much negotiatian and correspondence (see American State Papers, foreign relations, Vol. 5 p. 432) and on the 17th of April, 1824, a convention was concluded between the United States and that country, which was ratified at Washington on the 12th January, 1825, and of which the 1st article is as follows:—1. "It is agreed that in any part of the Great Ocean, commonly called the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, the respective citizensor subjects of the high contracting powers shall be neither disturbed nor restrained, either in navigation or in fishing, or in the power of resorting to the coasts upon points which may not already have been occupied for the purpose of trading with the natices, saving always the restrictions and conditions determined by the following articles." (State Papers, Vol. 12, p. 595.) The conditions and restrictions relate chiefly to the prevention of illicit trade in spirituous liquors, firearms, &c.

Negotiations between Great Britain and Russia on the subject of the same Ukase and the prohibition above referred to resulted in a treaty between the two powers, concluded on 28th February, 1825, and containing the following provision, in which the right of fishing and navigation by Great Britain in any part of the Pacific Ocean

is recognized :-

"It is agreed that the respective subjects of the high contracting parties shall not be troubled or molested in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same, in fishing therein or in landing at such parts of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives under the restrictions and conditions specified in the following articles." (State Papers, vol. 12, p. 38.)

So far as the Sub-Committee are aware the claim was never revived until it is

now for the first time put forward by the United States.

It does not appear necessary to insist at any great length that the conditions

attaching to Maria clausa cannot by any possibility be predicated of Behring Sea, and that the seizure of Canadian vessels at a distance of over 100 miles from the mainland, and 70 miles from the nearest island, constitutes a high-handed extension of maritime jurisdiction unprecedented in the law of nations; but the Sub-Committee cannot conclude without inviting the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government to the fact that Canadian citizens, seized while engaged in the pursuit of their lawful avocation upon the high seas, and more than 70 miles from the nearest land, have been dragged before a foreign court, their property confiscated and themselves thrown into prison, where they still remain.

The Sub-Committee express their confident hope that such representations will be at once made to the United States Government as will secure the immediate release of the imprisoned men, and full reparation for all losses and damage sustained

by them.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report, and they advise that Your Excellency be moved to transmit a copy of this minute, if approved, to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MoGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

A.—Letter from the Acting Secretary United States Treasury Department, to Mr.
D'Ancona, the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, dated 12th March, 1881.

B.—A letter from the Secretary of the United States Treasury Department to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, dated 16th March, 1886.

C.—Ediet of His Imperial Majesty, Autocrat of all the Russias, dated 4th September, 1886.

APPENDIX A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 12th March, 1881.

D. A. D'Ancona, 717 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, Cal.

SIR,—Your letter of the 19th ult., requesting certain information in regard to the meaning placed by this Department upon the law regulating the killing of furbearing animals in the Territory of Alaska, was duly received.

The law prohibits the killing of any fur-bearing animals, except as therein otherwise provided, within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof, and also prohibits the killing of any fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during certain months.

You enquire in regard to the interpretation of the terms "waters thereof" and "waters adjacent thereto" as used in the law, and how far the jurisdiction of the

United States is to be understood as extending.

Presuming your enquiry to relate more especially to the waters of Western Alaska, you are informed that the Treaty with Russia, of 30th March, 1870, by which the Territory of Alaska was ceded to the United States, defines the boundary of the territory so ceded. The treaty is found on pages 671 to 673 of the volume of Treaties of the Revised Statutes. It will be seen, therefore, that the limit of the cession extends from a line starting from the Arctic Ocean and running through Behrings Straits to the north of the St. Lawrence Islands.

The line runs thence in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Attan and Copper Island, of the Kormandorski Couplet or Group, in the North Pacific Ocean, to meridian of 173 degrees, west longitude. All the waters within that boundary to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and chain of

islands, are considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska Territory.

All the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals would therefore attach against any violation of law, within the limits before described.

Very respectfully,

APPENDIX B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 16th March, 1886.

Sir,—I transmit herewith for your information a copy of a letter addressed by the Department on 12th March, 1881, to D. A. D'Ancona, concerning the jurisdictic n of the United States in the waters of the Territory of Alaska, and the prevention of the killing of fur seals and other fur-bearing animals within such areas, as prescribed by chapter 3, title 23, of the Revised Statutes. The attention of your predecessor in office was called to this subject on 4th April, 1881. This communication is addressed to you, inasmuch as it is understood that certain parties at your port contemplate the fitting out of expeditions to kill fur-seals in these waters. You are requested to give due publicity to such letters, in order that such parties may be informed of the construction placed by this Department on the provisions of law referred to.

D. MANNING, Secretary.

Collector of Customs of San Francisco.

APPENDIX C.

Edict of His Imperial Majesty, Autocrat of all the Russias.

The Directing Senate maketh known unto all men: Whereas, in an edict of His Imperial Majesty, issued to the Directing Senate on the 4th day of September, and

signed by His Imperial Majesty's own hand, it is thus expressed:

"Observing from reports submitted to us, that the trade of our subjects on the Aleutian Islands and on the north west coast of America appertaining unto Russia is subjected, because of illicit and secret traffic, to oppression and impediments; and finding that the principal cause of these difficulties is the want of rules establishing the boundaries for navigation along these coasts, and the order of naval communication, as well in these places as on the whole of the eastern coast of Siberia and the Kurile Islands, we have deemed it necessary to determine these communications by specific regulations which are hereto attached.

"In forwarding these regulations to the Directing Senate, we command that the same be published for universal information, and that the proper measures be taken

to carry them into execution.

(Countersigned) COUNT D. GURIEF, Minister of Finances.

"It is therefore decreed by the Directing Senate, that His Imperial Majesty's Edict, be published for the information of all men, and that the same be obeyed by all whom it may concern."

The original is signed by the Directing Senate.

On the original is written in the handwriting of His Imperial Majesty, thus:

Be it accordingly,

ALEXANDER.

"Sec. 1. The pursuits of commerce, whaling and fishery, and of all other industry, on all islands, ports and gulfs, including the whole of the north-west coast of America, beginning from Behrings Straits, to the 51st of northern latitude; also from the Aleutian Islands to the eastern coast of Siberia, as well as along the Kurile Islands, from Behrings Straits to the south cape of the Island of Urup, viz., to the 45—50 northern latitude, is exclusively granted to Russian subjects.

"Sec. 2. It is therefore prohibited to all foreign vessels, not only to land on the coasts and islands belonging to Russia, as stated above, but also to approach them within less than a hundred Italian miles. The transgressor's vessel is subject to

confiscation, along with the whole cargo."

OTTAWA, 9th April, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter just received from Mr. Theodore Lubbe, the managing owner of our British Columbia scaling fleet, and dated 30th ult.; the newspaper clipping attached thereto fully explains the matter embodied therein, and as will be at once seen, it is a matter of vital importance to our

fishing industry and commercial enterprises generally, that the same should engage the attention of the Government at the very earliest possible moment, in order that the owners may be apprised with as little delay as possible how they are to act.

I would therefore respectfully urge that the whole subject be referred to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, so that I may be informed as quickly as is reasonably possible what reply to telegraph; should this mode of procedure be irregular or undesirable, then I would most respectfully ask that such other steps be taken in the premises as to you may appear necessary or expedient so as to avert trouble in the closely approaching season alluded to, and remove all doubt as to the rights of the parties on the "high seas" or otherwise as may appear to be reasonably consistent.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

EDGARCROW BAKER, M. P., Vice-Pres. B. C. Board of Trade. To the Honorable the Secretary of State.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 30th March, 1886.

DEAR SIR, -The enclosed clipping explains itself.

The question I wish to ask you is: Can the United States claim the easterly

half of Behring Sea as "American Waters?"

The British schooners "Mary Ellen, Favorite. Onward, Gracia, Dolphin, Ann Beck, Wm. P. Sayward, Mary Taylor, Caroline, Alfred Adams and Active" intend to follow the seals into Behrings Sea at the end of the seal fishing season, off the British Columbia coast—say 20th May next. These schooners would spear and shoot seals upon the high seas, and have no occasion to go within thirty miles of any land. You are aware that the British schooner "Mary Ellen" has already made two successful voyages to Behrings Sea, the "Favorite" made also a successful voyage during 1885. Both these vessels were spoken by an American revenue cutter in Behrings Sea last summer, but not in any way molested.

Would it not be well for you to obtain from the Minister of Marine in Ottawa, a written opinion, and further, would you be good enough to communicate to me the

substance of such opinion by wire?
Please act promptly and oblige.

Yours truly,

T. LUBBE.

Mr. EDGAR CROW BAKER, M.P., Ottawa.

The letter referred to in my letter dated 9th April, 1886.

EDGAR CROW BAKER, M.P.

WARNING TO SEAL HUNTERS.

The Treasury Department having become informed that certain parties are fitting out expeditions for the purpose of killing far seals and other fur-bearing animals in Alaskan waters, gives the following information to parties concerned as to how far

the jurisdiction of the United States extends in the matter:

The Treaty with Russia, of 30th March, 1870, by which the Territory of Alaska was ceded to the United States, defines the boundary of the territory so ceded. It will be seen therefrom that the limit of cession extends from a line starting from the Arctic Ocean and running through Behrings Strait to the north of St. Lawrence Islands. The line runs thence in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Atton and Copper Island of the Kromandorski Couplet or Group, in the North Pacific Ocean, to meridian 193 degrees west longitude. All the waters within that boundary to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and chain of islands are considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska Territory. All the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals would there ore attach against any violation of law within the limits prescribed.

VICTORIA, B. C., 2nd April, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed clipping is upon the same subject but more fully than the one sent you 30th ult.

Please attend to this matter promptly.

With regards,

Mr. Edgar Crow Baker, M. P., Ottawa.

T. LUBBE.
The "Alaska Commercial Company" is evidently pulling the wires.—T. L.

ALASKA SEAL CATCHING.

The story goes that some poachers were fitting out in this port to kill seals on the federal preserves in Alaskan waters. To warn all such parties, Secretary Manning addressed the following note to Collector Hager:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 6th March, 1886.

Sir,—I transmit herewith for your information a copy of a letter addressed by the Department on the 12th March 1881, to D. A. D'Ancona concerning the jurisdiction of the United States in the waters of the territory of Alaska and the prevention of the killing of fur-seals and other fur-bearing animals within such areas as prescribed by chapter 3rd, title 23 of the Revised Statutes. The attention of your predecessor in office was called to this subject on the 4th April, 1881. This communication is addressed to you, inasmuch as it is understood that certain parties at your port contemplate the fitting out of expeditions to kill fur-seals in these waters. You are requested to give due publicity to such letters, in order that such parties may be informed of the construction placed by this Department upon the provision of law referred to.

Respectfully yours,

Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

D. MANNING, Secretary.

Upon reference to back files we find the full explanation of this note in the letter referred to which is as follows:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 12th March, 1881.

Sir,—Your letter of the 19th ult., requesting certain information in regard to the meaning placed by this Department upon the law regulating the killing of furbearing animals in the Territory of Alaska, was duly received.

The law prohibits the killing of any fur-bearing animals, except as otherwise therein provided within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof, and also prohibits the killing of any fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during certain months.

You enquire in regard to the interpretation of the terms "waters thereof" and "waters adjacent thereto," as used in the law, and how far the jurisdiction of the

United States is to be understood as extending.

Presuming your enquiry to relate more especially to the waters of Western Alaska, you are informed that the treaty with Russia, of 30th March, 1870, by which the Territory of Alaska was ceded to the United States, defines the boundary of the territory so ceded. This treaty is found on pages 671 to 673 of the volume of treaties of the Revised Statutes. It will be seen, therefore, that the limit of the cession extends from a line starting from the Arctic Ocean, and running through Behrings Strait to the north of St. Lawrence Islands.

The line runs thence in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Atton and Copper Island, of the Kormansdorski Couplet or Group, in the North Pacific Ocean, to meridian of 173 degrees west longitude. All the waters within that boundary, to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and chain of islands, are considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska Territory. All the Penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals would therefore

attach against any violation of law within the limits before described.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH, Acting Secretary.

D. A. D'Ancona, 717 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, California.

All parties are warned that the rule laid down by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in 1881, and reaffirmed in the note of Secretary Manning to the collector of this port of date of 16th March, 1886, will be rigidly enforced against all who attempt to peach upon the federal preserve by killing seals within its limits, there laid down and defined in the waters of Alaska. From that preserve the federal Government derives its revenue, and its lessee is entitled to the protection proffered by the note of the Secretary referred to.

CONTRABAND SEAL HUNTING.

Noticing in your issue of the "Call" of the 25th instant, an article referring to the Alaska Fur Company's territory, to oblige a number of your subscribers, will you kindly inform us if a vessel hunting seal a marine league off shore in Behrings Sea would be liable to seizure, or does the marine league limit apply to that territory as it does to all land in the high seas?

SEVERAL INTERESTED SUBSCRIBERS.

Section 1956, Revised Statutes of the United States, prohibits the killing of furbearing animals within the limits of Alaska Territory or the waters thereof, except under an authorization from the Secretary of the Treasury, and it further provides that the Secretary shall not grant any special privileges under this section. Then

comes the enquiry: What is included in the term "the waters thereof?"

The treaty by which Alaska was ceded to the United States by Russia defines the boundaries of the jurisdiction thus conveyed. The western limit which extends out on the high seas (a questionable conveyance) as far as the meridian of 193° west longitude, so as to include the whole of the Aleutian Archipelago, and thence proceeds north-west to the intersection of the meridian 172 W., with the parallel of 65° 30' N., passes through the middle of Behrings Strait, midway between the islands of Krusenstern, or Ignalook and Rotmanoff, and thence due north without limitation into the Frozen Ocean. By Act of Congress the laws of the United States are extended over all this territory and water. As Behrings Strait, at its narrowest, is 36 miles wide, 9 miles from the Alaskan mainland coast, would not begin to reach the western limit of our purchase from Russia, and until the right of the United States Government to exclusive jurisdiction over those waters is successfully controverted, you must not violate the law of Congress by killing seals therein, without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, on peril of confiscation. According to the current of modern authority, says Chancellor Kent, the general territorial jurisdiction extends into the sea as far as a cannon shot will reach, and no farther, and this is generally calculated to be a marine league (three miles); and the Congress of the United States has recognized this limitation. The claim of Russia to sovereignty over the Pacific Ocean north of the 51st of latitude, as a close sea, was considered by our Government in 1822 as being against the rights of other nations; but now as we have bought Russia out, it is all right. One's opinions change according to one's standpoint, and besides, cannons shoot farther now than they used to.

VICTORIA, B.C., 12th April, 1886.

Dear Sir,—Please see fol. 10 and 11 of the enclosed document.
Yours truly,

Mr. EDGAR CROW BAKER, House of Commons, Ottawa.

T. LUBBE.

Charles Edward Pooley, a Public Notary in and for the Province of British Columbia duly commissioned and sworn, residing and practising in the city of Victoria, in the said Province, do hereby certify that the annexed paper writings are full, true and correct copies of the sworn copy sworn to be a correct copy by John T. Fogarty, at the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, on the 23rd day of Docember, 1885, before John E. Hamill, Notary Public.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office at the city of

Victoria aforesaid, the 12th day of April, 1886.

PUBLIC No. 120.

An Act to Prevent the Extermination of Fur-bearing Animals in Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that it shall be unlawful to kill any fur-seal upon the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during the months of June, July, September and October in each year, and it shall be unlawful to kill such seals at any time by the use of fire-arms, or use other means tending to drive the seals away from said islands. Provided that the natives of said islands shall have the privilege of killing such young seals as may be necessary for their own food and clothing during other months, and also such old seals as may be required for their own clothing and for the manufacture of boats for their own use, which killing shall be limited and controlled by such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that it shall be unlawful to kill any female seal, or any seal less than one year old, at any season of the year, except as above provided; and it shall also be unlawful to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to said islands, or on the beaches, cliffs or rocks where they haul up from the sea to remain; and any person who shall violate either of the provisions of this or the 1st section of this Act shall be punished, on conviction thereof, for such offence by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by such fine and imprisonment, both at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction by taking cognizance of the offence; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture whose crew shall be found engaged in the violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted that for the period of twenty years from and after the passing of this Act the number of fur seals which may be killed for their skins upon the Island of St. Paul is hereby limited and restricted to seventy five thousand per annum; and the number of fur seals which may be killed for their skins upon the Island of St. George is hereby limited and restricted to twenty five thousand per annum: Provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may restrict and limit the right of killing if it shall become necessary for the preservation of such seals with such proportionate reduction of the rents reserved to the Government as shall be right and proper, and if any person shall knowingly violate either of the provisions of this section, he shall, upon due conviction thereof, be punished in the same way as provided herein for a violation of the provisions of the first and second sections of this Act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that immediately upon the passage of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease for the rental mentioned in section 6 of this Act, to proper and responsible parties, to the best advantage of the United States having due regard to the interests of the Government, the native inhabitants. the parties heretofore engaged in trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries for a term of twenty years from the first day of May, 1870, the right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals, giving to the lessee or lessees of said islands a lease, duly executed in duplicate not transferable, and taken from the lessee or lessees of said islands a bond with sufficient securities in a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws and requirements of Congress and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury touching the subject matter of taking fur seals and disposing of the same. and for the payment of all taxes and dues according to the United States connected therewith, and in making said lease the Secretary of the Treasury shall have due regard to the preservation of the seal fur trade of said islands and the comfort, maintenance, and education of the natives thereof. The said lessees shall furnish to the several masters of vessels employed by them certified copies of the lease held by them respectively, which shall be presented to the Government revenue officer for the time being who may be in charge at the said islands as the authority of the party for landing and taking skins.

- Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that at the expiration of said term of twenty years or on surrender or forfeiture of any lease, other leases may be made in manner aforesaid for other terms of twenty years; but no persons other than American citizens shall be permitted by lease or otherwise, to occupy said islands or either of them, for the purpose of taking the skins of fur seals therefrom, nor shall any foreign vessel be engaged in taking such skins, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall vacate and declare any lease forfeited if the same be held or operated for the use. benefit, or advantage, directly or indirectly, of any person, or persons other than American citizens. Every lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he will not keep, sell, furnish, give or dispose of any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors on either of said islands to any of the natives thereof, such person not being a physician and furnishing the same for use as medicine; and any person who shall kill any fur seal on either of said islands, or in the waters adjacent thereto. without authority of the lessees thereof, and any person who shall molest, disturb or interfere with said lessees, or either of them, or their agents or employees in the lawful prosecution of their business under the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall for each offence on conviction thereof, be punished in the same way and by like penalties as prescribed in the second section of this Act. And all vessels, their tackle, apparel, appurtenances and cargo, whose crews shall be found engaged in any violation of either of the provisions of this section, shall be forfeited to the United States; and if any person or company under any lease herein authorized, shall knowingly kill, or permit to be killed, any number of seals exceeding the number for each island in this Act prescribed, such person or company shall, in addition to the penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, also forfeit the whole number of the skins of seals killed in that year, or, in case the same have been disposed of. then said person or company shall forfeit the value of the same, and it shall be the duty of any revenue officer officially acting as such on either of said islands, to seize and destroy any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors found thereon: Provided, that such officer shall make detailed report of his doings to the collector of the port.
- Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that the annual rental to be reserved by said lease shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars per annum; to be secured by deposit of United States bonds to that amount, and in addition thereto a revenue tax as duty, of two dollars, is hereby laid upon such fur seal skin taken and shipped from said Islands during the continuance of such lease, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered and authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the collection and payment of the same, for the comfort, maintenance, education and protection of the natives of said Islands, and also for carrying into full effect all the provisions of this Act: Provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury may terminate any lease given to any of the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations established by him: Provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to deliver to the owners of the fur seal skins now stored on the Islands, on the payment of one dollar for each of said skins taken and shipped away by said owners.
- Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the provisions of the seventh and eighth sections of an "Act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district thereon and for other purposes," approved July 27th, 1868, shall be deemed to apply to this Act, and all the prosecutions for offences committed against the provisions of this Act, and all other proceedings had because of the violations of the provisions of this Act, and which are authorized by said Act above mentioned, shall be in accordance with the provisions thereof; and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

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Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that the Congress may at any time hereafter, alter, amend, or repeal this Act.
Approved July 1st, 1870.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington D.C., April 19th, 1872.

SIR,—Your letter of the 25th ultimo was duly received, calling the attention of the Department to certain rumors circulating in San Francisco, to the effect that expeditions are to start from Australia and the Hawaiian Islands, to take fur seals on their annual migration to the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, through the narrow pass of Unimak. You recommend, to cut off the possibility of evil resulting to the interests of the United States from these expeditions, that a revenue cutter be sent to the region of Unimak Pass, by the 15th of May next. A very full conversation was had with Captain Bryant upon this subject while he was at the Department, and he convinced it to be entirely impracticable to make such an expedition a paying one, inasmuch as the seals go singly or in pairs, and not in droves, and cover a large region of water in their homeward travel to these Islands, and he did not seem to fear that the seals would be driven from their accustomed resorts, even were such attempts made.

In addition I do not see that the United States would have the jurisdiction or power to drive off parties going up there for that purpose, unless they made such

attempt within a marine league of the shore.

As at present advised, I do not think it expedient to carry out your suggestions; but I will thank you to communicate to the Department any further facts or information you may be able to gather upon the subject.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

This Indenture, in duplicate, made this 3rd day of August, A.D. 1870, by and between William A. Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved July 1st, 1870, entitled: "An Act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," and the Alaska Commercial Company, a corporation duly established under the laws of the State of California, acting by John F. Miller, its President and Agent, in accordance with a resolution of said corporation, duly adopted at a meeting of its Board of Trustees, held January 31st, 1870;

Witnesseth,—That the said Secretary hereby leases to the said Alaska Commercial Company, without power to transfer, for the term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, 1870, the right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, within the Territory of Alaska, and to send a

vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals.

And the said Alaska Commercial Company, in consideration of their right under this lease, hereby covenant and agree to pay for each year during said term and in proportion during any part thereof, the sum of \$55,000 into the treasury of the United States, in accordance with the regulations of the Socretary, to be made for this purpose under said Act, which payment shall be secured by deposit of United States bonds to that amount; and also covenant and agree to pay annually into the Treasury of the United States under said rules and regulations, a revenue tax or duty of \$2 upon each fur, seal skin taken and shipped by them, in accordance with the provisions of the Act aforesaid; and also the sum of 62½ cents for each fur seal skin taken and shipped, and 55 cents per gallon for each gallon of oil obtained from said seals for sale on said islands or elsewhere, and sold by said company. And also covenant and agree, in accordance with said rules and regulations, to furnish free of charge, the inhabitants of the islands of St. Paul and St. George annually during said term, 25,000 dried salmon, 60 cords firewood, and a sufficient quantity of salt, and a sufficient number of barrels for preserving the necessary supply of meat.

And the said lessees also hereby covenant and agree during the term aforesaid, to maintain a school on each island, in accordance with said rules and regulations,

and suitable for the education of the natives of said islands, for a period of not less

than eight months in each year.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree not to kill upon said island of St. Paul more than 75,000 fur seals, and upon the island of St. George not more than 25,000 fur seals per annum; not to kill any fur seal upon the island aforesaid in any other month except the months of June, July, September and October of each year; not to kill such seals at any time by the use of firearms or other means tending to drive the seals from said islands; not to kill any female seal or any seal less than one year old; not to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to said islands or on the beaches, cliffs or rocks where they haul up from the sea to remain.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree to abide by any restriction or limitation upon the rights to kill seals under this lease, that the Act prescribes or that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge necessary for the preservation of such

seals.

And the said lessees hereby agree that they will not in any way sell, transfer or assign this lease, and that any transfer, sale or assignment of the same shall be void or of no effect.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree to furnish to the several masters of the vessels employed by them, certified copies of this lease, to be presented to the Government revenue officers for the time being in charge of said islands, as the authority of said lessees for the landing and taking said skins.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree that they or their agents shall not keep, sell, furnish, give or dispose of any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors on either of said islands to any of the natives thereof, such person not being a physician

furnishing the same for use as medicine.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree that this lease is accepted subject to all needful rules and regulations which shall at any time or times hereafter be made by the Secretary of the Treasury for the collection and payment of the rentals herein agreed to be paid by said lessees, for the comfort, maintenance, education, and protection of the natives of said islands, and for carrying into effect all the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and will abide by and conform to said rules and regulations.

And the said lessees, accepting this lease with a full knowledge of the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Congress, further covenant and agree that they will fulfil all the provisions, requirements and limitations of said Act, whether herein specifically

set out or not.

In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury. ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

By JNO. F. MILLER, President.

Executed in presence of J. H. SAVILLE.

I certify the foregoing printed copy of the lease of the United States to the Alaska Commercial Company of the right to take fur seals in the Territory of Alaska, has been compared with the original on file in this Department and is a true copy thereof.

J. H. SAVILLE, Chief Clerk, Treasury Department.

Washington, D.C., September 3rd, 1870. State of California, City and County of San Francisco.

Collector's Office, Custom House, December 23rd, 1885.
I hereby certify the foregoing to be correct copies of original documents on file in this office.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco.

John T. Fogarty, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing are true and correct copies of original documents on file in the office of the Collector of Customs of the Port of San Francisco, that he has compared the foregoing with said originals and knows them to be correct copies to his own knowledge.

JOHN T. FOGARTY.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 23rd day of December, 1885.

JOHN E. HAMILL, Notary Public.

THE ALASKA SEIZURES.

A Common Sense View of the Whole Situation.—A Brooklyn Paper Speaks Out.—What is the Law?—The Greatest Maritime Judge Living.—The Seal Monopoly.

[From the "Brooklyn Eagle."]

The recent seizure of vessels in Behrings Sea by the United States revenue steamer "Corwin," for the alleged illegal capture of seals in the waters of the United States has attracted a surprisingly slight amount of attention, in this quarter at least. This is probably due to the fact that the Cabinet has not had a meeting for some time, and that but one Cabinet Minister remained in Washington, so that there was a lack of information on the subject which was unfavorable to its discussion. Now, however, we have something like an official report of what took place from the Captain of the "Corwin," and the matter is ripe for the attention of the press of the United States. No one who gives the subject his notice can fail to recognize the fact that it is one of the most important questions this Government was ever called upon to discuss, and that it may involve consequences of the highest moment,

The Captain of the "Corwin," it would appear, was acting under positive

The Captain of the "Corwin," it would appear, was acting under positive instructions received at San Francisco, commanding him to reize and deliver to the United States District Court of Alaska, for condemnation and seizure, all vessels found engaged in the capture of seals within Alaskan waters, which were defined to include all of Behrings Sea east of the line from Behrings Strait to a point west of the most western of the Aleutian Islands. Under this interpretation a vessel might be more than 500 miles from the mainland of America and still a trespasser in Alaskan waters, and therefore liable to seizure. The complaints which led to the issuing of these instructions came from the Alaska Fur Seal Company, who lease the

seal fisheries from the Government for the payment of \$317,000 annually.

The vessels captured were six in number, three of them being described as British, one American, from San Francisco, but the nationality of the other two is not given. It is not pretended that any of them was within a marine league of the shore; in fact, the only vessel whose place of capture is specifically stated in the despatch is the British schooner "Thornton," which, the Captain of the "Corwin" says, was captured about 70 miles south-south-east of St. George. This would bring her 150 miles from the chain of the Aleutian Islands and 300 miles from the nearest point of the mainland.

The captured schooners were taken to Ounalaska, where they were libelled for condemnation, and their crews were conveyed to Sitka, where the masters and mates, in addition to the loss of their vessels, were tried before Judge Dawson and fined and

imprisoned.

In the case of the "Thornton," the Captain was fined \$500 and to be imprisoned for thirty days, while the mate of the same vessel was fined \$300. Judge Dawson, in passing sentence, was very severe on the prisoners and likened their offence to piracy, telling them that they had no more right to go into the waters of another nation to interfere with its industries than they had to go upon another man's land and appropriate his crops. Judge Dawson, although only a district judge, considers that his jurisdiction extends over the whole of the waters of Alaska, comprising about a million square miles of what would elsewhere be regarded as the high seas, so that he may be safely regarded as the greatest maritime judge extant.

If it should be reported some day in the papers that a Gloucester fisherman had been captured by a Canadian cruiser 300 miles off the coast of Nova Scotia, and that

her master and mate, in addition to the loss of their vessel, had been heavily fined, and were then languishing in a Canadian prison, there would probably be some indignation in New England. Yet that, as regard, the maritim, aspect of the case. is substantially what the Alaskan seizures amount to. It is maintained, however. that the circumstances of these cases are modified by the fact that Russia claimed the whole of Behrings Sea as part of her territory, and that the waters claimed by this Government were ceded as part of Alaska. Judge Dawson is reported to have said on this point that Russia had claimed and exercised jurisdiction over all that part of Behrings Sea embraced in the boundary line set forth in the Treaty, and that claim had been tacitly recognized and acquiesced in by the other maritime powers of the world for a long series of years prior to the Treaty of 30th March, 1867. He held that the jurisdiction had been transferred, and that the United States had acquired absolute control and dominion over the area described in the treaty. and that British vessels manned by British subjects had no right to navigate the waters for the purpose of killing fur-bearing seals If this is good law, that is the end of the matter; but is it good law? Unless we are greatly in error there are copies of despatches on the files of the State Department, written prior to 1867, in which the Russian claim is distinctly repudiated and denied. Circumstances may have changed since then as to our attitude to vard the subject, but the principle has not. And we doubt greatly whether the United States would ever have admitted such a claim if made by another nation. What would be said, for instance, if the British undertook to prevent an American whaler from entering Hudson Bay or traversing the western half of that arm of the Atlantic Ocean which leads to it? Maritime law and international are the same whether on the Atlantic or the Pacific. and there is certainly something grotesque in the sight of hundreds of American fishermen hovering on the Canadian Atlantic coast just beyond the three-mile limit and claiming to enter all bays more than three miles wide at the mouth, and fish, while on the Pacific Canadian vessels are captured three hundred miles from the mainland, and the claim is made that a bay more than one thousand miles wide at the mouth shall be a closed sea to them.

There is another aspect to the case, not international, but national. One of the vessels captured was an American schooner from "San Francisco. All other American vessels, except those of the Alaska Seal Fur Company, are, therefore, excluded from these waters which are claimed as belonging to Alaska. Is there any warrant for this in the Constitution of the United States? It has been the evil policy of the nation to give up the whole Territory of Alaska to one gigantic monopoly, to discourage settlement and all legitimate enterprises not connected with the fur trade. Is this policy to be continued? It surely was not for this purpose that the territory was bought, but that its resources might be developed and such parts of it as are suitable for settlement opened to industrious workers. But for nine-teen years Alaska has been nothing but the reserve of a great corporation, which is even now scheming to obtain a renewal of its franchise there. The matter is one of the greatest interest and importance to the American people, who are not desirous of establishing monopolies in Alaska or elsewhere, but wish to see all their territory opened up and made available for the use of all our citizens.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B. C., August 26th, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that a few days since I received a telegram from Mr. Mason, acting British Consul at San Francisco, to the following effect: "'Carolina,' 'Thornton,' seized by United States steamer 'Corwin' for illegal sealing; about twenty men from them put on board 'St. Paul'; arrived here last night; they ask me for protection and to send them to Victoria. Advise me what to do, they are not charged with anything." Upon receipt of this, I arranged with the owners of the "Carolina," and "Thornton" for the return of the men here, and they arrived on the 23rd.

they arrived on the 23rd.

The "Carolina" and "Thornton," belonging to different owners, are sloops owned here, and fitted out here for the prosecution of seal fishing in the North Pacific

and Behrings Sea. It seems, from the accounts given, that they were peaceably pursuing their avocations, and not within 70 miles of land when they were seized by United States revenue steamer "Corwin," as above stated. Some of the men were shipped to San Francisco; the sloops and their masters are retained in some Alaskan port. This extraordinary and high handed proceeding was doubtless perpetrated in the interests of the Alaska Commercial Company and ostensibly for the protection of the fur sealing fisheries which are leased by the Government of the United States to that company. In reality it proclaims the right of that Government to the sole use of the fisheries of those northern waters, an idea so preposterous as to be ludicrous. I enclose a cutting from a newspaper published here which gives as correct an account of the matter as we have at present, and also a statement of the facts relating to the transfer to the United States of the Russian American possessions. and of the lease and concessions granted by the Government of the United States to the company above mentioned. The matter has been already laid before the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who opportunely arrived here a few days after my receiving information of it, but I beg to call your earnest attention to it, so that the whole case being laid before the Imperial authorities, steps may be taken not only to cause reparations to be made for the outrage committed, but to definitely prevent any possible repetition of it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CLEMENT F. CORNWALL, Lieutenant Governor.

SEALING SCHOONER SEIZURES.

As the late seizures of an American and three British sealing schooners by an American revenue cutter in the Behrings Sea are almost certain to lead to international complications on account of the extravagance of the assumption upon which those seizures were made, a brief history of the events which led up to thom will be acceptable at the present time. In March, 1867, a Treaty was made between Russia and the United States, by which Russia ceded all its possessions in British North America to the Government of the United States. One of the terms of that Treaty declared that the western limit, within which the territories and dominion conveyed are contained passes through a point in Behrings Straits on the parallel of 65 degrees 30 minutes north latitude at its intersection by the meridian, which passes midway between the Islands of Krusenstein or Ignalook and the Island Ratmanoff or Noonarbook, and proceeds due north without limitation into the frozen ocean. The same western limit beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly south-west through Behrings Sea, so as to pass midway between the north-west point of St. Lawrence and the south-east point of Cape Cnoutkotski, to the meridian of 172 west longitude, thence from the intersection of that meridian in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Atton and the Copper Island of the Kormandorski couplet or group in the North Pacific Ocean, to the meridian of 179 degrees west longitude, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian Islands east of that meridian. So far, so good. In July, 1870, in the second session of the forty-first Congress, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska," in which the number of seals to be killed for their skins was limited on St. Paul's and St. Goorge's Islands, to 75,000 per annum on each island, with power by the Secretary of the Treasury to further limit the number if necessary, and giving that official power to lease for rental mentioned in the Act, to proper and responsible parties, to the best advantage of the United States, having due regard to the interests of the Government, the native inhabitants, the parties hitherto engaged in trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries, for a term of twenty-five years, from May, 1870, the right to engage in taking seals on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George. Another section declares that any person who shall kill any fur seal on either of said islands, or in the waters adjusted thereto, without authority from the lessees thereof, or interfere with them in the lawful prosecution of their duty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for each offence, upon conviction, be punished, and all their vessels, tackle, apparel, appurtenances and cargo shall be forfeited to the United States. In the month following the passage of this Act, that is, in August, 1870, a lease called the Seal Island Lease, was executed between the United States Government and the Alaska Commercial Company - a corporation established in California. In return for the exclusive privilege of taking for twenty years (with certain restrictions) fur seals in the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, the lessees agreed to pay to the Government an annual sum of \$55,000, \$2.621 for each real skin taken, 55 cents for each gallon of seal oil sold, and to annually provide the natives with a certain quantity of provisions and fuel. The months of June, July, September and October, were, moreover, the only months during which the capture of seals could be prosecuted. Under this lease or concession, this company has perpetuated its monopoly for sixteen years, reaping a vast profit therefrom. Not satisfied with the prolific source of its supply and the facilities afforded it for engaging in the business, the company has sought and practically succeeded in controlling the seal fur market by its aggressiveness in pretending to construe the term "and the waters adjacent thereto," as meaning that vast sea of waters included in the limits of cession named in the Russo-American Treaty of 1867. In this interpretation, it has received the unrelaxed support of the United States Government, whose interests in the matter are identical with those of the company; and here it may be remarked that the royalty paid by the latter furnishes a hand-

some profit upon the purchase money of Alaska Territory. One or two American revenue cutters are always cruising in the Behrings Sea. and that portion of the North Pacific to the south of the Aleutian Islands, ever on the alert to prevent any vessels but those of the Alaska Commercial Company from capturing seals there. Meeting with no effectual opposition and the cost of litigation precluding any chance of success for the appellant, the Government has become more and more aggressive until finally, changing from a defensive to an offensive supervision, their action has culminated in the deliberate seizure of three British sealing schooners upon-whatever a national greed may declare to the contrary-the high and open seas-recognized by international law as part of the world's great highway-free to the commerce of all countries, and a natural means of the intercourse of all nations. It is laid down as one of the first principles of maritime and commercial international law, that the open sea or main ccean is like the atmosphere, free for common use to all mankind, and cannot be appropriated by any State to the exclusion of the others. Bearing in mind the huge improbability of the act of the revenue cutter not being in consonance with Governmental orders, what do we find? That a nation disregarding on one coast the belt of the sea literal which constitutes the range belonging to coast defences, is actually assuming on another coast supreme maritime jurisdiction over a waste of waters comprising half of the northern portion of a vast ocean. exercise of this self-arrogated authority foreign mercantile vessels are foreibly seized, and, with their cargoes, are declared confiscated; while, with an unaccountable magnanimity, the crews, after being landed at an American port many hundreds of miles distant from the scene of their capture, are allowed to go at large. It may be advanced that if open to indiscriminate capture the fur seal would have ere this became extinct or nearly so. But though this has been the case with the seal in southern regions, it is a fact, which deplorable as it may be, would furnish a most flimsy excuse to a Government whose regulation of the industry in Alaskan waters is prompted not by philanthropy, but by strictly mercenary considerations. So far has this latter disposition carried them as to cause them to become responsible for an act which if committed by a vessel privately manned and owned, would bear but one interpretation. As it is, the act is one that is rash, aggressive, and in the face of what is known, bitterly unjust, and is already spoken of as an unworthy means of reprisal for the late seizures made by Canada of American fishing vessels on the Atlantic coast. The sealing schooners when seized were over seventy miles from any land, and how, with this fact before them, the United States Government can attempt, with any show of reason, to justify the conduct of the commander of the "Corwin" it is difficult to imagine. With what evidence we have at hand, the seizures and detention are manifestly illegal; and representations of the affair through the proper official channels, have already been forwarded to the Home Government. Britain is not belligerent; the strength she possesses—imparted by the commerce she conducts in every quarter of the globe—she does not misuse. But she has "grit" and accords justice; and, while respecting the right of other nations to traverse the high seas unmolested, expects, and is in a position to secure, recognition of that same right for herself.

From the (Portland) "Oregonian", United States.

THE ALASKA FRAUD.

Seizure of British schooners in Behrings Sea.

NEWPORT, August 20th.

Editor "Oregonian."—The seizure of the British vessels in the waters of Alaska has probably raised an issue and will result in settling a question of great importance

to the American people, and especially to the people of the Pacific coast.

Of all the blunders or frauds committed by the Republican party there is probably none more palpable or positive, yet better concealed, than the acquisition and disposition of Alaska. And it seems strange that our people could rest so long and so quietly under so great a wrong as has been committed. The purchase of Alaska from Russia was all right. It was a good investment, and reflects credit on Secretary Seward and the Administration that consummated the purchase. But the disposition of it afterwards was all wrong, and is a gross injustice to the American people, and

is a piece of secret history that may never be written.

Let us briefly view the facts. Alaska was bought for about seven million dollars. and paid for out of the common treasury of the United States, and then what was done? Was it thrown open to settlement, so that American citizens could search out its hidden wealth and develop its wonderful resources? No, but on the contrary it was closed up like a sealed book and handed over to the care and custody of a private corporation to draw millions from, while American citizens were carefully excluded or hunted like pirates, if they ventured within its limits. Of course it is claimed that the Alaska Commercial Company merely acquired the right from the Government to the two small islands of "St. George and St. Paul." But let any person attempt to fit out a small vessel for the purpose of trading or hunting in Alaska, and he will soon discover that the Alaska Commercial Company are sovereigns, and reign supreme over all the broad territory, and the collectors of Customs and all the revenue officers of the Government seem to be their servants, and stand ready to do their bidding. I said the rights acquired by this company are a part of the secret history of the country; how they obtained this valuable franchise may never be known to the public; but it is claimed by many that it was simply the result of downright bribery and corruption from General Grant, down through each department of the Government. And money has been poured out freely to obtain and maintain their ill gotten rights. But it would take too much of your valuable space to discuss all that is involved in this part of the question. This grasping monopoly, not satisfied with the almost exclusive control of this vast domain, containing over five hundred thousand equare miles, now assume the ownership of the Behrings Sea, and are employing their servants, the revenue officials, to hunt down and seize the little hunting vessels that have been going up there for the past few years to hunt for seals in the open sea. But, fortunately for American citizens, they have probably gone a step too far, and by seizing the British vessels the question of this company's title may be tested and decided. The question may be asked, how did the Alaska Commercial Company acquire a title to Behrings Sea? Perhaps it may be answered, from the United States Government. Well, how did the United States Government obtain the title? It may be answered again, from Russia. But when and how did Russia ever obtain exclusive control of this vast sea, and by what right did she convey it to the United For it appears that in the conveyance of this territory by Russia to the United States they drew the dividing or boundary line down through the centre of Behrings Straits, and then down through the Aleutian Islands to the Meridian 173 degrees west longitude. May they not as well have continued the line south through the Pacific Ocean to the South Pole, and thus divided the whole Pacific between the United States and Russia. I say it is fortunate that these British vessels have been seized, because by this means, and probably only by such means, could one ever hope for a satisfactory solution of this question.

It would be a hopeless undertaking for an obscure citizen of small means to seek redress, either through our courts or through Congress, for wrongs inflicted upon him by this soulless and overbearing company. The immense profits accruing to the company from their franchise, affords them the means to head off legal

redress and to control Congressmen by subsidizing them.

Once in a while, the Government sends out a commissioner to examine into the company's affairs, to see if they kill the correct number of seals, etc. When he arrives in San Francisco, a fine steamer is ready to receive him and convey him to the islands, and, being so nicely treated and entertained, he could hardly fail to find everything all right.

Then he returns to Washington, and the company requires the service of an agent to watch Congress, and see that no unfavorable legislation is enacted. So he gets paid by the Government to watch the company, and paid by the company to watch the Government, and consequently his trip is a very pleasant and profitable one.

Our revenue vessels have been kept cruising in the Alaskan waters for years, under various pretences, but their real business is to watch the little traders and hunters and to protect the interests of the Alaska Commercial Company. They go there to prevent trading, and they become traders themselves. This has been brought home so closely to the Government that notice had to be taken of it and a

check placed upon it.

But I must really beg pardon for making this article so long. The only point that I really intended to call attention to is the new question that is raised by the seizure of these vessels. Does the lease of the Alaska Commercial Company give them the exclusive use of Behrings Sea? Will England admit this? I think not, and it is to be hoped she will not. If we have a corporation so powerful that our Government cannot control it, perhaps England may help us out. Humiliating as this may seem, it is better than the present state of affairs. It were as well that Alaska had remained Russian territory, as to have become American only in name. By publishing this and getting public attention directed to this subject, you may accomplish great good and contribute largely to prevent a renewal of this infamous lease, and thus break up an overbearing and oppressive monopoly.

Respectfully,

J. J. WINANT.

Copy of Letter from Daniel Munroe, Master of Schooner "Onward."

Schooner "Onward," Port Ilioluk,

Ounalaska, 7th August, 1886.

CHARLES SPRING, Esq., Victoria.

Deve Sir.—On the 2nd, while the "Onward" was in latitude 54° 52' N., longitude 167° 55' W., and about 70 miles from the nearest land, the United States revenue cutter "Corwin." having the schooners "Thornton" and "Carolina" in tow, boarded us and sent a crew on board and towed us in here, where we are lying at present, with sails bent and seals on board, and a watchman in charge, but can't find out what they intend to do with us, so I can't say anything more about it at present.

I met the "Favorite" on the 28th. Captain McLean was on board of us. We gave him 508 skins and they had 1,290 they took themselves, making them about 1,800 total; and, as we were in sight of each other until the night of the 1st instant, he must have made a good catch, for we have 400 skins on board at present that we took in four days, and I am positive his crowd could take twice that number, as we

have not got the best of sealers.

I believe all the schooners done well, and I trust they will get away all right. There is no cutter out at present, as there is only two of them up here, one of them up in the Arctic, and the other that brought us here is still watching us here.

We may find out to day how they are going to dispose of us, but I am in hopes

they made false steps, and that they can do nothing more than spoil the season.

They took the schooner "San Diego" in here about a month ago and took the skins out of her, and unbent her sails and put everything ashore, and they are sending the crew to San Francisco to day in one of the Fur Company's steamers, "St. Paul."

Later on, have heard nothing more only the crews of the "Thornton" and "Carolina" are going to San Francisco to day in the steamer "St. Paul," except the cap-

tain and one man of each vessel, but they took none of our crew.

There are rumors afloat that the three schooners are to be laid up here all winter, and that we are to be taken to Sitka, but no certainty. I wrote you this morning as the boat was leaving the wharf, thinking that she was going away, but she came to anchor in the roads, and I don't think I finished it; I was afraid of being late. We sent a protest on board the cutter against the action of the authorities in seizing the vessel on the high seas, but I don't know if it will amount to much; there is no Notary Public here to sign it. I have nothing more to write you. Trusting things will turn out better than we expect,

I remain, &c.,

DANL. MUNROE.

Mr. William Munsie to the Honorable George E. Foster.

VICTORIA, BC., 15th November, 1886.

Dear Sir,—As our sealing schooners will leave Victoria on or about the 10th of December, for the sealing expeditions of 1887, many of them will not return to Victoria until September, or, in other words, not until the Behrings Sea trip is completed. We are exceedingly anxious to know what is being done in the case of our seized vessels, and whether or not we may look for protection against what we, and even the American press, is pleased to term piracy. We have no occasion to interfere with the Alaska Commercial Company's rights on the Priboloff Islands, nor do our vessels come anywhere near land. The fact is we take out at sea from fifty 10 one hundred miles, what the Honorable H. Elliot, of the Smithsonian Institute, in his report of 1874, on the Seal Island, calls bachelor seals, or those not required on breeding grounds, to which report I would be pleased to draw your attention. The industry is of too much importance to Canada to allow the Alaska Commercial Company to dictate who shall and who shall not take seals on the high or Behrings Sea.

For the season of 1886 there was brought into Victoria, from the Pacific Ocean and Behrings Sea, and shipped therefrom to England and the United States, 50,000 skins, valued at about \$350,000. It is evident that the business is worth protecting. Just here allow me to contradict a statement made by Special Agent Single of the United States Treasury Department, in which he says that three-fourths of the seals

shot in the water sink and are lost.

From the experience of our hunters I maintain but a small percentage is lost in this way, probably not over one in fifty. I doubt if the loss is as great as that caused by the rejection of skins after being clubbed by the Alaska Commercial Company on the Islands, to which reference is made in the tables of Elliot's report. The Americans themselves in 1824 repudiated Russia's claim to the Behrings Sea, when Russia seized the Boston brig "Pearl" for whaling. Two years later Russia had to give the vessel up, and paid damages.

In conclusion I may say that the seized skins are liable to be valueless on account of neglect. Captain Ogilvie's body has been discovered. A jury was empanelled, and a verdict was given in accordance with the facts of the case. Hoping you may be pleased to advise us in this matter before our vessels sail, you

Will confer a great favor on Your most obedient servant,

Mr. Stanhope to Lord Lansdowne.

Telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st December, 1836.

Her Majesty's Government has made a protest against the seizures by the United States of Canadian schooners in Alaskan waters. An authentic report of the trial is awaited by the United States Government.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

To the Governor General, Ottawa.

Lord Lansdowne to Sir L. West.

OTTAWA, 9th December, 18:6.

SIR,—With reference to the Administrator's despatches, Nos. 15 and 16, of the 28th September last, I have the honor to forward, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of my Privy Council dated the 29th ultimo, dealing with the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton" by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," while fishing for seals in Behrings Sea.

I have, &c.,

Minister at Washington.

LANSDOWNE.

Sir L. West to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Washington, 12th December, 1886.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 82, of the 9th instant, enclosing for my information, copy of a despatch and of its enclosures addressed by Your Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dealing with the seizure of the Canadian schooners "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton" by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," while fishing for seals in Behrings Sea.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.

Mr. Stanhope to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Downing Street, 16th December, 1886.

My Lord.—With reference to my telegram of the 1st instant, respecting the seizure of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to transmit to you, for communication to your Government, copies of the letters noted in the margin, with their enclosures, which have been received from the Foreign Office.

It will be seen that the United States Government are awaiting an authentic report of the proceedings in question, before replying to the representations made to them by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD STANHOPE.

Governor General, the Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, November 16th, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this office of the 9th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Stanhope, copies of despatches as marked in the margin, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, relating to the seizure of sealing schooners in Behrings Sea.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

T. V. LISTER.

Sir L. West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

Washington, 21st October, 1886.

My Lord, -Upon the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 181, of the 9th ultimo, I immediately addressed a note to the Secretary of State in accordance with the instructions therein contained, and copy of which is herewith enclosed, requesting to be furnished with any particulars which the United States Government may

possess relative to the seizure of certain British Columbian seal schooners by the United States revenue cruiser "Corwin," but to which I have received no reply.

Upon the receipt of Your Lordship's telegram, No. 15, of yesterday's date, I addressed the note, copy of which is likewise enclosed, protesting in the name of Hermann and properties of the component of the properties of the pro Majesty's Government against the said seizures, and reserving rights to compensa-

tion.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

[Enclosure 1.]

Sir L. West to Mr. Bayard.

Washington, 27th September, 1886. Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have received a telegram from the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on the Pacific Station, respecting the alleged seizure of three British Columbian seal schooners by the United States revenue cruiser "Corwin," and I am, in consequence, instructed to request to be furnished with any particulars which the United States Government may possess relative to this occurrence.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

[Enclosure 2.]

Sir L. West to Mr. Bayard.

Washington, 21st October, 1886.

Sir,—With reference to my note of the 27th ultimo, requesting to be furnished With any particulars which the United States Government may possess relative to the seizure in the North Pacific waters of three British Columbian seal schooners by the United States revenue cruiser "Corwin," and to which I am without reply, I have the honor to inform you that I am now instructed by the Earl of Iddesleigh, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to protest in the name of Her Majesty's Government against such seizure, and to reserve all rights to compensation.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Sir L. West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

Washington, October 21st, 1886.
My Lord,—With reference to your Lordship's telegram, No. 16, of this day's date, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that no answer has as yet been returned to the communication which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch, No. 181, of the 9th ultimo, I addressed to the Secretary of State, asking to be furnished with any particulars which the United States Government may possess relative to the seizures of British vessels in Behrings Sea, and that I have at present no knowledge of any appeal having been made against the decisions of the United States courts condemning the parties concerned. The above information was telegraphed to your Lordship this day.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, 20th November, 1886.

Sir,-I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to request that you will state to Mr. Secretary Stanhope that the telegram from the Governor General of Canada, relating to the seizure of British schooners in Behrings Sea, which accompanied your letter of the 14th instant, has been communicated to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

I am now to transmit to you a telegram received from Sir L. West in reply, and I am to state that the despatch numbered 250, to which he alludes, has not yet been received, and that a copy of it shall be communicated, for Mr. Stanhope's informa-

tion, immediately on its arrival.

I am, &c.,

T. V. LISTER.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Telegram from Sir L. West.

19th November, 1886.

Your Lordship's telegram No. 20. See my despatch No. 250. Secretary of State will reply to your Lordship's No. 214 as soon as possible.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, 26th November, 1886.

Sir, -With reference to the letter from this office of the 20th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Stanhope, copies of two despatches, as marked in the margin, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, relating to the seizure of fishing vessels in Alaskan waters.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

T. V. LISTER.

Sir L. West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

Washington, 12th November, 1886.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 214, of the 30th ultimo, relative to the seizure of the schooners "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton," in the waters of the Northern Pacific Ocean, adjacent to Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands and Alaska, and which formed the subject of my note to the Secretary of State, of the 27th September last, to which no reply has been received.

At an interview which I had this day with Mr. Bayard, I alluded to my note, asking for any particulars which the United States Government might possess respecting the seizures in question, and he immediately said that he must apologize for not having replied to it, but he had, he said, as yet received no report of the procedure of the courts in the matter, and had, for this reason, delayed his answer.

I then said that I was instructed to make him acquainted with the information with which Her Majesty's Government had been furnished respecting this matter, and that I had received a despatch to this effect from your Lordship, the substance of which I proceeded to give him. He remarked that he was not in possession of the information contained in your Lordship's despatch, owing, he presumed, to the communication with England by Vancouver Island being quicker than that with Washington by Portland (Oregon).

In fact, he said, the Territory was not properly organized. He had not, more over, reached the exact nature of the rights ceded by Russia to the United States, but it seemed clear that Russia, previous to the cession, contended that Behrings Sea was a mer fermez, whereupon I remarked, "and against which contention the United States protested." "Yes," he replied, "at that time."

Mr. Bayard's manner was most conciliatory, but he evidently wished to avoid further discussion on the contents of your Lordship's despatch, of which he asked me for a copy, which I placed in his hands.

I have, &c.,

The EARL of IDDESLEIGH, G.C.B.

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Sir L. West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

Washington, 14th November, 1886.

My Load,—With reference to my despatch, No. 234, of the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship, herewith, copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State, explaining and apologizing for the delay which has occurred in replying to my note of 27th September last asking for information respecting the seizure by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," in the Behrings Sea, of British vessels, and noting the protest on the part of Her Majesty's Government against such seizures contained in my note of 21st ultimo, copy of which was enclosed in my above mentioned despatch.

I have, &c.,

The Earl of Iddesleigh, &c., &c., &c.

L. S. WEST.

Mr. Bayard to Sir L. West.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SIR,—The delay in my reply to your letters of September 21st and October 21st. asking for information in my possession concerning the seizure by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," in the Behrings Sea, of British vessels, for an alleged violation of the laws of the United States in relation to the Alaska seal fisheries, has been caused by my waiting to receive from the Treasury Department the information you desired. I tender the fact in apology for the delay and as the reason for my silence, and repeating what I said verbally to you in our conversation this morning, I am still awaiting full and authentic reports of the judicial trial and judgment in the cases of the seizures referred to.

My application to my colleague, the Attorney General, to procure an authentic report of these proceedings, was promptly made, and the delay in furnishing the report, doubtless, has arisen from the remoteness of the place of trial.

So soon as I am able I will convey to you the facts as ascertained in the trial

and the rulings of law as applied by the court.

I take leave also to acknowledge your communication of the 21st of October, informing me that you had been instructed by the Earl of Iddesleigh, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to protest against the seizure of the vessels above referred to and to reserve all rights of compensation, all of which shall receive respectful consideration.

I have, &c.,

SIR L. WEST, &c., &c.

T. F. BAYARD.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, 29th November, 1886.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 26th inst., I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Stanhope, copy of a despatch as marked in the margin in regard to the seizure of sealing schooners in Behrings Sea.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

T. V. LISTER.

Sir L. S. West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

Washington, 19th November, 1886.

My Lord, - Upon the receipt of your Lordship's telegram, No. 10, of yesterday's date, I sought an interview with the Secretary of State and asked him whether he had received the official report of the proceedings of the Court at Sitka (Alaska) against the British vessels seized in Behrings Sea. Mr. Bayard replied in the negative, and said that he had been urging the Attorney General in the matter since he last saw me.

It would be, he continued, a complicated question of jurisdiction, for he had been told that many of the sealskins found on board British vessels were skins of seals which had not been shot, but clubbed, which proved that a landing had been effected.

He said that he would reply to your Lordship's despatch, which I had communicated to him, as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

L. SACKVILLE WEST.

THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH, &c., &c., &c.

Colonial Office to Lord Lansdowne.

DOWNING STRRET, 14th January, 1887.

My Lord,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, the document specified in the annexed schedule.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Tre Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

Date.

Description of document.

13th January, 1887.—Copy of a letter from the Foreign Office respecting the employment of the United States ship "Thetis" in Alaskan waters.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, 13th January, 1887.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to request that you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has reported that the United States ship "Thetis" has been ordered to join the Pacific squadron, and will be employed in the waters of Alaska.

I am, &c.,

P. W. CURRIE.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Stanhope.

OTTAWA, 15th January, 1887.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting the seizure of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to transmit to you, in order that reparation may be sought from the United States Government, a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, submitting papers containing full statements of claims for damage sustained, and compensation demanded by the owners, masters and mates of the schooners "Onward," "Thornton" and "Carolina."

I have, &c.,

Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, &c., &c., &c.,

LANSDOWNE.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council for Canada, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 3rd January, 1887.

On a Report, dated 27th December, 1886, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, submitting papers containing full statements of claims for damage sustained, and compensation demanded by the owners, masters and mates of the seal-

ing schooners "Onward," "Thornton" and "Carolina," which vessels were seized by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," in Behrings Sea, in August, 1886, and concerning which full representations have been made to Her Majesty's Government in despatches bearing date respectively the 23rd and 24th of September, and the 29th of November, 1886, and recommending that copies of the same be transmitted to the Right Hon. the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that reparation may be sought from the United States Government for all damages and loss to British subjects consequent upon the illegal action of the United States officers in the cases referred to.

The Committee, concurring in the above, advise that Your Excellency be moved

to transmit copies of the papers accordingly.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MoGEE, Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

THE CLAIM OF DANIEL MUNRO, MASTER OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER "ONWARD."

I claim against the Government of the United States, or whom it may concern, the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) for loss of wages, layout, damages and indemnity for illegal seizure of the schooner "Onward" by the commander of the United States steamer "Corwin," in the Behrings Sea, on the 1st August, 1886 (or thereabouts), and for detention and subsequent wrongful imprisonment in gaol at Sitka.

DANIEL MUNROE,

By his Attorney in fact,

EDGAR CROW BAKER.

VICTORIA, B.C., 20th October, 1885.

THE CLAIM OF HANS GUTTORMSEN, MASTER OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER "THORNTON."

I claim against the Government of the United States, or whom it may concern, the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) for loss of wages, layout, damages and indemnity for illegal seizure of the schooner "Thornton" by the commander of the United States steamer "Corwin," in the Behrings Sea, on the 1st August, 1886, and for detention and subsequent wrongful imprisonment in gaol at Sitka.

HANS GUTTORMSEN,

By his Attorney in fact, Edgar Crow Baker.

VICTORIA, BC, 20th October, 1886.

British Columbia, Enter the Columbia Spect of her seizure by the United States S. "Corwin" while fishing in Behrings Sea.

I, Willam Munsie, of Victoria, B.C., owner of the British schooner "Carolina,"

do solemnly and sincerely declare:-

1. That the value of the said vessel, at the time of her seizure by the United States S.S. "Corwin," was \$4,000, and the cost of her outfit, when she left Victoria for the Behrings Sea, was \$3,000.

2. That she carried a crew of eleven men, and the estimated wages due to the master and men for four months from the 15th day of May, 1886, to the time of the

return of the said men to Victoria, is \$4,500.

3. That at the time of her capture by the "Corwin" she had 686 seal skins,

Which were worth, at \$7 each. \$4,802.

4. That the probable catch for the season, estimated on the number of skins taken by the schooner "Mary Ellen." which was 3,554 skins, and by the number of skins taken when the said schooner was captured, would be 3,000 skins, the value of which would be \$21,000.

5. That the loss sustained by me in consequence of the detention of the said schooner, and my being unable to employ her in ordinary work after the sealing season is over, is \$450 a month, which sum I claim until the vessel is returned to me in good order and condition.

6. That I have also paid and incurred liabilities connected with the arrest of the said vessel and in defence of the master and crew, for legal and other expenses, \$1,000.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

WILLIAM MUNSIE.

Taken and declared, before me, this 20th October, 1886.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, Notary Public, Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia, { Damages claimed by the owner of the schooners "Onward" and "Favorite," in respect of their seizure by the United States S.S. "Corwin," while fishing in Behrings Sea.

I, Charles Spring, of Victoria, B. C., owner of the British schooners "Onward" and "Favorite," do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

1. That the value of the said vessel "Onward," at the time of her seizure by the United States S.S. "Corwin," was \$4,000.00, and the cost of her outfit when she left Victoria for the Behrings Sea, was \$1,000.

2. That she carried a crew of 20 men, and the estimated wages due to the master and men for four months from the 12th day of June to the time of their return to Victoria, is \$7,500.

3. That at the time of her capture by the "Corwin" she had 400 seal skins, sich were worth \$2,800

which were worth \$2,800.

4. The probable catch for the season, estimated on the number of skins taken by the schooners and by the number of skins taken when the said schooner was captured, would be 3,000 skins, the value of which, at \$7 skin, would be \$21,000.

5. That the loss sustained by me, in consequence of the detention of the said schooner, and my being unable to employ her in ordinary work after the sealing season is over, is \$500 a month, which sum I claim until the vessel is returned to me in good order and condition.

6. That I have also paid and incurred liabilities, connected with the arrest of the said vessel and in defence of the master and crew, for legal and other expenses, \$1,000; and I also claim \$3,000 damages because the officer in command of the United States S.S. "Corwin," as she passed the "Favorite," ordered her to cease sealing, which she did, and thereby lost her season.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of an Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majosty's reign, intituled:

"An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

C. SPRING.

Taken and declared, before me, this 18th October, 1886.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, Notary Public, Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia, To wit:

Damages claimed by the owner of the steam vessel "Thornton" for illegal seizure by the United States S.S. "Corwin," while fishing in Behrings Sea.

I, James Douglas Warren, of Victoria, B.C., owner of the British steam vessel "Thornton," do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

1. That the value of the said vessel at the time of her seizure by the United States S.S. "Corwin," was \$6,000, and the cost of her outfit when she left Victoria for

the Behrings Sea, was \$4,000.

2. That she carried a crew of fifteen men, and the estimated wages due to the

master and men for four months from the 26th day of May to the 1st day of October, the date of their return to Victoria, which I have to pay, is \$5,100.

3. That at the time of her capture by the "Corwin" she had 403 seal skins, which, at \$7 each, were worth \$2,821.

4. That the probable catch for the season estimated on the number of skins taken by the schooner "Mary Ellen," and by the number of skins taken when the

said vessel was captured, would be 3,000, of the value of \$21,000.

5. That the loss sustained by me in consequence of the detention of the said vessel, and by being unable to employ her in ordinary work after the scaling season is over, is \$500 a month, which sum I claim until the vessel is returned to me in good order and condition.

6. That I have also paid and incurred liabilities connected with the arrest of the said vessel and in defence of the master and crew, for legal and other expenses,

\$1,000.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

J. D. WARREN.

Taken and declared at Victoria, this 19th day of October, 1886, before me, M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, Notary Public.

VICTORIA, B.C.

I, James Blake, mate of the schooner "Carolina," claim \$5,000 as damages for my illegal arrest and imprisonment on board the "Corwin" and in gaol at Sitka from 1st of August to 16th September, 1886.

Witness, M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

JAMES BLAKE.

VICTORIA, B.C.

I, John Margotich, mate of the schooner "Onward," claim \$5,000 as damages for my illegal arrest and imprisonment on board the United States vessel "Corwin" and in gaol at Sitka from the 23rd August, 1886, to 29th September, in the same year.

JOHN MARGOTICH,

Witness, M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE,

By C. Spring, his Attorney.

VICTORIA, B.C., 19th October, 1886.

I, Harry Norman, mate of the steamer "Thornton," claim as compensation for my illegal arrest and imprisonment on board the United States steamship "Corwin," and in gaol at Sitka, the sum of \$5,000.

HARRY NORMAN,

By J. D. WARREN, his Attorney.

Witness, M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA, BC., 19th October, 1886.

I, James Ogilvie, master of the schooner "Carolina," claim as compensation for my arrest and imprisonment on board the United States steamship "Corwin," and in gaol at Sitka, the sum of \$5,000.

JAMES OGILVIE.

Witness, M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

By his Attorney, A. J. BECHTIE.

ABSTRACT OF DAMAGES.

Damages as per Declaration.	Schr.	SS.	Schr.	Schr.
	"Onward."	"Thornton"	"Carolina."	''Favorite.''
Value of vessel and outfit	7,500 00 2,800 00 21,000 00	\$10,000 00 5,100 00 2,821 00 21,000 00	4,500 00 4,802 00 21,000 00	\$3,000 00

FOR ILLEGAL ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.

Daniel Munroe, master of "Onward," for indemnity for illegal seizure,		
loss. &c.	\$8,000	00
John Margotich, mate of "Onward"	5,000	00
Harry Norman, mate of "Thornton"	5,0 00	00
James Ogilvie, master of "Carolina"	5,000	00
James Black, mate of "Carolina",	5,000	00
Hans Guttormsen, master of "Thornton"	8,000	00

Sir H. Holland to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Downing Street, 19th January, 1887.

My Lord,—With reference to your despatch, No. 281, of the 27th of November last, and to previous correspondence respecting the seizure of certain Canadian schooners, engaged in the seal fishery in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of Your Lordship's Government, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with its enclosures on the subject.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

Governor General, the Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, &c., &c.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, 10th January, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Stanhope, copies of the despatches noted in the margin, which have been addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, relative to the seizure of the three British sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, by the United States cruiser "Corwin."

I am, &c.,

P. W. CURRIE.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir L. West.

Foreign Office, 8th January, 1887.

SIR.—Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the case of the three Canadian schooners engaged in the seal fishery in Behrings Sea, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, explaining the views of the Dominion Government in the matter.

Nearly four months have now elapsed since my despatch, No. 181, of the 9th of September last, was addressed to you, in which you were directed to invite the Government of the United States to furnish you with any particulars they might possess relative to the occurrence, and further instructions were sent to you in my subsequent despatches, Nos. 208, 209, 214, and 232, of the 20th, 21st and 30th of October, and 18th of November, but up the present date no reply has been received from that Government as to the alleged proceedings of their officials.

I have now to instruct you to express to Mr. Bayard the concern of Her Majesty's Government at receiving no reply to the serious representations which they have felt compelled to make on the information which has reached them respecting the proceedings of the United States cruiser "Corwin," in seizing British sealing schooners on the high seas, and to urge with all the force which the gravity of the case requires the immediate attention of the United States Government to the action of the American authorities in their treatment of these vessels, and of their masters and crews.

I am, &c.,

The Hon. Sir L. West.

&c., &c.,

IDDESLEIGH.

Copy of telegram No. 1—Earl of Iddesleigh to Sir L. West.

Foreign Office, 8th January, 1887, 6. 5 P. M.

Your despatch, No. 254.

Further papers go by mail of 8th.

Express to Secretary of State, concern of Her Majesty's Government at receiving no reply to their grave representation respecting proceedings of United States cruiser in seizing British vessels on the high sees.

Urge his immediate attention to this matter with all the force which the gravity

of the case requires.

Sir H. Holland to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Downing Street, 19th January, 1887.

My Lord,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting the seizure by the United States authorities of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, copies of two letters, with their enclosures, from the Foreign Office, on the subject.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

Governor General, the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. &c., &c.,

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 6th December, 1886.

SIR,—I laid before the Earl of Iddesleigh your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing the telegram from the Governor General of Canada enquiring whether vessels which are now equipping in British Columbia for the fisheries in Behrings Sea will be

exposed to seizure by United States cruisers.

I am directed by His Lordship to request that you will lay before Mr. Secretary Stanhope the enclosed copy of telegraphic instructions which have been addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, directing him to endeavor to obtain from the United States Government an assurance that, pending a settlement of the question of international law which has arisen, no more seizures will be made beyond the territorial waters of Alaska.

Mr. Stanhope will observe that Sir L. West is desired to communicate to the Marquis of Lansdowne the result of his application to the United States Govern-

ment.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P. W. CURRIE.

Telegram to Sir L. West, No. 23.

Foreign Office, 6th December, 1886, 3.30 p.m.

Vessels equipping in British Columbia for Behrings Sea fisheries, Canadian Government enquire whether exposed to seizure.

Seek assurance that pending settlement of question no seizure of British vessels

will be made beyond the territorial waters of Alaska.

Communicate result to Governor General of Canada.

1DDESLEIGH.

The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, 28th December, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 14th instant, and to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Stanhope, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of the Behrings Sea fisheries.

lam, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P. W. CURRIE.

Sir L. West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

Washington, 10th December, 1836.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's telegram No. 23, of the 6th inst., and to enclose to you herewith copy of a note which I addressed to the Secretary of State in the sense of it.

This morning I had an interview with Mr. Bayard, and spoke to him on the subject of my note. He said that he was still waiting for the report of the Attorney General, but that it would, of course, not influence the views of Her Majesty's Government, nor indeed those of his Department, as to the nature of the jurisdiction over Behrings Sea, ceded by Russia to the United States in 1867, which, he said, was a complicated question, but one which would be met in all fairness by the United States Government. He continued to explain to me that the value of Alaska consisted in the seal fisheries, that the seals frequented chiefly the islands of St. Paul and St. George, where the great catch was made, and that these islands, although situated (as he stated) more than 200 miles from the mainland, were, he conceived, comprised in the jurisdiction ceded by Russia, but he did not wish to pronounce upon this point at present. He would observe, however, that the value of the seal "rookeries" on these islands would be destroyed if it was opened to all vessels to kill seals outside the three-mile limit, for no seals would ever reach them. I did not discuss this question with Mr. Bayard, and merely reminded him that I hoped that he would answer the communication I had made to him, and which was the object of my visit.

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The Earl of IddesLeigh, &c.,

&c.

&c.,

Sir L. West to Mr. T. F. Bayard.

Washington, 7th December, 1886.

Sir,—Referring to your note of the 12th ultimo, on the subject of the seizure of British vessels in the Behrings Sea, and promising to convey to me, as soon as possible, the facts as ascertained in the trial and the rulings of law, as applied by the court, I have the honor to state that vessels are now, as usual, equipping in British Columbia for fishing in that sea. The Canadian Government, therefore, in the absence of information, are desirous of ascertaining whether such vessels fishing in the open seas and beyond the territorial waters of Alaska would be exposed to seizure, and Her Majesty's Government, at the same time, would be glad if some assurance could be given that, pending the settlement of the question, no such seizures of British vessels will be made in Behrings Sea.

I have, &c.,

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The Hon. T. F. BAYARD, &c., &c., &c.

Sir L. West to Lord Lansdowne.

Re ALASKA SEIZURES.

4th February, 1887.

To Governor General, Ottawa.

Secretary of State has informed me that orders have been given that all pending proceedings are to be discontinued, vessels seized discharged, and all persons who have been arrested in connection therewith released. He adds that the conclusion of any questions involved is reserved, until the papers relative to the question have arrived.

WEST.

Sir L. West to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Washington, 4th February, 1887.
My Lord,—With reference to my telegram of this day's date respecting the

seizure of British vessels in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to enclose to Your Excellency herewith copy of the note which I received from the Secretary of State, the substance of which was therein embodied.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M G., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Bayard to Sir L. West.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 3rd February, 1887.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your note of yesterday's date, received to day.

Upon its receipt I made instant application to my colleague, the Attorney-General, in relation to the record of the judicial proceedings in the cases of the three British vessels arrested in August last in Behrings Sea for violation of the United States laws regulating the Alaskan seal fisheries.

I am informed that the documents in question left Sitka on the 26th of January, and may be expected to arrive at Port Townsend, in Washington Territory, about the 7th instant, so that the papers, in the usual course of mail, should be received by

me within a fortnight.

In this connection I take occasion to inform you that, without conclusion at this time of any questions which may be found to be involved in these cases of seizure, orders have been issued by the President's direction for the discontinuance of all pending proceedings, the discharge of the vessels referred to, and the release of all persons under arrest in connection therewith.

I have, &c.,

T. F. BAYARD

Sir H. Holland to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Downing Street, 5th February, 1887.

My Lord,—With reference to my secret despatch of the 19th ultimo, and to previous correspondence respecting the seizure of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to transmit to you, for communication to your Ministers, copies of two letters, with their enclosures, from the Foreign Office, on the subject.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

Governor General, the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, 27th January, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you to be laid before Secretary Sir Henry Holland, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of the seizure of British sealing vessels in Behrings Sea.

I am, &c.,

P. W. CURRIE.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Sir L. West to the Foreign Office.

Washington, 13th January, 1887.

My Lord,—With reference to my despatch No. 7, of the 7th instant, I have the honor to enclose to Your Lordship herewith copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of State, in answer to my communication, expressing the concern of Her Majesty's Government at receiving no reply to their representations respecting the seizures of British vessels in Behrings Sea.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

The Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bayard to Sir L. S. West.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 12th January, 1887.

Sir.—Your note of the 9th instant was received by me on the next day, and I regret exceedingly that, although my efforts have been diligently made to procure from Alaska the authenticated copies of the judicial proceedings in the cases of the British vessels "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton," to which you refer, I should not have been able to obtain them in time to have made the urgent and renewed application of the Earl of Iddesleigh superfluous. The pressing nature of your note constrains me to inform you that on 27th September last, when I received my first intimation from you that any question was possible as to the validity of the judicial proceedings referred to, I lost no time in requesting my colleague, the Attorney General, in whose department the cases were, to procure for me such authentic information as would enable me to make full response to your application.

From week to week I have been awaiting the arrival of the papers, and to-day, , at my request, the Attorney General has telegraphed to Portland in Oregon, the negrest telegraph station to Sitka in Alaska, in order to expedite the furnishing of

the desired papers.

You will understand that my wish to meet the questions involved in the instructions you have received from your Government is averred, and that the delay has been enforced by the absence of requisite information as to the facts.

The distance of the vessels from any land, or the circumstances attendant upon their seizure, are unknown to me save by the statements in your last note, and it is

essential that such facts should be devoid of all uncertainty.

Of whatever information may be in the possession of Her Majesty's Government I have, of course, no knowledge or means of knowledge, but this Department of the Government of the United States has not yet been placed in possession of that accurate information which would justify its decision in a question which you are certainly warranted in considering to be of grave importance. I shall diligently endeavor to procure the best evidence possible of the matters enquired of, and will make due response thereupon when the opportunity of decision is afforded to me.

You require no assurance that no avoidance of our international obligations need

be apprehended.

I have, &c.,

Sir L. WEST, K.C.M.G.

T. F. BAYARD.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, 29th January, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to transmit to you to be laid before Secretary, Sir Henry Holland, a copy of a despatch as marked in the margin, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of his representations to the United States Government with regard to the seizure of British vessels in Behrings Sea.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P. W. CURRIE.

23

(Confidential.)

FURTHER correspondence respecting the seizure of Canadian schooners by the United States Revenue Cutter " Corwin."

No. 1.

Sir L.: West to the Earl of Iddesleigh.

Washington, 10th January, 1887.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's telegram, No. 1, of the 8th instant, and to enclose to Your Lordship herewith, copy of a note which I immediately addressed to the Secretary of State, referring to my notes of the 27th September, 21st October, and 7th December last, and to Your Lordship's despatch, No. 214, of the 30th October, copy of which, as reported in my despatch No. 250, of the 12th November, I placed in his hands, and expressing the sense in which Her Majesty's Government viewed his silence with regard to the communications which had been made to him respecting the seizure of British vessels in Behrings Sea.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

[Enclosure No. 1]

Sir L. West to Mr. Bayard.

Washington, January 9, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from the Earl of Iddesleigh, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, again to bring to your notice the grave representations made by Her Majesty's Government respecting the seizure of the British vessels "Carolina," "Onward," and "Thornton," in Behrings Sea, by the United States cruiser "Corwin," to which no reply has as yet been returned.

On the 27th September last, I had the honor to address to you a note, in which I stated that Her Majesty's Government requested to be furnished with any particulars which the United States Government might possess relative to this occurrence.

On the 21st October last, I had the honor to inform you that I was instructed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to protest, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, against such seizures, and to reserve all rights to compensation.

In a note, dated the 12th November last, you were good enough to explain the delay which had occurred in answering these communications, and, on the same day, I had the honor to communicate to you a despatch from the Earl of Iddesleigh, a copy

of which, at your request, I placed in your hands.

On the 7th ultimo I again had the honor to address you, stating that vessels were equipping in British Columbia for fishing in Behrings Sea, and that the Canadian Government were desirons of ascertaining whether such vessels, fishing in the open sea, and beyond the territorial waters of Alaska, would be exposed to seizure, and that Her Majesty's Government would be glad if some assurance could be given that, pending the settlement of the questions, no such seizures of British vessels would be made in Behrings Sea.

The vessels in question were seized at a distance of more than 60 miles from the nearest land at the time of their seizure. The master of the "Thornton" was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and to pay a fine of \$500, and there is reason to believe that the masters of the "Onward" and "Carolina" have been sentenced

to similar penalties.

In support of this claim to jurisdiction over a stretch of sea extending in its widest part some 600 or 700 miles from the mainland, advanced by the judge in his charge to the jury, the authorities are alleged to have interfered with the peaceable and lawful occupation of Canadian citizens on the high seas, to have taken possession of their ships, to have subjected their property to forfeiture, and to have visited upon their persons the indignity of imprisonment. Such proceedings, therefore, if correctly reported, would appear to have been in violation of the admitted principle of international law. Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government do not hesitate to express their concern at not having received any reply to their representations, nor do they wish to conceal the grave nature which the case has thus assumed, and to which I am now instructed to call your immediate and most serious attention.

It is unnecessary for me to allude further to the information with which Her Majesty's Government has been furnished respecting these seizures of British vessels in the open seas, and which, for some time past, has been in the possession of the United States Government, because Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that if, on enquiry, it should prove to be correct, the Government of the United States will, with their well-known sense of justice, admit the illegality of the proceedings

resorted to against the British vessels and the British subjects above mentioned, and will cause reasonable reparation to be made for the wrongs to which they have been subjected, and for the losses which they have sustained.

In conclusion, I have the honor again to refer to your note of the 12th November last, and to what you said verbally to me on the same day, and to express the hope that the cause of the delay complained of in answering the representations of Her Majesty's Government on this grave and important matter, may be speedily removed.

I have, &c.,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

ADDENDA.

The Governor General to Sir H. Holland.

TORONTO, 21st May, 1887.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the seizure of Canadian sealing schooners in Behrings Sea, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council, concurring in a report of my Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and recommending that the attention of Her Majesty's Government be called to the grave injustice done by the United States authorities to British subjects peaceably pursuing their lawful occupations on the high seas, to the delay which has taken place in enquiring into and redressing wrongs committed, to the severe, inhospitable and unjustifiable treatment of the officers and crews of the vessels seized, and to the serious loss inflicted upon owners of the same, in order that full and speedy reparation may be made by the United States Government.

I have, &c.,

LANSDOWNE.

The Right Hon. Sir HENRY HOLLAND, &c., &c., &c.

Certified Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 16th May, 1887.

On a report, dated 9th May, 1887, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. submitting the following resume of facts with reference to the Canadian sealing schooners "Carolina," "Onward' and "Thornton," seized by the United States revenue cutter "Corwin" in Behrings Sea, in the year 1886.

The above-named vessels fitted out at Victoria, British Columbia, for seal hunting in the waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to Queen Victoria Islands, Queen

Charlotte Islands and Alaska.

At the time of seizure (1st and 2nd August, 1886) they were at a distance of more than 60 miles from the nearest land. They were taken possession of by the United States cutter and towed to the Port of Oonalaska, where they were detained.

The crews of the "Carolina" and "Thornton," with the exception of the captain

and one man detained at Oonalaska, were sent by steamer to San Francisco and there turned adrift, while the crew of the "Onward" was kept at Oonalaska.

At the time of the seizure, the "Carolina" had on board 686 seal skins, the "Onward" 900, and the "Thornton" 404. These, as well as the schooners, are, so far as the Minister is aware, still at Oonalaska in possession of the United States authorities.

The master and mate of the "Thornton" were brought for trial before Judge Dawson, in the United States District Court, at Sitka, on the 30th August, 1886. The evidence given by the officers of the United States revenue cutter went to show that this vessel was seized for the offence of taking seals in that portion of Behrings Sea ceded to the United States by Russia in 1867; being then at a distance of from 60 to 70 miles from St. George Island.

The Judge charged the jury to tne effect that, if they believed the defendants to have been sealing in the Behrings Sea east of the 193rd degree of longitude west, they should bring in a verdict of guilty and assess separate fines or imprisonment. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

The master of the "Thornton" was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500, and the mate to 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$300. The masters and mates of the "Onward" and "Carolina" were mulcted in similar penalties.

On the 23rd and 24th September, 1886, Orders in Council were approved by His Excellency the Governor General, setting forth the above facts and representing the injustice to which Canadian citizens engaged in a peaceable and lawful occupation on the high seas, had been subjected, in spite of admitted principles of international law, and in direct opposition to the United States contention of what constitutes common waters on the Atlantic coasts, and copies thereof were fowarded to Her Majesty's Government, with a request that immediate reparation be demanded from the United States Government.

On the 12th November, 1886, Mr. Bayard informed Sir L. West that he was awaiting full and authentic reports of the trial and judgment in the cases of these

seizures, before further discussing the matter.

On the 8th January, 1887, the Earl of Iddesleigh addressed Sir L. West, deprecating the delay which had taken place in securing these particulars, calling upon him to urge, with all the force which the gravity of the cases demanded, the immediate attention of the United States Government to the action of the American authorities in this treatment of these vessels, mates and crews, and directing him to seek assurance that, pending a settlement of the question, no seizures of British vessels would be made beyond the territorial waters of Alaska.

On the 9th January, 1887, Sir L. West wrote to Mr. Bayard, reviewing the whole case, and urging immediate action. On the 12th of the same month Mr. Bayard replied, explaining the reasons of the delay, and stating that every possible

despatch had been made in order to procure the necessary papers.

On the 3rd February, Mr. Bayard informed Sir L. West that the documents relative to those seizures left Sitka on the 26th January, and might be expected to reach him within a fortnight. In the meantime he informed the British Minister that orders had been issued for the discontinuance of all pending proceedings, the discharge of the vessels and the release of all persons under arrest in connection with these seizures, and that the conclusion of any questions involved must be reserved until the papers relating thereto had arrived.

On the 4th February Sir L. West communicated the above information to His

Excellency the Governor General.

The Minister further states that from information received from the owners of the seized vessels and from the Collector of Customs at Victoria, B. C., he learns that James Ogilvic, an old man and master of the "Carolina," was arrested along with the masters and mates of the "Onward" and "Thornton" and brought into court for trial, but that before sentence was pronounced he was suffered to wander away into the words, where he died from want and exposure; that the other masters and mates, after remaining several months in prison, were released by order of the Governor of Alaska and turned adrift, literally destitute, to find their way as best they could to their homes 1,500 miles distant, and which could be reached only by a long and costly sea voyage; that the owners of the condemned vessels have received no intimation from the United States authorities of the release of their vessels, or the restoration of the valuable cargoes of seal skins and equipments on board, and that they have no information as to the condition in which their property is at the present time.

The owners are thus left in complete uncertainty as to when or where their property is to be restored, and anticipate serious damage, if not total loss, to their vessels from the tremendous gales which during the past winter have swept the north Pacific coasts. They also state that, knowing well, as they do, the character of the Indians in that vicinity, and apprehending that no very vigilant watch has been kept over their property, they fear that everything movable will have been carried away. If they are compelled to receive the vessels at Oonalaska where they have been detained, it will necessitate the chartering of a steamer, with men and supplies, at great expense, and a round voyage of some three thousand miles in order to bring

them to Victoria.

The consequent damage and loss to vessels and cargoes through detention, and the heavy cost which will be entailed in bringing them to the home port, the owners consider good ground for claiming consideration from the United States authorities when the question of reparation is being settled.

The Committee concurring in the foregoing report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, advise that Your Excellency be moved to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government again to the grave injustice done by the United States authorities to British subjects peaceably pursuing their lawful occupation on the high seas, and to the great delay which has taken place in enquiring into and redressing the wrongs committed, to the severe, inhospitable and unjustifiable treatment of the officers and crews of the vessels seized, and to the serious loss inflicted upon owners of the same, in order that full and speedy reparation may be made by the United States Government.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

CUSTOM HOUSE, VICTORIA, 23rd April, 1887.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I beg to state that none of the masters or mates of the vessels seized in Behrings Sea, in August last, remain now in imprisonment. When the vessels were condemned, the Judge, Mr. Dawson, sentenced masters and mates to fines which were never paid, and to different terms of imprisonment. Ogilvie, master of the "Carolina," an old man, was arrested and brought into court, but before the sentence was pronounced he wandered away into the woods and died there. The others, after serving a time in prison, were released by an Order of the Governor, and turned loose, literally destitute, to find their way home in any way they could. The vessels themselves, "Carolina," "Onward" and "Thornton," are now, as far as we know, in Oonalaska, but unless they have been properly taken care of, which in such a place seems scarcely probable, they must, during the winter months, have suffered greatly, even if they are still in existence. The skins taken from them, are, we believe, stored in the Alaska Fur Co.'s warehouses at Oonalaska; the guns and ammunition were taken to Sitka, and are in the care of the United States Marshal.

The chronometers and charts of two of the vessels were left in Oonalaska with the vessels. The chronometer of the other, with one or two boats, was taken, we were told as evidence, to Sitka.

No notice whatever respecting the release of the vessels, or the delivery of their equipments, or of the skins, has been received by the owners. No word of any description has been conveyed to them by the United States authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. HAMLEY.

JOHN TILTON, Esq., Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.

VICTORIA, B. C., 14th April, 1887.

Dear Sir.—Your advice of 2nd inst. is to hand. In reply would say we have not been advised whether the vessels are to be returned to us at Victoria, or, are we to incur the expense and risk of taking them from Oonalaska, and accept the skins in the condition they may be found, as an offset in full against the amounts set opposite them in our claims. The expense and risk of getting them to Victoria will be great, as there is no direct way of transferring men and supplies, a distance of 1,500 miles.

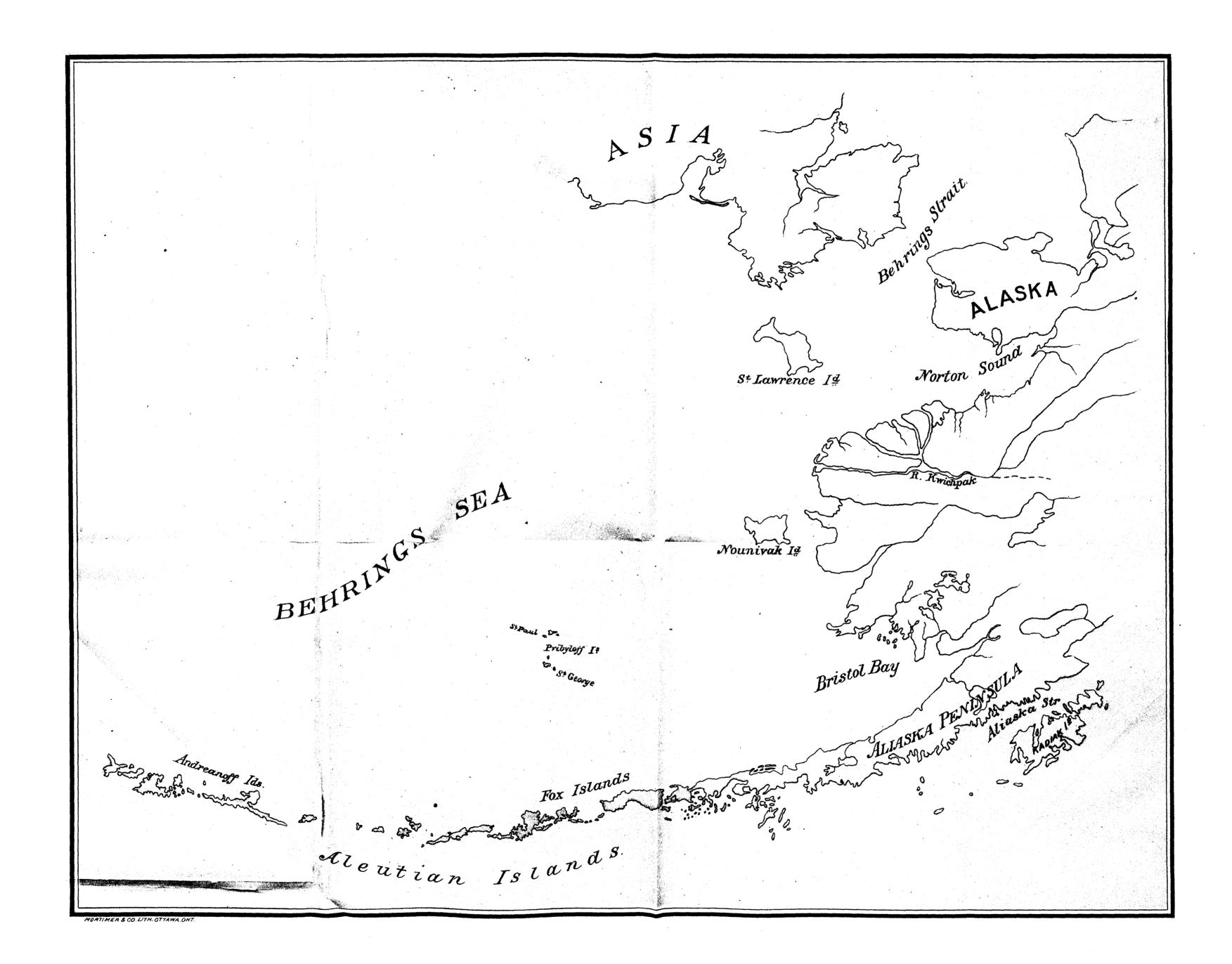
It will necessitate the chartering of a steamer, and owing to the tremendous gales in the North Pacific the past winter, the vessels may be very seriously damaged if not totally lost. Knowing the Indians as we do, we anticipate that everything movable will be carried away.

The vessels and skins are left in the care of not too friendly a concern, namely, the Alaska Commercial Company's Agent, alias, the United States Marshal.

Remaining, Dear Sir, Your obedient servants,

CARNE & MUNSIE.

JOHN TILTON, Esq., Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.



MEMORANDUM

(52a)

In connection with Seed Grain Advances.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 22nd June, 1887.

Re Expenditure for Seed Grain.

DEAR SIB,—Hereto attached please find a memorandum sent to this office by Mr. Pereira requesting that a statement be prepared in connection with the seed grain advances. I beg to say that the statement asked for can only be furnished by Commissioner Smith, who keeps the separate accounts in reference to these advances, but as the Minister wants the information for the House of Commons this afternoon, I now beg to furnish you with certain information, taken from the files, which may be of some use to him.

Purchase of Grain, 1886.

Wheat	4,530 Bushels.	\$5,835	09
Oats		2,926	11
Barley	2,972 do	2,003	
Turnips	300 Lbs.	122	45
Total		\$10,887	
Cost of freighting		19,067	74
Expenses of management		1,912	72
Grand total	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	\$ 31,867	46
Summa	ry.		
11,810 bushels of grain, average per	bushel\$0 92	\$10,887	00
Transport do	1 61	19,067	
	16	1,912	72
Total	•••••	\$ 31,867	

Three hundred and forty-six settlers received 11,240 bushels of the above grain, which would show an apparent over-purchase of about 570 bushels, which at the average price, including transport and management, would be valued at about \$1,500.

Purchase of Grain, 1887.

The advances made to Mr. Smith for the purchase of seed grain for this year having been sent to him only in April last, detailed accounts of expenditure, such as received for last year's expenditure, have not yet been rendered, but from a statement received from Mr. Smith, I find that tenders have been accepted for the supply of seed grain representing a total cost of \$82,785,37.

The number of applicants for seed grain as at 3rd March, 1887, was 2,006, and	
the quantity of grain advanced on security of lien or bond was:-	
Puchela	

The state of the s	Bushels.
Wheat Oats	55,805
Barley	10,169
Total	109.586
Quantity sold at cost price:—	,
Wheat	3 06
Oats	1,064
Barley	241
Quantity remaining on hand :-	
Wheat	5,153
Oats.,	1,927
Barley	655
Total	118,932

Credits amounting to \$129,713.22 have been given to Mr. Smith, and accounts have been rendered to 30th April, 1887, showing an expenditure of \$90,292.37, leaving a balance of \$39,420.85 available for May and June expenditure.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. PINARD, Accountant.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Dapaty of the Minister of the Interior.

RETURN

ON THE

SIXTH GENERAL ELECTION

AND OF ELECTIONS HELD SUBSEQUENTLY THERETO UP TO THE DATE HEREOF, 8th JUNE, 1887,

FOR THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA,

BY

RICHARD POPE, Esq.,

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

RAPPORT

STIR T.A

SIXIÈME ÉLECTION GÉNÉRALE

ET LES ELECTIONS TENUES DEPUIS JUSQU'AU 8 JUIN 1887,

POUR LA

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES DU CANADA,

PAR

RICHARD POPE, Ecr.,

GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET 1887.

RETURN

(53b)

PREPARED from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, showing the number of Votes polled for the respective Candidates in the several Electoral Districts, and in the various Subdivisions thereof, together with the number of Ballots rejected and spoiled in each and every Subdivision, at the last General Election; and also at each and every Election held subsequently thereto up to the date hereof, 8th June, 1887; specifying the cases in which a recount of Votes was had, and the changes made in respect thereof. Also the number of Electors on the Revised Electoral Lists, together with the Population as shown by the last Census, of each and every such District and Subdivision.

Ordered by the House of Commons on the 25th day of April, 1887.

RAPPORT

(58b)

Fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, indiquant le nombre des votes enregistrés pour les Candidats respectifs dans les différents Districts Electoraux, et leurs différentes Subdivisions, aussi le nombre de bulletins écartés et maculés dans chacune des dites Subdivisions, durant la dernière Election Générale, et à chaque élection tenue subséquemment jusqu'au 8me jour de juin 1887; spécifiant les cas où un nouveau dépouillement des votes a eu lieu, et les changements faits en conséquence. Aussi le nombre des électeurs sur les Listes Electorales revisées, ainsi que la population telle qu'indiquée par le dernier recensement de chaque District et Subdivision électorale.

Ordonné par la Chambre des Communes, le 25me jour d'avril 1887.

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

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

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Electoral Districts.	of ONTARIO	ALGOMA (Bastern Division.) (Pivision Est.) (Cottioned.) (Suite.)

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

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada	Subbiateigions.	Village of Thamesville	do do d			Village of Wallaceburg.	of Sombra	op op op	
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Rapport sur la Sixème Eection Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Connuons of Canada,

Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats en nombre de voles donns pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	enbuya surp səuuop sə100 s	etins écartés.	etins maculés.	rs on the Revised Voters' h Subdivision. urs inscrits sur la liste revisée s dans chaque subdivision	each Constituency, as the last Census. chaque collège électoral dernier recensement.	Remarks. —Observations.
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Ripport sur la Sixème Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Remarks. —Observations.	
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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

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

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

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

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	Rapport sur la Sixiène Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada	SUBDIVISIONS.	Nepean No. 1						
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Ripport sur la Sixème Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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Remarks.				
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of Votes polled in each	Subdivision	144 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3,983	, M.D., 17
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Names of Candidates and Vames of Votes polled Your each of them in each Subdivision.	Дави М. D. Вевени, М. D.	8 8 8 8 8 8 1 1 1 1 8 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2,077	r } DARB
SUBDIVISIONS.		Township of Osnabruck	Totals - Totaux	Majority for Aujority M.D., 171
Electoral Districts. Districts electorauz.	of ONTARIO of ONTARIO	CORNWALL AND STOR- MUNT. (Continued) (Sutte.)		

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	raship of Williamsburg	Matilda	:::::::	Winchester do do do do	of Morrisburgh	Totals— Totaux	Majority for Mojority for
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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

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Remarks. Observations.				
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Repport sur la Six eme Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	Kerdivisions.	Zames of Candidates an Xumber of Votes polly tor each of them in each Subdivision.	Nons des Can idats nombre ce voles don four chacun deux du	ənbuyə su-p səuuop səzoa s	sins écartés.	stins maculés.	rs on the Berisca Voters' a Subdivision. rrs inserits sur la liste revi s dans chique subdivision	each Constituency, as the last Census. chaque colldge electoral ernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
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	Newcastle— (East Ward—Quartier Est)	63 49	34	87 99		4	107 }	1,060		
	Totals—Totaux	1,731	1,847	3,578	35	27	4,415	17,555		
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	(East Riding) (Division Est.)		

Rupport sur la Sixème Eextron Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Electoral Districts.	Subdivisions.	Xames of Candidates and Xumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Woms des Canhidats e' nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux duns chaque subdivis on,	ənbuyə surp səuuop sətoa s	cted Ballots.		ers on the Revised Voters'— h Subdivision. wars inscrits sur la liste revisée	s dans chaque subdivision each Constituency, as the last Gensus. chaque collège électoral dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
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	Totals—Totaux	2,690	2,744	5,434	28	24	7,487	25,748		
	Majority for Mojorité pour	••	JOHN HEARY WILSON, 54	ilson, 54.						

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

Repport sur la Six ème Eiection Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks.		Bsex Centre not mentioned in Census
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Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivis on. of Votes polled in each	LEWIS WIGLE.	78 86 109 109 83 83 83 81 11 11 86 86 86 87 88
Vames of Candidates and Xumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	JAMES BRIEN.	22 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3
Suspiyisions.		Amherstburg— (Ward—Quartier) (Warden, budivision (Malden, bubdivision (Malden, budivision
Electoral Districts. Districts elector, ux.	82 of ONTARIO	Essex. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)

Essex Centre non men- tionnel dans te recense- ment.) had for Wirela	i nau 101 mg16.	1 do					1 bad for Brien.	2 do		3 do ; I bad for Wigle
3,494	3,552	1,411	21,303	rteur.													3
216) 190 218 248 175 253	220 222 218	185 197 172 111	5,566	JAMES BRIEN, 32. As declared by Returning Officer — I Tel que déclaré par l'officier rapporteur.												:	
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Repport sur la Sixème Eextron Générale pour la Chembre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chucun d'eux dans chaque subdivis on.	PERIS MIGES			90 68 68 46 109 108 118 63 63
Names of Candidates and Xumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	JAMES BRIEN.			60 93 93 114 77 77 77 73 65 65
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Electoral Districts. Districts dectoruux.	90 Province of ONTARIO a ONTARIO			Estex (South Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Suite.)

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				6,561	2,860	4,386
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		J. C. PATTERSON.				-
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

	Ripport sur la Sixième Eiection Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	ı Général	e pour	а Сћат	bre des	Com	unes du	Canada.		
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux. Section of ONTARIO R D d ONTARIO.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Mames of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et pour chacun deux dans pour chacun deux dans chaque subdivision.	otal Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	subtaisteon. amber of rejected Ballots. ombre de bulletins écartés.	umber of spoiled Bullots.	umber of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision. [ombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des élec eurs dans chaque subdivision	opulation in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Spulation de chaque collège électoral d'uprès le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
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	*****	44 111 113 28 86 86	92 14 14 23 33 33	137 58 167 44 51 119		1 1 1 1 1	186 73 207 59 68 155	4,410		
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Ripport sur la Six'ème E'ection Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Electors Districts.	Bublyisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Canitaes et nombre de votes donns pour chacun d'eux duns chaque subdivis on.	ənbuyə su: p səuuop səjoa s	elins beartes.	etins maculés.	on the Revised Voters' h Subdivision. nos inscrits and in liste revises a dans change subdivision	rach Constituency, ng he last Census. chaque collyge electoral lernier recensement.	Remarks.
of ONTARIO		DONALD MACMARTER.	P. PURGELL.	noisivibdu2 9b Insot srdmoV noisivibdus	Number of rejective de bull	ioqs do todmuN	I.isi ni isi.I oloolo'h ordmo V nuo oolo sob	Population de	
GLENGARRY (Continued.) (Suite.)	Township of Kenyon	997 893 893 893	64 106 128 72 58 79	161 201 187 111 111 168	1	C4 C4 C4	261 2.9 12.9 133 203	5,491	
	Lancaster	94 83 83 84 84	124 43 53	193 170 207 91	က		257 210 247 130 185	4,851	
	do ""	101 101 83 74 72	130 130 130 112	186 187 204 171	4	ca -	220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220	6,354	
	Totals—Totaux	1,814	2,020	3,831	18	18	4,801	22,231	
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Ripport sur la Sixème Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks.				
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Electoral Districts. Districts electoruuz.	of ONTARIO.	Grey (South Riding.)		

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do do d	Tota		Township of Golledo		
		37	GREY (East Riding) (Division Est.)		_

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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	Remarks. — Observations.	-	
	each Constituency, as the last Census. chaque collège électoral dernier recensement.	Population de	3,099 4,119 3,512
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	Noms des Oandidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	THOMAS S. SPROULE.	25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
*	Vames of Candidates and Vames of Votes polled Your each of them in each Subdivision.	Rosr. Gilrary.	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5
	SUBDIVISIONS.		Township of Melancthon
	Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	88 of ONTARIO. P. GONTARIO.	Gray (Bast Riding) (Division Est.) (Continued.) (Suite.)

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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							seulement. Figures 13 on the back. Les chiffres 13 sur le de	by identifying voter.— Contenant le tucon, iden- tifant le voteur. Admittedly bad, marked by 0 instead of a cross.	
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W. H. MONTAGUE,	 As decla Tel que d						:		·
Z O W. Colter.	G. W. COLTER 13.						•		
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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Remarks.		y it was the of the videmme	c'était l'intention du voteut de voter. an envelope with thirty ballots for Montague; objected to for reason	on back. — Bst use enveloppe avec trente bulle- tins pour Mondayue, a laquelle on a fait objec- tion pour la raison que le nom du S.O.R. était derit en entier sur le dos. sex ballots, having on
he last Census. chaque collège électoral sermier recensement.	Population de			I
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i)	TedmuN latoT noisivibduZ			
for each of them in each Subdivision. Woms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés	W, H. Mon-			
Mames of Candidates and bumber of Votes polled	O. W. Colter.	06	113	116
		. H. Montagus	op .	qo .
Subdivisions.		A	*** *** **** **** **** **** **** **** ****	
SG		lowed for corde pour N. Oayuga.	" 3 Oneida	op
		No. 4	es 2	
Electoral Districts.	of ONTARIO.	HALDIMAND No. 4 N. Osyugu (Suite.)		

the counterfoil all but twelve. These had a corner form off the counterfoil where the number evidently was put before torn off.— Est une exectoppe avec quarante-six obliteins qui acaient le talon, except douze; ces bulletins avaient un coin du talon deloniré ou le numéro decenté et en le numéro que avec térmit.	No initial on the back.— Pas d'initiale sur le des. D. R. On name in full on the back.—Nom du S. O. R. en entier sur le	dos. Added for Montague by common consent.— Ajoute pour Montague par consentement.	Letter Vinverted on right to corner, also figure 180 on back—Lettre V renerse au coin droit, aussi le chifre 180 sur le	dos. Figures on the back, lead to identification.— Ohiffres sur le dos, qui	voteur. Figures on the back leading to identification.— Chiffres sur le dos qui	pourrait identific to pourrait identific to voice. No cross.—Pas de croix. Figures on the back leading to identification.— Chiffres eur le dos qui pourrait identific le voice.
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Ripport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks.		Counterfoil on, and also no number thereon which would identify voter.—Ayant le talon, austi un chifre qui pourrait identifié le vo-	feur. do do do do do do do do do do do do do d
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Names of Candidates and Younes Of United Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	C W. Colter.		
Subdivisions.		Disallowed for B C. W. Coltes. Retrenché pour Cayuga VillageBallot No. 58	do do 57 No. 1 Oneida
Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	of ONTARIO donTARIO.	Disallowed f Retrenché po (Continued.) (Suite.)	

Figures on the back.— Chiffres sur la face.— Chiffres on the face.— Letter V on the face.— Letter V on the back.— Chiffres 43 sur le dos. Figure 0 on the back.— Admitted bad.—Admis counterful on.— —Chiffre 0 sur le dos, et ayant le talon. Admitted bad.—Admis contention on the back, and on the back. Admitted bad.—Admis contention.—Chiffres sur le dos indistincts. Letter I on the face accident. To in the face accident. No initials of D. R. O.— Pas d'initials of D. R. O.— Rad dos indistincts. An an aback indis- figures on back indis- figures on back indis- An an an and face.—Mar. Groix péculière. Figures on back indis- dos indistincts. Mr. O. name in full on back.—Nom du S. O. R. an envier sur la face.—Mar. O'B. O. name in full on back.—Nom du S. O. R. Ballots for U. W. Coll- ter, objected to name of D. R. O. being in full on the back.—Est une envelope avec quarante deux bulletins pour C. W. Colter, objected to name of du S. O. R. Gue a nom du S. O. R. W. Colter, objected sparer deux bulletins pour C. W. Colter, objected sparer du sa nom du S. O. R.	eniter sur
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

	Rema.ks. Observations.		Is an envelope with 33 ballots for C.W. Colter, objected to as having counterfoll on all but two. These ballots had a corner torn off the counterfoll where number was put before torn	on — List une enveloppe avec 33 bulleting pour C. W. Colter, objected comme. ayant le talon excepte deux. Ces bulleting avaient un coin du talon dechiré ou était le numero. Marked with an indelible lead pencil. — Marqué
unes du Canada.	tra on the Revised Voters' b Subdivision. urs inscrits sur la liste revisse s dans ch que subdivision each (onstituency, as the last Consus. chaque collige électoral chauer recensement.	one ni tei.! Soblè de d'élècle Soblè de de de de de de de de de de de de de		
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ion Général	Vames of Candidates and Yumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	C. W. Colter.		117
Ripport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	Subdivisions.		Allowed for C. W. Colter. Accords pour C. W. Colter. No. 4 Oneida	op op g ,,
	Electoral Districts.	of ONTARIO. Provided a Contario.	BALDIMAND No. (Continued.)	

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avec un crayon indelle- bile. Red crosses on the face Croix rouges sur la face. Name of D. R. O. in tull on the back—Non du 8. O. R. en entire nur le	dos Claimed only a straight mark, but clearly a cross.—Allegue eire un.	morque seu ement, mais clairement une croix. Initials of D. R. O. not on the ballot.—Les initials, du S. O. R. ne sont vas	sur le bulletin.							
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Remarks. — Observations.					
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Woms des Candidats et nombre de votes donns pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	JOHN WALDIE.	92 77 881 883	12 105 11 64 11	44 71 86 86 86	93
Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Ратир Немрин- зом.		121 830		
, SUBDIVIBIONS.		Kequesing Township.	wnship	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1)
Electoral Districts.	of ONTARIO.	Ба г том			

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

Ripport sur la Sixème E'ection Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks.		
each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral fernier recensement.	Population de	6,068
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Names of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	ADAM BROWN.	426 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
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Electoral Districts.	of ONTARIO.	HAMILTON

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux. con of ONTARIO. con dontario.	Subdivisions.	Mames of Candidates and Namber of Votes polled Young to Feech of them in each Subdivision.	ALEX. ROBERT: Alex. Roberts of nonbre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdiviséon.	Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de dulktins écartés.	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	Mumber of Voters on the Revised Voters, List in each Subdivision. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.	
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	Hastings (Bast Kidio (Division B	5 3			*	

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

Rupport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks. Observations.				Sabine, Lyell, Airey, Murchison and Robin- son.	
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Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Hon. M. Bowerr.	79 69 122 36	63 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	86 81 30	58 111 112 34
SUBDIVIBIONS.		Huntingdon Township— Town Hall Orange Hall White Lake Hog Lake	Ridge Roa'l Fchoolhouse	Marmora and Lake— Town Ball	Madoc Township— Haris' Schoolbouse
Electoral Districts. Districts electorux.	of ONTARIO d'ONTARIO	HABTINGS	<u> </u>	24	A

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

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

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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enbrys supp syuuop sesson s	zoisivibdu2	146 121 108	4,315	As declared by the Judge. Tel que declaré par le juge.		125 91 157 140
Nome des Candidats et pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	-ноч Това жат	66 49	2,165	; I	Pater Mac.	51 39 76 89
Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	М. С. Оамв- вом.	69 69 69	2,139	ROBERT PORTER, 26.	Тномая Ган- воw.	74 52 81 71
SUBBITISIONS.		Wawanosh, East	Totals—Totaux	Majority for Robert		Blythe (Village)
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	89 of ONTARIO.	HURON (West Riding.)	(Continued.) (Suite.)			HUBON (Kast Riding.)

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									Hord (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Remarks. Observations.				
each Constituency, as the last Census. chaque collyge electoral leans recensement.	l yd nwods b noilulugo a l	3,875	4,048	2,480
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Electoral Districts.	of ONTARIO.		z .	a a

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Remarks.					
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Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Авсн. Одме-	7.8.488 087.888 080.00	12.22.22.22	45 52	858
SUBDITIBIONS.		8,,,,,,,,	Tilbury (East) Township	op	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d
Electoral Districts.	65 ontario.	Kent (Continued.) (Suite.)		145 C	

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			Kingston				

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Ripport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Remarks.			
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Voms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	. Sir Jони А.	65 69 104 106 65 66 80 114 90 190 97 1,368	[ACDONALD
Mames of Candidates and Mames of Candidates polled for each of them in each Candivision.	Агвх'я Стии.	1,351	Јони А. М
Subdivisions.		St Lawrence (Ward—Quartier) Cataraqui do do do do do do do do do Rideau do do do do do do do do do do do do do do Totoria Mais—Totaux	Majorité pour } Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., 17.
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	69 of ONTARIO of ONTARIO	Kirgsron	

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WILLIAM HAR- BY McMahan	41	74	61	. 25 ;	. 62 19 19 19	88		94	43	63	23.0	33	£ 6	94	19	-14	- 6	18	5 6	2 4	32	9	1,777		J. F. LISTER, 558.
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Aentrale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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Electorn Districts.	Bublyisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Canhidats e nombre de votes donné pour chacun d'eux dan chaque subdivision.	enbuyo surp souuop sotoa s	etins écartés.		s dans chaque subdivision dans chaque subdivision	each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral ernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Rapport sur la Sixième Electi		0 0	nship. waship s. Totals—Totauz
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Général	Names of Candidates and Mames of Candidates polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Леган W пезом.	56 .67 .47	105 68 63	105 93 59	583	102 4.24	102 102
Ripport sur la Sixième Election Aénérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	Subdivisions.		Adolphustown Amherst Island	do do	cksburg South	Z	Napanee do do do do do do do do do do do do do	do Richmond
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Rapport sur la Sixème Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	enboyo suop squuop segon s			rs on the Revised Voters'.	urs inservits sur da liste reviste s dans chaque subdivision each Constituency, as	de last Census. chaque collège électoral ernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	SUBBIVISIONS.		Williams, West No. 1 do do do ""))	do (f. 2) Stephen (f. 1) Stephen (f.
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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(Suite.)	Totals—Totaux	3,110	2,006	4,115	4	13	5,107	19,491	1
	Majority for Majority for	~~~	WILLIAM FREDERIC ROOME, 105.	с Коомв,	105.				
		. Тамав Авм- втоие.	Н. Съмвъв.	,					-
MIDDLESEX (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Westminster Township	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	47 46 102 132	158 167 216 234		4	230 235 315 315		

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

	Rapport sur la Six eme Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	General	e pour la	с Сћатъ	e des	Comm	nes du	Canada.	
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	SUBDIVIBIONS.	Mames of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	enbrys supp saucop saioa s	cted Ballots. etins écartés.	etins maculés.	h Subdivised Voters' h Subdivision. 	each Constituency, as he last Census.	kemarka. Remarka. Observations.
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	Totals—Totaux	1,816	1,718	3,534	2	12	4,324	15,940	***************************************
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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	Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	General	e pour la	. Chambr	e des	Oommr	res du	Janada.	
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	SUBDIVISION.	Names of Candidates and Mames of Candidates polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	จก อักบุว รนกุก รวนนอก รวเจล ร	etins écartés.		s dens chaque subdivision s dens chaque subdivision	each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque coltège électorat ermer recensement.	Remarks.
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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

Remarks. Observations.		
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Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	98 of ONTARIO.	Norpolk

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			•		Cobourg (Town—Pille.)	Hamilton Township.	Haldimand Township.		Alnwick Township.		
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				NORTHUMBERLAND (West Riding.)	87						

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Electoral Districts.		bagastapipas Yotes polled famin each famin each famin each		enbvys surp				subdivision tuency, as	10703959 91	
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Brighton Township— Presqu'iale Point. Smithfield Hiton Newcomb's Mills	47 71 84 63	88 85 70 101	114 159 169 133	0 0	69	160 223 226 175 175		3,470	
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Carrying Place. 122 55 177 1 233 3,560 Tenton Pactor 1 257 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 2 2 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Totals—Totaux	by a Judge—(Sur noweau For A. B. Mallory	A. P. C OCKBURN FRANK MADILL.	19
Muriay Township— Garrying Place. Trenton Wooler. Stockfale Soymour Township— Meyersburg. Tilton Levisconte Farm. Menie Rylestone Seymour (North-East). Gampbellford Village— do Bast. Warkworth. Warkworth. Daitford Percy Township— Norham. Warkworth. Daitford Percy North-West. Go North-East.	Totals—Totaux Majo	Upon recount by a Judge—dépouilement par unjuge).		(North Biding.) Gannington Village
	89		•	-

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Remarks.		
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Moms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	FRANK MADILL.	988 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1
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Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	S of ONTARIO.	ONTARIO

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And Townships Macanilay and Ryde.									
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				ONTARIO	(Division Sud.)				

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

Remarks.				
each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral ternier recensement.	3,992	20,244		
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Mames of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Reancis Ras.	66 59 101 73 66	1,931	for } W
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	ORTARIO Pick (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	02	M M	New Stot	

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks.		
each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral fernier recensement.	Population de	2,966
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for each of them in each Subdivision.	Рангау.	448 448 1152 1152 173 777 777 778 83 83 83 83 84 86 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
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SUBDIVISIONS.		Victoria (Ward—Quartier)
Electoral Districts.	Province of ONTARIO.	OTTAWA (Oity—Gue.)

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			W. G. PRILEY OVET MCINTYRE, 948; OVET ST. JEAN, 971. HONORÉ ROBILLARD OVET MCINTYRE, 816; OVET ST. JEAN, 839.
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Ripport sur la Six eme Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Remarks			
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Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	THREIT.H.L	7 8 8 4 8 4 4 4 1 2 5 4 8 4 8 4 4 4	22 177 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	авма ľ , диаляшнто́́	70 4 4 64 4 62 70 4 89 4 63 4 70 11 60 12 75 4 89	44 86 84 188 188 188
SUBDIVISIONS.		Woodstock (Wards-Quartiers)— St. Andrew's do St. David's St. George's do St. John's St. John's St. Patrick's	East Zorra
Electoral Districts.	of ONTARIO	Oxford (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	

3,430	3,326	2,089	616	2,244	2,723	24,390			1,61 5
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			Par		-		04		Oxroed (South Riding)

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

Ripport sur la Sixème Eiection Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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Remarks.		
each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral dernier recensement.	Population de	2,313
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enbuys supp syuuop segon s	oisivibdu2	883 893 1044 1144 1178 1178 1178 1178 1178 1178 11
Noms des Candidats et nombre de voles donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Лони Л. Нумкіка.	28 4 4 4 3 3 6 4 4 4 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Sir R. J. CART-	85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 8
Subdivisions.		Oxford Township : No. 1 East
Electoral Districts.	86 of ONTARIO.	Oxford Riding.) (Biothing.) (Continued.) ((Suite.)!

1,411	24,778			2,920
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Rapport sur la Kizième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	SUBBIVIBIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Voms des Candidats et non de connes de connes de connes de conne de conne chaque subdivision.	endrys sunp syuuop seroa s	etins écarlés.		h Subdivision. urs inscrits sur la liste revisée s dans chaque subdivision	each Constituency, as the last Census. chaque collège électoral dernier recensement.	Remarks.	
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Aenérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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of Votes polled in each						
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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

Remarks. —Observations.	
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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. REITER of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	ЈониВовинем.	96 69 92 92 93 34 34 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
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Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	901 Province of ONTARIO.	Paterborough (Bast Riding.) (Division Est) (Continued.) (Suite.)

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Schérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

	SUBBITISIONS.	Mames of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	mber of Votes polled in each vision. And des votes donnés dans chaque preson.	r rejected Ballots. s dulktins écartés.	t spoiled Ballots.	(Voters on the Revised Voters', n each Subdivision. Electeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée	sectours dans chaque subdivision. on in each Constituency, as n by the last Census.	n de chaque collège electoral s le dernier recensement.	Remarks.
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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Electoral Districts.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Namber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Moms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	endoves dans chaque	etins écartés.		h Subdivision. ————————————————————————————————————	s dans chaque subdivision. each Constituency, as the last Census.	chaque collège électoral ternier recensement.	Remarks.
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4,446	26,120			1,099	4,666	5,489	4,211	5,325
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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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	Remarks.	ı	Beeton and Tottenham not mentioned in cen- sus. Non mentionnes				
	each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral traiser recensement.	a Yo nwons by the state of the	1,921	22,721			1,015
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	Names of Candidates and Mamber of Votes polled for each of them in each of them in each	RIOHARD TYRWHITT.	96 44 65	1,834	", B. T.	Н. Н. Соок.	48
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	Electoral Districts.	of ONTARIO. Province					Simon

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

Ripport sur la Sixème Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Mames of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each of them in each of them in each of them in each of them in each mombre des Candidats et mombre des Candidats et pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision. Number of Votes polled in each abdivision. Te de bulletins des votes donnés dans chaque to of spoiled Ballots. Te de bulletins maculés. Te de bulletins maculés. Te de bulletins anculés. Te de bulletins dent chaque subdivision. Te de bulletins fearités. Te de bulletins fearités. Te de bulletins fearités. Te de bulletins fearités. Te de bulletins fearités. Te de bulletins fearités. Te de bulletins fearités. Te de bulletins fearités. Te de bulletins fearités.	Total S.E.E.S Womb Nomb Nomb Nomb Nomb Nomb Nomb And And And And And And And And And And	1 49 48 48 48 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49
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Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	RP GONTARIO.	Toronto

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

Electoral Districts.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Nome des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	suprys surp sauuop satoa s	cted Ballots. etins écartés.	etins maculés.	no on the Revised Voters', h Subdivision. error inscrits sur la liste revise s dans chague subdivision	each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral	insamsensor recensement.	Remarks.
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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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

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

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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

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	Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux. of ONTARIO.	South Riding.) (Division Sud.)

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88 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	84 69 78 105	485-467	125 118 79 66	2,411	JAMES INNES, 126.	T. B. TOWNSEND.	6000000000000000000000000000000000000
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rbip		o <u>.≏</u> .	do do do	Totals—Totaux	Majority for Majority for		Dundas Mountain (Ward—Quartier)No. 2 do
					125		Wentworth (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)

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

	Remarks.		and the second s		
ada.	chaque collège électoral	Population de	5,230	3,461	3,598
Can	s dans chaque subdivision. each Constituency, as he last Census.	ni noitaluqo4			
ss du	Subdivision. urs inscrits sur la lizic revisée	Nombre d' Electer	198 136 143 143 143 136 136	884118891 19881	185 180 197 153
mnu	rs on the Revised Voters's	Nombre de bull sto V do rederro V			
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des		Mombre de bull	7		7
mbre		ssbinios erdeno V noisivibóus pejer lo redmuN	1108 1116 107 107		132
Cha	 .	noisivibdn2	AAAAA MA		
e pour la	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	T. B Towns-	200 4 4 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	74 93 110 47
General	Mames of Candidates and Mames of Votes polled Mumber of Votes in each for each of them in each Subdivision.	Тноз. Ваіч.	122 170 166 170 188 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	0 80 80 80 87 90 - 10 80 80 84 80	25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26
ction			Ö 3333333 □ 00 04 00 00 00 00	252222	2222 110004
pport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	Subsivisions.		Lynden	Valens Hunter's Corners Bullock's Corners Rock Chapel Ray's Skone House, 5th Con.	o', East, House or— ol Section No. 1
Raj			ley,		Flamboro Schoo
	Electoral Districts.	of ONTARIO.	Wentworth Riding.) (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.)		

Waterdown not men- tioned in Census. Non mantioned dans to re- sensement.																				
15,998					3	3,025			2,951	•	1	1,911	1,814		2,416		693	2,164	15,539	
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12				-	٦,	-			- 64	- %		1				10	٦,	•	24	
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70 84 / 1,639 / 1,513 / THOMAS BAIN, 126.	.4.	ляватЯ	[.8AL	41	325	. e	46.4	83	44	728	88	200	62 76	47 66	48 13	69	82.5	* C 60	1,663	F. M. CARPENTER, 176.
171.	_ 1	TVET	F. W.	101	368	9 20 02 08	48	223	100	42	63	4.8	55 55	61	202	37	250	£ 88 6	1,839	1
Waterdown Village, Bell House 1 Totals—Totaux Majority for Majority for Majority for	A case form			Barton	0p	do do	:	Saltfleet	do do	do), þ1	do	Binbrook	h.	do do South	do do		do do		Majority for Mojority for Mojority four
				WENTWORTH	(Division Sud.)															

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Ripport sur la Six'eine Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Remarks. —Observations.	
section in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. opulation de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	1, 1, 2, 4,
obsico d'electeurs inscrits sur la liste revelesco. noisierb dus supono sub srue solelesco.	TO 3 The company of t
miner or sported partocs. ombre de bulletins maculés. imber of Voters on the Revised Voters. List in each Subdivision.	W
mder of rejected Ballots. ombre de dulletins écartés. imder of spoiled Ballots.	N - a aaa
Subdivision. ombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	
TARM TT Nombre des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision. chaque subdivision. tal Number of Votes polled in each	2000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Mames of Candidates and Namber of Votes polled for each of them in each for each of them in each Subdivision.	W 633 633 633 633 633 633 633 633 633 63
Subdivisions.	Aurora No. 1 do do
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux. of ONTARIO	YORK (North Riding.) (Division 1 Nord.)

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721 739 711 821 128 113 107 103 103 116 39	2,526	1 ' '	.EMETITOSE .A	746087444884488766 481107744884488766
Gwillimbury, West.	Totals—Totaux	Majority for Majorité pour		Markham Township No. 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
			139	YORK. (Rest Riding.) (Division Est.)

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Amerale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks. Observations.			
he last Census. chaque collège electoral ernier recensement.	Population de	6,491	4,825
dans chaque subdivision	rusissis ssb Population in		
noisivisa our la liste revisce		81 12 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	136 136 141 164 164 178 178
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of Votes polled in each	Todom NatoT noisivibduS		
Voms des Candidats et noudre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Hon, A. Mac- Kenzie.	444568888888 244456888888	23 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Mames of Candidates and Mamber of Votes polled for sech of them is each of them is each of them is a sech of them is a sech of them is a sech of them is a sech of them is a sech of them is a sech of the interval of the int	A. Bourress.	828584485	2244820248 <u>0</u>
			w400-005-4
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Electoral Districts.	041 of ONTARIO. 041 de de de de de de de de de de de de de	York (East Riding.) (Division Est.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	

				
		·	St. Mark's Ward not mentioned in Consus. Non mentione dans le recensement.	
22,853		1,170	2,978	6,257
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Majority for Hon. A. Magrenzie, 160.	N. CLARKE WALLAGE.	\$20 \$20 \$30 \$30	202424234	248888888888
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Majority f			Cott	
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do do do 1 Tot			of Du	
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RRIUBN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

	Remarks. Observations.		Weston and Woodbridge not mentioned in Cen- sus. Non mentioned dans le reconsement.	_
Janada.	in each Constituency, as by the last Census. de chaque collège électoral le dernier recensement.	nwods	9,81	
mes du (Voters on the Revised Voters' each Subdivision. eccleurs inscrits sur la liste revisée teurs dans chaque subdivision.	ni tsi.I 19'b sromoN	8	
Comm	spoiled Ballots.	Number of s	22 22	
e des	rejected Ballots. bulkstins écartés.	Number of		
и Сћатъ	enpada samb sannob setou seb is	Aipdud	4,7 AOB,	
e pour le	chaque subdivision.	N. OLARKE Wallac	2,638 WAE WAE WAE	
Général	Mames of Candidates and Mamber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	орам мада ону Цуир	1	` i
Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	SUBBIVISIONS.		Vaughan No. 1 do 0 do (; 3) do (; 4) do (; 6) do (; 6) do (; 7) do (; 7) do (; 7) do (; 1) Woodbridge (; 1) Richmond Hill (; 1) Brockton (; 1) Totals—Totauz 2 Majority for Majority for	. J A
	Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	of ONTARIO.	YORK (West Riding.) (Distation Outst.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	

Lachute Town (Wards—Quartite Bast. Centre Centre Go St. Andrewa. do St. Andrewa. do do do O Village Grenville. Township do do do do do do do do do Arundel do Arundel do Montworth do Gore Dart Township Morin Township Morin	21 19 40 1 144 141 144 141 144	of QUEBEC. de QUEBEC.	A THEOREM	M.					
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BETUEN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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	Remarks. Observations.	Forsyth not mentioned in Census - Non mentioned dans te recensement. Aylange not mentioned in Oelbus – Non mentioned dans te recensement.
ıda.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	4,181 2,782 2,154 924 981 858
Cano	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census.	
du (Mombre d'élècteurs inscrits sur la liste revision. des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	222 1865 2238 2238 2238 213 163 163 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165
unes	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	WARRING NAME OF THE PROPERTY O
Оотт	Number of spoiled Ballots. Vombre de bulletins maculés.	9 1 8 7
des	Nombre de bulletins écartés.	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ambre	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision. Namber of rejected Ballots.	1139 1139 1139 1139 1139 1139 1139 1139
r Ch	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	
noa.	TOS. POIRIER pour chacun d'eux dans chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	23.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.3
trale	Jos. Godbour. Woms des Candidats et	133 1162 1168 136 137 130 130 140 140 161 161
n Gén	As North Annes of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
ctio	·	1984702 8 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	SUBBIVISIONS.	St. François
	Electoral Districts. Districts dectoraux. Of QUEBEC. 44. (de QUEBEC.	Brauces

Spaulding. Dorest. St. Sebastien. Sacre Cour de Jésus. St. Marlin.			
1,600 1,801 57 924 2,838 1,567 1,667 1,488 339 1,241 1,241 2,746	32,020		1,499 1,846 1,037 2,674 1,426
92 92 119 119 142 163 103 113 113 128 128 133 148 176 176 176 176 183	5,830		135 1805 195 195 105 105 1189 114 114
n n n n n n	19		PAP PP 60 44P
	28	33.	1 000 000
98 101 101 188 54 44 40 113 108 118 127 80 108 108 108	3,651	JOSEPH GODBOUT, 632.	100 163 90 163 183 137 137 130 100 100 100
244 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274	1,268	JOSEPH G	Agrania 4 25 4 8 2 8 4 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
7. 108 22 42 42 42 43 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	1,900		. И
000 112222 22221 112222 22221 122222 22221 122222 22221 12222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222221 1222222	483	Majority for Majorité pour	J. G. H.
St. Elzéar	Totals—Totaux	Maj. Maj	Town of Beauharnois do do do do do do do do do St. Louis de Gonzague do St. Louis de Gonzague do St. Louis de Gonzague do St. Stanislas de Kostka do do do do do do do do do do do do do d
		145	Brauharnois

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

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

Electoral Districts.	Subdivisions.	Vames of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux duns duns chaque subdivis on.	anboys supp syuup sajoa s	tins écartés.	szins maculés.	rs on the Revised Voters' Subdivision. Tre inscrits sur la liste revisée	each Constituency, as ne last Census. chaque collège électoral ernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
of QUEBEC. Province of QUEBEC.		1. С. Н. Ввискиои.	PHILIPPE PELLETIER.	 Sabatyision	osjor do redena Slud se sramoN	Number of spoil	dose ni tsi. Aose d'électer	ni noitaluqo¶ lt yd nwoda sb noitalugo¶	
Bradharnois	Town of Salaberry of Valleyfield	49 65 65 62 71 71 104	744 711 882 880 893 893	96 127 136 143 144 147 161	7 1 1 2		137 198 198 181 231 179 179	3,906	
	Totals—Totaux	1,432	1,210	2,642	23	24	3,481	16,005	
	Majority fo Majorité po	Majority for } J. G. H. Bergeron, 222.	H. Bergei	ton, 222.	-		,	-	

	2,099 922 1,372	1,603 706 706 1,403 2,353 2,315 1,889	18,068
	180 136 113 136 161	216 216 216 216 128 147 206 126 120 120 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 16	3,161
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J. W. BELLEAU.	24 1 1 1 0 4 8 6 6 4 4 8 8 6 6 4 8 8 6 6 4 8 8 8 6 6 8 8 8 8	10 27 27 33 38 48 67 80 81 11 133 133	878
.тохмА .Ю	85 100 128 84 103 86	658 101 21 21 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	1,515 our } G. A
	ක් කීත් ත්	Armagh do Mailtoux Mailtoux St. Magloire Buckland St. Damien St. Gervals St. Gorvals St. do St. Governals St. do St. Governals St. do St. do	Totals—Totaux Majority for } G. Anvor, 637.
	Belleohasse	• • •	

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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Remarks.							٠		
each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral krnier recensement.	t yd awods - D opulation de	2,156	2,223		3,325	2,812	2.240		1,514
sisterits sur la liste revisee. Anns chaque subdivision.	messelecteur	149	102	140	147	90 J 167 J 166	146	180	107
rs on the Revised Voters's.	Number of Vote				. .		<u> </u>		
·	iogs to redmuN	4-1	64-0		<u>' </u>	-69	8-		- '
stins écartés.	ojet do tedanu Numbre de bull	7.	-	1	78	2			7
enboyo suvp seuuop seeoa s	sb latot srdmoN notsivibdus	101	27.88	100	200	138 140	115 94 109	158	110
Yoms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	J.B. Robillabr. Total Number Subdivision	88	 8 9 6 7 8 7	33	19	30 8 8	88 88 88	102	38 38
Names of Candidates and Mames of Candidates polled Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Огеорная Валоволець.	44	2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2.6.5	34.8				
SUBBIVIBIONE.		ier (Town_I	roisse) !!	abert do	do do do do	do do ti	o do	12	8t. Norbert (Parish - Paroisse) " 1
-Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	of QUEBEC. Province de QUEBEC.	Ввитнией							

St. Michel des Saints.				St. Jean l'Evangeliste. Shoolbred Village. Escuminac Village. St. Bonaventure. St. Laurent. Tracadièche. Nouvelle and Hamilton not mentioned in Consus. Sus. Non mentioned dans le recensement.
1,356 3,054 1,170 738	21,838	_		1,012 339 1,638 289 221 1,033 1,983 1,586 1,568
178 78 183 117 110 110 86 86 86 86 86	3,790			182 88 88 1119 1119 1186 1186 1187 1187 1187 1187 1187 1187
H 64 HH 4	44	-		4 4 6
4 4 4 4	82			41 1 1 0 0 1 1
155 103 127 127 120 120 120 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 13	2,839	CLÉOPHAS BRAUSOLEIL, 231.		138 888 888 888 1388 1388 1388 1388 138
23 8 67 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,304	PEAS BEAU	Сво Ривна Кох.	2011224448248112220002244824848248482484
114 4.9 4.9 64 70 70 83 83 83 83 10 11 11	1,535	ur } Cléo	Jos. alias L. J. Broper.	88 4 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Visitation de l'Islo Dupas 11 2 do do do 11 2 do do 12 do do do do do do 13 do do do do do 14 2 do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Totala-Totaux	Majority for Majority for	149	BONAVENTURE Restigouche Restigouche Mann Township Nouvelle, West do Centre Garleton Bast. Garleton Bast. Go Bast Ocarleto Go Bast Caplan Hamilton, West Go Bast Go Bast Aswed Caplan Bast Go Bast Aswed Caplan Bast Bast Aswed Caplan Bast Bast Bast Bast Bast Bast Bast Bast

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux. Of QUEBEO.	Subdivisions.	Mames of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	PIBEBE Nombre des Candidats et pombre de votes donnés X. Canduc subdivision.	Number of Votes polled in each abdivision. The fold des votes donnes dans chaque abdivision.	er of rejected Ballots. be de dulletins écartés.	er of spoiled Ballots. ore de bulletins maculés.	or of Voters on the Revised Voters' ist in each Subdivision. ore d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée es électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	lation in each Constituency, as how in by the last Census. Intion de chaque collège electoral après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
Or de QUEBBEC.			.ов. ОЯ	amoN S	quo _N	nuoN.	I ^{mo} N	ndod ndod	
BONAVENTURE. (Continued.)	Hope, West do East Port Daniel, West	68 7 7 8 9 8 9 8 9 8	72 69 94 94	95 109 72	x⊃ co o	1	119 138 109	1,824	
		2	<u> </u>	001	, ;			100	
	Totals-Totaux	1,352	994	2,346	8	ا ۵	3,004	18,908	
	Majority for Majorité pour		Јозврн В	Louis Joseph Riopel, 358.				_	
		ттинивод .sat.	Sydney A. Fisher.						
BROKE Township	Township of Brome No. 1 do do "2	49	108	157			138		

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3,686	2,380	2,306	929	2,499	15,827			2,355	332 1,165 785 1,136
197 162 162 178 187 186 146	129 129 200 150 150	99 167 148	133	184	3,591			156 146 155 135 101	166 168 141 130 119
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1 1			6		9	379.		64 69	1 811
161 144 109 138 144 67 111	108 111 158 108	118 116 90	116 67	120	2,761	ов Гівняв,		129 118 139 109 78	108 105 101 103
100 100 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888	86 31 69 69	18 88 47 51	888	388	1,570	SYDNEY ARTHUR FISHER, 379.	диомтаЯ виіатиочая	69 69 63 63 74	. 8. 24. 69. 4. ¢
23.44884 63.853	25 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	3 8 8 8	23 29 88	622	1,191	, ,	.А аїдавІ Лороци.		‡£889 4 24
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do do d	Potton Potton do do do do do do do do do do do do do		Bolton, West	do	Totals—Totaux	Majority for Majorité pour		эwn, <i>Ville</i>) arish, <i>Paroisse</i>).	Parish, Paroisse)
do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	99999	ခိုခိုခို	399,	8 .8 8				Longueuil (Todo do do do do do Longueuil (Pe	St. Lambert (Boucherville do do St. Hubert (P
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for sach for each tor each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	enbrys supp s juuop sejon s	·		rs on the Revised Voters' 2 Subdivision. 2 Subdivision of liste revision	s dans chaque subdivision each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral	letnier recensement. Remarks. Observations.	ks. tions.
of QUEBEC.		Ізаів А. Јорсій,	Вътмоир Рефтоителите.	noisivibduZ	oejer do redmuN Mud sb srdmoN	Number of spoil	List in eacl	To Population des electeurs To Population de se electron de se el	o əj sətāv p	
Chambly	CHAMBLY St. Bruno (Parish, Paroisse) No. 13 (Continued.) St. Baile-le-Grand (Parish, Paroisse) 11 (Suite.) St. Baile-le-Grand (Parish, Paroisse) 11 (Anambly (Parish, Paroisse) 11 (Indee du Bassin de Chambly 11 Village du Canton de Chambly 12 (12) (13)	66 4 66 4 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	667 200 661 44 661 44 69 69 64 64	89 76 127 106 88 86 73 67 83		დ დ დ പ 4 ख ∺	147 170 137 136 90 96 96	994 994 1,506		
	Totals—Totaux	1,026	1,071	2,096	=	2	2,743	3 10,858	1 1	
	Majority for Majorité pour	,	R. PRÉFONTAINE,	NB, 46.		_	_			·

a Pérade No. 1 60 60 60 60 60 60 60					Unorganized territory.	
A	`	3, 190	2,239 3,299 1,336	1,668 616 818 1,382 1,141 1,437	2,294 1,268 1881 26,818	
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Perade		1	+	1000	1 4 6	
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			•		Ste. Geneviève	Majority for Majority for

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

Rapport sur la Sixème Evection Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks.		
each Constituency, as the last Census. chaque collège électoral dernier recensement.	Population de	765 3,794 1,057 1,020 2,518 1,082 3,76 3,014
Subdivision. urs inscrits sur la liste revisée a dans chaque subdivision.	List in each	164 182 160 160 172 173 179 179 179 179 179 179 183 207 181 164 164
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s notes quues quus cyadae	noisivibduS	113 141 131 131 137 147 147 164 105 63 63 138 63 138 63 138 138 138 138 138 138 147 117 117 117
nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision. 10 Votes polled in each	J. A. TREMBLAY. Total Mumber	16 13 13 13 10 13 11 11 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Noms des Candidats es	J. A HAMEL.	14401 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 10
Names of Candidates and Namos of Candidates polled from Yore each of them in each Subdivision.	S. X. CIMON. O. H. A. O. ELEMENT	38 60 50
Surdivisions.		Petite Rivière Base St. Paul do do do do St. Urbain Notre Dame des Eboulementa do do do do do do do do do d
Electoral Districts. Districts electoruux.	of QUEBEC 124 21 de QUÉBEC.	CHARLETOIX

St. Siméon not mentioned in census. Non mention- né dans le recensement.		The ballots at the Parish of St. Irené were surreptitionsly abstracted from the ballot box	affer the election, and the number of votes given under the Dom. Fileo. Act, sec. 63, as ordered by the idege. Les bulletins dans la por- roisse de St. Frênê ont eles subrepticement en- eles subrept	nounde de votes donnes sec. 63, tel qu'ordonné par le juge.
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27	r. orteur.			-
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10 30 E	declar que d que d que c r un j	<u> </u>	309 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	s dec
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2/ 16 56 68 43 43 805 6	f, 86. at by illeme	252 252 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253	783 783 783 783 783 783 783 783 783	м, 84
St. Agnès (1. do do St. Fidèle (1. Siméon Totauz Totals—Totauz	Majority for S. X. Cinon, 86. As declared by Beturning Officer. Majorité pour S. X. Cinon, 86. Tel que declaré par l'officier rapporteur. Upon recount by a Judge :— (Sur nouveau depouillement par un juge :—)	Petite Rivière Baie St. Paul No. 1 do do (1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	Majority for S. X. Cimon, 84.

Rapport sur la Six ème Eiection Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

		1 %
Remarks.		Howick Village. D. R. O made no statement—S. O. R. n'a pas fait de relevé. do do
the last Census. chaque collège électoral dernier recensement.	Lo nwods	829 2,674 4,078 203 1,317 2,278 1,360
eurs inscrits sur la liste revisée rs dans chaque subdivision r each Constituency, as	Nombre d'Électeus des Électeus	167 236 236 223 223 223 1122 1123 1123 1123
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letins écartés.	Number of reje Nombre de bul oqs do rejent	162011 00 00 100
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Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	M. J. F. Quinn Total Number	28 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
hancs on Candidates and Manes of Candidates polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Кружер Ног.	76 1160 1114 1114 1114 1114 1114 1114 111
Subdivisions.		St. Antoine Abbé
Electoral Districts.	of QUEBEC.	OHATBAUGUAY

	*Not mentioned in census Le receasement. In vo votes given in state- ment of D. R. Officer- Nombre de voles non mentionnée dans le re- levé du S. O. R. Not mentionnée dans le recensement. Jonquières do Signaï do
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	CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY

of the Sixth General Election for the House

		Remarks. Observations.	1,320 1,320 10 votes given in statement of D.R. Officer-Nombre de votes non mentionnés dans le releved dans le religionné dans le recensement. Normandinnotmentioned in census — Non mentionné dans le recensement. 1,542 Bergeroanes do
ada.	anaaa.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	1,320 956 530 1,542
s of Can	u chambre des Communes du Canada.	List in each Buddivision. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	112 136
Common	Commen	Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés. Number of Voters on the Revised Voters'	9 20
Jo esno	more aes	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision. Number of rejected Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés.	118 70 70 70 72 72 72 73 74 74 75 76 83 83 83 83 83 83
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.	rapport sur a discente decetion Generale pour	Bubiyisions,	Township of Dequen (and others—et Laterider (Parish—Paroisse) St. Primo— Division (First—Premtère) St. Félicien, Township of Demulest do Division (Second—Deuxième) St. Félicien, Township of Demulest do Division (Second—Deux ibme). Normandin and Parent County of Saguenay. County of Saguenay. L'Anse St. Rtienne Go Bergeronnes
		Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux. Octobring of QUEBEO. Octobring de QUEBEO.	CHICOUTIMI AND SA- GUENAY (Continued) (Suife.)

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Sault-au-Cochon (1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Majority for Paul Couture, 87.	Auckland

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

		Remarks. Observations.		Cookshire, Birchton and Sand Hill not mentioned in census. Non mentions dans le recensement. Hereford, Bean's Hall. do Perryboro'.
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	a Cham	of Votes polled in each	oisivibdu2	89 130 108 108 108 98 61 117 117 118 118
101 110	e pour	Noms des Onndidats et nom des donnés soin soin des dons pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	J. H. Pops.	20 8 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	General	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Т. В. Моиво.	2010 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
TABLORN OF ORD STAND CORDINAL MISCOLD FOR THE TRUES OF COMMINIES OF CRIMINAL	Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada	SUBDIVISIONS.		Compron. Courtinued.) Coult. Coult. Coult. Courtinued.) Control House
		Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	of QUEBEC.	Compton(Co., tinured.) (Suite.)

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Whitton, Spring Hill	Totals-Totaux	Majerity for J. H. Poff, 824.		St. Auselme
				Dов сняятвя.

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

	Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	Générale	pour la	Chambr	e des (Jommu	ies du (Janada.	
Electoral Districts.	SUBBIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux duns chaque subdivision.	enbuya sunp seuuop setoa	tins keartes.		noizividus a e distrits sur la liste revisée s dans chaque subdivision	each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral ernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
Province of QUEBEC.		Н. Ј. Ј. П. Поснквику.	DR. LESAGE.	noisivibduZ	Number of rejec	liogs to radmuN Number of spoil	dass ni tsi.l Nombre d'électer	ob noitalugo	
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	Totaux	1,565	1,089	2,754	8	09	3,723	18,710	tioned in Census—Non mentionne dans le re-
	Majority for Majorité pour		J. J. Duo:	$\left\{ \mathrm{H.~J.~J.~Duchesnay},~476. ight.$	76.				censement.
Ввримомо амо Автнававка	втимомо амо Ввинавана Joseph Lavergne, Acclamation							37,360	

		Rivière à Marthe and Ri-	v.ere Claude not men- tioned in Census.—Ri-	viere d. Marthe et Rivière	Chaude non mentionnees,	Rivière Madeleine not	mentioned in Census	Rividre Wadeleine non	mentionnée dans le re-	censement.																								
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	Cap Chat	Rivière à Marthe	Rivière Claude			Rivière Madeleine	Grande Vallée	Cloridormes "Les"	Rivière-au-Renard	Anse & Griefonds	Lap Rosier	do (Grand Greve)	Gaspe Bay and Sydenbam	Gaspe Bay, South	Gaspe Village	Donales West	Donales	Malbaie No. 2		Percé Falls	do Village	do Bonaventure Island	Anse du Cap	Petite Rivière, East	Grande Klylere	February Addiction	New nort	Amherst	Bassin	Etang du Nord	Usp sux medies	Grosse Isle	Totals—Totaux	
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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

		in- du
Remarks. Observations.		"Statement of D. R. O. in complete. Releve of S. O. R. incomplet.
chaque collège électoral dernier recensement.	sp noilaludoI	6,415
s dans chaque subdivision each Constituêncy, as	ai noitalugoq	
h Subdivision. eurs inscrits sur la liste revisée	Nombre d'Electe	139 193 193 193 193 193 193 194 194 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198
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Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision. Number of rejected Ballots.		87 1111 1211 130 130 131 131 131 131 142 110 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134
of Votes polled in each	rodmuN latoT soisivibduZ	
Noms des Candidats et nombre de voles donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	натво Г тотоиад	3.6 5.7 6.3 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0
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SUBBIVIBIONS.	,	St. Benry (Town—Ville) do do do do do do do do do do do do do d
Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	Province de QUEBEC.	HOCHELAGA St. Henry (To do do do do do do do do do do do do do

	Statement of D. R. O. incomplete. Relevé du S. O. R. incomplet.	Maisonneuve not mentioned in census. Non mentionne dans le recensent.
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

tion Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Vanada.	Names of Candidates and Number of Voics polled for each of them in each nombre de voics donnés and sour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision. Number of Voics polled in each bidivision. Te de bulletins écartés. Te de bulletins écartés. Te de bulletins écartés. Te de bulletins dans chaque subdivision. Te d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée et of spoiled Ballots. Te d'électeurs dans chaque subdivision. Act d'électeurs dans chaque subdivision. Bation in each Subdivision. Action de chaque collège électoral anom de chaque collège électoral anom des chaque collège électoral anom de chaque collège électoral anom de chaque collège électoral anom de chaque collège électoral apprès le dernier recensement.	S IghoT S Igho	15,495	14,459	Eo.Goilbault.	1 113 32 145 1 196 3,268 Portaing Officer respectively a second of the following of the first second
Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Vanada.	Wames of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each nombre de sotes donnes et nombre of votes polled four chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision. Number of Votes polled in each nodivision. Te total des votes donnés dans chaque re total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	de QUEBEC. Total		IBERVILLE	•	113 32 81 50 99 39 39 58 73 16 129

- VICIOITA	Dobbional 1	aporb	(210,000)
that on the recount by a judge, here given, showing each candidate to have received an equal number of votes, he gave his casting vote in favor of Mr. Guilbault. L'officierrapporteur dans son rapport a l'addition finale par lui faviliate, declare M. Guilbault declare M. Guilbault declare M. Guilbault delu, ayant la majorité des votes, mais sur nou-	veau depouttement par un juge, ici donne, ilest demontre que chaque candidat a reçu un nom- bre égal de votes; il a donne son vote prépon- dérant en faveur de M. Guilbault.		
1,636 2,980 3,448 1,372 2,133 800 811	1,786		890 443 842 2,406 3,084 1,163
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St. Thomas	St. Alphonse (1921) St. Ambroise (1922) do (1923) Totals—Totaux vote Officier Rapporteur—vote prépondérant (1923)	Majority for RDOUARD GUILBAULT, 1.	JACQUES CARTIER Pointe Claire Village
		1.00	JACQ

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

Rupport sur la Sixième Election Abetrale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Subdivisions. Ste. Geneviève (Parish—Pardo do Village Totals—Totaux.
Subbivisions. Subbivisions. Subbivisions. Subbivisions. Wannes of Candidates and totals—Totaux. Majorite pour Majorite pour Majorite pour
Ste. Geneviève (Parish—Paroisse)No. 11 do Village do Village and St. Raphaël de Pille Bizard
SUBDIVISIONS. Ste. Geneviève (Parish—Paroisse)No. 14 do Village
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6.	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	rity f		H 0 10 4 40 0 1-40
Rivideo Ouelle	Totals—Totaux	Majo: Majo		Laprairie Village
	169			Laprairië

REITER of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

:	Remarks. Observations.		Sault St. Louis.				
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Général	Names of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Сх. Рохои.	73 101 48 66 91	2 2 2	CYRILLE DOYON,	в. Воонвв.	77 35 37
Ripport sur la Sixème Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	SUBDIVISIONS.		St. Constant No. 9 do '(10 do '(11 St. Isidore '(12 do '(12)	Osughnawaga	Totals—Totaux		Laurentides No. 1 St. Lin (1.2 do do do (1.3 do do do do do do do d
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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks. Observations.	t	St. Télesphore not men- tioned in census. Non mentonné dans le ré- censement.
each Constituency, as the last Census. chaque collège électoral dernier recensement.	Population de	3,446 1,934 1,934 3,641 1,157 1,157
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Ropport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Remarks. Observations.		St. Roch, No. 2:—R. O. reports that no votes for Mr. Ossgrain were given in D. R. O's. statement, but that a sealed envelope was endorsed by him stating it contained hy votes for him which he consequently count. ed.—St. Roch, No. 2:—LO. It. Jail rapport quile relevé du S. O. R. n'avait pas de vote mar. qués pour M. Casgrain, mais it y avait dans se boite une enveloppe scelle et sur laquelle il était consequent il es a comptés pour M. Casgrain, cotes pour M. Casgrain, et que par consequent il les a comptés pour lui.
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Voms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'exa dans chaque subdivision. Totes polles din each	Р. В. Сав-	69 41 18 32 33 33 61 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Р. R. A. Вбрачезв.	25 46 19 25 26 38 31 32 26 18 45 54 54 67 67 7 843
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Electoral Districts.	of QUEBEC. Province de QUEBEC.	L'Iglar (Continued.) (Suite.)

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clared Mr Coulombe to votes, and Mr. Desaulhave received 994 Mr Coulombe a major ity of 1 vote. Officier-Rapporteur obtenu 994 votes, et vote à M. Coulombe. Observations. Remarks. daprès de dernier recensement. 2,408 ,863 951 2,390 1,787 Population de chaque collège électoral Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Oommunes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, Population in each Constituency, shown by the last Census. des électeurs dans chaque subdivision Nombre d'électeurs inserits sur la liste resisses List in each Subdivision. Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' Nombre de bulletins macules. Number of apoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés. Number of rejected Ballots. noisivibdus Nombre total des votes donnes dans chaque Subdivision. Total Number of Votes polled in each chaque subdivision. supp xn2 p unopyo inod nireg. sannob satow ab ardmon A. L. DESAUL-Candidate 820 Subdivision. for each of them in each C.J.Courombe. Mames of Osnahates and Mumber of Votes polled Paulin..... Justin SUBDIVISIONS. Louiseville Rivière du Loup Maskinongé ž MASKINONGÉ..... Districts electoraux. Electoral Districts. QUEBEC. QUEBEC. Province 176

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Ripport sur la Sixième Election Fénérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Remarks.		Wexford not mentioned in census—Non mentioned dans le recensement.
ne last Gensus. chaque collège électoral arnier recensement.	Population de	1,685 1,133 1,431 1,626 1,234 1,245 2,975 1,296
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Names of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Евжих Duevs.	71 133 133 133 133 134 9 9 147 17 17 18 66 86 49 68 49 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

	Rapport sur la Sixième Election Aenérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	- Generale	pour k	и Сћат	ıbre de	. Comm	mes du	Janada.	
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivission.	of Votes polled in each	oted Ballots.	led Ballots. etins maculés.	ars on the Revised Voters', b. Subdivision. b. Subdivision. b. Subdivision. c. of the Revise of the	each Constituency, as ne last Census. chage collige electoral frames.	Remarks. Observations.
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada	Mames of Candidates and Value of Votes polled to solve the case of	Sir D. A. Smith.	Antoine (Ward—Quartier)No 39 do do do
Rappo	Electoral Districts.	of QUEBEO. de QUÉBEC.	MONTREAL
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				Montreal. (Centre—Centre.)			

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Observations. Remarks. d'après le dernier recensement. Population de chaque collège electoral la Chambre des Communes du Canada. REFURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada. Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. des électeurs dans chaque subdivision. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée List in each Subdivision. Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' Nombre de bulletins maculés. Number of apoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés. 9099 Number of rejected Ballots. noissuipqus Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque Total Mumber of Votes polled in each Subdivision. chaque subdivision. Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour supp and p unopyo inod sombre de votes donon л. л. Ссвваи. Candidats et 8 əp 8WON Subdivision. for each of them in each H. J. CLORAY. Mames of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled *********** SUBDIVISIONS. MONTRBAL (Centre—Centre.) (Continued.) (Suite.) Districts electoraux Electoral Districts. QUÉBEC. QUEBEO. 8 Province. 186

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

Ripport sur la Six eme Blection Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada

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SUBDIVISIONS.		St. Pierre les Beequets		***************************************	arie de B	doSte. Gertrude	do	St. Grégoire
Electoral Districts.	188 Province of QUEBEC	NICOLET St. Pierre les B	w.	<u> </u>	<u>0.8</u>		· ·	

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election (Fenérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canads.

Remarks. Observentions.		
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Mames of Candidates and Mamber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	A. S. C. Papineau.	22 22 23 24 11 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 15 16 17 17
SUBBITIBIONS.		Village of Buckingham do do do do Olyde Oameron Kensington St. Malachy Sundalte Suffolk Hartwell Blake, Biglow, Wells and McGill Mulgrave and Derry Northfield
Electoral Districts.	061 Province de QUEBRO.	Ortawa (County—Comfe.) (Suife.) (Suife.) (Suife.) (BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Aenérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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Leeslie, Clapham, &c	Majorité pour } John Bryson, 715.		POBLYBUTE St. Augustin No. 1	Pointe aux Trembles	e	Redeated Price (1)	St. Kaymond Nonhak	4), op op op	do do	Ste. Jeanne de Neuville (1 2 do do	St. Basile do
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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Aenérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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Remarks.			-							Bourg Louis.		
de last Census. chaque collège électoral ernier recensement.	sb noitalugoA	1,707	1,883	1,872	6	7,69,7	365	116	2.662	1,689	25,175	
ers inscrits sur la liste revisée nans chaque subdivision sa d'Onstituency, as	des électeurs ni noitslugo	172 104	116 }	182	131	100	08	80	175	120)	4,757	-
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pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision. of Votes polled in each		47	71	23	16 G		32	30 30	8 1 1		661 3	DE ST. GEORGES,
Mombie de voies danna	Бр Јосневулу										1,	- A
Names of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	J. E. A. DE ST Georges.	16 91	15 87				21				1,962	Z
Sublivisions,		Grondines No. 1	St. Alban "1	"	Deschambault (1)	37	Notre Dame des Anges	St. Ubalde 11. 12. 14. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15	St. Casimir.		Totals—Totaux	Majority for
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	Province Province de QUEBEC.	PORTNEUR (Continued)										

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Hon. W. LAURIER.	97-77-74-75-75-74-75-75-74-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-	24 4 5 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
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	ast— <i>Est.</i>)	
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

	Rapl	Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	lection	Général	e pour le	ı Chamt	re des	Comm	unes du	Canada.		
Electoral Districts.		Subdivisions.		Vames of Candidates and Aumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision,	ənb vyə surp səuuop səşoa s	cted Ballots.	led Ballots. etins maculés.	ors on the Revised Voters' is Subdivision. we in series sur la liste revisse s dans chaque subdivision s dans chaque subdivision	ench Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral iernier recensement.	Remarks.	
96t of QUEBEC.				F. X. Dволи.	Ноп. W. Глатацав.	Bubdivision	Secondary of the second	ioqs to 19dmuN	ləsə ni tsi.I Sələslə bərdmo V	ni noitsluqo¶ tyd nwods sb noitsluqo¶		1
QUEBRO (East—Est.) (Continued.)	St. Sauveu do do do	ur de Quebec do do do do do do	No. 11 6, 12 7, 13 14	26 18 6 8	66 61 48 65	92 80 83 83	- 4		149 145 106 111	2,686	St. Roch, North.	1
		Totals-Totaux		692	2,632	3,359	43		5,461	31,900		
		Ma	Majority for Majorité pour	" Hon.	WILERID LAURIER, 1,927.	AURIER, 1	,927.	-				ł
				Ноп. F. Грансвыва.	г. Г. Вовкопена.							
Quebro (Centre-Centre.)	St. Louis do do	(Ward—Quartier)] do do do	No	53 49 31	55 88 41	108 87	-		170 150 122	3,016		

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2,409	17,898			2,480	5,169	4,592	407	12,648	
168 176 188 188 179 179 138 138 138 149 114 124 124	2,696			176 183 171 171 163 100	159	146) 167 192	213	2,153	_
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### ### ##############################	1,331		. М. А. Наваи.	58 58 53	30 49 56	748 47	13	770	,, } How.
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Palaco do do do St. John's do do do do do do do do				St. Peter's (W	Champlain do do do	Montcalm do do	Espalieue		
				Опвви West					
				Омвис W					
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Ripport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks. Observations.	R. O. reports that the names of the candidates were not mentioned in the statement of D. R. O. for poll No. 2, and that at poll No. 3, in addition to the 64 votes recorded, there were 67 votes marked but no name of candidate. I officier rapporteur fait rapport ar properteur fait report tapport eur fait reteve du sous-officer-rapporteur fout reteve du sous-officer-rapporteur rour le poll no 2; et au poll no 3, en sus des 64 votes don-
shown by the last Census. Population de chaque colline electorat d upies le dernier recensement.	2,488 4,429 2,333 3,513
Vombre d'electeurs inscrits sur la liste revisse des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	135 1170 1160 1160 1160 1177 1163 1163 1163 1163 1163 1163 1163
Number of Voters on the Revised Voters's List in each Subdivision.	
Nombre de bulletins macults.	η μου μου που που που που που που που που που π
Nombre de bulletins écartés. Number of spoiled Ballots.	
Zumber of rejected Ballots.	G 4645 G 6614
Vombre total des votes donnes dans chaque	111 64 131 134 138 1128 128 128 129 134 1112 1112 1112 1113
Total Tumber of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	
Jos. Martin. Jo	60 60 109 109 60 109 60 44 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
How, Sir A. Yumber of Candidates and Yotes polled tor each of them in each for each Subdivision.	22 4410000001100000000000000000000000000
	100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
SCBDIVISIONS.	Ancienne Lorette No do do do do do do do do do do do do do
Electoral Districts. Districts electorum. 861 of QUEDEO.	QUEBEO(County—Comté.)

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nés il y avait 67 votes marqués mais pas de nom de candidat.								
286 678 1,085 592 777 820	20,278			2,347	1,715	305	1,425	879 1,443 1,311 1,783
144 1494 1498 128 128 154 101 58	3,790			95 161 104 154	186 199 143 263	236 5 66 199 220	129 129 268 268 268	203 131 187 169 166 179 203
2 2 2	8					67.67	4-1 62	1 1
2 7	43			П	4.03	87 87	4~4~	·
51 120 113 66 66 87 87 87 87	2,613	Majority for Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, 259.	,	112 179	153 134 1 1 1	167 132 170	208 208 168	155 102 108 108 118 148
10 23 28 28 28 29 29 29	1,192	Sir A. P.	J. И. Свавки- вніваля.	80 88 8	103 97 67 80	22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2	25 25 28 25 28 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	24 4 2 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
98 63 80 30 47 62 111	1,451	, Hon.	W. B. Ivies.	6 32 11 48	37 44 96	827 22 24 25 25	30 138 93	106 24 32 120 58 97
20 22 23 24 25 26 26 28	<u> </u>	for		4 6 6 4	10000	60-89	. 4 v v v	800-284
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St. Dunstan (Lac Beauport) Ste. Foye St. Gabriel, East (Valcartier) do West Good Stoneham and Tukeebury do St. Ambroise (Village Huron)	Totals—Totaux	Majo: Mojo		GRICHMOND AND WOLFE Shipton, 1	Danville. Cleveland, A. Richmond, A to K.	Melbourne Village do and Brompton Gore, 1	Brompton St FrsX. do Falls toke	Windsor Mills. St George de Windsor, 1 do do do Weedon
				Wol.				
				D ANI				Wolfe,
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Ripport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Vanada.

Electoral Districts.	Subbiviblons.	nes of Candidates and nmber of Votes polled or each of them in each ubdivision.	sab des Candidats et ombre de votes donnes our chacun d'eux dans haque subdivision. Total polled in each otes polled in each	จก อัง บุว ะนทุก รวนนอก ธ	·		the Revised Voters', odivision.	se chaque subdivision.	ue collège électoral	Remarks.
of QUEBEC.		W. B. Iving.	d Chren-	- Subdivision.	Number of rejected Nombre de dulletins	H beliogs to redmuN - snitslind eb erdmoN.	List in each Sul		Population de chag inrsb si sérqu b	Observations.
Richke nd And Wolfe Stratford (Continued.) Garchby (Swife.) D'Israelin Wolfestown, St. Fortunat Ham, North- do St. Adrien Watton, l Watton, l do 3 do 3 Ste. Camille Ham, South- Wolfestown,	Stratford No. 5 Garthby Control Cont	~ ~~	39 43 56 63 68 33 68 38 68 38 83 38 50 39 74 56 61 31 92 46 74 56 74 56 74 56 74 56 74 56 74 56 74 56 74 56 74 75 74 74 76 76 74 76 74 74 76 76 74 76 74 74 76 76 74 76 74 74 76 76 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 74 76 74 7	82 119 92 82 82 104 114 83 69 69 69 69 94 138 130 92 138	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 1 1 1 1 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	123 148 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11		720 792 842 1,109 453 1,993 731 501 1,606 26,339	St. Julien de Wolfestown.

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																				R. O. does not say what his final addition was.	L'O.K.ne dit pas quel était son addition finale.	٠
		, L	161,0		877	1,176	201	000	1,020	000	1,804		1,000	2,126		983		2.254	1	1,330	20,218	
	195)	198	126	139	177	132	132	8		600	158	179)	169	178	190	107	121	176	100	148 70	4,265	
	64		c	4 00 -	7	4		-	•	۲۹					:	;		- ca	:		36	udge.
			٠ -	- m -	- 64		67			c		H	7	c	9	:	-	7	:		34	by the J
	153	19 E	98 73	97	93	100 82	48	2 2	2	88	124	136	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	133	101	9 3	85	145	72	109 61	3,178	As declared by the Judge. Tel que déclaré par le juge.
N. H. LADOU	61		355	26	14	17 22	12.	: 2	9	31		2.6	37	4:		54	22	8 8	29	65 14	1,560	
JEAN-BTE. LA.	93	824	5.4.2	4 8	 22.		69	3 2	รี	37	219	9 2	29	88 6	3 '		230	5.4	15	47	1,618	J. B. LABELLE, 58.
		20 4 €	100	-		- 2		- 6	4	69 -	1 69	eo -	10	٦.	۹ ,		7.	- 67		- 8	•	- i
	Sorel,	do Montealm		do Avenue Royale	orel Paroisse, St. Pierre.	Ste. Anne de Sorel, Village do Paroisse, Le Moine "	St. Joseph de Sorel, Village		St. Roch de Richelieu Paroisse, Le	Ruisseau Ville de St Onra Co Ville de St Onra Co	Paroisse de St. Ours, La Basse	do do La Dame	do do	do St. Robert, Village	do St Louis de Bonsecours,	do St Louis de Bonsecours.	Presco;	do Thiercant	do St Thomas	do St. Marcel, Village	Total - Totaux	Majority for Majority for Majority pour
	RICHELIEU								20													

Reman of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

		Remarks. Observations.	Neigette not mentioned in census — Non men-tioned dans le recense-
nada.	Canada.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	1,175 1,266 1,816 2,772 199 750 1,417 1,736 500 1,437
ns of Cal	mes du	Vumber of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision. Vombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	83 4 49 185 185 187 187 189 189 189 189 189 188 188 188 188 188
of Commons of Canada	ss .Commu	Nombre de bulletins écartés. Xumber of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés. Your de de bulletins maculés.	1 1 1 1
the House of	sambre de	Nombre total des votes dans chaque subdivision. Number of rejected Ballots.	68 48 1103 1103 1103 1103 1106
a for the L	pour la Cl	Louis Tache. Lo	200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Election	Générale	Names of Candidates and Yorkes polled Yorkes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	08 07 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
RETURN of the Sixth General Election for	Rapport sur la Six eine Bection Générale pour la Chambre des Oommunes du Canada.	Subdivisions.	St. Mathieu
		Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux. 505 of QUEBEC.	R 1МОТЯКІ

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Mont Joly do Ganton Tessier do do Dalibaire do do Romieux do McNider. St. Edmond, Lac au Sau- mon. St. Octave.		
1,968 1,196 556 570 465 2,017 2,611 1,641 690 2,093 2,093 33,791	18,547	
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Sto. Gabriel 122 45 56 58 58 58 58 58 58 5	GEORGE AUGUSTS GIGAULT, Acclamation	
	ROUVILLE GEORGE AUGU	

Rapport sur la Sixième Eiection Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Electoral Districts.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Bubdivision. Nows des Candidats et Nombre de votes donnés nombre de votes donnés	your chacun deux dans chaque subdivision. If Votes polled in each	votes donnés dans chaque ed Ballots.		ins maculés.	Subdivision. rainscrits sur la liste revisée ans chaque subdivision	ach Constituency, as last Census. hague collège électoral rnier recensement.	Remarks.	
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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

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Remarks.	:										St. Boniface not mention-	ed in Census - Non men-	tionné dans le recense-	ment.				
he last Gensus. chaque collège électoral ernier recensement.	Population de	1 607	7,0		2,740		888	1,976	797			:	3,119	263 1 368	1,000	000	12,986	
each Constituency, as	Population in										:	_	_			1	_	
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supada sanb sannob sotou s		114	107	125	117	102	119	141	40,	ေ	91	2	107	67			fac,1	. DESACLAISES,
of Votes polled in each	19dmuN latoT noisivibdu2	<u> </u>													:	:		ė
Voms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	. А. Ьояю.	35	14	44	27	4 6	13	49	63	က	စ္က ႏ	26.	98	=	• • • • • • •		100	pour - ras.
Mames of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	F. S. Desaul-	7.9	က္သ	81	99	6.6	9	22	C 7	9	19	7 2	7.	99			816	najorue
SUBDIVISIONS.		La Pointe du Lac (Parish-Paroisse)No. 1	" op	,, op	do do	000	,, op	,; op	.: :: OD	do		99	у,				Totals—Lotaux	- In the following to the
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	of QUEBEC.	ZT. MAUSICE						-										

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	207	

REFURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Bupport sur la Sixième Etection Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks. Observations.	North Ward—Quartier North Ward—Quartier South Ward Quartier Sud East do do Est. Centre do do Centre. Lennoxville Village. (Pas de relevé dans la boste.)
shown by the last Census. oulation de chaque collège électoral d après le dernier recensement.	
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nber of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	•
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N. HALL. Nomber de voies donnés Nour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision. Al Number of Voies polled in each Subdivision.	8 2 2 3 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4
Vames of Candidates and Namber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	
Sublivibions.	Township of Orford No. 1
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux. 802 e of QUEBEC.	BROOKE

boite di sarutin.)			Soulanges Village.						
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78 1,(81 NEWTON	-BUOM .O.1	124	74 102 8 57	37	63	38	27. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29	156	J. W. BAIN, 171.
32 OBERT	OAM. DALONDE.	64	e4 w	-	8 '		۵ ۳	28	. ₩
504 rur } Ros	J. W. Bain.	70 83	25.25 16.55 95.05	92	68	\$ 68 69		927	r } r
Totals—Totauz		Jotean Landing No. 1		St Dominique and St. Féréol en la paroisse de St. Joseph	Riviere Beaudette and concession St. Thomas (Paroisse St Zotique)	Octean Station and le Ruisseau en la Paroisse St. Polycapo	Aviore Deliate, v. 103/aut.pc. Cotte St. Georges and Cote St. Patrice en la Paroisse de St. Télesphore "14 Paroisse St. Tèlesphore, comprenant Ste. Catherine, Ube des Anges, St. Ardré and Nord St. Antoine "15	—	Majority for M. jorité pour
		Soulak Germann							

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RRITURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Remarks.		
Ren		
each Constituency, ss. he last Census. chaque collyge electorat fernier recensement.	Population de	1,416 2,618 372 2,682 3,485 1,248
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cted Ballots.	noisivibdus ejer lo redmuN	1000 1113 123 1114 1114 1114 1114 1114 1114
pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	H. M. Rider, Total Number Subdivision	888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 88
Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés	Силавька С. Согву	848 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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Subbivisions.	,	hip page and
S.		Barford Township do do do do do do do do do do do do do
Electoral Districts. Disfricts electorauz.	Province of QUEBEC.	Stanstrad Companies of the control o

Notre-Dame des Sept Douleurs and Armand not mentioned in census. Non mentiones ar recensement. Viger Nos. I and 2, and Township Bégin not mentioned in census Non mentiones as recensement. Cabano and Packington Townships not men.	
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## Stanscourt ## Stanscourt	St. Jean de Dieu

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

Bapport sur la Sixième Election Atnérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	SURDIVIBIONS.	Memes of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for sech of them in each Subdivision.	Nome des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivisions.	enbrys supp seuup sesson s	etins 6cartes.		dans chaque sub division.	esch Constituency, eschelostes. he last Census. chaque collège électoral dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
S of QUEBBO.		Р. 7. Свамо- вэла.	C. E. Pourior.	Subdivision	Number of rejec	ioqs do 19dmuN Nud sb srdmoN stoV do 19dmuN	List in esc Sympted'électe	ni aoitaluqoq i yd awoda sb noitaluqoq	
TEMISCOUATA	Township Beaudet	i 	73 73 86 111	6 99 105 133	1		125 133 104 104	2,872	Beaudet Township not mentioned in census. Non mentionne au recensement.
	do 3	49 85 114	49 49 41	110 134 156	-	64	160 164 211	2,291	
	do 5		28 29	93	- ! !		95	1,337	Demers Township not mentioned in census.
	Totals—Totaux	1,707	1,641	3,348	6	10	4,582	25,484	3
	Majority for Majority pour		P. E. GRANDROIS, 66	BOIS, 66.	-	•			

		Hon. J. A.	иянаянТ . Г. М						
Tarreowne	оwn No.	38	25	8	i		130	1,398	
	do (Parish-Paroisse)	20 20	65	101 101 101	<u>.</u>		171	\$68	
	Village do	90	23.	112		•	143	1,314	
	do (Parish—Paroisse) 6	65 118	4 1 20	138 138			158 213	1,564	
	vier	132	43	165		i	214	1,160	
	:	46	38	8			134	2,032	
		62.4	32	108			175		
	do	2	81	151			328	2,567	
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	-	8 8	80	145			249	1,625	
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	St. Sauveur 18	159	22 28	166			283	1,616	
	:	137	48	175			193	1,643	
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			3	115			2333	600	
	Resting.		9	47			98		Ste. Lucie, St. Faustin
		98	95	132	:	•	176)	;	and St Jovite not men-
	Salaberry, Grandison		•		:	-		£ 65	tioned in Census - Non
	Doncaste							876	censement.
		1				İ	-	-	
	Totals-Totaux	1,819	1,034	2,853	1		4,180	21,892	
	Majority for	•	•	i d	-		•		
	Mojorite pour		A. CH.	HOR. J. A. CHAPLEAU, 183.					
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

	Remarks.		St. Philippe (Ward-Qr.) St. Louis Ste. Ursule Notre Dame Trois Rivières (Parish- Paroise.)	
Janada	each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électorut ernier recensement.	lt td awods Sopulation de	2,686 1,268 1,368 2,318 626	9,296
nes du (Subdivision. us inserits sur la liste revisée dans chaque subdivision	List in each relected exusisels etcles	189 193 186 186 190 179 179 126	1,558
Оотт	ed Ballota.	liogs to 19dmuN Sllud sk srdmoN	<u> </u>	
re des		Number of rejec	1 00010	14 EVIN, 3
Сћаты	svotes donnés dans chaque	noisivibdu2	134 145 145 163 163 165 173 173 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	1,250 3 L. LANG
e pour la	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes chaque subdivision.	L. P. PELLE-	66 66 67 77 88 87 88 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	HON. SIR HEGTOR L. LANGEVIN, 30.
General	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Нои. Sir H. L. Langerin.	78 88 83 74 74 75 70 70 70	
Rapport sur la Sixième Election Aénérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada	SUBDIVISIONS.		Stat	Totals—Totaux
	Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	cf QUEBEC.	Three Rivers Polling do do do do do do do do do do do do do	

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	128 180 181 143 95	130 130 144 128 173 173	212			166 119 790 1166
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	7	п г а б	12	<u> </u>		e
	89 116 116 146 84 48 189	121 105 120 130 130	97 156 2,110	BT, 72.		119 85 58 46 77 77
DAVID MARGIL.	138 138 138 101 101	4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1,019	Majority for } sam Brv. Daoust, 72.	Н. МоМпьсан.	34 4 0 1 1 3 4 4 0 1 3 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
J. B. DAOUST.	333 123 133 136 138 88	882.000.200	1,091	F JEAN	E. LALONDE.	7470 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	Two Mountains Ste. Scholastique Village	St. Placide L'Ampenciation St. Benoit do do (Parish—Paroisse) (11 do do do do do do (Parish—Paroisse) (11 do do (Parish—Paroisse) (11 do do (Parish—Paroisse)	St. Augustin	•		Vaudrauli (Parish—Parotess)
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

and an arrest a										
Electoral Districts. Distrists Resioneus.	SUBBITIBIONS.	Memes of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de voies donns pour chacum d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	enpads enab edanob estor e	stollag best		raon the Revised Voters' a Subdivision. urs inscrits sur la liste revisée a dans chaque subdivision	each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque collège électoral	bernier recensement. Remarks.	
of QUEBEC.		E. LALONDR.	Н. МоМікьач.	noisivibdu2	osjer to redmun Alud sh erdmon	Number of spoil	loss ni tzi. Istombre d'Electe	ni noistluqoq shown py t showlation de	n weeden	
(Suite.)	Rigaud Village	193 193 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 10	73 33 867 867 867 831 31 11 11 864 64 64 64	96 124 93 93 44 44 124 124 138 31 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 3 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	121 180 180 139 139 161 173 49 173 173 181 168 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173	2,826 607 1,971 1,671 1,190 1,180	Treg-Saint Redempteur not mentioned in Cen- guer. Tres-Saint Redem- puleur non mentioned dans le recensement.	
	Majority for Majority pour		H. MOMILLAN, 213	113.				-		

		···			3t Michel Village,
	612 1,789 2,303 1,705 646 1,540 1,036 1,733 1,733	12,449			3,373
	134 177 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176	2,658		-	167 182 182 182 165 165 171 171 142
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Hon. F. Grov.	11.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6	1,126	Hon. F. Groffrion, 134.	.тломинд. и	20 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
N. E. Duch.	2533 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	991		F. VANASSE,	11.00 10.00 4.11 8.83 8.83 9.90 9.90 9.90 9.90 9.90
	Varennes Village No. 1 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	otals— <i>Totaux</i>	Majority for Majorité pour		St. Zéphirin No. 1 do
	FROHŻEBG	217			YAKASKA

St. Michel (Parish-Pa-roise.) Observations. Remarks. daprès le dernier recensement. 1,939 1,539 17,091 Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. Population de chaque collège électoral 2,331 RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. des élecieurs dans chaque subdivision Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée 3,471 List in each Subdivision. Number of Voters on the Revised Voters', Nombre de bulletins maculés. :::: :::: : : Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés. Z Number of rejected Ballota. uossiaipans 134 106 1109 1118 130 130 1102 100 2,635 Vombre total des votes donnés dans chaque Subdivision. Total Number of Votes polled in each Majority for F. VANABSE, 31. chaque subdivision. 67 29 106 115 86 64 60 65 84 supp zne p unenye inod 1,302 sannob sator ab ardmon DR. MIGNAULT. Candidate 8əp 8moN Subdivision. 1,333 Manes of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled Mumber of them in each for each of them in each solving them. F. VANASE. 1884595800E8 St. FrançoisNo. ******** ***** ****************** SUBBIVISIONS. ao L. David do do St. Pie amaska Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux YAMASKA. (Continued) QUÉBEC. QUEBEO. ę, ğ Province

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	Dobbional Tapers (110, 552.)
	Places not mentioned in census.—Places non mentioneds dans le receasement.
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	260) 156 189 231 231 231 231 163 163 163 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168
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WM. H. RAT.	129 170 98 88 87 133 86 86 86 86 88 175 175 175 173 173 173 188 188 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 18
JOHN B. MILLS.	91 64 61 116 116 108 108 109 101 103 103 103 103 103 103 103
	Michele Company 19 120 129 120
Sof NOVA SCOTIA E VELLE ECOSNE	ANMAPOLIS

REFICEN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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	Remarks. — Observations.	Linwood, North Grant, Maryvale and Pomette not mentioned in Census. Non mentioned from the stormer thanks.
anada	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	1,606 1,348 1,089 1,401 1,174 1,174 3,514
nes du C	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	169 237 198 1113 1144 279 279 296 296 296 296 296 164 164
es Commu	Nombre de bulletins écartés. Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins maculés.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Chambre des Communes du Canada	Subdivision. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision. Number of rejected Ballots.	122 198 149 84 120 206 206 128 128 128 103 103 137
Eiection Générale pour la	Hon, A. Mc. Grant des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivis on. Total Number of Votes polled in each	44 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
.General	Homeson. G. D. S. D. Subdivision. Manneson. Subdivision.	24 24 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26
Ripport sur la Sixème Election	Subdivisions.	Arisaig Cape Ge.rge North Grant North Grant Lochaber Sounh River St. Andrews Tracadie Heatherton St. Joseph's Antigonish Rast do West Maryaele Linwood
;	Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux. of NOVA SCOTIA A UNOU	Antigonish

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		'•	(210, 002)	
				Upper Stewiacke (East) and Acadia Mines not mentioned in census. Non mentionnés dans le recensement.
18,060		-	3,461 1,102 1,186 1,212 1,212 1,173 1,173 1,005 1,205 1,205 1,205 1,303 1,303 1,303	: 1 1
3,280			1454 1346 1177 1177 199 293 197 197 197 197 197 198 254 260 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276	192 197 161 168 178 178 1(9
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2,464	мРвои, 40.		133 142 142 144 116 116 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	78 98 176 78 90 168 71 66 137 71 66 137 72 14 137 73 121 746 1,819 4,265 75 100. A. W. McLelan, 627
1,307	f. S. D. TEC	S.D.McLeran.	35 36 36 36 36 36 47 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	98 90 66 62 11 1,819 1,819
1,247	, } Hon.	How. A. W. McLelen.	73 106 118 118 118 118 111 111 111 1138 1138	
Obio Totals— Totauz	Majority for Bon. J. S. D. Thompson, 40.		do do do do do do do do do do do do Diliton de Brokfeld Lower Stewiacke Widdle do West Kempton River Kemptown Garlton Wast do West Lower Onslow Upper Londonderry	Lower do Economy Five Islands Five Islands Acaia Mines, West do Totals—Totaux Majority for
			Согсинател	

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

Remarks. Observations.		
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rs on the Revised Voters'	Number of Vote	
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of Votes polled in each	19dmuN latoT noisivibduZ	
Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Saraand ars.	73 88 88 88 88 88 110 100 100 100 100 100
for each of them in each Subdivision. Noms des Candidats et	W. T. PIPAS.	77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77
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Subbivisions.		Victoria, West Spring, West Amberst Point Nappan Warren Hastlings Fort Lawrence Amberst Head Linden Tidnish River Philip River Philip River Philip Spring Hill, South Ao North Spring Hill, South Pugwash Harbor Pugwash (Town, Ville) Wallace Row Wallace
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	S of NOVA SCOTIA	C'OMBERLAND

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

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Rapport

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Remarks. Observations.		Sydney, North, and Sydnes, Mira, North.
each Constituency, as he last Census. chuque collège électorat fernier recensement.	shown of P	3,667 5,484 1,030 990 1,256 665 1,359 1,359 1,464 881 881 8934
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Noms des Candidats et	уони К. Меськор	8 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	DAVID MCKEEN	43 60 60 60 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Names of Candidates and	H. F. McDoc-	68 38 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93
	JOB. A. GILLIE.	9- 89- 68 249-1844
Subdivisions.		Letter A, Sydney do B. North Sydney sydney, North fillside forks forks Main-a-tieu Louisburg Gabarous Bost Bay South Side Boulardarie Glace Bay Ow Bay Gig Pond Gfrand Marrows Grand Mira.
Electoral Districts. Districts Electoraux.	e of NOVA SCOTIA	CAPE BRETON

mentionnes dans le re- censement.	31,258	5,364	1 29	64 64	11 43 27 1 0 53 23 158 158 158 159 14 25 86 49 307 25 1883 1873 606 538 1703 1071 8,570 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 43 27 1 0 63 23 23 24 26 64 66 638 1703 1071 606 638 1703 1071 600 638 1703 1071 600 638 1703 1071 600 638 1703 1071 600 60	86 1703	25 538 538 538 EN.	27 1 0 50 14 25 1873 606 538 F. McDougal	27 50 1873 V.D. VID	8883 BB3 DA	11 43 21 61 898 1883 or } H.	
Lingan and Little Glace Bay. Leitch's and Ball's Greek. Other places not men- ioned in Geneus. Non mentionned adms le re- censement.	1,331 4,125 2,529	261 88 201 203 185 101 101	6 41	66 6884	412 423 144 320 464 323 158	200 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	18 000 145 145 145 86	<u> </u>	7.400 WIL 4	115/ 103 89 89 27	114/ 1130 1117 1117 611 611	218300286	East Bay, North Lingan Loch Lomond Leitch's Greek Sydney Mines Sridgeport Little Bras d'Or-

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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ca.		and
Remarks. Observations.		
Re1		Marshall town River. Saulnier ville.
9		arshall River. sulnier
		MA A
chague collège électoral ernier recensement.	Population de	1,077 1,879 1,090 1,090 1,1784 1,1784 1,1784 1,138 1,368 1,360
each Constituency, as he last Census.	Population in	
es dans chapter de distate resisses. Anoisiais de se se se se se se se se se se se se se	Nombre d'électe	2214 2225 2225 2248 2248 2211 2211 2211 226 226 226 227 1174 128
rs on the Revised Voters, and Subdivision.	otoV to redmuN List in eacl	
etine macults.	Sombre de bull	a w ⊢ a
	Momber of spirit	
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	uossinipqns	184 1756 11756 11756 1119 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 11
of Votes polled in each	19dmun 1210T noisivibdu	
Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Wk. B. Vair.	11 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Mames of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	J. CAMPBELL.	102 102 102 142 148 103 103 103 111 111 111 111 111 111 111
BURNYBIONE		Hilsburgh Marshalltown Digby Sandy Gove Freeport Freeport Plympton Plympton Plympton Plympton Remard's St. Bernard's Salmon River Tiverton New Tusket Bolsway Oulloden Oulloden
Electoral Districts.	50 NOVA SCOTIA To de la NOU- PVELLE ECOSSE	

diber places not men- tioned in Cousus—Non mentionne dans le re- consoment.	e upon recount—Ces dépouillement.			Glenelg, Port Felix and Liscomb not mentioned in Consus Lymentic	ment.
19,881	the Judge juge après	VAIL. 11 18 81 17 		1,703 990 1,438 1,700 1,451 437 1,607 1,607	785 376 717 1,012 326 566
136 166 81 3,356	found by blies par le	CAMPBELL. 3 45 78 43 1170		242 163 208 208 203 209 199 108	101 700 800 800 800 800 800
120 148 70 2,823 13 8	These figures were found by the Judge upon recount—Ces chiffres furent stablies par le juge après dépouillement.			196 2 4 4 171 1 3 171 1 3 195 1 9 6 9 1 1 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	82 54 65 74 74 74 74 74 74
56 65 64 1,364	JOHN CAMPBELL, 95.	eputy Returnin	Јони А. Ківк.	101 120 120 110 110 110 111 110 107 33	4 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
65 83 1,459	r } Joh	iting of D	ALBX, F. FAL- CONER.	20 44 00 55 85 E 84 50 E 8 4 14	31. 4.2. 4.0.
/Oomesuville	Majority for Majority for	Schedule of ballots with figures on the back in writing of Deputy Returning Officer:— No. Hillsburgh Weymouth Ohurch Point. S Bossway 3 Digby		Guysborough Intervale Manchester Melford Crow Harbor Guuty Harbor Sherbrooke Marie Joseph Glenelg Port Felix	Indian Harbor Caledonia Salmon River Isaac's Harbor New Harbor.
		Schei	227	G суввовосен	

Perman of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

į	Remarks. Observations.	
nan. anada.	opulation in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. opulation de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
is of Can ines du C	List in each Subdivision List in each Subdivision List in each Subdivision To discerents inscrits sur la liste revisee To discieurs dans chaque subdivision	2,599
	umber of spoiled Ballots. omère de dulletins maculés.	N C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
e of C	umber of rejected Ballots.	
ne Rous 1 <i>Chamb</i>	Daal Aumber of Votes polled in each Subdivision. ombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	
on for the	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	44 62 27 27 1,136 1,136 A. Kirk,
al Electi Genéra	LEX. F. FAL- CONER. Number of Votes polled forms in each for each of them in each Subdivision.	22 10 23 23 784 784
Return of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada. Ripport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Goshen Goshen Forks St. Mary White Haven Totals—Totauz Majorité pour } John A. Kirk, 352.
	Electoral Districts. Districts electorauz. Sof NOVA SCOTIA Sof NOVA SCOTIA Sof VELLE ECOSSE	Guysborough

	36,054	46 Sable Island. 611 494 1,333 1,176 460 536 Pier's Mills. 786 Windsor Road.
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	229	<u>£485⊞4988</u> 8986

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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Remarks. Observations		Including Chezzetcook, Kast.
t each Constituency, as the last Census. chaque collège électoral dernier recensement.	Yo nworls Showing of	1,090 1,143 505 1,197 2,073 1,550 5,563
the Subdivision. Surs inscrits sur la liste revisée sa dans chaque subdivision.	odosid b stdmoV nusiosid seb	208 208 2108 2108 1319 1319 1319 1319 2213 2213 2213 150 68
·	Number of spoi	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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Noms des Canstadets et nombre de votes donnes chacun de vax duns cons	KENNY.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Foller.	28821118822 28821118822 28821118822 28821118822 28823333333333
ban partelitan D to pomotif		822228222822282222 8222222822282222 8DCCBA BABBB BABB
Subdivisions,		Meagher's Grant Musquodoboit, Middle Prospect, Lower Smith's Cove Sheet Harbor Shoal Bay Ship Harbor Ship Harbor Ship Harbor Ship Harbor Ship Harbor Chezzetcook, West Seaforth Lawrencetown Preston Dartmouth (Town Preston do do do do
Electoral Districts.	8 of NOVA SCOTIA 15 Je la NOU. 16 VELLE ECOSSE	HALIPAX

Other places not mentioned in Gensus. Nonmentione's dans le recensement.	orth.
Other places not tioned in Census mentionn's dans censement.	Rawdon, North.
893 798 320 320 1,084 1,051 903 656 438 67,917	3,019 1,665 1,106 3,611 908 1,925 800 1,926 1,196 3,766
94 163 164 62 62 163 143 147 177 10,776	203 203 196 196 206 206 169 169 119 119 119 119
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692 643 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	А. POTMAM.
28 63 28 63 77 77 26 18 18 18 4243 4	. WW. CURY. WW & 2 12 8 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
8 8.7 8 6.2 8 7.8	
Hubbard's Gove	Windsor (Town—Ville) do do do do St Croix St Croix Brooklyn Scotch Village Burlington Falmouth Sammerville Oambridge Rawdon Ohurch Lakelands Noel Noel Mailand do Solmah do Selmah do Selmah do Selmah
	HAM78
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Bapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. BETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

		Including S. S. Whyco-comagh. West Bay not mentioned in Census—Non mentioned in the street. Young's Bridge. Young's Bridge. Young's Bridge. Young's Bridge.
	2,357 2,027 1,077 1,498 2,088 1,588 1,076 1,757	2,726 2,443 1,097 743 430 1,216 1,246 833 25,661
	225 164 164 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249	300 1052 1053 1054 1054 1139 1139 143 1453
	- ca	11 4 01
	9911 9 49 9	3 3 25
	169 98 98 1135 1136 146 146 146 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140	<u> </u>
Вомивг Мо-	75 41 60 60 60 127 127 711 833 448 688 688	106 34 69 60 44 61 113 1462 1.462 1.913 1.462
Ноен Семквои,	98 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
	Port Hastings Judique Judique River Inhabitants Port Hood Mabou A Strathlorne Broad Cove Marsh Margaree do South-West do North-East.	Ubelicamp Whycocomagh Whycocomagh Lake Ainslie, East O West Bay West Bay O Honcoe S. Whycocomagh Totals - Totauz Majority for
	图 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	233

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Aentrale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

.rks.		ath.
Remarks. Observations		Lower Horton. Lakeville. Aylesford South.
each Constituency, as to last Census. chaque collège electoral structures recensement.	ni noitsluqo It yd nwoda sb noitsluqo	3,260 1,429 2,391 2,126 1,217 1,580 1,644 1,644 1,644
rs on the Revised Voters Subdivision. rs inscrits sur is liste revises dans chaque subdivision.	dəsə ni tsid Mombre d'electer	183 167 107 116 116 118 120 120 120 181 181 119 119 119 119
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ted Ballots.	noisivibéus Sejer de rejec Nombre de bulle	
supada sanb sannob satou:	Monsividans Nombre total des	124 124 124 126 126 136 136 142 142 143 143 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 16
Noms des Candidate et nombre de votes donné pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	D. В. W _{ООБ} -	4888888888884451
Mames of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	E. M. Borden.	102 95 95 95 104 104 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114
Бувытыя		Sheffeld Mills Canning Kingsport Stor's Bay Ogor's Bay Ogor's Bay Ogor's Bay Ogor's Bay Ogor's Bay Woodylle Brooklyn West Woodville Smerset Kentville Charend Pré Wolfville Millyille Millyille Wingston
Electoral Districts.	Sof NOVA SCOTIA Sof NOVA SCOTIA Property Relief RCOSSE	King'8

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Other places not men- tioned in Gensus.— Non mentionnés dans le recensement.									Summerside. New Germany. Bayswater.		
1,698 1,445	23,469			4,007	1,827	3,250	1,369	3,487	1,454 3,608 536	3,888	572 2,974
43 149 194 166 167 108 143	4,235			$174 \ 164 \ 169 \ 148$	261 194	238 199 224	125 232 283	197	261 217 153	219 291 195	122 85 168
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				3	01010	7	64 63 64		0	ლ — თ.	- !!!
47 123 168 147 129 77	3,493	448.		148 133 130	224 166	206 173 193	110 201 254	118	241 191 133	201 249 168	112 77 150
22 88 88 61 80 64 77	1,623	F. W. Borden, 448.	С. К. Калівасн.	78 75 80 87 87	173	88 80 80 80	45 77 137	31.0	64 6 98 198	100	24 98
886 90 90 90 90 90 70	1,970		Лаива D. Елекинаов.	61 58 50 67	52	105 105 85	65 124 117	133	143 124 69	114 149 75	53
Dalhousie Dumpsey Oorner. Kingston North Oanbridge Berwick Janada Greek	Totals—Totaux	Majority for Majorité pour		COMPANDERS	Lily Dale	Uroda Koada Petite Rivière New Dublin.	Vogler's Cove	Lower Bridgewater	Opper do Northfield	Oakland	New Cornwall
			·	235 235							

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

	Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	General	e pour la	Chambr	e des	Comm	nes du C	anada.	
Electoral Districts.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Mames of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each s.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de voles donnes pour chacun d'eux duns chaque subdivis on.	onboyo surp syuuop səzoa səp	jected Ballots. Elletins Geartés.	illetins maculés.	ters on the Revised Voters' tch Subdivision. teurs inscrits sur la liste revisee. urs dans chaque subdivision	in each Constituency, as the last Census. e chaque collège électoral s dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
Sof NOVA SCOTIA Bo de la NOU- 9 Y ELLE ECOSSE		. С важа. Болинавій	O. E. KAULBACH.	izivibduZ Vonds srdmoV Sizivibduz	ud sb srdmoV		e9 ni tzid o919'b 9rdmo V 19 o91 9 s eb	yd nwods b noitblugoA	
LUNENBURG (Continued.) (Suite.)	New Ross West Chester. East do Sandy Beach	49 79 30	98 56 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59	141 187 135 89		-	159 208 154 108	1,072	Other places not mentioned in census—Non mentioneds dans le re-
	Mill Cove Totals—Totaux	2,430	3,308	4,738	31	21	5,434	28,683	
,	Majority for Majority for Majorité pour	1	JAMES D. EISENHAUR, 122.	ENHAUR, 12	2,				
P10700 8ubdi	No. 1 Subdivision A	A. O. BELL. JOHN PARIOLOGORALD	John D. McLeop H. Chas. H. STUPPER.				Ħ		

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	Gairloch. Roger's Hill. Gulf Shore. French River. Westville. St Mary's Garden of Eden Merrigomish. Banney's River. Middle River.	Hopewell. River Ba.t McLellan's Mountain. Little Harbor. New Glasgow. Albion Mines. New Larig. Mount Thorn. West River & Green Hill. Hardwood Hill. River John. do West Branch.	Cape John. Oariboo. Pictou.
	834 1,146 1,041 1,041 2,202 2,202 951 1,194	2,408 1,331 1,331 1,847 1,681 1,881 1,278 1,178 1,169 1,169	1,828 1,332 4,146 35,535
162 205 130 134 134 114 117 117 117 118 125 225 225 236 138 139 187 187 187	151 171 181 188 129 171 171	208 176 167 221 105 105 199 186 186 136	133 195 182 7,584
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61 105 105 80 80 80 80 80 105 1105 1105 1	86 1 4 4 1 6 1 1 6	22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	65 40 49 8739 3739 1739 18 H
101 694 699 777 778 779 779 779 779 779 779 779 7	84339 8612 84339 8612	130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	71 47 65 40 40 105 72 80 40 105 73 3413 2739 3334 73 1417 WCD OUGA
24 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	66 68 100 100 100 100 44 45 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46	445 89 89 89 65 65 1129 119 22 23	71 72 2923 3923 77 77
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REFURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

	Rapport sur la Six eme Election Generale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	ı Général	e pour l	а Сћать	re des	Comm	unes du	Canada.	
Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux.	SURDIVISIONS.	Mames of Candidates and Mumber of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	enbuys suppeguuop segon s	cted Ballota.	etins maculés.	rs on the Revised Voters' b Subdivision. ever inserties sur la liste revisee s dans chaque subdivision	each Constituency, as he last Census. chaque eolitye electoral lernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
8 of NOVA SCOTIA 85 in de la NOU. 9 P VELLE ECOSSE		1. N. FREEMAN	J. M. Mack.	IOISIAI DONG	Number of rejective de bull	Number of spoi	loss ni tsi.l	ni noistlugod t yd nwods Sopulation de	
Q dern's	Liverpool No. 1 A do (1 B) do (1 B) do (2 B) Port Monton (4 A) Milton (4 A) do (6 B) Brooklyn (6 B) Port Medway (7 B) Port Medway (8 B) Greenfield (1 D) Brookfield (1 D) Caledonia (1 D) Kempt (1 D) Totals—Totaux (1 D)	444446 24446 24446 24446 2446 24466 24666	252 221 221 234 244 256 266 266 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274	119 66 76 81 81 133 113 107 107 113 107 110 71 110 71 110 71 110 71 110 71 110 71 110 71 110 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	414 61664	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	173 107 107 190 151 141 146 171 171 173 188 188 188 112 178 178 178 178	10,677	Names of places not given in Oensus-Non mention of ans le recensement.
	Majority for-Majorité pour-J. N. Freeman, 15.	rite pour	N. FRE	IMAN, 15.					

		•				
	Framboise not mentioned	in Congus.—Non men- tionne dans le recense- ment. Forchu.				
	910 1,492 1,341 1,000 1,299 1,299 1,966 1,566 1,586	1,922	15,121	<u> </u>		1,918
	184 176 184 205 105 105 106 108 193 193 193	108	2,278			180 119 102 115
	1 100001 011	-	16			
	6 1 4 2 1 1 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	H	20			
	130 134 161 168 84 120 120 134 179 165 78	4	1,836	01.		166 183 110 89 60 106
TNIAT; N. H	251 252 252 252 253 253 253 253 253 253 253	r-	609	E. P. FLYNN, 301.	Т. Вовентвои.	116 117 50 34 32
S. P. LEBLANO.	E 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	16	317	3. P. F		882020
Е. Р. Глии.		11	910		GEN. LAURIE.	
	Arichat, Court House do Bast. D'Escousse River Inhabitants Black River River Burgeoise St. Peters Red Islands Grand River Arichat, West Loch Lomond Framboise	Petit de Grat	Totals-Totaux	Majority for Majorité pour		Louis Head
	Вісниойр	239				の対象に続けるという。

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

	Remarks. — Observations.	Other places not mentioned in Gensus—Nonmentione's dans le recensement. Birchtown, Gunning Cove.
anada.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	2,055 333 333 1,257 1,732 1,732 1,732 1,991 998 14,913
3	des electeurs dans chaque subdivision	
mes d	Vamber of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision. Vombre d'électeurs inscrits sur ta liste revises	205 205 101 101 170 180 206 206 206 181 181 181 168 168 2,733
ommo	Nombre de bulletins maculés.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
es o	Nombre de dulletins écartés. Number of apoiled Ballots.	1 1 2 m m m
re d	Number of rejected Ballots.	1 1 2 3 3 3 3
Сћать	Subdivision. Vombre total des votes donnés dans chaque subdivision.	167 748 89 89 156 151 163 104 104 163 163 163 163 164 167 167 167 167 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168
le pour la	T. Roberts Moms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnes pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivisions. Total Number of Votes polled in each	29 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16,
Généra	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	138 412 71 94 61 63 56 25 26 49 109 109 1,160
Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	SUBBIVISIONS.	Shelburne (Town-Ville)
	Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux. 8 of NOVA SCOTIA 1 of 10 NOV.	Shelburn (Continued.) (Suite)

			- L			
	South But New Haven	and Baddeck Now layer and Baddeck Now layer mentioned in Census. Non mentionnés dans ls recensement.				
	1,280 1,765 1,765 1,504 1,083 1,215 1,515	600 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400	12,470			724 844 2,843
	1202 1202 1202 1203 121 131 142 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143	200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,884			168 72 184 221 221 137
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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

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

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

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Observations. Remarks. d après le dernier recensement. 12,080 Population de chaque collège électoral la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, shown by the last Census. Population in each Constituency, as des elec eurs dans chaque sub division Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision. Nombre de bulletins maculés. ì : : Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés Number of rejected Ballots. nossiaspqns *************** ***** ************* ,..... ************* **** ******** Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque To ted Mumber of Gunderion. Votes polled in each evoisiaipqns anboyo Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour supp xna p unopyo inod C. W. WELDON sannob sator ab ardmon 88884484 64888884484 64888884484 64888884484 64888884484 Candidate ge8 smo N C. N. Seinner. Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. E. McLrop. O. A. EVERETT. King's (Ward-Quartier)No. ********* ******** ***** *** ******** ******** BUBBITIBIONS. Wellington ST. JOHN Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux du NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK. (City and County.) of NEW BRUNSWICK. (Cité et Comté.) Province

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

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Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	Subdivisions.		(Parish—Paroisse)NoNo	Sackville do
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	s votes donnés dans chaque cted Ballots. etins écartés. led Ballots.	Monther solutions and move to the solutions of the solution of	Peak's Station No. 16 62 49 60 47 1 1 1 120 Bed-House (*, 17) 71 83 96 87 10 4 206 Bundas (*, 18) 96 87 10 4 206 New Port (*, 19) 16 47 4 206 Head of Gardigan (*, 19) 112 117 2 282 Head of Gardigan (*, 22) 122 18 112 117 2 Head of Gardigan (*, 22) 122 18 116 117 2 Summerville (*, 22) 122 18 16 9 1 1 165 Whin Road Gross (*, 24) 18 13 2 1
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada,

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.	Apport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	rootes donnés dans chaque ted Ballots. ed Ballots.	so have to take to the total substance of rejections and multiples of the total substance o	T. No.37 64 58 65 117 66 114 2 196 T. 139 70 93 84 94 <t< th=""><th>4 do 4 Ventral 63 34 99 38 92 1 4 do 4 West 654 61 84 65 1 65 73 183 84 171 2</th></t<>	4 do 4 Ventral 63 34 99 38 92 1 4 do 4 West 654 61 84 65 1 65 73 183 84 171 2
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.	Rapport sur la Sixième Election	Subdivisions.		St. Patrick's (Ward—Quartier)	South of Fraser River and Islands '' 14 Totals—Totauz
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Observations. Remarks. d'après le dernier recensement. Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. Population de chaque collège électoral 7,301 RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. noisivibdus supada enab erusiosis esb Nombre d'électeurs inscrits au la liste resisse Number of Voters on the Revised Voters's. Nombre de dulletins macules. 23 Number of spoiled Ballots. Nombre de bulletins écartés. Number of rejected Ballots. ·uossiaipqns Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque Subdivision. Total Number of Votes polled in each C. BAKER. Shakeepeare. evoisiaipqns anbnyo И.Зракевреате 879 supp xno p unovyo anod 501488108811 0114881108811 spunop saroa ap alquou 323 W. A. Robert-Candidats 8mo N 8 ap A.E.McCallum 1978 Subdivision. reys. 446644446666 **768** for each of them in each T. B. Humphыż Number of Votes polled James Fell. Names of Candidates and Majority for Majorite pour E. C. Baker. , resolute has an entrant measure access to the continue of the continue of SUBDIVISIONS. Ripport sur la VIOTORIA Districts electoraux Electoral Districts. 270

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.	Names of Candidates and Names of Candidates and for each of them in each Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision. To Votes polled in each votes donnés dans chaque tablitision.	Nombre total des subdivisten. Number of rejec Vombre de bulle Number of spoil Number of spoil List in each List in each List in each Aombre d'électeurs Combre d'électeurs Aombre d'électeurs List in each List in each Aombre d'électeurs Aombre d'électeurs List in each List in each Aombre d'électeurs Aombre d'électeurs List in each List in each List in each Aombre d'électeurs Aombre d'électeurs Aombre d'électeurs Los Aombre d'électeurs Aombre d'électeurs Aombre d'électeurs Aombre d'électeurs Aombre d'électeurs Aombre d'électeurs Aombre d'électeurs	12 51 63 3 143			(4. 37 58 46 104 1 210 134 1 134	123		(4 42 18 23 41 89 89 75 115 213	44 37 14 51 153	46 70 65 125 1 224	47 67 73 140 4 6	48 16 30 45 1		10 70 67
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RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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REFURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Aentrale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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Ripport sur la Six è ne Eection Genérale pour la Chimbre des Communes du Canada RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

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

Rapport sur la Sixième Election Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

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OF THE

RLECTIONS HELD SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE GENERAL ELECTION

AND UP TO THE DATE HEREOF,

8th JUNE, 1887.

RAPPORT

SUR LES

ELECTIONS QUI ONT EU LIEU DEPUIS LES ELECTIONS GENERALES

ET À VENIR JUSQU'A CETTE DATE,

8 JUIN 1887.

Observations. Remarks. d après le dernier recensement. 5,909 3,807 la Chambre des Communes du Canada. Population de chaque collège electoral RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. des électeurs dans chaque sub division Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revises List in each Subdivision. Number of Voters on the Revised Voters'. Nombre de bulletins maculés. **** : : ******* : : Number of apoiled Ballots. ****** Nombre de bulletins écartés. ******* *** Number of rejected Ballots. ·uossiaipqns Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque Subdivision Total Number of Votes polled in each ·uoisiaipans anboyo Ripport sur la Sixième Election Générale pour supp xna p unapya inod TRUAX. esnnob estou sp sidmon кавояЯ Candidats et 8 ə p .noisivibdu2 has establibas of o sement bellog esto V to redum M does ai ment to does not a sech of them in each ОВВНГГ' даиа Н: SUBDIVISIONS. Brock (East Riding.)
(Division Est.) Election held the 2nd April, 1887. Electoral Districts. Districts electorung. of ONTARIO d'ONTARIO. Election tenue avril 1887.

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Ripport sur la Six eme Eection Genérale pour la Chambre des Communes du Canada. RETURN of the Sixth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

1	Remarks.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters. List in each Subdivision. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision des électeurs dans chaque subdivision	Wumber of spoiled Ballots.	*under of rejected Ballots.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Subdivision.	supp xno p unonyo unod 585344888866864 E	ADAM Hops. Apameter of Candidates and Kumber of Votes polled for each of them in each for each of them in each some subdivision.	Eurdivision Lindsay	Electoral Districts. Districts electoraux. Section of ONTARIO ONTARIO (Suth Riding.) (Ontioned.) (Suite.)
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7,058 BORGE MOFFAT, Acclamation—21st May, 1887. 21 Mai 1887 RETIGOUCHE

RICHARD POPE, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada. Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie, Canada.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada,
Ottawa, 8th June, 1887.

Sureau du Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour le Cana
Ottawa, 8 juin 1887.

Province

of NEW BRUNSWIOK.

(54)

To an ORDER of the House of Commons, dated the 11th May, 1887;—For a Return showing the quantity of grain of any kind, in bushels, carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax during the period 1st July, 1885, to 31st March, 1887, with the net amount of money received for freight thereon and passed to the credit of the same Railway.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 18th May, 1887. Secretary of State.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER,
OTTAWA, 14th May, 1887.

SIR,—In response to an Order of the House for a Return showing the quantity of grain of any kind, in bushels, carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax during the period 1st July, 1885, and 31st March, 1887, with the net amount of money received for freight thereon and passed to the credit of the same Railway;

I have the honor to state that 1,113,686 bushels of grain of all kinds was carried on the I. C. Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax from 1st July, 1885, to 31st March, 1857, the freight on which amounted to \$41,318.76, which sum was placed

to the credit of the Receiver General.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

A. P. Bradley, Esq., Secretary Department Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

(57)

- To an ORDER of the House of Commons, dated the 25th April, 1887;—For a Return giving:
 - 1st. The total number of Chinese who have arrived at the different Ports in the Dominion from the 1st of January, 1886, to the 31st of March, 1887, specifying the Ports.
 - 2nd. The amount of duty or head money collected from Chinese during that period.
 - 3rd. The amount paid to the Provincial Governments under the Chinese Restriction Act during the same period.
 - 4th. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period under return certificates, and the reports (if any) of any Customs Officer with reference thereto.
 - 5th. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period as students, men of science, or travellers.
 - 6th. The cost to the Dominion of administering the Chinese Restriction Act for the last fiscal year.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 25th May, 1887.

RETURN as asked for by an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th and 26th April, 1887, for details specifically set forth as to the Immigration of Chinese and as to the working of the Chinese Restriction Act.

1st. The total number of Chinese who have arrived at the different ports in the Dominion from the 1st of January, 1886, to the 31st of March, 1887, specifying the ports:—

 Victoria
 787

 Montreal
 1

 Emerson
 8

 Port Arthur
 1

 Total
 797

2nd. The amount of duty or head money collected from Chinese during that period:-From 127 individuals, \$6,350.

3rd. The amount paid to the Provincial Governments under the Chinese Restric-

tion Act during the same period:—To British Columbia, \$2,525.

4th. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period under return certificates, and the reports (if any) of any Customs officer with reference thereto: -Total number, 246. No reports have been received with reference thereto.

5th. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period as students, men of science, or travellers :- The number who have entered as

such, or under other exemptions in the Act, is 424.

6th. The cost to the Dominion of administering the Chinese Restriction Act for the last fiscal year: -Cost for fiscal year 1885-86, \$1,629.26.

> W. G. PARMELEE, Chief Controller.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 21st May, 1887.

(59)

To an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 19th April, 1887;—
For a Return of the names of those persons, outside of the Militia,
who have been recommended for Scrip for services of whatever kind in
the late rebellion.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 25th May, 1887. Secretary of State.

Name.		Corps.		Nature o	f Force.	How Settled.
dams, Charles	No. 3 C	ompany		Prince Al	bert Irre-	·
	1			gulars.		Scrip.
dams, H. C	Ì	do		do	*****	do
uams. James	INO. 4	do	***************************************	do	*****	do
dams. Joseph	l	do	******	do	****	Land warrant.
Qams. Robert	1	do		do	****	do
dams, Thomasdams, Thomas	ļ	do	******	do		Not settled.
dams, Thomas	No. 3	do	******	do		Scrip.
gnew, Andrew	P. A. S	couts	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	do	******	do
goew, F. H	No. 2 0	ompany.	*********	do		Settled with in 90th Be talion.
gnew, T. J	1	do		do d	*****	Land warrant.
"4uerann Caleb	INO. 3	do	**********	do	*****	do
Augerson. (Therles	INO. 4	do	***********			Scrip.
unrann lihog 'l'	וואות א	do		do		Land warrant.
TANBLEON DESIG	Securits			l ão		Not settled.
				30		Scrip.
					*****	1 - 4 - 4 -
		o Detec	hmant	do	*****	1 3.
				do		Land warrant.
		omnany	*****	do		Scrip.
		do do	• •••••• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	do		l a.*
		do	******	do	*****	1 3.
		do	******	1	*****	t .a
		do	************		*****	1 3.
		do	•••	30		1 3
Inderson, W. H.	D . 4 0	donta	••• •••••	do	*****	Land warrant.
Inderson W T	No. 1	\	,	do		
ahhy Dani	MO. 1	ошрацу.	• ••••••••	do	*****	Scrip.
Ashby, Paul Astley, J. W	}	ųυ	********	1 40	,,,,,,,	Land warrant.
Hillian Co.	1 n 4 G	do	********	1 5	*****	Scrip.
Akinson, Geo	P. A. S	couts		do	•,,,,,	do
Atkinson, James	ac ac		**** *******	do		Not settled.
Atkingon, Peter	No. 2	Jompany		do		Scrip.
Atkinson, James Atkinson, James Atkinson, Peter Atkinson, Phillip	P. A. S	couts	••••	i do	******	Not settled.
Bailes, sonn	. NO. 3 C	Jompany		1 00		Land warrant.
Dain Trans. (uccompou)	140. 1	uv	******	1 40		Not settled.
DB ko	10 Mar] do	*****	Scrip.
Cap		, om ham?		do	*****	go
			*****	1		do
Bannerman, H.	No. 3	do	******	de	*****	
THORING II	1	do	404111 04400	i do	*****	i do

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c .- Continued.

Name.	Corps.	Nature of Force.	How Settled
Ballentine, A	No. 2 Company	Prince Albert Irre-	
Ballentine, David	Supply Officer	gulars do	do
Barker, W. J	Special Constable	do	do
Bartlett, W. H	Goschen Detachment	do	Land warrant. do
Barnes, E	No. 3 Company	do	Scrip.
Sear, Wm	NO. 2 UO	do	do do
Sird, Chas	No. 3 Company	do	Land warrant.
Bird, C. G	do		Scrip.
Sird, C. T	No. 2 do	do	do
ird, Wm	No. 3 do	do	do
Bishop, W. J	No. 1 do	do	
Bishop, WmBisson, Hy	No. 1 Company	do	do
Soswell, R	No. 2 do	do	do
Boylan, RobtBoylan, A	No. 2 Company	do	do Land warrant.
Sradley, Denis	Goschen Detschment	do	do
Sratnohar R H	1 40 40	do	Scrip.
Brass, PBrass, Peter	No. 1 Company		do
Brass, Wm	do	do	do
Brewster, Bernard.	No. 4 do		Land warrant.
Brewster, Stephen Brinkman, James	No. 2 do	do	Scrip.
Brown, G. T	No. 2 Company	do	Land warrant.
Srown, James	INo. 1 do	do	do
Brown, W	No. 2 Company	do	do Scrip.
ouckiey, R	do	do	Land warrant.
Surns, A Sutchart, Wm	do do		Scrip.
Syrne, Chas	Goschen Detachment	do	do do
Jadwallader, A. T	Kinistino do	do	F 3
Dadwallader, O Dampbell, Angus.	No. 3 Company	do	do do
Dampbell, D. J	Goschen Detachment	do	Scrip.
Dampbell, D. J	Staff	do	do
Sampbell, Archibald	No. 1 do	do	do do
Jameron, Dan	No. 3 do	do	do
Jameron, John	P. A. Scouts	do	Not settled.
Dameron, T	do do	1 1	Scrip.
Canney, M	No. 3 Company		Land warrant.
Jarter, Walter E	No. 4 do	1 1.	Scrip.
Carter, William J	No. 2 do	do	do Land warrant.
		do	l do
Jherry, F. D Jhoffe, Wm Clark, A. H	do	do	Scrip.
Dlarke, James	Kinistino Detachment	do	Land warrant.
Ularke, L	Staff	l do	Scrip.
Jiarke, W. W	Goschen Detachment	do	Land warrant.
Cockrill, t. A	No. 2 Company	do	Scrip.
UOOK, Ben	No. 4 do	do	do
Cook, U. J	No. 3 do	do	
orrigal, Wm	No. 4 Company	l do	Land warrant. Scrip.
	Goschen Detachment	do	do

Return showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c.—Continued.

Name.		Corp	s.	Nature of I	orce.	How Settled.
raig, R	No. 1	Compar		Prince Alber	rt Irre-	
•	i		ıy	gulars		Scrip.
raig, Capt. Wm	No. 3	do	*****		••••	do
raigie, Wm	No. 4	do		do do	*****	Land warrant. Scrip.
romarty, W. G	No. 1	do do		do	*****	do
usator. George	INo. 3	do	********		*****	do
uator, James,	ı	d٥	•••••••		*****	do
avis. J. O	INo. 2	do		do do		Land warrant. Scrip.
avison, A. C	COSCI	ded Dera	do		*****	do
eacon, B	40		do	1 7		Land warrant.
emerais. C. T	INo. 4	Compan	ı y	do		Scrip.
ickson. Wm	No. 1	do	*** *******	i do		do Land warrant.
iehl, Wm	P. A.	Compar.		do do	*****	Scrip.
ixon, Ronaldson, S. J	Scout	Combar	iy	do		3 . "
rain. Wm	IP. A.	Scouts	********	do	•••••	Land warrant.
rever. Wm	d	0		do l		Scrip.
ubrois. Alex	lNo. 1	Compan	y	do	*****	
uck, Geounlop, W. S.	No o	do do	******	do do	*****	do Land warrant.
llis, Geo	Kinis	tino Det	schment	do	*****	do
llis. Geo iun	i do		do	do	*****	do
lia. John	l do	_	do	do	•••••	a do
lliot. S. O	1No. 1	Compar	ıy	do do		Scrip.
nglish, Robt	No. 4	do	*** ******	do do	*****	do do
rasmus, mrasmus. Wm	No. 1	Compai		do	** - 1	do
avel. Wm	No. 3	do			• ••••	do
avel, Wm		do	*********		*****	do
Weatt. Wm	NO. 1	αo	•••	1 20		Land warrant.
iddler, Ed	No. 3	do	*** ******	1		Scrip.
ddler, J. Eddler, J. H.	1	do	*** ******	1	*****	do
[dd]ar. P., san.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		do	*** *******	1	*****	do
lddlar P. inn. lat	1	do		do	*****	do
lddiar. P., inn., 2nd	1	ġο	•••		4.0000	do
UIIAP. WID	No. 1	do	*** ******		*****	do Not settled.
sher, Alex	No. 1	do do	••• ••••••			Scrip.
ULL James	1	00	*** *******		*****	do
19tt. James	1No. 1	do	••••••		• • • • • •	do
lettIohn	INO. 3	do	•••	do	•••••	do
ett, Johninlayson, James	P. A.	Scouts.	an want	do do	*****	do do
OX. M	IN o. 1	Compai	жени е н	. do	*****	do
Unina Alaw	No. 3	do	••••••	do	•••••	Land warrant.
Julaa I inn	1	ą٥	******			Scrip.
	1	do	******		*****	do do
oulds, Wm		do do		do do	. 200001	do
	P. A.	Sannta	••••••	do do	*****	Land warrant.
taser, James	Speci	al Const	able	do	*****	Scrip.
Faser, James	P. A.	Scouts .	1	do	*****	do
		hen Deta	chment do	ار بر	*****	do do
erven, H. B	INA 4	Compar	17	do		Land warrant.
			٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠	do		Scrip.
				do	*****	do
		ao .	*** *******	1 3	•••••	
		αo			•••••	9.
Sister Tohn	No 1	do	******	do do	*****	do
las:, Wm	140. T	do do	*** *******			Land warrant.

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c .- Continued.

Name.		Corps.		Nature of Fo	rce.	How Settled
Roodfellow, A	No. 2 (Company				~ .
Goodfellow, W. B		do		gulars do	• ••••	Scrip do
Gordon, James H	Gosche	n Detach	ment	do		Land warrant.
Hordon, John H				do	•••••	_ do
Gunn, Donald			**** *******	do		Scrip.
Junn, Wm	de Sannly	Officer .	**** ********	do	*****	do do
Jwynne, R	d	lo	**** *******	do	•••••	d o
Hamilton, C	No. 1	Company	*****		•••••	
Hamilton, James				do		Land warrant.
Hamilton, M Halpin, H	No. 1	Company	ument	do do	*****	do do
Hanafin, J. D		do	***********	do		Scrip.
Halcrow, Joseph	No. 4	do	******	do		Not settled.
Halcrow, Thomas	1	ďο	*** ********		*****	Land warrant.
Harper, Robt	1	do		do		Scrip.
Harrison, Hy	No. 1	do do	••• •••••	do		Land warrant.
Harrison. Wm	NO. 3	do		do	*****	Scrip.
Hart, R. J	Gosch	en Detach	ment	do		do
Raslam, W. T	No. 1	Company		l đo		Not settled.
Hilton, Rev. R	Supply	Officer		go	*****	Scrip.
Hoey, James	Noscn	on Detaci	iment	do		1_40_
Holmes, A	No. 1	do do	*********	do		Land warrant.
Hodgson, Albert	P. A.	Scouts	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	do	*****	do.
Hodgson, Joseph	l d	o		l do		l- • ·
Hornisby, J. G	Kiniat	ino Detac	chment	do	*****	
Hourie, Alex	No. I	Company		do	. • • • •	
Hourie, E. J Hourie, John		do do	**********	do do	*****	1 3
Hourie, James		do	******	1		1
Hourie, Joseph)	do	*** *******			1 1
House, John	No. 3	₫o	*** ******	do	*****	Not settled.
House, Joseph Hurd, J. W	No 9	do	*** ********		•••••	
Hutchinson, H. G	No. 4	do do	*** ******			1
Hutchinson, W. H	P. A.				*****	1 ,
Inkster. A. J	No. 3	Company	y	do	*****	I i
Inkster, George	No. 4	do	****** *****	1 7	** .**	2 -
Irvine, John		do ino Dote	ahmant	do	****	
Irvine, T. NIsbister, Adam						Land warrant. Scrip.
Isbister, Adam, jun		do	, • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		*****	1 , -
Isbister, James	No. 1	фo	*****	. do	*****	1 3
Isbister, J. R	No. 4	do	•••••		*****	
Julien, Charles		do do	******		*****	Not settled.
Jackson, J			chment			Land warrant
Jackson, S	do	<u> </u>	do	do	*****	•
Kennedy, J. F	. No. 2	Compan		. do		. Scrip.
Kennedy, Rodk	. No. 4	do	******	do	*****	
Kirkness, Geo	'INT.	do			*****	
Kirkness, Hy	P A	do Scoute		do do	****	1 37
Knowles, J	No. 2	Compan	Y	do	****	1 .
Lambert, Joseph	. INo. 3	do	**********		••••	1 4
Lee, Geo	. No. 1	do	*******			Not settled.
Lennox, Wm Linklater, John.	No. 4	do	**** ***	1		Scrip.
Loncks. Hy	NO. 1	do	********	do		
Loudann, Alex	No. 1	Compan	V	do		Land warrant.
Loucks, Hy Loudann, Alex Lovell, Wm Lumsden, Thos	. P. A.	Scouts .		do	****	do
Lumsden, Thos	No. 1	Compan	y	do		Scrip.
Lyons, H	,. r	do '		! do	****	Not settled.

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c. - Continued.

aurie, Wm	Scouts No. 1 No. 3			Prince gular			
lack, James	Scouts No. 1 No. 3	Company do		gular			
ain, Andrew	No. 1 No. 3	Comp any do				4 100. 20	Scrip.
air, John air, Richard ackie, James arion Louis	No. 3	ď٥			do		do
air, John air, Richard ackie, James arion Louis	No. 3	ď٥			io	•••••	do
lair, Richard	No 4	ao	********		do do	•••••	do
ackie, James	No. 3	-	••• ••••••	I	io io	*****	do
arion, Louis		do do	*** ******		do	.,,,,,	
	Sconta		***************************************	1	do		Land warrant.
assie, John	INO. 2 1	Company		,	do	*****	Scrip.
anley. Thos	No. 1	do	******	1	do	******	do
arkley, A. W. R	١	do	******		do	*****	do Tand Warrant
larkley, G. A	Gosche	n Detach	ment		do		Land warrant. Scrip.
arshail, Josephaveety, J. D	Y. A. S	Couts	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		do do	*****	do .
iddleton. R.	No. 4	go qombana	******	t .	do	****	Not settled.
igure, James	No. 4	do	****		do		Scrip.
liller, G. A	Gosche	n Detach	ment		do	*****	do
tiller. Geo	P. A. S	couts		•	do	*****	do
iller. John	do	••••			do	*****	do
liller, R			**** *******		do		Land warrant.
liller, Thosliller, Wm	NO. 3			1	do		Scrip. Land warrant.
lills, George F	No 2	do do	******		do do		Scrip.
litchell, H	conta				do	*****	do
lontgomery. H. J	No. 1	Company			do		Land warrant.
loore, Capt. H. S	i	do .			do of		Not settled.
organ, R	No. 3	ďο	*** *** ****	,	do	•••••	Scrip.
orrison, Angus	No. 1	do	•••		do	*****	do
orton, Lieut John	77::-42	do Datas		i .	do		Land warrant.
yers, Capt. W. F	do	no Derac			do	*****	do Scrip.
CeBeath, Alex	P. A. S	Sconta			do do		Land warrant.
CBeath, Alex	No. 3	Company	·		do		Scrip.
CBeath. Adam	No.4	do	*** *******		do		Land warrant.
cBeath. Geo	IP. A. S	Scouts			do	*****	do
cDonald, John	Gosche		ment		do	•••••	do
cDonald, John	No. 4	Company			₫ο		Scrip.
cDonald, John	No. 3	do	****** *****		do		Land warrant.
CGregor, Duncan A	Sconta	do	••••••		do do	*****	Scrip.
CUregor, D	INo. 2	Company	,	(do do		Land warrant.
CGregor, Charles	IP. A. S	Scouts			do		Not settled.
ict≠inn. R		(lomnant	,	1	do	****	Scrip.
cFarland, Joseph	Gosch	en Detac	hment	ł	do -	*****	
CKay, Thomas	Recouts		*****	1	do	40.00	do
lcKay, JosephlcKay, J. S	do				do do	*****	do do
ckay, W. H.	No 1				d o		do
UNSV. Unaries A	1	do	***********		do ´	*****	do .
LCD BAY (460' R	ı	do	300000 003100	.1	do		do
CVSA TELLA	1	фo	*****	.1	₫o	*****	do
LONGY, DOUBIG A	1	_ do	******		do	*****	do
LUNBY, AIGX	IP. A.				do	*****	do
ckay, Albert	Clanab	on Dotael	mont		do do	*****	i do
AUNINO. A. Ri	Nooria	I I I Ongte	11 0		do .	*****	do
CINAT. Andraw 1	INA 2	(lamnent	7	.1	do		Land warrant
cKay, John, sen		do	***** ***.	1	do		Scrip.
cksy, John, sen	No. 2	do		1	d o	*****	do
CKenzie, J. C	P. A.	Scouts		-1	ďο		Land warrant
cKenzie, J. C	No. 1	Company	7	1	do		Scrip.
		go.	*****	i	qo		do
CLaughlin Wiles	No. Z	do	• ••••	i	do do	*****	Land warrant. Scrip.
cLaughlin, Mikle	p 4	do Scouts	******	<u> </u>	do.	*****	Not settled.

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c .- Continued.

Name.		Corps	•	Nature of Fo	rce.	How Settled.
cLean, R	No. 2	Company	T., 400,000,000,000	Prince Albert	Irre-	g
IcLeod, A	Suppl	v Officer		gulars do		Scrip. Not settled.
cheod, Alex	No. 3	Company	7	d●	••••	Scrip.
Icheod, George A	9cout	8		ďο		Land warrant.
CLeod, Donald	No. 1			do		Scrip.
IcLeod, Kenneth	NO. 3	do do	**********	do do	*****	do do
CLeod, Wm	No 2	go	**********	do	*****	do
cLeod, Wm	P. A.	Sconts		do	*****	do
cKechnie, T	No. 3	Company	7	do	****	
cNabb, Alex	No. 1	do		do		Land warrant.
IcNab, Charles			******	do		Scrip.
CPhail, D				do	*****	do do
IcPhail, J. R			lo	do	****	Land warrant.
cRae, Murdoch	No. 4	Company		do		Scrip.
lapier, W	No. 1	go.	*********	do	••••	
Veil, Duncan	Gosel	nen Detac	hment	do	*****	Land warrant.
[ell, R	_ do	_	do	do		Scrip.
Veil, N	No. 1	Compan	7) jo		
Veilson, J. F	NO. 2			do		Land warrant.
Velson, H	1	go go	*** *******	do do	*****	Scrip.
Velson, Hans	No. 4	do	*** *******	1		1 1
Velson, Chris	No. 3	do	*********	do	*****	do
Velson, (†	No. 1	do	*********	do	*****	do
Velson, J. C	1	фo	*** *******	1 -	*****	_
Newitt, C. A	127 0	do	*** *******		*** **	l •.
Newitt, Walter	NO. Z	do	•••		•••••	1 3 -
O'Leary, R. J.	No. 1	do do	*** *******		****	l •.
)ram. Thos	No. 2	do		do	*****	1
Orr, F. G	PA.	Scouts	*** ***** *****	do		Land warrant.
Page, C. E	Gosc	hen Detac	hment	do	•••••	Scrip.
Parker, J. B			ďo	1 -	*****	1 .
Parker, T. E aquin, Wm	D do	Roonta	do	do do	*****	1 .
Patterson, John	Kinis	tino Deta	chment	do	•••••	1 7
Patterson, Wm	do		do			Land warrant.
Paul, John	P. A.	Sconts		do	*****	do
Peard, Hy	No. 4	Compan	y	do	*****	
Peebles, Robt	No. 1		*****		•••••	Scrip.
Peterson, A	NT - G	go	****** ****		••••	
Peterson, D Pochs, John	No. 2			1	*****	do Land warrant.
ocha, John				do		Scrip.
oc'a, Joseph, jun		do	*** ******	1	****	1 . •
Pocha, Joseph, sen	No. 4		*** *******			Land warrant.
Pocha, Charles	1	ďο	*** *******	do		
Pochs, William, jun		do	*** *******			Scrip.
Pocha, Wm	No.	do do	••• •••••		*****	
Pocha, Gilbert	MO. 5	go Go	******	do do	10.00	· do . {Land warrant.
Poitrag. Jog	DA	Strong		1 40	****	
Porter, A. A	.	do	**** ****** *	do		Scrip.
Porter, H. H	No. 2	Compan	y	do		. Land warrant.
Powers, Thos.	No.	l do	*****	do		Scrip.
Pride Philip	. P. A	. Scouts	· ·····	do	****	
Pride, Philip	No.	t Compan	y	do		
Pritchard, R. J	Seen	ta	******	. do . do	****	1 7
FILCUMICA KICHAPA	. INO	4 Compar	177	l do	*****	1 7
Pritchard, J. F	. Supr	ly Officer		do		. Land warrant.
Proctor, Geo	No.	Compar	ıy	. do	****	1 1.
Reid, Geo. S	Reon	te	-	do		1 3-

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c. - Continued.

Name.		Corps	٠ .	Nature of Fo	rce.	How Settled.
Ramsay, W. C	No. 1	Company		Prince Albert	Irre-	
		•		gulars		Land warrant.
Rennie, T. A	P. A.	Scouts	••••	do		Scrip.
Rice, Thos	No. 1		**********	do do	*****	do
Robertson, Wm	NO. 4	do do	•••	go		do do
Cohertson George	No. 4	do	*** ******	do	*****	do
obertson, J. L	No. 3	do	*** *******	do		do
Robertson, David	l	do		do		do
Lodger, Hugh	No. 2	do		ďο	•••••	Land warrant.
logers, John	Kini8	tino Detac	hment	do		Scrip.
Cogers, W. D	NO. Z	Company		do do		do
Ross, H. E	NO. 1	do do	**********	do	*****	do Land warrant,
Sanderson, John	Kinig	tino Detai	hment	do	*****	go
Sanderson, James	Supp	v Officer		do		Scrip.
anderson, James	No. 3	Company	7	do	*****	do
anderson. George	NO. 4	- 00	*** *******	do	*****	do
Sanderson, George	NO. 3	αo	•••	ďο	*****	do
it. Louis, Albert	NO. 2	αo	•••	do	•••••	do
t. Louis, L	30004	do	•••	do	*****	do
Scanlan, Wm	1	Compan	······ 7 ········		•••••	do
Shea, F Shearer, John			y ·	3	*****	do Land warrant.
Shannon, H			chment		*****	i do
Shore, R	do		do	do	*****	a .
Sinclair, J	No. 2	Company	y	do		Land warrant.
kelton, H		do	••••••••	do	*****	do
Slater, J. C	1	ďο	•••••••	1 2.	*****	do
Sims, Thomas		do	•••••		*****	do do
Smith, Charles		do do	*** ********	1 4		Scrip.
Smith, James		do	*** *******	1	*****	Not settled.
mith, John	No a		*** *******			Land warrant.
Smith, Jackson	No. 4	do	*** *******			do.
Smith. Peter	1	do	••• ••••••		*****	ـ تـ ا
Smith, Samuel	No. 3	do	*** *******	do	*****	Ja
Smith, Alfred	i .	a٥		do	*****	
Snell, J. D			hment		*****	
Bules, Jos	L do	Compan	_do	do do		Scrip.
Spence, Edwin	NO. 4	t Compan	y	do		Land warrant.
Spence, George Spencer, Ed		do do	******	do		[CI
Spencer, Wm		do	******	3 .		مد ا
Sproat, A. A. B.	. No. 2	do d	******	. do		:
Sproat, LtUol. A	. Istali	********		. do		
Stansfield, Alex	Supp	ly Officer.	**************	.∤ qo		Land warrant.
Stanley, Ed	. No. 2	4 Compan	y	. 00		Scrip.
Starforth, H		do do	******	. د ۱	*****	
Starmer, W. A Staveley, H. F		do	******	do	****	Land warrant.
Stackhouse, Alex	No. 1		400000 4444	do	****	a."
btevens, Richard	Scon	te		. do		Land warrant.
otevens. Geo	. IN O. 9	4 Compan	y	do	*****	. do
Dievens. W. O	ı	do	****		****	Scrip.
Stevens, Jeremiah	i	do	••••••			. Land warrant.
Stewart. A. S	.12. A		······			Scrip.
olewart. Archibald	. I N O. 4	4 Uompan	y	· 1		Land warrant.
Sutherland, Charles	No.	1 ()omnen	y	•		. Scrip.
Sutherland, George	No.	1 (dinpan 4 (do	y ·	• 1	*****	
Butherland, Alex		do	******	1 3	10000	Land warrant.
Sutherland, A. G.	. I Głose	chen Deta	chment	. do		. Scrip.
Outherland, James	. No.	3 Compan	y	00	****	do
Swain, Bat	. 1	ďο	*** ******	.l do	****	. Not settled.
Swain, John James	1	do	940 *******	.i do		. Scrip.

RETURN showing the Names of those Persons outside of the Militia, &c .- Concluded.

Name.	Corps.	Nature of Force.	How Settled.
Swain, Thos	No. 3 Company	Prince Albert Irregulars.	Scrip.
Pait, William	Scouts	do	Land warrant.
Pait, Lieut. Geo	No. 3 Company	do	do
rate, Thos	No. 4 do		Not settled.
rate, R		do	Scrip.
Tanner, Pat	No. 2 Company	do	do
Laylor, Ed	No. 4 do		Land warrant.
Taylor, Ed., jun			Scrip.
Taylor, Geo			Land warrant.
Thomas, John H			Scrip.
Thomson, Angus	No. 1 do		Land warrant.
Thomson, A	No. 2 Compone		Not settled. Land warrant.
Thomson, RThompson, C			Scrip.
Thompson, G. R		1 4-	do
Theroux, Ed	P. A. Scouts	do	do
Thorpe, P		do	do
Tomkins, J. D	P. A. Scouts		do
Tomkins, P. W.	. do	do	do
Toogood, John		do	Land warrant.
Toole, J. E	do	do	do
Treston, James	No. 1 do	do	Scrip.
Walters, H	P. A. Scouts	do	do
Way, R. B			do
Ward, Hy		do	do.
Westwood, A	Special Constable	1 3-	do
White, James	No. 2 Company	40	do
Whitford, Alex		'l ā. """	do
Whitford, John.	N- 4 J.	1 3-	do do
Whitford, Philip		'	1 31
Wigmore, Joseph P	No. 1 do	1	do
Wigmore, R. E		1 4. "	T am d amanana
Wilson, Justus		do	Dania.
Woodman, Charles			do
Work, Peter		1 1	1 3-
Wymerkirk, John		1 4	Not settled.
Young, Capt. C. F		do	Land warrant.

(66a)

To an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 6th June, 1887;—For copies of all reports and correspondence in the possession of the Government in relation to the substitution of new and unknown names for places in this Dominion which have been from time immemorial otherwise designated. Also all instructions showing by what particular authority a new nomenclature has been adopted in the reports of the Geological Survey for old and historic places having French and Indian names commemorative of the early voyageurs and explorers.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 17th June, 1887. Secretary of State.

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 8th June, 1887.

Sir.—With reference to the accompanying Order of the House, dated 6th June, for copy of correspondence relating to the substitution of new and unknown names for places which are described as having been from time immemorial otherwise designated, I have to say that there is no recollection of changes of this nature having been made by this Department; and that in the absence of more definite information as to the particular places referred to, it would not be possible to make any effective search in the records of the Department.

It is not improbable that the first part of this Order, as well as the second, is

intended to apply to the Geological Survey.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your odedient servant,
W. WHITE, Secretary.

G. Powell, Esq., Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 16th June, 1887.

Sir,—I beg to return herewith the Order of the House of Commons, of the 6th instant, which was referred on the 7th instant to the Minister of the Interior, for report, so far as the records of this Department might enable him so to do, and to imform you that there is no correspondence of record in this Department which in any way relates to the subject of such Order.

I have also to transmit herewith a copy of a report which has been received from the director of the Geological Survey, dated 11th instant, and a copy of a report from the Surveyor General, dated the 15th instant, as well as a copy of the Order in

Council of the 4th April, 1887, referred to in the Surveyor General's Report.

These two reports are the respective answers of the above named officers to a letter of instructions which was addressed to them on the 10th instant, of which I also transmit a copy herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
P. B. DOUGLAS, Assistant Secretary.

Grant Powell, Esq., Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 10th June, 1887.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit, herewith, a copy of an Order of the House of Commons which was passed on the 6th inst., and which has been referred to the Minister of the Interior for report, in so far as the records of this Department may enable him so to do.

If you have of record in your branch of this Department any of the correspondence, instructions or other information, of which copies are called for by the Order in question, I am to request you to have such copies prepared, with the least possible delay, and then forwarded to the secretary for transmission to the Under Secretary of State.

If you have not of record in your branch of this Department any of the correspondence, instructions or other information, of which copies are so called for, I am to request you to furnish the secretary with a statement to that effect, over your own signature.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
P. B. DOUGLAS, Assistant Secretary.

A. R. C. SELWYN, Esq., C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.

> GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 11th June, 1887.

The Director of the Geological Survey has the honor to report that there is no correspondence nor instructions respecting names of places in the Geological Survey office, and he is not aware that any of the names mentioned by Mr. Dawson, as reported in the "Hansard," are substitutions for old historical names. Many of them were, he believes, given by Mr. Lawson, who made the survey of the Lake of the Woods, to islands which were never before either named or indicated on any existing map, and which for convenience of reference and description it was necessary to recognize in some way.

In doing this, Mr. Lawson has, he thinks, only adopted the course customary

with all surveyors.

Mr. Dawson refers specially to Garden Island, but does not state the new name that has been given to it. The fact is that on the map published by this Survey it

appears as Garden Island.

As regards Yellow Girl Bay and Point, the Survey is not responsible. Dr. Bell informs him that he has known the name for many years, but does not know who is the author of it. It occurs on the Dominion Lands map. If any old historical names have been changed, which he much doubts, it has certainly not been done intentionally, but simply because the names were not known, nor to be found on any map or document to which the Survey had access.

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, Director Geological Survey. To the Hon, the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 10th June, 1887.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit herewith a copy of an Order of the House of Commons which was passed on the 6th instant, and which has been referred to the Minister of the Interior for report, in so far as the records of this Department may enable him so to do.

If you have of record in your branch of this Department any of the correspondence, instructions or other information, of which copies are called for by the Order in question, I am to request you to have such copies prepared, with the least possible delay, and then forwarded to the secretary for transmission to the Under Secretary of State.

If you have not of record in your branch of this Department any of the correspondence, instructions or other information, of which copies are so called for, I am to request you to furnish the secretary with a statement to that effect, over your

own signature.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

P. B. DOUGLAS, Assistant Secretary.

E. DEVILLE, Esq., Surveyor-General, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, TECHNICAL BRANCH, OTTAWA, 15th June, 1887.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., transmitting copy of an Order of the House of Commons, which was passed on the 6th inst., and requesting me, if I have of record in this branch of the Department any of the correspondence, instructions or other information of which copies are called for by the Order in question, to have such copies prepared without delay.

There is no document of record here in relation to the substitution of new and unknown names for places in the Dominion which have been from time immemorial otherwise designated, but there is an Order in Council, dated the 4th April, 1887, copy of which is transmitted herewith, authorizing certain changes in geographical

names.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEVILLE, Surveyor-General.

P. B. Douglas, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Dept. of the Interior.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th April, 1887'

On a memorandum, dated 14th March, 1887, from the Minister of the Interior, representing that since the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway across the Rocky Mountains the most prominent peaks along the line have been named by Persons connected with the enterprise. That while in many instances the names given are appropriate, there are cases where unauthorized parties have attached their own names to the natural features of the country without having any claim to such distinction; and, as it is fit and proper that the names of the persons more intimately connected with the inception and execution of the great national highway should be perpetuated in this manner, the Minister recommends that the following proposed changes shown on the annexed sketch be approved, viz.:—

Boundary Peak to be called Pope's Peak. Mount Hermit to be called Mount Tupper. Mount Carrol to be called Mount Macdonald.

Mount Cunningham to be called Mount Mackenzie.

No name to be called Mount Macpherson.

The Committee advise that the foregoing proposed changes be approved accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE, Clerk Privy Council. To the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.

CERTIFIED COPY

(72).

Order in Council relating to the arrangement with Messrs. Bossière Bros. & Co., Steamship Service between France and Canada.

Certified Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 27th April, 1887.

On a report, dated 14th April, 1887, from the Minister of Finance, submitting that Parliament at its last Session voted for the fiscal year 1886-87, the sum of \$50,000 for a subsidy to a line of steamers to run fortnightly between France and Quebec; that by an Order in Council passed on the 6th March, 1886, the Minister of Finance was authorized to enter into a contract with M. Emile Ficquet, shipowner of Havre, to perform the service under the above cited vote for five years, from the first day of June, 1886, by which time the line was to be fully organized and in operation; that Mr. Ficquet has not yet organized such line and the same has not yet been put into operation, nor has any contract been executed as provided in and by the said Order in Council.

The Minister represents that he has had under consideration a communication dated 5th April, 1887, from Messrs. Bossière Brothers & Co., stating that they are ready to establish a line of steamships between France and Canada to begin running in the first three weeks of May, 1887, and asking for the granting to them of the subsidy above referred to, the service to be inaugurated in the said month of May.

1887, with three steamers, to be carried on under the following conditions:

The subsidy to be \$50,000 a year, the service to be from France to Canada and return, the steamers going to the St. Lawrence River in summer, and Halifax in winter, plying directly from France to Canada and vice versa, except two or three stoppings at St. Pierre, Miquelon, and optional stoppings in England on the return trip, and during the winter service with liberty to touch at a point in the United States, provided the service be made directly from Halifax to France and from France to Halifax. The trips during the first two years of the service to be, one trip every twenty days during the navigation season of the St. Lawrence and a trip every month during the winter season, and during the remainder of the service to be bimonthly. The steamers to be at least 1,800 tons burthen and running ten knots, the payments of the subsidy to be made in Canada to the agents of Messrs. Bossière Brothers & Co., quarterly, the first quarter to be paid only after the arrival of the fourth steamer and the other payments following every three months, and in the event of Messrs. Bossière Brothers & Co. omitting by their own fault three consecutive trips, the Canadian Government to have the right of informing them purely and simply of the cancellation of the contract.

The Minister after careful consideration of the subject recommends as follows:—
1st. That as Mr. Ficquet has not complied with the terms of the Order in Council-

of the 6th March, 1886, that Order in Council be cancelled.

2nd. That the offer of Messrs. Bossière Brothers & Co. be accepted on the terms and conditions above mentioned, except in so far as the same are modified as hereinster set forth, viz.:—

(a.) That the Government reserves the right, at the expiration of two years from the 31st day of May, 1887, or at any time thereafter, by notice from the Minister

of Finance for the time being to the said Messrs. Bossière Brothers & Co., or to their agents in Canada, by mail or otherwise, as most convenient to the said Minister of Finance, of their own motion and without any necessity for assigning any cause or reason, to cancel the agreement hereunder or any contracts or agreements entered into in pursuance hereof from the date named in such notice; and the Government also reserves the right at any time to cancel the said agreement hereunder or any contract entered into in pursuance thereof, by notice as aforesaid from the Minister of Finance for the time being in the manner above specified, if the conditions hereunder specified are not properly complied with and fulfilled by the said Bossière Brothers & Co., of which compliance or non-compliance the Minister of Finance for the time being is to be sole and final judge.

(b) That the trips after the termination of the first two years of the contract

should be fortnightly and not bi monthly.

(c.) That the said line shall be established and the service begun on or before

the 31st day of May, 1887.

(d.) That on each trip to the River St. Lawrence the steamers of the line shall call at the port of Quebec or at some other port on the said River St. Lawrence above the port of Quebec.

(e.) That on trips on which the steamers may proceed to the United States such steamers must sail from France to Halifax direct, and then proceed to the United

States port, and return to Halifax before sailing again for France.

- (f.) That before any subsidy is paid, Bossière Brothers & Co. or their agents in Canada must furnish to the Minister of Finance a statement of the trips made by the steamers up to that time, which statement must be accompanied by certificates from the collectors of Customs at the various ports (French, Canadian, English, United States or otherwise) at which such steamers touched, showing the date of arrival at and clearance from such port, and also the port from which such steamer arrived and the port for which it cleared, and also full lists of the passengers sailing by such steamers, with the places from which they came and the ports at which they were landed, the furnishing of such information to be a condition precedent to the payment of such subsidy; and Messers. Bossière Brothers & Co. to agree at any and all times to furnish to the Minister of Finance copies of the ships' manifests and such other information concerning the service as he may deem advisable and desirable in the public interest.
- (g.) That such service shall be subject to conditions relative to the landing of goods billed for Canada, the carriage of steerage passengers, preference to Canadian merchants and shippers for freight room and rates charged for Canadian freight and for the carrying of mails similar to those contained for those purposed in the contract entered into between the Government and the owners of the White Cross Line, dated 1st May, 1882.

3 d. That the Minister of Finance be authorized, on being satisfied that the line has been established and the service begun, to enter into a contract with the said

Bossière Brothers & Co. on the terms and conditions above specified.

4th. That Parliament be asked to vote \$50,000 for the next fiscal year for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms and conditions hereof.

The Committee concur in the toregoing recommendations, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

The Hon, the Minister of Finance.

JOHN J. McGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th May, 1887.

On a memorandum, dated 2nd May, 1887, from the Minister of Finance, recommending that that portion of the sub-section (a) of section 2 of the Order in Council of 27th April, 1887, authorizing an arrangement to be entered into with Messra-Bossière Bros. & Co. for the performance of certain steamship service between Canads and France which gives to the Government the right to cancel the contract of their own motion at the end of two years from the 31st May, 1887, be amended in the

terms following:-

That at least six months' notice of such cancellation shall be given Messrs Bossière Bros. & Co., and the contract is only to be cancelled in case the terms and conditions thereof are not carried out to the satisfaction of the Government, or in case the Government determine to subsidize a line of fast steamers plying between Great Britain and Canada and touching at a port in France; notice may be given before the expiration of such period of two years so that the contract may be terminated at that date. Nothing herein shall interfere with the right of the Government to cancel the contract at any time if the terms and conditions thereof are not carried out.

That sub-section (b) of section 2 be amended by adding thereto "Twenty-five trips in the year, with steamers of a carrying capacity of 2,500 tons and an average

sailing capacity of eleven knots an hour."

The Committee advise that the Order in Council of the 27th April, 1887, be amended accordingly.

JOHN J. MoGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

To the Hon, the Minister of Finance,

(75)

To an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 20th April, 1887;—For a Return showing the quantity of Rolling Stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ending 31st December, 1886, giving each kind of rolling stock and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind; also a statement showing what has been built in Government workshops.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 15th June, 1887. Secretary of State.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER,
OTTAWA, 11th June, 1887.

SIR,—To comply with an Order of the House of Commons, I beg to send herewith a statement showing the quantity of Rolling Stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ended 31st December last, giving each kind of rolling stock, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind. There was no rolling stock built during this period in the railway workshops.

Yours truly,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer and General Manager.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Department Railways and Canals.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Rolling Stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ended 31st December, 1886, giving each kind of Rolling Stock, and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind.

		Cars.	\$	cts.	\$		cts.
J. Harris & Co., St. John 200 6-ton coal cars, c 117 20-ton coal cars 167 platform cars 10 box cars 1 milk car James Crossen, Cobourg, 4 smoking and postal	ontrac do do do do Ont	**************************************	60, 70, 5,	590 00 840 00 056 00 370 00 750 00	143, 17,	920	00

N.B.—There was no Bolling Stock built during this period in the railway workshops.

Moncton, N.B., 7th June, 1887.

RETURN

(75a)

To an ORDER of the House of Commons, dated the 20th April, 1887;—For a Return of the number of Pullman and Parlor Cars belonging to the Intercolonial Railway and used thereon, the cost of such cars, and the parties from whom the same were purchased, or by whom built for the Railway.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 16th June, 1887. Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 11th June, 1887.

SIR,—To comply with an Order of the House of Commons, I beg to send here with a statement of the number of Pullman and parlor cars belonging to the Inter colonial Railway and in use thereon, the cost of such cars and the names of the persons from whom the same were purchased or by whom built for the railway.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer and General Manager.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Department of Railways and Canals.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Pullman and Parlor Cars belonging to the Intercolonial Railway and used thereon, the cost of such cars, and the parties from whom the same were purchased, or by whom built for the Railway.

\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pullman's Palace Car Co., Chicago— 10 sleeping cars		173,329 · 7,345	
James Crossen, Cobourg, Ont.— 1 parlor car		8,550 189,224	00

MONGTON, N.B., 7th June, 1887.

RETURN

(75b)

To an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 20th April, 1887;—For a Return of the quantity of Lubricating, Machinery, Car or other Oil, furnished or delivered to the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1886; the contracts under which the same were delivered; the names of the several contractors, and the several amounts paid under such contracts.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 15th June, 1887.

Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN OPERATION,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
OTTAWA, 13th June, 1887.

SIR,—To comply with an Order of the House of Commons, I beg to send herewith a statement showing the quantity of lubricating, machinery, car and other oil, Purchased by the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1886; the names of the several contractors; the contracts under which the same were delivered, and the several amounts paid under such contracts.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, Chief Engineer and General Manager, per L. K. Jonns.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Department of Railways and Canals.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT showing quantity of oil purchased during the year ending 31st December, 1886.

	Name.	A	ddress.		Desc	eription.	Amou	n t.
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
								ts
D. J. Gass &	Co			4,030 3,990	galls.	cylinder	2,216	
do	***************************************	do	•••••	3,886	do do	do		49
Consumers' C	il Refining Co		8	8,015	do	kerosene	828	21
_ do	do ·	do	•••••••	15,134	winter	car	. 1,005	
go goun wedous	ı	do do	*************************	2,632	do	t do		
ďo	******************************	do	***************************************	2,580	do	do		
Imperial Oil	Co	do		7,477		bricating		
do	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ďό	•••••	2,523	do w	inter] 109	
do do	****** ******* * ****** * ****** ******	do				car		
go	00000000 000000 4010 7 00000 00000 100000	do		7,629 7,660		r lubricating do	536	
do	***********	do		8,589	kerose	ne		84
	nd	Quebec	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,408	miner	al seal	937	30
Duners, Plan	t & Co	Levis .	·····			:le		
James Robert	80n	go.	ш	389 207	do	inseed		
do	**********************	do	******		boiled			
do	****** ****** ****** ***** ***** *****	do	********		raw	do] 113	74
do do	***************************************	do	** -*: **.*****		boiled			
do	***************************************	do do	*********	209	do	dodo	123	
đo	******	do	************		raw boiled			
	** **** - 424 \$00000,		Loup		porpo			
do	······································		lo	2,100	go		,	
	& Sons		io	2,528	do	11	1,584	
	& Co		n			linseed kerosene		
do `	*************************	do	*****	1,121	do	do		
do		do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8,222	do	do		21
đo do	***************************************	do	*************		ďο	do		35
do	***************************************	go go	*****************	7,887 2,831	do do	do	1,183	
do	***************************************	do	*********	8,120	do	do	1	
do	***** ***** ***** *****	do	******	7,892	do	do	1	
do John McMills	M	do	~*************************************	7,666	фo	do		85
do go	Allers	do	al	7,450 7,617	do	winter car		
do	***************************************	do	***********	7,487		winter car		
do		_ do	*****	9,377	do	do	359	
do do	Co		********************************		do	anchor		
do	***************************************	do	****************	4,258 5,413	do	do		
đo	200000000 0 100000000000000000000000000	do	,			do do		58
фo	****** ****** ******** ***** *****	do	** *******	8,083	do	do	2.182	5
do do		do	***************************************	7,720	do	pass'r car	2,007	31
do	******** . ***** ***** ****** ****** *****	do	***************************************	11,888 7.908		do	3,090	3(
do	****** ****** ***** ***** *****	do	******************	4,060		do mineral seal		52
ďο	***************************************	do	*****	257		pioneer spindle	92	64
do	****** ****** ****** ******* ******* ****	do	********	311	do	ado î	112	08
do do	**************************************	do do	*****	306 352		extract lard		2
do		do	**************	491		do do	1	6
do	*************************************	do				winter car, pa		2
· de		do	*****	100		Dumer miner	811	
		1		ı		sperm	1 27	0

RETURN

(75c)

To an ORDER of the House of Commons, dated the 25th April, 1887;—For a detailed statement of the sums charged to capital expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 15th June, 1887. Secretary of State.

RETURN showing the amounts charged to Capital Expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway from 1873 to 1886.

Year ended 30th June.	1873	5.019.239	70
do	1874		
do	1875	3,426,099	55
do	1876	1,108,321	59
do	1877		
do	1878		
do	1879		
do	1880		
do	1881	608, . 32	
do	1882		
do	1883		
do	1884	1,405,377	52
do	1885	1,194,577	28
do	1886	546,134	17

RETURN

(75d)

To an ORDER of the House of Commons, dated the 20th April, 1887;—For a Return of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway arising from collisions, broken rails, or any other cause, for the calendar year 1886, and to April 1st, 1887; the respective causes and dates; the names of conductors, engine drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collision or other neglect of duty; the amount of damage (if any) to property in such cases; the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property (if any) unsettled.

By Command.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 20th June, 1887.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER,

OTTAWA, 14th June, 1887.

Sts,—To comply with an Order of the House of Commons, I beg to send you herewith a statement of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway, arising from collisions, broken rails, or any other cause, for the calendar year 1886, and to April 1st, 1887; the respective causes and dates; the names of conductors, engine drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collision or other neglect of duty; the amount of damage to property in such cases; the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged.

There are no claims unsettled in connection with any of these accidents.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

Chief Engineer and General Manager.

A. P. Bradley, Esq., Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Вки	URI fift off suc	Returns of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway arising from collision, broken rails, or any other cause, for the fifteen months ending 31st March, 1887, the respective causes and dates, the names of any conductors, engine drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collision or neglect of duty, the amount of damage (if any) to property in such cases, the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property (if any) unsettled.	Intercolonial R, the respective rany such collepaid to owner settled.	tailway arising fucauses and dates, ision or neglect of so of property de	to trains on the Intercolonial Railway arising from collision, broken rails, or any other cause, for the 31st March, 1887, the respective causes and dates, the names of any conductors, engine drivers or other pended or fined for any such collision or neglect of duty, the amount of damage (if any) to property in t of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for perty (if any) unsettled.	other cause ine drivers any) to pro nount of c	or other perty in faims for
Date.	ģ	Particulars of Accident.	Names of Employés Punished.	How Punished.	Amount of Damage to Property.	Compensa- tion paid Owner of property.	Amount of Claims unsettled.
1886.	. •	98 Engine and 11 cars of enertial train of				es cts.	S cts.
9 9		track one mile west of St. Fabien, engine slightly damaged, track considerably; cause, broken rail. Engine and flanger collided with some cost cars on siding at St. John, damage.					
qo	78	ing engine and cars slightly. 6 Engine and 14 cars of No. 43 train off track 4 m le west of Moffatt's, 7 cars consider.			Seaton Mitchell, Halifax, N.S., 5 barrels flour damaged	25 00	
do	29	ably damaged; cause, broken ran. 29/10 carg of No. 49 train off track, 2 miles west of St. Ignace, 3 cars and track con- siderably damaged; cause, broken wheel.			s. A. Surolly, Charlesh, N.D., 77 barrels oatmeal destroyed	23 27	
Feb.	4 10	<u>s</u> ≃			J. S. Showball, Charlen, R.D., to Darrell flour, 1 ton aborts destroyed	105 11	
ę	ø.	ably damaged; cause, broken wheel. 9 6 cars off track in Rivière du Loup yard, switch damaged slightly; cause, defec-			rels flour destroyed	15 00	
Mar.	8	9		***************************************	Harding & Hatheway, St. John, 10 barrels flour destroyed	43 55	
ş	Ä	<u> </u>			corn damaged Lang Manufacturing Co., Montreal, 1 box biscuit destroyed	180 11	

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Intercolonial Railway,—Reitens of all casuaities to Itsins on the intercolonial mailway, ac.	
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Date.	Particulars of Accident.	Names of Employés Punished.	How Punished.	Amount of Damage to Property.	Compensa- tion paid Owners of property.	Amount of Claims Unsettled.
1886. Mar. 10	1886. Mar. 10 2 cars and van of special train off track at Humpbrey's Mills sidng, cars damaged and van destroyed by fire; cause, broken rail.			Barrowman, Philips & Co, London, Eng., 2 cars oats spilled Thomas Todd & Son, Galt, Ont., middlings lost Lawson, Harrington & Co, Halifax, 34 sacks flour damaged	\$ cts. 515 74 37 42 17 00	ets.
do 6 do 12	6 Engine No. 61 off track in Rivière du Loup E. Emond, Yard-Fined 1 day's pay yard, the cow-catcher of engine destroyed; cause. misplaced switch. 12 7 rars of special off track near Quispanisi: ; cars badly damaged.	E. Emond, Yard- master.	Fined 1 day's pay		16 50	
\$1 81 \$9 \$9 10	16 7 cars of mail special off track at Newcastle, track and cars considerably damaged; cause, broken rail. 18 16 hoppers on special train off track near Alton tank, caused by train breaking			l car corn branch and a Sinclair & Co., St. John, N B., 118 bushels oats lost. J. R. Jones & Co., St. John, 8 brushes lost. Intercolonial Coal Co., Westville, 548 tons coal lost.	4 62 4 62 0 88 13 05	
do 30 April 1	apart; cars considerably damaged. 30 6 cars on No. 41 train off track 1 mile west of St. Simon, cars and track considerably damaged; cause, broken rail. 1 Special train collided with box car blown out of King's siding, damaging several					
g op	considerably. of engine and 12 ack 5 miles east of					
do 18	18.3 cars on special train off track at Bernier's siding, cars slightly damaged; cause unknown. 12.2 cars of special train off track at West					
	slightly damaged; cause, bad joint. Fender of engine No. 107 off track at Amqui, damage slight; cause, broken rail.					

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		32 43	17 00	8 15	12 60 7 48	30 24	22 1 20 1 50	7 21		
		W. Mitchell, Moncton, N.B., shoes and rubbers lost and damaged	A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N.S., 1 stove destroyed	groceries destroyed	E. Cogswell & Co., Dorchester, N.B., 1 story destroyed	damaged	stroyed. J. E. Asher, Campbellton, N.B., damage to stove.	Harold Gilbert, St. John, N.B., damage to masts, &c		
	Station Master, fing semaphore at danger. A. Moreau, Con-Fined \$10 each for ductor. Freckless running Cloutier Driver for clearance order.					·				Fined \$5. do 3.
	J. A. Gagnon, Station Master. A. Moreau, Con- ductor, F. Cloutier, Driver									
20/Special train broke in 3 pieces, near Hast Mines station, and parts collided, damaging cars of special train off track at Charlo and considerably damaged; cause, broken rail. 29 car of special train off track at Berry Mills, no damage; cause, broken rail. 26 Special train broke in 3 pieces, I mile east of Alton, parts collided, damaging 11 cars.		No. 9 train ran into rear of No. 23 train at Sackville, damaging van and box car.			30 I car on special train off track near Bic, no damage; cause, broken rail. 30 Special train struck box car projecting from	siding at Ked Fine, damsging ist class car and van.		10 Special off track at Derby; cause, unknown. 18 Side rod of engine 31 on No. 46 train broke at Notre Dame du Portage. D. Langlais, freman, jumped and was instantly killed.	George Montgomery, driver, was signily injured; considerable damage to engine. 24 Special train collided with rear of special train standing at Beaver Brooke, damag-	10 Carron special train off track 2 miles west G. Lamkie, concol for the forting of Kent Junction, ran 4 miles before it ductor. was discovered, track considerably dam- John Stevenson, aged.
do 38 Oct. 13 do 28 Nov. 26	Dec. 15	do 17		11	Dec. 30	1887.		Jan. 10 do 18	do 24	do 31

	INTERCOLONIAL KAILWAY.—Ket	urns of all cas	ualties to trains or	KAILWAY.—Keturns of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway, &c.—Concluded.	oncluded.	
Date.	Particulars of Accident.	Names of Employés Punished.	How Punished.	Amount of Damage to Property.	Compensa- tion paid Owner of property.	Amount of Olaim unsettled.
1886. Feb. 10	1886. Feb. 16 I car on special train off track at Derby E. L. Watts, Junction and colliding with cars in sid-conductor. ing, was considerably damaged; cause, F. Jonak, brakebroken rail.	E. L. conduct F. Jonak, man.	Fined \$		& cts.	S cts
Mar.	Gar on special off track between Chatham D. Brownel, con- Juction and Newcastle, ran 2½ miles; ductor. cause, broken wheel. W. Orosman.	braken 118.5), D. Brakenan. ductor. J. Stephenson, brakenan. W. Grossman,	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d			
do 4	Truck of car on special train off track 5 Nap. miles east of Little Meis, ran 7 miles, con slightly damaging the track; cause, George broken wheel. Alpho	brakeman. Nap. Bernier, conductor. George Bernier, brakeman. Alphonse Mich- saud,brakeman.	රු රු රු දු දැ දැ දැ			
do 4	4 Truck of car on special train off track near Joseph Paradia, Metapedia and ran three miles; cause, conductor. broken wheel.	brakeman. Joseph Paradia, conductor. William Fox.	දු ද		***************************************	
	hoppers blowa out damaging hoppers ly.	E. Robichaud, brakeman.	e,			
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 Wo specials collided at Gloucester unction badly damaging cars and engines; cause, despatcher's mistake, a fact of No. 42 train off track 2½ miles east of St. Fabien, caused by track spreading,			and damaged	195 73	
do 29	cars slighty damaged. 29 2 engines and 2 cars of No. 33 train off H. track at Little Medis; cause, misplaced m switch.	Roy,	brake-Fined \$2.	Spring Hill. Butchart Bros. & Co., Rimouski, oil lost Louis Lafrance, Bio, P.Q., oil lost Pierre Gagnon, St. Flavie, oil lost	19 25 8 30 17 48	
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lonoron, N.B., 9th June, 1889

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

(75e)

Of Revenue and Expenditure, Intercolonial Railway.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Comparative statement of the results of the operation of the road for the tenmonths ending 30th April, 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

Loss	\$ 196,099 63	\$ 337,986 59
Working expenses Earnings	\$2,160,940 97 1,964,841 34	\$2,471,418 86 2,136,432 27
	1885-86.	18 86-87.

Capital expenditure, ten months ending 30th April, 1885-86 and 1886-87:-1885-86. 1886-87.

OTTAWA, 22nd June, 1887.

(79.)

SCHEDULE OF DESPATCHES, &c.,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

PROPOSED IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

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9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., 28th June, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information and consideration of the Government, a copy of a letter I have received from the Royal Colonial Institute, covering a communication from the Council of the Institute, signed on their behalf by the Duke of Manchester, as Chairman, on the subject of the formation of a Colonial Museum in London.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER, High Commissioner.

The Hon. the Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C., 17th June, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a letter which has been addressed to your Government by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, and signed on their behalf by the Duke of Manchester as Chairman, on the subject of the formation of a Colonial Museum in London, with a request that you will be good enough to forward it, as soon as possible, to the Government you represent.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK YOUNG, Hon. Secretary.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B., High Com'r for Canada, London, S.W.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C., 17th June, 1886.

SIR,—On behalf of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute I beg to address You on the subject of the establishment of a Colonial Museum in London.

As will appear by their annual reports, the Council have long been deeply impressed with the paramount importance of the establishment of a Colonial Museum in London. The Exhibition now open affords an opportunity which will never again present itself for the formation of such a museum, wherein the resources, products and manufactures of the various Colonies may be preserved and displayed for public inspection and instruction.

In furtherance of these views the Council hope that you will, at the earliest possible opportunity, bring this matter under the notice of the Government of the Colony you represent, and they trust that you may be authorized to confer with the several agents general in London, so that a combined strenuous effort may be made to prevent the dispersion at the close of the Exhibition of the magnificent display now on view at South Kensington. The Council have expressed their readiness to co-operate, as far as lies in their power, in carrying out any well considered plan for the accomplishment of this important object.

79 - 1

A similar letter has been addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request that the Crown agents may be instructed to join with the High Commissioner for Canada and the several agents general, in any conference they may hold on the subject.

I am, &c.,
MANCHESTER, Chairman of the Council.

Sir Chables Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., High Com'r for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, S.W.

Draft of Letter Sent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA, 13th July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 515, of the 28th June last, transmitting for the information and consideration of the Government, copy of a letter received by you from the Royal Colonial Institute, covering a communication from the Council of the Institute, signed on their behalf by the Duke of Manchester, as Chairman, on the subject of the formation of a Colonial Museum in London, and to state that the matter will receive consideration.

I have, &c., GRANT POWELL, Under Secretary of State.

Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., G.C.M.G., High Com'r for Canada, London, England.

> Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, Canadian Section, South Kensington, London, S.W., 22nd July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a communication, addressed to me by H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales, for the information of the Government in reference to the question of continuing the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The memoranda of two meetings of the Executive Commissioners upon the same subject, also enclosed, will furnish further information in regard to this project.

I need only ad I that this Exhibition has produced a profound impression here, both in the minds of the people of this country and the other Colonies. If means can be devised to continue a good exhibit of the products and resources of Canada without involving too great an expenditure, it will, I believe, result in incalculable good.

I will be glad to be advised of the views of the Government as early as is practi-

cable, in order that I may govern myself accordingly.
Yours, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

The Honorable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, OTTAWA, 9th August, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, enclosing a communication addressed to you by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in reference to the question of continuing the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and to state that the matter will receive consideration.

I have, &c., GRANT POWELL, Under Secretary of State.

To the Honorable Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., High Com'r for Canada in London, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

COLONIAL EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, has much pleasure in forwarding to the Executive Commissioner for Canada, for the information of his Government, copies of the reports of two meetings of the Executive Commissioners of the Exhibi-

tion which recently took place, when the question of the advisability of the formation of a permanent museum or exhibition as an outcome of the present exhibition, was discussed.

In bringing this matter to the notice of the Government of the Dominion, His Royal Highness is desirous that it should be understood that his only wish in associating himself with this movement is that the interests of the colonies themselves may be best served. His Royal Highness would further point out that it is for the Colonial Governments to decide whether or not such an institution would be advantageous to them, and that the question of whether this undertaking should be proceeded with or abandoned is entirely one for themselves to decide. Should the Colonial Governments consider that their interests would be furthered by the formation of a permanent colonial exhibition, His Royal Highness is desirous of assuring them that he will, under certain conditions, have much pleasure in actively supporting such an undertaking. His Royal Highness would, moreover, draw attention to the fact that if this exhibition is to be formed, the present time would be especially favorable for taking action; indeed, it may be assumed that the disposal of the collections at the close of the present Exhibition, without any effort being made for their retention, would point to the fact that the Colonial Governments had arrived at the conclusion that no good would arise by their continuance in this country.

The agents general for the colonies and executive commissioners for this exhibition, appointed by the Colonial Governments, while naturally unable to speak officially on the subject, have generally declared themselves anxious to obtain a permanent home for the collections at present shown at South Kensington; and it is in consequence of the views which have been expressed by them that His Royal

Highness has been induced to give countenance to this scheme.

While it is impossible at the present time, and without having obtained the formal opinions of the Colonial Governments, to propose any definite plan by which the permanence of the collections which are at present being shown at the Colonial Exhibition could be secured, His Royal Highness feels that the following conditions are essential for placing such an institution on a sound financial basis, and they are mainly the conditions under which His Royal Highness would desire such an undertaking to be organized, should the Colonies wish him to assume its executive presidency:

1. That the executive president make such arrangements as he may consider

desirable for the executive administration of such an exhibition.

2. That the Colonial Governments arrange for the collections which they have forwarded to the present Exhibition to remain—with such modifications as they may

deem desirable—as the nucleus of the Permanent Colonial Exhibition.

- 3. That each Colonial Government participating in the Exhibition undertake to make a yearly grant in aid of the cost of maintaining the Exhibition, and that the guarantees which the Colonial Governments have contributed to the present Exhibition be continued in favor of the Permanent Exhibition, the liability on such guarantees to extend so long as the continuance of the Exhibition may seem desirable.
- 4. That an application be made to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851—the landlords of the grounds on which the present Colonial and Indian Exhibition stands—for obtaining a lease of the grounds on favorable terms, and that negotiations be also entered into with the Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition, and with the other bodies who own the present Exhibition buildings, for transferring the same to the new Exhibition.

5. That each of the Colonial Governments participating have its own section, and that, as is the case at the present Exhibition, a representative of that Govern-

ment be appointed to have entire charge over it.

6. That a finance committee be appointed from among these representatives who will have the control of all financial matters connected with the undertaking.

7. That an admission fee be charged to the public, and that means be taken for attracting visitors as at the present series of exhibitions, and that every effort be

made to render the exhibition self-supporting and independent of the guarantors. In forwarding this memorandum His Royal Highness is desirous of impressing upon the Colonial Governments the necessity of an early decision being arrived at, and he would suggest that such decision be communicated to him by telegraph, in order that their views may be known previous to the close of the present exhibition in October.

His Royal Highness would add that he has already received promises from four private gentlemen of guarantees amounting to five thousand pound each, and that these gentlemen have undertaken to obtain further sums. Previous, however, to definitely accepting these handsome contributions, it is, of course, necessary that the views of the Colonial Governments should be ascertained; but, in the meantime, His Royal Highness will be happy to receive conditional promises of contributions towards this guarantee fund, and for this purpose he would suggest that lists be opened both in this country and in the Colonies.

21st July, 1886.

Cablegram from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Governor General.

London, 19th September, 1886.

Referring to suggestion already communicated as to permanency of present exhibition I now propose memorial of Queen Jubilee should take form of permanent Imperial Institute of Colonies and India, comprising display of Colonial and Indian resources. Contributions in aid institution to be solicited from Government and public here and all parts of Empire, to be vested in Board trustees appointed by Sovereign under permanent presidency heir apparent Throne. Glad to be favored with your views by cable and to hear whether your Government prepared recommend annual grant for certain number years or it preferred sum down.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Office of the Governor General's Secretary.

The undersigned has the honor, by desire of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, to draw the attention of the Hon, the Privy Council to the cable-gram received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, dated the 19th September last, and referred to Council on the following day in which His Royal Highness proposes that the memorial of the Queen's Jubilee should take the form of a permanent Colonial and Indian Exhibition and asking to be favored with the views of the Canadian Government by cable.

His Excellency the Administrator requests that he may be enabled to reply to

the above with as little delay as possible.

HENRY STREATFEILD, Gov. Gen. Secretary.

To the Hon, the Privy Council.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LETTER FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following correspondence has passed between the Prince of Wales and the Lord Mayor:—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S. W., 13th September, 1886.

DEAR LORD MAYOR,—My attention has been frequently called to the general anxiety that is felt to commemorate in some special manner the approaching jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

It appears to me that no more suitable memorial could be suggested than an Institute which should represent the arts, manufactures and commerce of the Queen's

Colonial and Indian Empire.

Such an institution would, it seems to me, be singularly appropriate to the occasion, for it would illustrate the progress already made during Her Majesty's reign in the colonial and Indian dominions, while it would record year by year the development of the Empire in the arts of civilization.

It would thus be deeply interesting to Her Majesty's subjects both within and beyond these islands, and would tend to stimulate emigration to those British territories where it is required, to expand the trade between the different British com-

munities, and to draw closer the bonds which unite the Empire.

It would be at once a museum, an exhibition, and the proper locality for the

discussion of colonial and Indian subjects.

That public attention has already been forcibly directed to these questions is sufficiently proved by the remarkable success which is attending the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, and I confidently anticipate that arrangements may be made whereby the more important collections, which have so largely contributed to this success, will be placed at the disposal of the institution.

I have much satisfaction in addressing this letter to your Lordship as Chief Magistrate of the capital of the Empire, and to invite your co-operation in the formation of this Imperial Institute of the Colonies and India, as the memorial of Her

Majesty's jubilee by her subjects.

Should your Lordship concur in this proposal, and be willing to open a fund at the Mansion House, I would suggest that the contributions received be vested in a body of trustees, whom the sovereign would be asked to nominate, and I would further suggest that the institution should be under the permanent presidency of the heir apparent to the throne.

I remain, dear Lord Mayor,
Yours truly,
ALBERT EDWARD, P.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C., 17th September, 1886.

Sin,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter of the 13th instant, and, in reply, to express the great pleasure it will afford me to give the heartiest co-operation and aid in the formation of the proposed Imperial Institute of the Colonies and India as the memorial of Her Majesty's jubilee

by her subjects.

Your Royal Highness truly states that general anxiety is felt to commemorate in some special manner the approaching jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. There will, I am sure, be a universal desire to give expression, in a suitable, and, if possible, adequate way, to the deep attachment, veneration, and loyalty which the Queen's subjects in all parts of her vast dominions entertain for a advereign whose long and illustrious reign has been productive, under Providence, of many blessings to her people and been rendered memorable by the striking progress in civilization and prosperity developed throughout the Empire.

Difficult as it may be to signalize in a commensurate way the feelings which are thus naturally emphasized at the approach of the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, I am convinced that the proposal which your Royal Highness indicates, and which has

the support of your influence, will be considered singularly appropriate.

It will, therefore, give me much satisfaction to open a fund at the Mansion House for the receipt of contributions as suggested by your Royal Highness.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, with the greatest respect,

Your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient servant, JOHN STAPLES, Lord Mayor.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

DEAR SIR,—I send to you this circular letter, in accordance with an understanding with the Minister of Agriculture, to inform you that it has been determined

in agreement with a wish of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to establish an Imperial, Colonial and Indian Institution in London, for the permanent exhibition of the products of the Colonies and India, as a memorial of the jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen.

The Government of Canada has agreed to ask Parliament to appropriate a sum of £20,000 sterling for this object, and also to give all the exhibits belonging to the

Government at South Kensington.

The Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have also agreed to give the exhibits belonging to them, and I have no doubt that the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba and British

Columbia will be willing to do the same.

It is intended that the permanent exhibition shall have the same commercial features as the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, in such a way as to afford information which may lead to business transactions; and, as the permanent exhibition, in the same way as the Colonial and Indian, will undoubtedly be visited by persons from all parts of the globe, having commercial interests in the exhibits and the information afforded in connection with them, it is believed that such an exhibition will be an important means of extending trade in Canadian products, natural, manufactured and artistic.

I hope, therefore, that you will kindly aid this undertaking by giving, or allowing to remain, either the whole or a portion of your exhibits, as may be required to make this exhibition of the products of agriculture, horticulture, the dairy, arts, industries and educational appliances of Canada as comprehensive as possible. The question of replacing exhibits, for the reason of progress of invention, or for other reasons, may be left to be subsequently dealt with.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will send a prompt reply, addressed to me, either directly to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, South Kensington, London,

England, or through the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES TUPPER, Executive Commissioner.

9 VIOTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON S.W., 15th December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following cablegram

from Sir John Macdonald, dated 11th December, 1886:-

"Canada agrees to give £20,000 as loyal tribute to Her Majesty, to be disposed of as she pleases, but Government declines further interference or expenditure as at present advised."

I think it right to place upon record the present position of the Imperial Institute proposals, originally formulated by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

and in connection with which I visited Canada in August last.

The Government will be aware that I was authorized to issue a circular, a copy of which is enclosed, to all the exhibitors in the Canadian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. This document explains clearly the proposed action of the Dominion and Provincial Governments that I had consulted, at that time, in regard to the Institute, as then contemplated. I am glad to be able to say that the replies of the exhibitors were of a gratifying nature, and ensured that the Canadian representation would be in every way effective and satisfactory.

After my return to London several meetings of the Colonial Executive Commissioners were held, and I enclose printed copies of the proceedings, in order that the

Government may be made aware of the discussions that took place.

In the meantime the matter was being much discussed in the press, and in general circles, and the prevailing feelings were explained in the following extract from

my letter to Sir John Macdonald on 15th November:-

"I have taken care to inform the Prince of Wales as you desire, that Canada will give the £20,000 to the jubilee fund, whatever form it may take. I will write you fully upon the Institute matter, so soon as anything is decided. Two serious

obstructions have sprung up in opposition to the Prince's plan. The Chambers of Commerce object to its being only for the Colonies and India, and the theatres object to the attractions—gardens and music. Both of these points will have to be conceded to get the money."

I also found it necessary to cable to the Minister of Agriculture on 19th Novem-

ber, as follows:—

"Institute will not likely be opened until buildings constructed, say three years bence. Propose to return all unsold private exhibits and bulk Government exhibits,

and Local Government collections."

It will be observed that the Prince of Wales had appointed a committee to enquire into, and to mature a scheme, after consultation with the representatives of the Colonies, for the proposed Imperial Institute. I forward a copy of a letter I, in common with my colleagues the agents general, received from the honorary secretary to the committee on 23rd November, enclosing a scheme which "had been submitted to H.R. H. the Prince of Wales, and had his entire concurrence and approval." I at once called a meeting of my colleagues and submitted to them the draft for a joint reply (copy enclosed), which I suggested should be made to the communication in question. This course was not adopted, but it was decided that I should ask for a further meeting in the terms contained in my letter to the secretary dated the 29th November (copy enclosed).

The committee met our wishes as far as they were able, and it was arranged that we should submit the scheme as thus modified to our respective Governments for their approval. The following cable was sent by the agents general to their

Governments:

"Prince's Committee in communication with agents general, and concurrence of Prince have remodelled basis of Institute. Name Imperial Institute for United Kingdom, Colonies and India. Half entire space in no way inferior to other half reserved for Colonies and India. Each colony to have control of its section, and to Colonies fair share in general management; also contemplated to have from time to time exhibitions of specific industries and products. Buildings constructed before opening. We have stated Colonies contributing lump sum no further amount expected for administration. On your approval being received scheme will be definitely adopted."

I cabled Sir John Macdonald as follows (2nd December):—

"Prince approves modification Institute scheme giving half space products United Kingdom, buildings constructed before opening. Please cable concurrence;" and upon receipt of his reply sent the enclosed letter to the Secretary of the Institute

Committee dated 15th December, 1886.

I may add in conclusion that as instructed by Sir John A. Macdenald, I informed the Committee that Canada would contribute the £20,000 to the Jubilee Fund notwithstanding any modification of the original design of which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales approved, but I have been careful to state on all occasions that the Dominion would not incur any further liability in connection with the Institute.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

(Enclosures.)

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

DEAR SIB,—I send you this circular letter in accordance with an understanding with the Minister of Agriculture, to inform you that it has been determined in agreement with a wish of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to establish an Imperial, Colonial and Indian Institution in London, for the permanent exhibition of the products of the Colonies and India as a memorial of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen.

The Government of Canada has agreed to ask Parliament to appropriate a sum of £20,000 sterling for this object; and also to give all the exhibits belonging to the Government at South Kensington.

The Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have also agreed to give the exhibits belonging to them; and I have no doubt that the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba and British

Columbia will be willing to do the same.

It is intended that the permanent exhibition shall have the same commercial features as the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in such a way as to afford information which may lead to business transactions; and, as the permanent exhibition, in the same way as the Colonial and Indian, will undoubtedly be visited by persons from all parts of the globe having commercial interests in the exhibits and the information afforded in connection with them, it is believed that such an exhibition will be an important means of extending trade in Canadian products, natural, manufactured and artistic.

I hope, therefore that you will kindly aid this undertaking, by giving, or allowing to remain, either the whole or a portion of your exhibits as may be required to make this exhibition of the products of agriculture, horticulture, the dairy, arts, industries and educational appliances of Canada as comprehensive as possible. The question of replacing exhibits, for the reason of progress of invention may be left to be subsequently dealt with.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will send a prompt reply, addressed to me, either directly to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, South Kensington, London,

England, or through the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Yours faithfuly, CHARLES TUPPER, Executive Commissioner.

Corr of telegram from Prince of Wales to Governors of Colonies, to Viceroy of India, and to Governors of Madras and Bombay.

With reference to my suggestion as to permanency of present exhibition, papers

concerning which were transmitted to you on 21st July,

I now propose that memorial of Queen's Jubilee should take the form of a permanent Imperial Institution of the Colonies and India, which would comprise display of Colonial and Indian resources.

Contributions in aid of Institution to be solicited from the Governments and

public, both here and in all parts of the Empire.

Funds to be vested in board of trustees appointed by sovereign.

Institution to be under permanent presidency of heir apparent to throne.

Shall be glad to be favored with your views on this subject by cable, and to hear whether your Government is prepared to recommend an annual grant for certain number of years, or if preferred, a sum down.

9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 15th December, 1886.

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the committee, that during my visit to Canada in furtherance of the proposals of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales respecting the Imperial Institute, I caused the circular, a copy of which I enclose to be forwarded to each exhibitor in the Canadian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. This document will explain fully the position taken in the matter by the Dominion Government, and also by those of the Provincial Governments which I had an opportunity of consulting. I may say also that the replies to the circular were of a most satisfactory and gratifying nature, and ensured that the Canadian section of the Institute, as then proposed, would be representative and effective.

After the various meetings that were held, on my return from Canada, of the Colonial Executive Commissioners, I found it necessary to write Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, in the following terms, on 15th November:—

"I have taken care to inform the Prince of Wales, as you desire, that Canada will give the £20,000 to the jubilee fund, whatever form it may take. I will write you fully upon the Institute matter so soon as anything is decided. Two serious obstructions have sprung up in opposition to the Prince's plan. The Chambers of Commerce Object to its being only for the Colonies and India, and the theatres object to the attractions, gardens and music. Both of these points will have to be conceded to get the money."

I also telegraphed to the Canadian Government, on the 19th November, as

follows:--

"Institute will not likely be opened until buildings constructed—say three years hence. Propose to return all unsold private exhibits and bulk Government exhibits

and Local Government collections."

You will also find enclosed copies of the telegrams sent to our respective Governments by the agents general for Australia and myself as the result of the discussions with the committee respecting the scheme enclosed with your letter. It is right I should say that after my interview with Lord Herschell, I handed the telegram, as modified by His Lordship, to Sir Graham Berry, and that I have no knowledge of the manner in which the despatch came to be prematurely published. My telegram was forwarded to the Canadian Government on 3rd December, and I now have the honor to quote the reply, dated 11th December:—

"Canada agrees to give £20,000 as loyal tribute to Her Majesty to be disposed of as she pleases, but Government declines further interference or expenditure as at

Present advised."

I shall be glad if you will bring this communication before the Imperial Institute Committee as early as possible.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

H. F. Thompson, Esq., Hon. Secretay Imperial Institute Committee, 1 Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Department of the Secretary of State, 29th December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 487, of the 15th December inst., and of the several enclosures therein mentioned with reference to the proposed establishment of an Imperial, Colonial and Indian Institution, in London, for the permanent exhibition of the products of the Colonies and India, as a memorial of the jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen, and to state that the matter will receive consideration.

I have, &c.,

G. POWELL, U.S.S.

The Hon. the High Commissioner for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., England.

> Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., 28th December, 1886.

Dear Sir John,—Referring to my previous letter, I now beg to send you the report of the Prince of Wales Committee on the subject of the Imperial Institute.

You will no doubt have learned from Mr. Carling that I am retaining here the mineral exhibit and such other articles as are not likely to take any injury, to be handed over to the Institute, under proper arrangements, as soon as it takes definite form and shape. I venture to suggest, also, that it would be desirable for the Government to consider the proposals of the committee, although they are somewhat different to the original scheme, in order that a decision may be arrived at as to the part that will be taken by Canada in the matter. I am certainly of opinion that if the institute comes into existence, the Canadian Government should take measures to ensure that the space allotted to the Dominion should be properly occupied, and I think that the best manufacturers of Canada would arrange to send over and

exhibit their wares at their own expense, considering the pecuniary advantages they have derived from the recent exhibition. This would avoid further expense on the part of the Government, except in so far as they might be disposed to keep up the display of agricultural products, but this would not involve a large outlay, and in view of its importance in encouraging emigration, I have no doubt it would secure the co-operation and aid of the Provincial Governments.

I shall of course keep you advised, from time to time, of the development of the

matter. I am, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

P.S.—It is quite understood by all parties here, that Canada is to incur no expenditure in connection with the organization and maintenance of the Imperial Institute, beyond the £20,000.

Right Hon, Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B.

C. T.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The following is the report of the committee appointed by the Prince of Wales to frame a scheme for an Imperial Institute:-

The committee appointed by Your Royal Highness to frame a scheme for an Imperial Institute, intended to commemorate the 50th year of Her Majesty's reign,

beg leave to submit to Your Royal Highness the following report:

They do not fail to remember that the scheme which Your Royal Highness indicated in your letter of the 13th of September last to the Lord Mayor of London had its origin in the remarkable interest excited by the recent Exhibition, by which not only the material products, resources and manufactures, but the loyal feelings of the great colonies and possessions of Her Majesty's Empire were illustrated in a most signal manner.

The object, therefore, which naturally suggested itself first to the committee was the development, with some necessary modifications, of Your Royal Highness's idea of creating a permanent representation of the resources and progress of the

Colonies and India.

On pursuing, however, the consideration of the subject, the committee became persuaded that a memorial really worthy of the jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign could not be confined in its objects to any one part or to some parts of Her Majesty's Empire, and that it must in some form and degree also comprehend a representation of the United Kingdom.

Their desire, therefore, in the following outline of the scheme which they recommend is to combine in a harmonious form, and with a view to some practical and useful purpose, a representation of the Colonies and India on the one hand, and of

the United Kingdom on the other.

They submit that this object will be best indicated by giving to the memorial the title of "The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India." They think that the Institute should find its home in buildings of such a character as worthily to commemorate the jubilee year of the Queen's reign, and to afford accommedation suitable for an institution combining the important objects which they now proceed to describe.

It is obvious that several departments of the Institute, such as the hall, conference rooms, &c., which will be found described under the Colonial and Indian section and the United Kingdom section respectively, will be common both to the Colonies and India, and to the United Kingdom, but as others have special relation to a particular portion of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found convenient to make the following division :-

A.—Colonial and Indian Section.

The object of the Colonial and Indian section will be to illustrate the great commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India and to spread a knowledge of their progress and social condition.

To this end provision should be made for:-

1. The display in an adequate manner of the best natural and manufactured products of the Colonies and India, and in connection with this the circulation of typical collections throughout the United Kingdom.

2. A hall for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects, and for receptions

connected with the Colonies and India.

3. The formation of Colonial and Indian libraries and establishing in connection

therewith reading, news and intelligence rooms.

4. The incorporation in some form with the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute and Royal Asiatic Society if, as is hoped, it be possible to bring about such a union.

5. The collection and diffusion of the fullest information in regard to the industrial and material condition of the Colonies, so as to enable intending emigrants to acquire all requisite knowledge. Such information might be advantageously supplemented by simple and practical instruction. An emigration office of this character should be in correspondence with the Provincial towns either through the free libraries or by other means so that information may be readily accessible to the people. These objects would be greatly facilitated if, as may be hoped, the Government should consent to the transfer to the buildings of the Institute of the recently formed Emigration Department, which would by a close connection with the Institute. largely increase its usefulness.

Facilities might be afforded for the exhibition of works of Colonial and Indian

It is also considered desirable that means should be provided, not for a general exhibition but for occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian produce and manufactures. At one time a particular Colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its progress; at another time a general comparison of particular industries may be useful, while the permanent galleries would exhibit the usual commercial or industrial products of the several Colonies and India. The ocasional exhibitions would stimulate and enlist the sympathies of Colonial and Indian producers and keep ap an active co-operation with the industrial classes of this country.

B.—United Kingdom Section.

The leading objects of this section will be to exhibit the development during Her-Majesty's reign, and the present condition of the natural and manufactured products of the United Kingdom, and to afford such stimulus and knowledge as will lead to still further development, and thus increase the industrial prosperity of the country.

We submit that these objects may be carried out by making provision for the

following purposes:

1. Comprehensive collections of the natural products of the United Kingdom, and of such products of other nations as are employed in its industries, with full.

scientific, practical and commercial information relating thereto.

2. Illustrations of manufactured products, typical of their development and present condition, of trades and handicrafts and their progress during the Queen's reign, including illustrations of foreign work when necessary for comparison, together with models illustrating naval architecture, engineering, mining, and architectural Works.

3. A library for industrial, commercial and economic study, which should contain standard works and reports on all subjects of trade and commerce. It will be desirable also to include a library of inventions of the Empire, and as far as possible of the United States and other countries.

4. Reading and conference rooms supplied with English, Colonial, and foreign commercial and technical periodicals, and a fully equipped map room for geographical and geological references. The conference rooms would be of value for meetings of Chambers of Commerce, and other bodies of a kindred nature.

5. The promotion of affiliation with the Imperial Institute of commercial museums in the city of London and in the commercial centres of the Provinces. To these the Institute would contribute specimens, samples, and exhibits of the commercial products likely to be specially valuable to particular localities. There should also be an organization to connect the Imperial Institute with the provincial centres, by lectures, conferences, the circulation of specimens, and other means.

It is hoped that the Institute may lead to the organization of high schools of commerce, such as are now established in the chief commercial towns of most continental countries, but which have as yet, unfortunately, no existence in the United

Kingdom.

6. The building will also advantageously afford accommodation for (a) comparing and examining samples by the resources of modern science; and (b) the examination of artisans under the various schemes already existing for the promotion of technical education.

Space should be provided for occasional exhibitions of separate industries carried on in great provincial centres: for example, there might at one time be an exhibition of iron manufactures, at another of pottery, at another of textile fabrics, &c, which would tend to stimulate improvement in the different departments of industrial life. This object might be assisted by separate exhibitions of the handiwork of artisans.

The committee having detailed the general nature of their suggestions under these heads, desire to add that they do not anticipate the exhibits in the collections remaining unchanged. They contemplate that as improvements are made from

time to time the later and better results would displace those out of date.

They have had to consider how the space should be distributed between the United Kingdom on the one hand and the colonies and India on the other, and they recommend that whatever portions of the buildings is not required for purposes manifestly common to both should be allotted to the two sections fairly in equal parts.

(C.) GOVERNMENT OF INSTITUTE.

The committee recommend that a new body entirely independent of any existing organization should be created for the government of the Institute. This body should be thoroughly representative of the great commercial and industrial interests of the Empire. The Colonies and India should have a fair share in the government of the Institute, and each colony should have special charge of its own particular department subject, of course, to the general management of the entire institution.

The method of carrying this out would be prescribed by the charter after full

consideration by Her Majesty in Council.

(D.) SITE.

The committee being fully conscious of the advantage of a central position for the Institute have considered the various possible sites, and have as far as has been

within their power obtained estimates of their cost.

To carry out the several objects which the committee have indicated a large space is necessary. The committee have been unable to find any such suitable site in the central parts of London, except at a cost which looking at the probable amount of subscriptions, would, after the purchase of the ground leave a sum wholly inadequate for the erection and maintenance of the buildings and for carrying out the objects of the Institute.

The site of about five acres recently secured for the new Admiralty and War Offices is valued at £820,000, or rather over £160,000 an acre; that now vacant in Charles street, opposite the India Office, is less than an acre and would cost at least £125,000; probably another acre might be secured by private contract, so that the value of a limited site in this position would not be less than £250,000. It has been suggested that a single acre not far from Charing Cross might be obtained for £224,000. Two and a half acres on the Thames embankment have been offered for £400,000; and it

is stated that six acres might be procured from Christ's Hospital at £600,000. Another good central position has been suggested, consisting of two and a half acres, which has been valued at £668,000.

It is, of course, probable that these sites might be obtained at somewhat less than the prices asked, but allowing for this it is obvious that the purchase of any

adequate area would involve the expenditure of a quarter to half a million.

The Committee have therefore been forced to abandon the hope of obtaining a

central site within the limits allowed by any probable subscription.

The attention of the Committee was then drawn to the property at South Kensington belonging to the commissioners for the exhibition of 1851. This property was bought out of the profits of that exhibition with the express object of offering sites for any large public buildings which might be required for the promotion of science and art.

Under these circumstances the Committee submit to Your Royal Highness that the Imperial Institute may well establish a claim for the grant of a site of sufficient magnitude on property bought and reserved for public institutions of this character,

Though sensible of the objections that may be urged against the situation at South Kensington, the Committee think that the advantage must be obvious of obtaining a sufficient site virtually free of cost, so that the whole of the subscriptions may be devoted to providing a building for and establishing and maintaining the Institute.

The Committee, while guided in the recommendation of a site by the considerations they have indicated, think it right to add that there are some incidental advantages.

tages connected with that at South Kensington.

In that locality are combined the City and Guilds Technical College, the Royal College of Music, and the Government Museums and Schools of Science and Art, which ought to be in immediate proximity to an Imperial Institute of the character which we have described.

The technical character of the collections and exhibitions of the Imperial Institute has a natural connection with the collections of science and art in the Government

museums.

E.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

An Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India would fail in its chief object if it did not constantly keep in view that it ought to be a centre for diffusing and extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources and

commerce of the Empire.

The necessity for technical education is now fully appreciated, because the competition of industry has become, in a great measure, a competition of trained intelligence. The Committee, however, do not recommend that the Imperial Institute should aspire to be a college for technical education. Many of the large towns in Great Britain have recently established colleges or schools of science and art. The Imperial Institute might serve to promote technical education in these and to unite them with colleges of larger resources which have been founded or formed branches for the purpose in the metropolis. It is too much to hope that an active co-operation of this character between the provincial centres and London could be at once undertaken by the Imperial Institute. But the Committee bear in mind that, in their last report, the commissioners of 1851 have indicated an intention to assist in carrying out such a scheme. If the commissioners would contribute three or four thousand pounds annually it would be possible to establish scholarships which might enable promising candidates of the working classes to attend the local institutions. and even when it was desired to complete their technical education in colleges of the metropolis. In addition to this aid the Imperial Institute might be able in other ways to promote the foundation of scholarships both in connection with the colonies and provincial centres in the hope of still further extending these benefits to the working classes.

In conclusion the committee submit that an Imperial Institute such as they have sketched in broad outline, would form a fitting memorial of the coming year when Her Majesty the Sovereign of this Empire will celebrate the jubilee of a happy reign. It would be an emblem of the unity of the Empire, embracing as it does all parts of the Queen's dominions, and tending to promote that closer union between them, which has become more and more desired. It would exhibit the vast area, the varied resources, and the marvellous growth, during Her Majesty's reign, of the British Empire. It would unite in a single representative act the whole of her people; and since both the purpose and the effect of the Institute will be to advance the industrial and commercial resources of every part of the Empire, the committee entertain a confident hope that Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of class or race. will rejoice to take part in offering this tribute of love and loyalty.

HERSCHELL, Chairman. CARNARYON REVELSTOKE. ROTHSCHILD, G. J. GOSCHEN LYON PLAYFAIR, HENRY JAMES HENRY T. HOLLAND, H. H. FOWLER. C. T. RITCHIE, FRED. LEIGHTON, President Royal Academy, ASHLEY EDEN OWEN T. BURNE REGINALD HANSON, Lord Mayor, J. PATTISON CURRIE, Governor, Bank of England, JOHN STAPLES, FRED. ABEL, Vice President Society of Arts, J. H. TRITION, Chairman, London Chamber of Com., NEVILLE LUBBOCK. HENRY BROADHURST.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA, 9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 13th January, 1887.

Sm,-With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the Imperial Institute, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Government, a copy of a letter addressed to me by Sir Francis Knollys, conveying an invitation of the Prince of Wales that I should become a member of the temporary committee which His Royal Highness has formed for the purpose of dealing with the question of the future government of the Institute, and with other points connected with the undertaking, together with a copy of the reply I have returned thereto.

I also transmit a copy of a further letter from Sir Francis Knollys, with a request from the Prince of Wales that I would second a resolution at a meeting which was held at the Mansion house yesterday on the subject, together with a copy of my reply.

I further enclose, for the information of the Government, copies of the resolutions of a meeting held at St. James' Palace yesterday, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, together with a copy of a note from his Royal Highness inviting me to attend the meeting in question.

To make the correspondence complete, I also forward cuttings from to-day's Times, containing accounts of the two meetings held yesterday at St. James' Palace

and the Mansion House, to which I have before referred.

I have, &c., CHARLES TUPPER, High Commissioner.

The Hon. the Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S.W., 30th December, 1886.

DRAR SIR CHARLES TUPPER,—The Prince of Wales feels that the time has now arrived when the Colonies should be represented on the temporary committee which he has formed for the purpose of dealing with the question of the future government of the Imperial Institute, and with other points connected with the undertaking.

I am, in consequence, desired by His Royal Highness to express a very sincere hope that you may be induced to afford him the benefit of your services by consenting

to become a member of this committee in conjunction with Sir Saul Samuel.

Believe me, &c., FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

97 CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.W., 5th January, 1887.

DEAR SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS,—I have just received your letter of 30th December, on my return from Paris, and beg, in reply, to say that my best services are always at the disposal of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and that it will give me great pleasure to become a member of the committee of the Imperial Institute, as proposed.

Yours, &c., CHARLES TUPPER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S.W., 10th January, 1887.

DEAR SIR CHARLES TUPPER,—The Prince of Wales desires me to say how highly gratified he would feel if you would kindly consent to attend the meeting which is to be held at the Mansion House, at half-past three o'clock on Wednesday next, in support of the Imperial Institute, and if you would also be so good as to second a resolution that will be proposed by Lord Lorne on the occasion.

Believe me, &c.,

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

97 CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.W., 11th January, 1887.

DEAR SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS,—In reply to your note received this morning, I beg you will inform His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that it will give me much pleasure to attend the meeting at the Mausion House, and second the resolution proposed by the Marquis of Lorne.

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S.W., 11th January, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to invite the favor of your attendance at the meeting to be held at St. James' Palace to morrow (Wednesday) at 12.45 (midday) o'clock in the furtherance of the objects of the Imperial Institute.

I am, &c.,

ALBERT EDWARD, P.

The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., 9 Victoria Chambers, S.W.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.

Meeting at St. James' Palace, on Wednesday, 12th January, 1887.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., President, in the chair.

Resolutions:

Proposed by the Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, K.G., seconded by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh:

1. This meeting is of opinion that the foundation of an Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, would—as an emblem of unity of the

Empire and as an exponent of its industries and commercial resources—be a national memorial fitting and worthy to commemorate the completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign?

Proposed by the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Hampden, G.C.B., seconded by

the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of York:

2. That an appeal be made to the subjects of the Queen throughout Her Majesty's Dominions to give a generous support to the establishment and maintenance of such Imperial Institute.

Proposed by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, seconded by the Right

Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne:

3. That the best thanks of this meeting be expressed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for his exertions in framing and presenting the scheme of an Imperial Institute which, in the opinion of this meeting, will, if established, confergreat and important benefits on the subjects of the Queen.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

MEETING AT ST. JAMES' PALACE.

Yesterday afternoon the Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the members of the organizing committee of the proposed Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, which it is intended to establish in commemoration of the jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign. The meeting was held at a quarter to 1 o'clock in the banqueting room of St. James' Palace, when there were present Lord Herschell (chairman), the Earl of Carnarvon, K.G., Lord Revelstoke, Lord Rothschild, the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Henry In the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playiair, R.C.B., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Henry T. Holland, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir John Rose, G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P., Sir Frederic Leighton (President of the Royal Academy), the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Lowthian Bell, Sir Edward Guinness, Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Owen T. Burne, K.C.S.I., Sir Reginald Hanson (Lord Mayor of London), Mr. J. Pattison Currie (Governor of the Bank of England), Sir John Steples K.C.M.G. Sir Frederick Abel. C.B. D. C.L. P. D. C. Consension John Staples, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Abel, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. (organizing secretary), Mr. W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., Mr. J. H. Tritton (chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Neville Lubbock, and Mr. A. Waterhouse, R.A., members of the organizing committee. The following noblemen and gentlemen had also accepted invitations to be present:—The Duke of St. Albans, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., the Marquis of Bristol, the Earl of Bandon, the Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Caithness, the Earl of Cork, K.T., the Earl of Cawdor, the Earl of Ducie, the Earl of Dysart, the Earl of Dartrey, Earl Granville, K.G., the Earl of Howe, the Earl of Ilchester, the Earl of Lanesborough, the Earl of Lucan, the Earl of Lovelace, the Earl of Mount Edgeumbe, the Earl of Strafford, Earl Spencer, K.G., the Earl of Verulam, Viscount Hampden, G.C.B., Viscount de Vesci, Lord Hothfield, Lord Herries, Lord Harlech, Lord Kensington, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Wantage, V.C., K.C.B., Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Right Hon. Sir G. F. Bowen, Sir James Paget, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Clark (Lord Provost of Edinburgh), the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Right Hon. J. Terry (Lord Mayor of York), the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole (Governor of the Isle of Man), Sir J. R. Bailey, Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg, Sir Henry W. A. Ackland, K.C.B., Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Sir H. Dashwood, Sir Frederick Bramwell, F.R.S., Sir Balley, Brand Colebrooke, Hon. J. C. Dundas, Light Colebral Edward B. Coner, Mr. H. B. Honker, Mr. C. W. Brands Light Colebral Edward B. Coner, Mr. H. B. Honker, Mr. C. W. Brands Light Colebral Edward B. Coner, Mr. H. B. Honker, Mr. C. W. Brands Light Colebral Edward B. Coner, Mr. H. B. Honker, Mr. C. W. Brands Light Colebral Edward B. Coner, Mr. H. B. Honker, Mr. C. W. Brands L. G. W. Bran Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Cooper, Mr. H. R. Hughes, Mr. C. W. Townley, Professor Huxley, Professor Tyndall, Sir J. E. Millais, the Master of the Cloth-workers' Company, the Master of the Mercers' Company, the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, the Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, the Master of the Merchant Tailors' Company, the Master of the Skinners' Company, the Master of Grocers' Company, the Master of the Ironmongers' Company, Colonel Hambro, M.P.,

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Professor Michael Foster, the Mayors of Arundel, Andover, Abingdon, Ashton-under-Lyne, Beverley, Bristol, Beccles, Bishop's Castle, Birmingham, Boston, Bideford, Brecon, Bridport, Burslem, Barnsley, Bacup, Basingstoke, Barnstaple, Blandford, Bridgwater, Bury, Banbury, Blackburn, Brighton, Chippenham, Chorley, Cheltenham, Carlisle, Clitheroe, Croydon, Calne, Coventry, Canterbury, Crewe, Colchester, Chichester, Cardiff, Cambridge, Daventry, Darlington, Droitwich, Derby, Dudley, Dewsbury, Darwen, Devenport, Exeter, Eastbourne, Evesham, Flint, Folkestone, Gloucester, Guildford, Godalming, Grantham, Gravesend, Harrogate, Hull, Hythe, Hanley, Huddersfield, Halifax, Huntingdon, Harwich, Hereford, Hartlepool, Hastings, Ipswich, Kingston on Thames, Keighley, Kidderminster, King's Lynn, Leamington, Lowestoft, Lostwithiel, Leeds, Llanfyllin, Lincoln, Longton, Louth, Lancaster, Lydd, Liskeard, Luton, Launceston, Leicester, Lewes, Malmesbury, Maidenhead, Margate, Middleton, Maldon, Macclesfield, Mossley, Manchester, Maidstone, Montgomery, Norwich, Newport (Mon.), Newport (Isle of Wight), Nottingham, Northwich, Newcastle-on-Type, Newcastle under-Lyne, Oxford, Plymouth, Peterborough, Portsmouth, Poole, Preston, Pembroke, Penzance, Queenborough, Ripon, Richmond (Yorkshire), Romsey, Rotherham, Reigate, Rye, Reading, Sheffield, Scarborough, Sunderland, Saltash, Southampton, Sutton Colled, Southampton, St. Albans, St. Ives, Stamford, Stoke, Stafford, St. Helen's, Salisbury, Stockport, Salford, Sligo, Stratford-on-Avon, Swansea, Saffron Walden, Totnes, Torrington (Great), Truro, Taunton, Tiverton, West Ham, Walsall, Winchester, Wokingham, Wilton, Wallingford, West Bromwich, Worcester, Wigan, Wolverhampton, Wareham, Windsor, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wexford, Weymouth, Yeovil and Yarmouth (Great); the Deputy Mayors of Christchurch, Rochester and Yeovil; the Clerks of the Peace for several counties; the Provosts of Dumfries, Greenock, Haddington, Peterhead, Stirling and Stranraer; the Town Clerks of Birkenhead, Bury, Brighton, Bradford, Devonport, Edinburgh, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Nottingham, Norwich, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Preston, Sheffield, Salford, Sunderland, Wolverhampton and West Ham; and a large number of chairmen of urban authorities throughout the kingdom.

The Prince of Wales, who on entering the room was warmly received, took the chair at 1 o'clock, being accompanied by Prince Albert Victor of Wales, who sat on

his right hand.

The Prince of Wales, who, on rising, was loudly cheered, said: -My Lords and Gentlemen,- You are doubtless aware of the general feeling on the part of the public that some signal proof of the love and loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects throughout her widely extended Empire should be given to the Queen when she celebrates the 50th year of her happy reign. (Cheers.) In order to afford to the Queen the fullest satisfaction, the proposed memorial should not be morely personal in its character, but should tend to serve the interests of the entire Empire, and to promote a feeling of unity among the whole of Her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.) The desire to find fitting means of drawing our colonies and India into closer bonds with the mother country, a desire which of late has been clearly expressed, meets, I am sure, with the Queen's warmest sympathy. (Cheers.) It occurred to me that the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which presented a most successful display of the material resources of the colonies and India, might suggest the basis for an institute which should afford a permanent representation of the products and manufactures of the whole of the Queen's dominions. (Hear, hear.) I therefore appointed a committee of eminent men to consider and report to me upon the best means of carrying out this idea. Upon the report of the committee being submitted to me, and after giving every clause my full consideration, it so entirely met with my approval that I accepted all its suggestions, and I therefore directed that a copy of that report should be sent to each of you. (Hear, hear.) As I trust you have mastered the suggestions of that report, I do not propose restating them to you in detail, but I would remind you that I propose that the memorial should bear the name of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, and that it must find its home within buildings of a character worthy to commemorate the jubilee year of the Queen's reign. (Cheers.) My proposals also are that the Imperial Institute should be an emblem of the unity of the Empire, and should illustrate the resources and capabilities of every section of Her Majesty's dominions. (Hear, hear.) By these means every one may become acquainted with the marvellous growth of the Queen's colonial and Indian possessions during her reign, and will be enabled to mark, by the opportunities afforded for contrast, how steadily these possessions have advanced in manufacturing skill and enterprise step by step with the mother country. A representative institute of this kind must necessarily be situated in London, but its organization will, I trust, be such that benefits will be equally conferred upon our provincial communities, as well as upon the colonial and Indian subjects of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) It is my hope that the institute will form a practical means of communication between our colonial settlers and those persons at home who may benefit by emigration. Much information and even instruction may beneficially be imparted to those who need guidance in respect to emigration. You are aware that the competition of industry all over the world has become keen, while commerce and manufactures have been profoundly affected by the recent rapid progress of science, and the increased facilities of inter communication offered by steam and the electric telegraph. In consequence of these changes all nations are using strenuous efforts to produce a trained intelligence among their people. The working classes of this country have not been slow to show their desire for improvement in this direction. They wish to place themselves in a position of intellectual power by using all opportunities offered to them to secure an understanding of the principles, as well as of the practice, of the work in which they are engaged. (Hear, hear.) No less than 16,000,000 persons from all parts of the kingdom have attended the four exhibitions over which I presided, (cheers), representing fisheries, public health, inventions, and the colonies and India, and I assure you I would not have undertaken the labor attending their administration had I not felt a deep conviction that such exhibitions added to the knewledge of the people, and stimulated the industries of the country. (Cheers.) I have on more than one occasion expressed my own views, founded upon those so often enunciated by my lamented father, that it is of the greatest importance to do everything within our power to advance the knowledge as well as the practical skill of the productive classes of the Empire. (Cheers.) I therefore commend to you as the leading idea I entertain, that the institute should be regarded as a centre for extending knowledge in relation to the industrial resources and commerce of the Queen's dominions. With this view it should be in constant touch, not only with the chief manufacturing districts of this country, but also with all the colonies and India. Such objects are large in their scope, and must necessarily be so, if this institute is worthily to represent the unity of the Empire. To some minds the scheme may not be sufficiently comprehensive, because it does not provide for systematic courses of technical instruction in connection with the collections and libraries of the proposed institute. I would be the last person to undervalue this suggestion. I am well aware that the advantages we have enjoyed in the competition of the world by the possession of fuel, combined with large mineral resources and by the maritime habits of our people, are now becoming of less importance, as trained intellect has in other countries been more and more applied to productive industry. (Hear, hear.) But I know that this truth has already penetrated our centres of manufacturing activity, for many of the large towns have founded colleges and schools of science and art to increase the intellectual factor of production. London has also taken important steps in the same direction. The Imperial Institute should be a supplement to, and not a competitor with, other institutions for technical education in science and art both at home and in the colonies At the same time, I trust that the institute will be able to stimulate and aid local efforts by directing scholarships for the working classes into suitable channels, and by other similar means. (Hear, hear.) Though the institute does not engage in the direct object of systematic technical education, it may well be the means of promoting it, as its purpose is to extend an exact knowledge of the industrial resources of the Empire. It will be a place of study and resort for producers and consumers from the colonies and India when they visit this country for business or pleasure. and they, as well as the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, will

find in its collections, libraries, conference and intelligence rooms, the means of extending the commerce and of improving the manufacturing industries of the Empire. I trust, too, that colonial and Indian subjects visiting this country will find some sort of social welcome within the proposed building. This institute will thus be an emblem, as well as a practical exponent, of the community of interests and the unity of feeling throughout the extended dominions of the Queen. (Cheers.) From the close relation in which I stand to the Queen, there can be no impropriety in my stating that if Her subjects desire, on the occasion of the celebration of Her 50th year as sovereign of this great Empire, to offer her a memorial of their love and loyalty, she would specially value one which would promote the industrial and commercial recources of Her dominions in various parts of the world (cheers), and which would be expressive of that unity and co operation which Her Majesty desires should prevail among all classes and races of Her extended Empire. (Hear, hear.) My lords and gentlemen, I have invited you to meet on this occasion in order that I may appeal to you to give me your assistance in establishing and maintaining the Imperial Institute. If you approve of the views I have expressed, I am certain that I may rely upon your strenuous co-operation to carry them into effect. (Hear, hear.) I admit that it has not been without anxiety that I resolved to make the propositions I have submitted to you, but confidence and support come to me in the knowledge that I can appeal to you, and through you to the whole country, to give your aid to a work which I believe will be of lasting benefit to this and future generations.

(Loud cheers.)

Earl Spencer, rising to move the first resolution, said: May it please Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen. It is a great honor to me to have received Your Royal Highness' commands to move the first resolution at this very important meeting. I wish, Your Royal Highness, that I had eloquence and power of speech adequate to express what I ought to say on such a memorable occasion. Your Royal Highness, it has been customary in this nation, as in others, to mark particular epochs in the history of individuals, of nations, and of institutions. Those epochs are standpoints whence we may review the history of the past. They are always. even on ordinary occasions, of interest, but the present occasion, I would say, is one of national importance. (Cheers.) We have not to celebrate the jubilee of a private person; we have to celebrate the jubilee of an illustrious personage, beloved and revered over the whole Empire (cheers), the head of our nation, the Sovereign of an Empire which contains hundreds of millions of human beings in every quarter of the globe. (Cheers.) I need not dwell further on the present considerations attending this jubilee year at any length, but I feel I should not be carrying out my duty if I did not allude in a very few words to Her Majesty herself. We all feel what a great debt this nation and the Empire owe to the Queen (cheers)—not only for the private example which she has set to all men and women who are her subjects, an example which must have had great effect and influence in society all over the world (hear. hear), but also for the manner in which she has performed her duties as a constitutional Sovereign (cheers)—setting in this respect an example to all other Sovereigns in the world, for without this we should not be now celebrating the 50th year of Her Majesty's reign in the manner in which we are now about to do. (Cheers). If I pass to general considerations. I think I may say that there has been nothing more remarkable during the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign than the rapid development and growth of the population, of the wealth, and of the commerce of the Empire. Another thing as remarkable is the great and growing interest which all people in this kingdom take in the affairs of the most distant parts of the Empire. At home we have had development to a great extent. We have seen an immense accession to wealth and commerce; we have seen education diffused in the most remarkable way. Happily this has been accompanied by a diminution of crime (hear, hear); and though in another respect there is a great deal yet to be done, we have seen an immense improvement in the material happiness and prosperity of the working classes of the country. (Cheers.) Coupled with all that, I think I may say there never was a time when the people as a whole rallied more generously and heartily in support of the Crown and Constitution. (Cheers.) In India, though we have to mark sad events years ago, we may congratulate ourselves on the great step which was made in taking the government of that immense dependency into the hards of That, I believe, has increased the benefits conferred by the Queen's Ministers. Government on the millions and millions of people who dwell in that land. hear.) The colonies have developed, as His Royal Highness said, step by step with the Mother Country. We see nations of our own race and blood rising up, governing themselves by responsible Governments, and yet with all that we find the most intense devotion and enthusiasm to the Crown and to this country. (Cheers.) We had a notable instance of that a few years ago, when they came and volunteered their aid to us in Africa with arms and men. (Cheers.) These are all considerations that come before us when we look back at those fifty years of Her Majesty's reign, and what we have to do is try and find some memorial worthy of Her Majesty and of the affection which we feel for her, and to mark the great events which have passed during her reign-events at which I have only glanced in the few remarks I have made. Your Royal Highness has been good enough to take great pains with regard to this matter, and has proposed to the country a scheme. It is to consider that scheme that we have met here to-day, and I will venture to say that there is no memorial that could be more appropriate or more worthy of Her Majesty and of the glorious history of Her reign than the proposal which Your Royal Highness has In this country we are often unfortunately divided by party feeling; it may be sometimes by religious feeling, sometimes by political feeling, but all of us are at one in a patriotic desire for the unity and strength of the Empire. (Cheers.) We all have local interests to subserve, and the strength of this country has been in no small degree promoted and matured by the development of local interests. But we have the higher common interest of being citizens of the great Empire over which the Queen reigns. Her Majesty's jubilee is an event which unites us all together without any difference of feeling, and it is one of those rare occasions which we ought not to lose sight of, but should seek to utilize to the fullest possible extent. We cannot more worthily do honor to it than by coming forward to assist this Imperial Institute, which will be such a notable emblem of the unity and strength of the Empire. (Cheers.) The institute, as Your Royal Highness has said, is to be placed in London. Now, London is the metropolis of the Empire. It is not to promote a mere local London interest, however, that we place this institute here; it is placed here because London is the only place which is worthy to have a memorial, not only for the United Kingdom, but for all the Queen's dominions, including India and the colonies at large. His Royal Highness' wish is that the influence of this institute should spread to every part of the United Kingdom as well as to the colonies. As he said, he wishes that there may be meetings here to exchange views on a variety of subjects. I understand that the idea is also to have schools of commerce throughout the country, and that the institute should be able to assist technical education in every way. These are all matters of the greatest importance. They are all matters in which the provinces as well as London will have a direct interest. I fear I have already trespassed too long on the time of this meeting, and I will now close by moving the first resolution, which I think in a proper way sets forth the objects we have in view. I beg to move:-" This meeting is of opinion that the foundation of an Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India would—as an emblem of unity of the Empire, and as an exponent of its industries and commercial resources—be a national memorial fitting and worthy to commemorate the completion of the 50th year of Her Majesty's reign."

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh: I have the greatest pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by Lord Spencer. As the chief magistrate of the metropolis of Scotland, I am here more to listen and report than to say much; but I am quite sure that such an object as this, commended by your Royal Highness, and supported and welcomed by Her Majesty the Queen, whom we all love and revere (cheers), will carry the very greatest possible weight in Her Majesty's northern dominions. (Cheers.) In no part of her vast Empire is the Queen more beloved than in her

northern kingdom; and although Scotch people may be slow to move, yet when once they are thoroughly acquainted with the bearings of the scheme, they will with their proverbial fervor throw themselves into this most important matter. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put by his Royal Highness and carried unanimously.

Viscount Hampden, who was cheered on rising, said: I rise very willingly to propose the resolution which has been placed in my hands, but at the same time I cannot but feel painfully that the subject of it being so large I shall not be able to do justice to it. There are some things which we must take as accepted, and among those we must accept this point—the loyalty of the English people. (Cheers.) Having passed the best part of a long life in the House of Commons, I naturally regard the past half century of our gracious Queen's reign from the point of view of a Parliamentary man. The quality for which Her Majesty has been most conspicuous throughout that long period has been fidelity to the Constitution. (Cheers.) The Queen has always been prompt to recognize and respect the Constitution under which we have the privilege to live, and in all the varied Ministerial changes of the last half century the Queen has invariably called to her councils those advisers whom she had reason to believe represented the public opinion of her people. (Cheers.) In thus acting Her Majesty has shown her trust in her people and her people have trusted her. (Cheers.) In this mutual trust between the Sovereign and the people lies in great measure the secret of the loyalty of the people to Her Majesty's person and throne. (Cheers.) But apart from these considerations of the constitutional action of the Sovereign, the popularity of Her Majesty with the millions of her subjects throughout all parts of the globe is due in great measure to the experience which her people have had of the domestic life of the Queen. (Cheers.) They have witnessed her career as our Sovereign, first as a wife and a mother, the light and life of a well-ordered happy English home (hear, hear), and they have seen her subsequently bowed down with sorrow arising from the death of the Prince Consort of honored memory. Since that event the heart of her people has gone out to the Queen in sympathy with her in her sorrow and affliction. (Hear, hear.) The resolution which has been placed in my hands invites and appeals to all the subjects of Her Majesty throughout her dominions in support of the object which His Royal Highness has brought under our consideration. We must bear in mind the large extent of the dominions of the Queen. Beginning with Canada on the west, with India and Australasia in the east, with the Cape in the south, and with islands in almost every sea, the extent of Her Majesty's dominions surpasses even that of the old Empire of Rome. It has been said that in area the Queen's dominions cover onefifth of the habitable globe. We have no very certain statistics with regard to the population subject to the Queen's sceptre, but I shall be within the mark if I put it as including upwards of 300,000,000 of souls. These figures show the magnitude of the responsibility of this great Empire. The resolution which I shall have the honor to propose to you invites you to make an appeal to all the subjects of Her Majesty in these wide dominions. 1 am persuaded of this, that distances does not affect the loyalty of the Queen's subjects. (Cheers.) We shall find as much loyalty at the Antipodes, and at the extremities of the Empire, as we find even in this chamber. (Hear, hear.) It is no part of my duty to invite you now to consider the organization by which this appeal should be made. That must be left, I apprehend, to local organization throughout the country; but I think one of the results of an organization properly constituted should be that every household in the Queen's dominions should be invited to respond to this appeal. (Cheers.) I was delighted to hear from His Royal Highness that the organization contemplated would be extended to provincial communities, and I certainly gather from the observations of His Royal Highness that provision was amply made for that object. It only now remains for me to submit to you the resolution, which is in these words :- "That an appeal be made to the subjects of the Queen throughout Her Majesty's dominions to give a generous support to the establishment and maintenance of such Imperial Institute." 21

The Lord Mayor of York, in seconding the resolution, said: Your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—As an individual I feel very thankful that the suggestion of the Institute has been made in this distinct and complete form. The subjects of Her Majesty in their devoted love and loyalty are seeking day by day to perpetuate the memory of this glorious year of her reign, but they have been relieved from all trouble and difficulty by the putting forward of this most pleasing proposition. (Hear, hear.) The scheme is the natural sequel to the series of exhibitions over which His Royal Highness has presided. It is very gratifying to see the manner in which the proposal has been received by the representatives of the municipalities of the United Kingdom, as it is a testimony that the project will be taken up in such a manner as to render success certain. (Cheers)

The resolution having been put by the Chairman, was carried unanimously amid

loud cheering.

The Lord Mayor of London: -Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen, -I have been honored by being asked to propose the next and last resolution, and it is one which will need no words of mine to recommend it to your notice, because I am sure that you will receive it with acclamation. The resolution is as follows:-"That the best thanks of this meeting be expressed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for his exertions in framing and presenting the scheme of an Imperial Institute which, in the opinion of this meeting, will, if established, confer great and important benefits on the subjects of the Queen." (Cheers.) We know how much time, thought and labor the Prince of Wales has given to the conception and the maturing of this scheme, in which he is so much interested and which we know is the natural outcome of those exhibitions over which he has presided during the last four years, and which have tended so much to the advantage and the pleasure of so many millions of Her Majesty's subjects. (Hear, hear.) I am sure the presence of so many representatives of our municipalities from all parts of Great Britain shows what is the general opinion of what the value of this Institute will be to the Empire. (Cheers.) I hope that the result of this meeting will be a large subscription to the funds to be placed at the disposal of the committee and I also hope that every gentleman in this room will become the centre of a fund which will increase the sum intended for the purpose of carrying out this scheme. (Cheers)

The Mayor of Newcastle said: The only point from which I can venture to approach this question is as regards its power of increasing the trade of this country and of the colonies and of placing emigration on a sounder and broader basis. As regards our trade it would of incalculable benefit if we could succeed in collecting, in one building, a large amount of reliable information, not only with regard to the nature of the products and industries of the various colonies, but also with regard to their progress from time to time in every direction, with regard to the means whereby they are developing their trade, and still more with regard to what they need and cannot readily obtain. Most business men must recall the great difficulty they have had in obtaining in this country the simplest information as to the actual progress of any colony, and if an ordinary manufacturer wishes to extend his trade, it might mak, all the difference between success and failure if he could go to the Imperial Institute, and, going from the office of one colony to another, could collect in a few hours the information he wants from each colony with reference to his particular trade. Nor would the benefit be less to the colonies. For example, a colonial farmer or shopkeeper has great difficulty in getting appliances or goods that he wants, while all the time our English makers are suffering for want of work. But they do not know of each other's needs. Again, if a colony begins to grow any new crop or to work any new mineral, it would be a great advantage to be able at once to send specimens of its productions to the Imperial Institute so that they would be immediately known in England. For all manufacturers to be able to go to London and find there the information they require would be a great benefit to trade. (Hear, hear.) But when we consider the all important and pressing question of emigration, the need of local centres becomes still more apparent. A great stimulus would be

given to the best class of emigration if a workman by going to his country town could Obtain the most reliable intelligence as to where he individually could best bestow his services. It is sad to find on what vague and untrustworthy information poor men and women often emigrate, and, of course, not only may their lives be simply ruined, but their report and warning must deter others. I should like now to see some of our north country miners emigrate; but not only should they go to a mining colony, but they should go so as to arrive just when they are wanted and not some months too soon or too late. (Hear, hear.) In short, both that the union may be closer and closer between ourselves and the colonies, that more openings may be found for capital and that work may be found for our people at home, and a home may be found for our people abroad, it is to be hoped that this project will be carried out successfully. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor having put the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

The Prince of Wales: My Lords and Gentlemen,—Although our business here to-day is now concluded, I feel it would be unbecoming in me not to rise to tender my cordial thanks for the very kind way in which the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayor of Newcastle have brought this resolution to your notice, and the generous and unanimous way in which you have received it. I am glad also, gentle. men, to have this opportunity of expressing to you collectively and individually my deep feelings of gratitude in seeing you all here to day at a time of year when travelling is neither easy nor pleasant, considering the distances which you have had to come; and also for the kind response which you have made to my appeal. It augurs well for the future, and I feel convinced you will do all in your power to assist me in making this Imperial Institute worthy of the name of our Queen and of her Empire. (Cheers.) The promotion of this scheme is with me a labor of love, and it must, I am sure, strike you all that apart from wishing to do honor to the name of my beloved mother, nobody is more desirous than I am that a monument, if I may use the term, may be erected worthy of her Empire. (Cheers.) Before sitting down, I am anxious on this occasion to tender my sincerest thanks to Lord Herschell and those gentlemen who have given so much time and labor and have acted as my council of advice in the framing of the scheme. I am anxious to tender them my sincerest thanks for what they have done; and to you all once again I thank you for having so kindly heard what I had to say and for coming here so numerously on this occasion.

The proceedings then terminated.

MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

A crowded and influential public meeting in support of the scheme of the Imperial Institute suggested by the Prince of Wales was held yesterday in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, the Right Hon. Sir Reginald Hanson, Lord Mayor, in the chair. Among those present were Earl Granville, Lord Rothschild, Professor Huxley, Sir Henry James, the Governor of the Bank, Sir George Bowen, Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir V. Kennett Barrington, Lord Herschell, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. J. W. Birch, Mr. M. W. Collet (Deputy Governor of the Bank), Mr. Gilliat, M.P., Sir Owen Burne, K.C.S I., Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., Sir John Staples, K.C.M.G., Lord Revelstoke, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Ashley Eden, Mr. Sebag-Montefiore, Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., Mr. Neville Lubbock, Sir J. F. Garrick, Sir W. A. Hogg, Sir F. Leighton, Sir W. C. Sarjeaunt, Mr. J. W. Dixon (President of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Alderman Kuill, Mr. Alderman de Keyser, Mr. Sheriff Kirby, Mr. G. Shipton, Mr. Plunkett, M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Knollys, Sir C. Mills, K.C.M.G., Sir H. E. Knight, Mr. J. Howard, M.P., Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C., Mr. J. Pender, M.P., Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., Mr. ex Sheriff Burt, Mr. ex-Sheriff Clarke, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Sir F. Abel, F.R.S, the Master of the Clothworkers' Company, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. C. J. Leaf, Mr. Walter Leaf, Sir G. H. Chubb, Mr. Albert Spicer, the Master of the Leather-sellers' Company, Mr. C. J. Drummond, Mr. G. Shipton, the Mayor of Leicester, Mr.

J. Watney (the Mercers' Company), Mr. W. J. Thompson, jun., and the Right Hon.

Sir John Rose, G.C.M.G.

The Lord Mayor in opening the proceedings said that letters and telegrams expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting had been received from the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Athole, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Ripon, and the Marquis of Hartington (who wrote saying that at the last moment he was prevented from attending), from Lords Elgin, Stair, Carnarvon, Strafford, and Northbrook, and from Mr. Chamberlain, the Lord Advocate, Mr.

Joseph Cowen, Mr. Burt, M.P., and many others.

The Lord Mayor then said: This is a meeting principally, I think, of citizens, but also of all who are interested in the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, of which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is president. I have had very great pleasure as Lord Mayor in responding to the request to have this meeting in Egyptian Hall. You know the history of the institution which we are met to support—how the Prin e a few months ago addressed a letter on the subject to my predecessor, Sir J. Staples, and afterwards appointed an organizing committee to carry into effect the views he entertained of the celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee, and I have asked those of you who entertain the same views to be here present to-day for the purpose of furthering the interests of this national memorial. I may say at the outset that this is not the only memorial of Her Majesty's jubilee contemplated or on foot, and I hope it will not be the only one. (Hear, hear.) I had the pleasure a short time ago of presiding in this hall over a meeting of archbishops, bishops, clergy and others of the Church of England in favor of the erection of a Church House. But while particular institutions and localities may have their particular jubilee memorial, there should be one for the whole Kingdom and the Empire (hear, hear) to show the feelings which, I believe, we all entertain for the benefits we have received during the 50 years of Her Majesty's happy reign. (Cheers.) I had the pleasure to-day of being present at the meeting at St. James' Palace, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the chair, and many now here were present. You will understand how difficult it is for one of the members of the Royal Family to express the views of the reigning Sovereign; but reading between the lines of the Prince of Wales' speech, you can easily understand what the wish of the Sovereign may be when His Royal Highness says:-"From the close relation in which I stand to the Queen, there can be no impropriety in my stating that if her subjects desire, on the occasion of the celebration of her 50th year as Sovereign of this great Empire, to offer her a memorial of their love and loyalty, she would specially value one which would promote the industrial and commercial resources of her dominions in various parts of the world, and which would be expressive of that unity and co-operation which Her Majesty desires should prevail among all classes and races of her extended Empire." (Cheers) I think we can gather from that pretty clearly what Her Majesty's views would be if she felt at liberty to express them, and therefore we will take it that in this particular form our gratitude to the Queen will be shown in the way which will most particularly fulfil Her Majesty's wishes. (Hear, hear.) No doubt there are objections to the details of this scheme, as there would be to the details of any scheme which might ever be propounded by human ingenuity. But I would just remind you, especially with regard to one objection which I have heard made, that if the memorial is to be a spontaneous expression of the love and affection of our people to our Queen, it must come from ourselves and from our own pockets (hear)—it must be our free-will offering, because a gift which is extorted would lose half its value (hear, hear), and therefore any scheme with regard to an application to Parliament for funds, either in aid or necessitating a sustentation to be largely supplied by Parliament, would fail in the canon which I have laid down that it should be a free-will offering of the people. (Hear, hear.) I should be sorry to recommend it, and Her Majesty the Queen would, I am sure, be loth to accept it. (Cheers)

Earl Granville, who was cheered on rising to move the first resolution, said:
My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, It is with very great pleasure that

I accept the honor imposed upon me of taking part in these proceedings. But I feel that I owe something of an excuse to you for doing so, and that excuse ought to be the stronger in consequence of an accident—I presume a delay in the train of an old personal friend of mine, and a political opponent, but for whose character, both in public and private, I have the highest possible respect-I mean Lord Iddesleigh. (Loud cheers.) I am therefore to begin the proceedings instead of one who would have done it so much better. The resolution which I have been called upon to propose to you is this:—"That this meeting, desiring to express its grateful recognition of the blessings which have been afforded to this country during Her Majesty's reign, resolves that a memorial, worthy to record the completion of fifty years of that reign, should be erected by means of the voluntary contributions of the Queen's subjects throughout her dominions." Now I am quite aware of what the object of this meeting is. The object of it is not to give an opportunity to Londoners, to born cockneys like myself (a laugh), to make long speeches. The object of it is that we should have intercommunication with the representatives of every part of the United Kingdom on a subject which we think worthy of such consideration. So you may depend upon me that I shall be very brief on this occasion. The Lord Mayor spoke really in support of this first resolution with great force and great clearness, and I agree with all that he says. I believe that there can be no doubt in the mind of any one here present that it would be a mere work of supererogation to impress upon you a desire which is universally felt in the United Kingdom and in all Her Majesty's great colonies and dependencies to celebrate in a worthy manner the accomplishment of the fifty glorious years which have constituted her reign. (Cheers.) Now in this country we refuse, and wisely refuse, to be bound by precedents, but we like to hear What the precedents are, to consider them, and in some measure to guide our course by them. Last year, in consequence of a question put to me by a noble friend of mine, Lord Braye, under the then Government, and also of some private inquiries which were addressed to me as a member of the Government with respect to the Jubilee, I looked into the matter myself, I communicated with the Privy Seal Office and the Home Office, and consulted some historical works on the subjects. I found that the records of the jubilee of George III were very meagre, and I think I may add that this is accounted for by the fact that there was not very much to record in the matter. (A laugh.) At that time the King was very popular. There was, no doubt, affection and loyalty to the Sovereign, guns were fired, bells were rung, anthems were sung, processions were formed, sermons were preached, speeches were made, an enormous quantity of food and drink appears to have been consumed (a laugh), and they even seem to have had recourse to what would be out of the question now because the class happily does not exist—a certain number of that unfortunate class who were imprisoned for small debts were released from their confinement. But the general feeling does not appear to have approached in the slightest degree to the intense feeling which now exists on the subject. There was another remarkable circumstance—there seems to have been no proposal whatever, no thought of doing that which, while it reflected honor on the character of the Sovereign, at the same time would confer lasting benefit upon the nation and upon her great Empire. (Cheers.) Now, with respect to this proposal of doing honor to the Queen, I have one complaint to make of the committee who have been called upon by the Prince of Wales to report on this subject-much the same complaint which I, when very young, heard from Mr. Creevey of Lord Brougham, who was then Mr. Brougham. Mr. Creevey was at that time a great friend of Mr. Broughamand was contesting with him the representation of Liverpool—an event which may possibly arise again withing few days of this time. (A laugh.) Mr. Creevey made a great complaint of Mr. Brougham. He said that Mr. Brougham, in his speeches, always speaking first, so entirely exhausted all the political subjects that he was left without anything to say. Brougham promised to pay great attention to this complaint, and at the next meeting he spoke on every possible subject of interest at that time, and then, at the end of three hours he suddenly stopped, because, he said, he was called upon to stop, as he knew his friend Mr. Creevey was so full of matter which he was desirous of impart-

ing to that distinguished audience that he would not say a word which would postpone for one moment the opportunity of hearing him. (Laughter.) So Lord Herschell and his colleagues stated in so condensed a form the reasons for celebrating the jubilee of Her Msjesty, and explained the particular mode in which that could best be done, that they have left me nothing to say. You have all read that report. It puts very clearly the reasons for the establishment of an Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, and the members of the Committee would correct me if I omitted to say that the pith of the report is this—that it is desirable to establish buildings worthily to commemorate the 50 years of Her Majesty's most prosperous reign, and, at the same time, that those buildings should be fit for the carrying out of the plan which they go on to describe. Now, the object of this institute appears to me, as defined by them, to be clearly to bind more closely together the interests of the mother country and the colonies and dependencies of the Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) I am speaking in this great commercial city in the presence of some of the most eminent representatives of commerce in all parts of the Kingdom. I believe the peculiarity of this plan is that it is not to be an isolated metropolitan institution, but that each of the provinces should have its own institution, though in the most friendly relation with the central body. (Hear, hear.) I appeal to you whether there is not a great deal of lamentable ignorance with regard to the unbounded resources of the great Empire now belonging to the Queen (hear, hear), and that it is most desirable that it should be brought home both to our colonies and ourselves as to the progress which is being made at home, and especially to us at home, whether we intend to emigrate or to send capital to those dependencies, or whether we mean to enter into commercial relations with them. It is most important that perfect information should be obtained on this point. (Hear, This institution will give means of inter communication and will contribute very much not only to the diffusion of knowledge but to the promotion of that technical education which may be most usefully adopted. (Hear, hear.) I believe, and you will correct me if I am wrong, that there is a vast amount of capital in this country ready to flow into India and the colonies, and that in India and the colonies there is a great desire to receive that capital and make use of it, and it would be lamentable if ignorance should set an obstacle to the mutual interchange of such services. The Lord Mayor spoke to you of this plan being of a voluntary character, and I entirely agree with what he said. I think the essence of it is that the memorial should be a voluntary offering from all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to that Sovereign for whom they have such an affection and such devoted love. (Cheers.) With regard to applying to Parliament-I am not a member of the Government, and do not know whether they would wish to do it-perhaps the Chancellor of the Exchequer would hardly be disposed to give an opinion so soon (laughter and cheers), but I believe neither he nor I would be inclined to give a decided opinion that Parliament should make an annual vote for the purpose. (A laugh.) However, we do not wish that the occasion should arise. We wish that this should be a spontaneous and voluntary offering to Her Majesty. I have only one word more to say. I entirely agree with the concluding words of the report—that if this proposal is carried out it will be a suitable and striking memorial of the unity of the whole Empire, which has grown so much in the 50 years of Her Majesty's reign which we are now celebrating, and I believe that it will add most forcibly to the strength and elasticity of those silken cords which year by year, I might almost say day by day, so unite the whole Empire into one compact body. (Loud cheers.) The noble earl concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. Plunket, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said: I feel it is a great honor as well as a great pleasure to be permitted in this great centre of the wealth and the glory of this country to take part for a very few moments only in the proceedings of to-day. I perhaps might not do so were it not for the fact, which we all deeply regret, that my noble friend Lord Iddesleigh has been prevented from coming here. Nothing, I am sure, would have prevented him but circumstances which he could not control. (Cheers.) I am sure that we should have been glad to have had this meet-

ing addressed by one who has for so long a period of the 50 years of the present reign, shared in the councils of our Sovereign with so much honor to himself and so much advantage to the country. (Loud cheers.) I am very glad indeed to take part in these proceedings and to stand among so many distinguished men who represent the different institutions and different interests of this country; and who, I must say, too, represent the various views on political questions, as I dare say some of us will have good reason to know in another place before many days are passed. (Laughter and cheers.) But to-day we are assembled for a common purpose. We are assembled here to lay the foundation and to take the means for erecting a memorial and a monument which shall not only be, as this resolution declares, a record of the prosperity and the happiness which we have enjoyed during the reign of the present Sovereign, but which also shall be a bond of union in the future for all the various races and interests which go to make up our great Empire. (Cheers.) It would be impertinence on my part to attempt, in the few minutes which I have at my disposal. any discussion of the great public and private virtues which we have seen in the person of our beloved Queen. Early in her reign they were summed up by the great English poet of the present day, when he wrote:—

"Her Court was pure; her life serene;
"God gave her peace; her land reposeds;
"A thousand claims to reverence closed
"In her as Mother, Wife and Queen."

(Loud cheers.) Thirty seven years have passed away since these words were written by Lord Tennyson, but every day of all those years has brought fresh proof of the truth of the lines, and those claims, those "thousand claims to reverence" have been allowed again and again, and are enshrined in the deepened devotion of her subjects. (Cheers) These are feelings which we are proud to entertain within the limits of these islands. But in this jubilee year we cannot but know that these feelings are shared by millions of our kinsmen and of our fellow subjects who are not our kinsmen throughout the wide dominions of this Empire; and I say it was a great and noble thought that inspired His Royal Highness when he proposed to take advantage of this jubilee occasion to draw into one common centre all those feelings of devotion for the Queen, and weave them into a common bond of strength and unity for the Empire in the future. (Cheers.) This resolution proposes that a memorial should be erected by means of voluntery contributions of the Queen's subjects throughout all her dominions. I feel confident that our fellow and jects beyond the reas will not be slow in responding to this appeal. They have given over and over again proofs that though they have changed the skies under which they have lived, they have not changed their hearts and minds as Englishmen. (Cheers.) In their new homes beyond the ocean they call their children and places by English names; they have ever turned back their minds to the old country, and have endeavored to frame for themselves in the new land institutions as like to those Which they left behind them here as the circumstances in which they live would admit of; and not long ago they proved their willingness to share the dangers and risks of war with the mother country. (Cheers.) This trophy which we are about to erect is not one so much to commemorate the glories of war in this country in Which they were so willing to share, as to commemorate the peaceful triumphs of commerce and civilization (hear, hear); and I am sure our fellow-countrymen abroad Will readily join with us to make closer the bond, and seal the record with such a Nmbol as is now proposed, thus showing their willingness to tread along with us the paths of peace and prosperity as one nation. (Cheers.) But, after all, this institution has been started in the old country, and it is in the old country that it ought to be mainly supported, even if there were ample resources coming from abroad; and I am glad to be able to take a humble part in the proceedings of to-day, and to appeal to the citizens of London that at the very outset of this undertaking they should give earnest and practical proof of their enthusiasm for the cause which this memorial is in future to represent. The wisdom and energy with which the Prince of Wales and the committee appointed by His Koyal Highness have conducted this business up to the present point afford to all of you guarantees that the institution will be well and ably managed in its future course, and therefore I will conclude by calling upon all those who are here to day to make, by the practical proof of handsome contributions to this fund, a good beginning of the great work which we

have taken in hand. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. L. Mahon said he wished to move an amendment to the resolution. (Cries of "No," and interruption.) It was that "In view of the grave dangers threatening society from the discontent of the working classes, it is unwise to spend wealth in the empty formality of celebrating the jubilee" (cries of "Order") "or consolidating an Empire built up in the interests of the upper class alone." He added that he presumed he would, as a citizen of London, be permitted to move this amendment. (Cries of "No" and "Chair.")

The Lord Mayor.—So far as I have heard, your amendment is utterly out of

(Cheers.)

Mr. Mahon.—I wish to say a few words in order to show why it is in order. ("No, no.") Certainly; this is a free meeting of British citizens, and every speaker ought to be listened to who wishes to address himself civilly to the meeting. amendment is distinctly relevant to the subject. ("No," and interruption.)

The Lord Mayor.—You will have the opportunity of voting against the resolu-

Practically what you propose is to negative the resolution.

Mr. Mahon.—I wish to say one or two words only. (Cries of "No" and "Chair,"

and interruption.)

The Lord Mayor.—Exactly; but this room is not a discussion forum (Laughter).

This resolution will be put to the meeting, and you can vote against it.

Mr. Mahon.—I wish, Sir, to speak to a point of order. (Interruption, and cries of "Chair.") A resolution is being put to this meeting as a meeting of British citizens, and all the speakers have spoken in the name of the subjects of Her Surely it is only fair (cries of "Order" and "Chair," and much interrup tion) to allow slightly adverse views to be heard from one who is as much a citizen of the British Empire as any person in this room. (Interruption and cries of "Vote" and "Chair.)"

The Lord Mayor.—This meeting is summoned in the interests of a national jubilee memorial, and I presume the gentlemen who are present have come in accordance with that invitation, but if the meeting is desirous of hearing you for a limited time I have no objection. (Loud cries of "No, no," and interruption.)

Mr. Mahon.—I appeal to the meeting for five minutes of fair play. (" No, no.") The Lord Mayor.—I will ask the meeting to hear this gentleman for five minutes. ("No, no.")

Mr. Mahon.—This is not a free and open meeting; it is a packed meeting of

stock jobbers. (Interruption, "Order," and "Turn him out.")
The Lord Mayor.—You must keep in order, Sir, and not disturb the meeting. It will not hear you, and therefore I will put the resolution, and you can vote against it-The resolution was then put, two hands being held up, amid general laughter,

against its adoption. The chairman, therefore, declared it carried.

The Lord Mayor.—I have just received a telegram from the Foreign Office which I will read. It states that Lord Iddesleigh is "prevented from attending the meet ing through sudden indisposition." I am sure you all regret with me his lordship's

absence and the cause. (Cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on rising to move the second resolution, was received with loud cheers. He said: -My Lord Mayor, my Lords, and Gentlemen,-All of us must deeply regret the absence of Lord Iddesleigh on this occasion, having heard the cause of his detention; but besides that, we have every reason to deplore that you have not heard his advocacy of the cause which we are here to day to pro-Personally, I must say I regret that his absence has put me into a position where otherwise I would not have been, having to propose this important resolution. It is a most important resolution; if I may say so, it is the business resolution of to-day, and it is to this effect:-"That this meeting is of opinion that an Imperial

Institute, constituted in accordance with the plan framed under the directions of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will form the best means of carrying out the preceding resolution." Now, there has been a much greater accord and unanimity hitherto on the subject that the Queen's jubilee ought to be celebrated in the most Worthy manner than in the earlier stages of these proceedings with regard to the best method of carrying out her wish to celebrate that jubilee. As was very natural a very large number of persons thought that this jubilee was a most excellent opportunity to combine for the promotion of some cause which they have had specially at heart with the celebration of the jubilee itself, and so various plans have been pro-Posed, and there are many localities which seem to wish to have local celebrations of the event. I am sure that no one would wish to discourage local celebrations, and I believe everyone will wish that no support given to local celebrations should diminish the possibility of giving one great national, Imperial mark of the way in which the Empire at large wishes to celebrate this jubilee. (Cheers.) And what is the main idea which has influenced His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in proposing this plan? It is this, to have a plan in which not only Great Britain and Ireland shall take a part, but in which all parts of the Empire should bear a share; and it is certain that, enthusiastically as the celebration of the jubilee has been taken up at home. the colonies would maintain their enthusiasm. Their loyal desire to do honor to the Queen on this occasion is equal to that of any part of the Empire; and therefore one of the first conditions of the problem was this-What methods were there to combine all parts of the Empire in one great national effort? And then there came the idea that this should be done by a great Imperial Institute in which India and the colonies as well as the United Ringdom and Ireland should take part. I have seen no other plan that combines that which we consider to be an essential condition of a truly national celebration. (Hear, hear.) It has been proved, I trust, by the report of the Committee appointed to deal with the matter that while we have been anxious to give effect to a natural and a powerful sentiment, at the same time we have been anxious to do it in a practical and useful form. Personally I should not have been sorry to have heard the speech of five minutes which was proposed to be made to us by a gentleman in this room, because I saw the point he had in his mind was this—that in time of great national distress there should be no great expenditure of wealth upon this institute. But those who have studied this proposal, those who have gone into this plan, believe that while they are going to do honor to the Queen at the same time they are going to promote an institution which will be most valuable to the industrial, commercial, and social interests of this country as Well. (Cheers.) All those who have been engaged in this scheme know that the Prince of Wales is one of the first in this country who looks to the interests of the Working classes. (Cheers) If he had sought out the best means by which he could Promote some celebration of this joyful jubilee which should, at the same time, promote the interests of the masses of this country, he would have fixed upon an institute Where you are going to bring together the colonies and the subjects of the Queen Who live in Great Britain and Ireland, so that we at home may see what the colonies Want, and the colonies may know what they can get from the mother country, not only in material assistance, not only by the export of produce, but by seeing that the desire for emigration which exists in many parts may be wisely and happily directed, and that that great outlet for our national activity may not be destroyed or Weakened by any imperfect organization. (Cheers.) I trust for the purposes of this institute there will not only be great and powerful subscribers in the city of London, but I trust that the working classes may take up the question and with their pence and shillings may bear their share also in this great national demonstration, as we may hope it may be. (Cheers.) There is some sentiment, no doubt, which has guided those who have promoted this plan, and we ought not to be ashamed that in an occasion such as this sentiment should play some part. Sentiment has often provoked cruel wars, but let sentiment also take its part in the development of the great works of peace. We are not ashamed of the sentimental ties, as sometimes they

are called, which bind the colonies to the mother country. It happens in the history of families that there comes a moment when the relations between the father and the sons, which were first personal, are afterwards exchanged for what we may call a trank triendship on almost equal terms. We have arrived at that period during the last fifty years. If the Queen looks back to the beginning of Her reign and thinks what the colonies were then, and contemplates now those vast possessions flourishing as they are and loyal as they are, which have so largely added to the power and the magnificence of Her Empire, how must she see what a difference of tone and sentiment animates it now to what was the case many years ago-(Cheers.) There was a period, perhaps, when there was some cooling of the sentiment between the colonies and the mother country; but that time has passed, and year after year during the past ten years has seen the feeling of the colonies grow stronger, that they will rest on the mother country, and the feeling of the mother country that she will stand by the colonies. (Cheers.) Therefore to day the Prince of Wales and the promoters of this plan feel they can go forward with a plan such as this, knowing that they can appeal to the growing sentiment in all parts of the Empire, and at the same time knowing that they are inaugurating a scheme which will assist the commercial and the industrial development of the country. (Cheers.) I have been told that some Chambers of Commerce fear that through this central institute their local museums might not receive the necessary support; but I venture most humbly to suggest that it is by having a strong central institute which intends to promote the formation of local museums through this central institute they may best arrive at that which they desire and which all must desire—namely, a far greater distribution over the whole country of collections which will guide the manufacturing and the working classes in their labors and trades. (Cheers.) description of the objects of the institute has been given in the report of the committee, and it only remains for me to ask, not only you here to-day, but all Her Majesty's subjects, to support this as a national institution, and to support it by voluntary contributions. Lord Granville was correct in saying that the great grace of this gift to Her Majesty, if one might call it so, would spring from the voluntary contributions. It might be that at a particular moment Parliament would vote certain sums, but we know afterwards you have haggling over the Estimates and painful discussions even on matters of great national interest, which would be, I am sure, very derogatory to the scheme, which would hurt its acceptance over the Empire at large, if it were to be made the subject of Parliamentary debate instead of spontaneous action of Her Maiesty's subjects. (Cheers.) To that spontaneous action I call you, and I trust that this institute may be made worthy of the jubilee which we desire to celebrate and worthy of the objects which it is intended to promote. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mundella, M.P., in seconding the resolution, referring to the proposed amendment, said he was sure that there was not a man inside that hall or out of it who did not sympathize with the distress among the industrial classes, and if the money about to be expended on the institution which they wished to erect was an expenditure of a foolish and wasteful character, he believed that the citizens of London would be the first to deprecate it. But he could conceive of nothing that would be more in the interests of the working classes of this country, than that the great captains of industry and the army who served under them should have a closer connection and touch with the colonies than they now had. (Cheers.) Much of the existing distress arose from the fact that our working people did not know how great was their inheritance and how vast the field for their energies in the Empire over which our Sovereign reigned. (Hear, hear.) That vast country under the rule of Her Majesty, beyond the sea, only awaited industry and capital for the employment of our great and increasing population at home. He should advocate in the House of Commons a large and increasing expenditure upon technical institutions, in order that the artisans of this country might be as well qualified for their pursuits as their own class in any other country of the world. (Cheers.) With the institution which they now desired to call into existence would be affiliated the industrial institutions of the

country. It would make the people acquainted with what the colonies desired, and would show to our artisans how they must fit themselves in order to achieve success there. He thought that by means of this institution more might be done to promote the success of our working population, than by any other that could be called into existence to commemorate the glorious reign of our Queen. He trusted that the proposal would be so supported that it would be a fitting monument, not only to the virtues of our Sovereign, but also to the loyalty of her people and the magnitude of her Empire. (Cheers)

Dr. Forbes Watson, who rose in the body of the hall amid cries of "Order," said he desired that that opportunity should be taken, in order to decide what should be done with regard to a site for the institution He asked permission to address

the meeting upon the subject. (Cries of "No.")

The Lord Mayor said he understood that Dr. Watson desired to communicate to the meeting the scheme which he had produced for the regulation of the Imperial

Dr. Watson said that the opportunity of explaining the matter had been denied him by the committee, and in his opinion it should be fairly and fully discussed at

that meeting.

The Lord Mayor understood Dr. Watson to refer to a document, of fifteen pages, which he had forwarded to many people, the views contained in which he was not able to explain fully in an hour's interview with the committee. If Dr. Watson had any amendment to move he would hear it, but if not that gentleman would have an

opportunity of voting against the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mahon said he wished to more the amendment. (Cries of "No," and hisses) His amendment was, "That the proposed Imperial Institute (cries of "Chair" and "Order") being an organization for promoting the interests of the moneyed classes, at the expense of the working classes (cries of "Oh," and hisses) is therefore unworthy of support." He asked permission to speak for five minutes on this amendment. (Cries of "No.")

The Lord Mayor.—I will not allow the time of 500 or 600 people to be wasted here in this manner. (Cheers.) You can vote against the resolution if you like. This is your former amendment in other words, and I shall not take it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mahon.—You can put it to the meeting. ("Order.")

The Lord Mayor.—I am chairman, and I shall not put it. (Cheers.)
The resolution was then put and carried, with one dissentient, amid cheers.

Lord Rothschild said,—My Lord Mayor, My Lords and Gentlemen,—The resolution which I have been asked to propose is so simple and so concise, and expresses so fully the feelings and sentiments of this great meeting, that perhaps I should do best if I simply moved it. It is "That this meeting pledges itself to take all practicable steps to assist in the formation of the Imperial Institute, and to support it when brought into existence." That resolution clearly demonstrates that this great meeting, which you have called together to-day, is not summoned by you to devise the modes and methods by which the citizens of London are to celebrate Her Majesty's jubilee, because we all know full well that when the day comes to celebrate that auspicious event the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London, true to the traditions of the historic corporation, will know full well how to celebrate that day, and that the hospitality of the city will be extended far and wide, to rich and poor alike, and that if Cornhill and Fleet Street do not run, as of yore, with sack and other drinks, and if Smithfield be not illuminated with bonfires, it will be because you will offer to the citizens and liverymen of London other and more modern enjoyments. (Cheers.) The purpose of our meeting here to day is to enable a loyal and a grateful People to found and endow a permanent institution which, in all generations, shall be commemorative of fifty years of a glorious reign. (Cheers.) If we cast our thoughts backwards, we cannot help being struck by the fact that in the long annals of our history we boast of the glories of two of Her Majesty's predecessors—of the glories of the two Queens, Elizabeth and Anne. Our successors, as well as ourselves, will gratefully acknowledge that the glories of the reign of Queen Victoria are as great and greater. (Cheers.) When Her Majesty ascended the throne, her subjects then enjoyed a not inconsiderable amount of liberty and freedom. Those liberties have been increased, and with those increasing liberties the love for the throne has been augmented. (Cheers.) Fifty years ago the British Empire was vast; to-day its magnitude has increased and its component parts have become consolidated. The Dominion of Canada was then a bare agglomeration of scattered colonies—the home of the trapper and the favorite haunt of sportsmen and adventurers. To day it is a peaceful and united Dominion, traversed from one end to the other by railways, and one of the richest agricultural countries in the world. (Cheers.) Australia was hardly known. It was then an agglomeration of convict settlements; it is now a huge empire of English-speaking men and women. (Cheers.) These conquests—these extensions of territory—were not made in war and by the sword, but by the free will of men and women who left their country determined to establish a new England beyond the seas-a new England which should always be attached to the mother country, which should add to her greatness and the glory of her Sovereign. (Cheers.) During the same period Her Majesty's Indian Empire has been extended and consolidated, and there are none of Her Majesty's subjects more loyal and contented than the foreign races who are under her direct sway in the far East. During these 50 years the genius of a great and free nation has enabled her citizens to make wonderful strides in all the arts and manufactures which the requirements of modern civilization have necessitated. therefore, can be more natural, my Lord Mayor, than that a grateful people should wish to hand down to posterity an institution commemorative of the progress of the nation during these 50 years, and what can be more commemorative than an institution which will shelter at all times not only the products of the mother country, but also of our colonies, of our dependencies, and of our great Indian Empire-an institution where information of every kind can be obtained, an institution which will be the symbol of the links which unite Greater Britain to England, an institution which, I hope, we shall make worthy of the Sovereign in whose honor it is founded. I

have great pleasure in moving this resolution. (Cheers.)

Professor Huxley, in seconding the resolution, said he wished to view the matter from the point of view of a man of science. The epoch of Her Majesty's reign was remarkable above all corresponding periods of human history that he knew anything about for two peculiarities. One was the enormous development of industry, and the other was the no less remarkable and prodigious development of physical science, which two developments, indeed, had gone hand in hand. The opinion which he was now expressing was not one formed ad hoc for the purpose of this meeting. It was one which he expressed two or three years ago when taking leave of the Royal Society. It was a matter which was perfectly obvious to any person who had paid attention either to the history of science or to the history of industry, that there had been nothing, not only in any period of 50 years, but in any century, in the slightest degree comparable with the magnitude and the importance of the growth of those two branches of human activity which had taken place since 1837. (Cheers.) His memory went back far enough to call to mind with great vividness, a period when industry, or, at least, the chiefs and the leaders of industry, looked very much askance at science. The practical man then prided himself on caring nothing for it, and made it a point to disbelieve that any advantage to industry could be gained by the growth of what he was pleased to call abstract and theoretic knowledge. But within the last 30 years more particularly that state of things had entirely changed. There began in the first place a slight flirtation between science and industry, and that flirtation had grown into an intimacy, he might almost say courtship, until those who watched the signs of the times saw that it was high time that the young people married and set up an establishment for themselves. and cheers.) This great scheme from his point of view was the public and ceremonial marriage of science and industry. (Hear, hear.) It was the recognition on the part of those persons who were best able to judge of what were the wants of the industry of the time, that if they were to be developed in a way proportionate to their impor-

tance they must be developed by scientific methods and by the help of a thoroughly A great distinction was commonly drawn by some philo-Scientific organization. sophic friends of his between what they called militarism and what they called industrialism, very much to the advantage of the latter. He by no means disputed that position; but he would ask anyone who was cognizant with the facts of the case. who had paid attention to what was meant by modern industry pursued by the methods now followed, whether, after all, it was not war under the forms of peace? It was perfectly true that the industrial warfare was followed by results far more refined in their character than those which followed in the track of military warfare. It did not break heads and shed blood, but it starved. The man who succeeded in the war of competition, and the nation which succeeded in the war of competition, beat the other by his starvation. It was a hard thing to say, but the plain, simple fact of the case was that industrial competition among the peoples of the world at the present time was warfare which must be carried on by the means In what respect did modern warfare differ from ancient warfare? It differed because it had allied itself with science, because it would have organization and discipline as its foundation and not mere mass of number, because it took advantage of every scientific discovery by which the weapons of offence and defence could be perfected, and because it required the highest possible information on the part of those who were engaged in that warfare; and if the peaceful warfare of industrialism was to succeed it must follow the same methods. Their methods must be organized; they must call to their aid, as industry was doing, every possible help which was to be gathered from science. They all knew what help science was giving to them; not only so, but those who conducted their operations should be trained and disciplined in those different branches of human knowledge which appealed to the needs and wants of nations and to the distribution of commodities. This country had dropped astern in the race for want of education which was obtained elsewhere in the highest branches of industry and commerce. It had dropped astern in the race for want of instruction in technical education which was given elsewhere to the artisan, and if they desired to have any chance to keep up that industrial predominance which was the foundation of the Empire, and which, if it failed, would cause the whole fabric of the State to crumble—if they desired to see want and pauperism less common than unhappily they were at present. they must remember that it was only possible by the organization of industry in the manner in which they understood organization in science, by straining every nerve to train the intelligence that had served industry to its highest point, and to keep the industrial products of England at the head of the markets of the world. (Cheers.) He looked, therefore, on the Institute as the first formal recognition of this great fact that our people were becoming alive to the necessity of organization and discipline of knowledge. It was on that ground that he supported the proposition. first of these propositions was granted, if it was a worthy and fitting memorial of Her Majesty's reign, if they created an institution which permanently represented that which was the great and characteristic feature of the period, that which would mark the Victorian epoch in history as the epochs of Augustus and Pericles had been marked—if they desired to do that, then an institute having such objects and purposes as had been described appeared to be a monument not only more lasting than brass, but one for centuries to come which would bring before the people an image of the objects after which they had to strive, as a means of organizing their activities to such result as would lead to their perennial welfare. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Lubbock, in supporting the resolution, said: My Lord Mayor and Gentle-

Sir J. Lubbock, in supporting the resolution, said: My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—In this city we are always ready to obey the summons of the Lord Mayor, who has just called upon me, but I think after the speeches we have just heard to say any more with respect to this resolution would be a work of supererogation. Lord Granville, in his interesting opening remarks, alluded to an unfortunate candidate who had to follow Lord Brougham. If I were to speak in support of this resolution I should have to follow half a dozen Broughams. In this city we have great confidence in the judgment and sagacity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of Lord

Rothschild, and of Lord Granville, and in the scientific knowledge of my friend, Professor Huxley, who has just sat down, and in following their lead we are not likely to go far wrong. Other monarchs who have reigned long have left monuments of stone or, what is worse, mountains of debt, but if I were to criticize what we have heard to-day I would say that this memorial is not so much a memorial of Her Majesty's reign as of our gratitude and affection. (Cheers.) The true memorial of Her Majesty's reign is engraven in the hearts and affections of Her Majesty's subjects, and in none more deeply than in the hearts and affections of the loyal citizens of her metropolis. (Cheers.)

Dr. Forbes Watson asked whether the resolution pledged the meeting to the selection of the South Kensington site? If it did, there were many present who doubted whether the selection of that site would conduce to the commercial advantage of this country or to the instruction of the working classes, as alleged by the

Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Mundella.

The Lord Mayor said that the question would more appropriately have applied

to resolution No. 2.

Mr. Mahon moved as an amendment that the resolution be referred to a mass gathering to be held in Hyde Park, to be organized by the Prince of Wales and his committee. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor said he would not allow the time of the meeting to be wasted

in that manner, and he refused to put the amendment.

The resolution was then carried with one dissentient. The Marquis of Lorne rose to move "That the thanks of this meeting be conveved to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for having suggested a national memorial worthy to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign." He said: I certainly shall not repeat the observations which have been made as to the good which will be effected all round, not to one class but to all the subjects of Her Majesty, by such an institution as we are met to-day to establish. You have already heard of the good which it will do to the Empire, and more especially to those at home. Having been lately in touch with one of our colonies, I shall say one word, and only one word, to show that this proposal will find very general and very wide acceptance among our colonial fellow subjects, because it will be to the great good of those countries to have an opportunity of showing what they are made of and what they produce in this great highway of the world's commerce and wealth. (Hear, hear.) They will have that which they so much value in their own home—they will have space and liberty. They will have space to show what they are capable of and what they are producing, and, within the space allotted to them, subject to certain general rules, they will have the liberty of doing what they choose. That is exactly what they want, and what will do good all round. (Hear, hear.) My friends in Canada will be surprised to hear what one gentleman suggested to day-that this institution will be for the benefit of the moneyed classes. I think one special instance may show what good an international exhibition of manufactures and products does. I know one of our exporters this year who got an order from a British merchant for no less than £7,000 worth of raw Canadian woods to be manufactured in England. (Hear, hear.) That instance speaks for itself, and considering how much of that kind of thing we are likely to have in the future, we may safely say that such an institution will do good to the old country and to all its sisters around I beg to move the resolution. (Cheers.)

Sir C. Tupper had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. As a colonist he wished to say that the heartfelt gratitude of all colonists in all parts of the world was especially extended to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There was no person interested in the colonies who did not know that the great success which had attended the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition was due in a very important measure to the devotion of His Royal Highness as the executive head of the undertaking, and it was an additional claim upon the gratitude of the colonists that His Royal Highness had now carried out the design long since contemplated of founding a permanent colonial institution in the heart of the British Empire. (Cheers.) During the last 50 years

the United Kingdom and the colonies had made a very great and grand advance in everything that constituted progress and prosperity, and there was no proposal which could be made that would commend itself more heartily to the people of this country or to their fellow citizens in the outlying portions of the Empire than the proposal to perpetuate the gratitude of the nation for the inestimable blessings which they had

enjoyed during the past 50 years of Her Majesty's gracious reign. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mahon.—I wish to put a point of order. (Loud cries of "Turn him out.")

As a member of this meeting I protest against the grossly rude manner of these

gentlemen here. (Hisses and cries of "Chair.")

The Lord Mayor.—You have brought forward three amendments which were not amendments, and you have risen to points of order which are no points of order at all.

Lord Herschell was about to propose the next resolution, when Mr. Mahon rose and insisted upon moving another amendment, refusing, after repeated appeals from the chair, to give way. As the meeting showed a strong disinclination to hear the views of this speaker, and as he loudly protested his right to speak, the Lord Mayor called upon a police-constable standing near to eject him for disturbing the meeting. This was promptly done, amid many signs of satisfaction.

The resolution was then carried.

Lord Herschell moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for presiding. He said perhaps he might be allowed, as chairman of the committee which His Royal Highness had appointed, to say that the institution which they were going to found was not to be anything like an empty formality. He should not care to take the slightest trouble about it if he believed it was organized solely for the benefit of the wealthy. (Cheers.) If it was to make the wealthy wealthier or to improve the condition of the well-to-do, he should consider that he could put his time to much better use. His interest in it arose from the belief that it would benefit those classes Who now in this country had little or nothing to do. With regard to the site of the institution, although it was to be in the metropolis—it must be somewhere—yet it was no part of the design of those whom the Prince of Wales had called into consultation that it should be a merely metropolitan institution. Its purpose and its object were intended to be as wide as the dominions of the Queen, and one of the matters which must engage the most earnest deliberation of the committee before the matter passed from their hands into the hands of those who must govern the institution would be how best to carry out its objects, so as to bring it into close contact and co-operation with all the centres of industry in the United Kingdom. They would be only too happy to receive the suggestions of any bodies in those centres of commerce who would aid them in working out the scheme in that direction. (Cheers.)

Mr. Shipton seconded the resolution. He had been invited to appear at the meeting on account of his connexion with the industrial population, and he believed

that the institute would be a benefit to labor. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor, having acknowledged the vote of thanks, announced the following subscriptions:-The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, £1,000; N. M. Rothschild and Sons, £1,000; Lord Rothschild, £500: Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, £1,000; Sir W. J. Clark, £1,000; J. S. Morgan and Co., £1,000; Marshall and Snelgrove, £1,000; Clothmakers' Company, £2,500; Baring, Brothers and Co., £1,000; Lord Revelstoke, £500.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA, 31st January, 1887.

SIR,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 29, or the 13th inst., and of its enclosures in continuance of the correspondence on the subject of the Imperial Institute.

I have, &c.,

G. POWELL, Under Secretary of State.

To the Honorable the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England.

OTTAWA, 7th June, 1887.

DEAR MR. McGee,—Sir Charles Tupper desires me to send you to be attached to previous papers on file in your office on the same subject, two copies of an address delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., on the 22nd April last, by Sir Frederick Abel, on the work of the Imperial Institute.

I remain, &c., C. C. CHIPMAN.

JOHN J. McGEE, Esq., Clerk of Privy Council, Ottawa.

THE WORK OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Address delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., F.R.S., Vice-patron, 22nd April, 1887, by Sir Frederick Abel, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Etc.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which owes not only its conception, but also its brilliantly successful realization to your Royal Highness, will be pre eminently remarkable in time to come, for having achieved many results of vital importance

and highest benefit to Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of her vast realms.

The collection of all that is commercially valuable and scientifically interesting of the natural products of the great Indian Empire and of the Colonies in one exhibition, embracing, as it also did, very comprehensive illustrations of the development of commerce, of the arts and of certain industries, in the many countries beyond the seas, which combine with the United Kingdom to constitute an Empire over nine million square miles in extent, afforded those at home an opportunity, surpassing all previous conception, of studying and comparing the natural history and resources of those distant lands, of which, attached though we might be individually to one or more of them by ties of friendship or of interest, the knowledge of many of us was of a very vague or partial character.

To the Colonists who visited us last year, the exhibition has been of inestimable value, in affording them a most favorable and appropriate opportunity of becoming acquainted or renewing their old friendship with the mother country, and of examining the progress there made in industrial, educational and commercial development; in leading to the cultivation of intimacy between Colonists from different sections of the Queen's dominions; and in affording them invaluable opportunities of comparing the resources and state of development of their respective countries with those of other parts of Europe. No more convincing illustrations than were provided by this great Exhibition could have been conceived of the importance, to the home country, to each colony, and to India, of fostering intimate relationship and unity of action. No more encouraging proof could have been afforded of the desire of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects at home to cultivate a knowledge of those far-off countries which the enterprise and perseverance of the British, and men of British offspring, have converted into prosperous and important dominions, chiefly during the period of the Queen's reign, than was furnished by the interest which the thousands upon thousands, who came from all parts, displayed in the study of the instructive collections in the galleries at South Kensington.

It was the success of the Exhibition which led to the definite formulation of the suggestion first made by Your Royal Highness in a letter addressed by you in the autumn of 1884 to the Agents General of the Colonial Governments, that a permanent representation of the resources of the Colonies and India, and of their continually progressing development, might, with great benefit to the Empire at large, be established in this country. That the realization of this idea upon a sufficiently comprehensive basis might constitute a worthy memorial of the accomplishment of fifty years of a wise and prosperous reign; a memorial not personal in its character, excepting so far as it constituted an emblem of the love and loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects, but tending, as she would most desire, to serve the interests of the entire

Empire, had only to be pointed out by Your Royal Highness to be heartily concurred in by the official representatives of the Colonies and India, who were so intimately

identified with the triumphs of the recent Exhibition.

The committee to whom you, Sir, entrusted the elaboration of a scheme for carrying this conception into effect, became persuaded by a careful consideration of the subject that such an institution as Your Royal Highness desired to see spring into life, to be a memorial really worthy of the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, and to fulfil the great purpose which you had in view, must not be confined in its objects to particular portions of the Queen's dominions, but must be made thoroughly representative of the interests and of the unity of the whole Empire.

The outline of the scheme for the establishment of an Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, which met with the cordial approval of Your Royal Highness, was necessarily concise in dealing with the very wide extent of ground which the operations of the Institute are intended to cover; but those who have carefully considered it and rightly interpreted its proposals, have not failed to realize that it aims at very much more than the creation and maintenance of collections, illustrative of the natural resources of our Colonies and of India, and of the development and present condition of the chief industries of different parts of the Empire.

One of the primary objects of the Institute will certainly be the establishment of thoroughly well selected, carefully arranged, and efficiently maintained representations of the natural products which constitute the treasures, and are emblematic of the important positions in the Empire, of those great Colonial possessions which. during the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign, have, in many instances, experienced a marvellous development in extent, in commercial, social, and even in political importance.* The recent Exhibition not only afforded conclusive demonstration of the great interest and value to the United Kingdom which must attach to such collections if properly organized; by such illustrations as the magnificent collections of Valuable woods, from nearly every Colony, many quite unknown in England, and the great variety of valuable economic products from India, of the existence of which We at home had little idea, it also served to convince us that our knowledge of the great countries which constitute the chief portion of the Empire is very limited and imperfect, and that their resources are, in many directions, still in the infancy of Our Colonial brethren cannot, on their part, fail to be greatly benefited by being thoroughly represented in a well selected and carefully organized assemblage of illustrations of the sources of prosperity which constitute the sinews of their commerce, and upon a continued exploration and cultivation of which must depend the maintenance of their influence upon industrial and social progress. Neither can they fail to reap substantial advantages by pursuing a friendly rivalry with each other in demonstrating the advances made from time to time in the development of the resources of the respective portions of the Empire in which their lot is cast.

The hearty cooperation and important material support to which the great Colonies, through their representatives in London, pledged themselves when the scheme for the proposed Imperial Institute was in the first instance limited to this branch of the great work which it is now contemplated to accomplish, afforded conclusive evidence of their earnest desire to be in all respects thoroughly represented in the Mother Country, and to take their places permanently in our midst as fellowlaborers in the advancement of the prosperity of the Empire. In furtherance of this important end, a notable feature of that building which, in its character, will, it is hoped, be worthy of the momentous epoch it is destined to commemorate, will be, the attractions and conveniences presented by it as a place of resort and a rendezvous for Colonists visiting England, and, it is also anticipated, for the important societies Which represent the Colonies and Asiatic possessions in this country, and the facilities Which it will afford for reference to literature concerning the Colonies and India, for conferences on matters of common interest and value to the Colonists and those at

^{*} Statistical statements illustrating the development of the Colonies during the Queen's reign are appended. 37

home for the interchange of information between the British manufacturer and those in the Colonies who are directly interested in meeting his requirements, and generally, for the cultivation of intimate relations and good fellowship between ourselves

and our brethren from all parts of the Empire.

The Institute will, however, not only operate actively under its own roof in promoting the cultivation of a better knowledge of the geography, natural history and rescurces of our Colonies, and for the advancement of the interests of the Colonists in this country; it is also contemplated that representative collections of the natural products of the Colonies and India, carefully identified with the more elaborate collections of the head establishments, shall be distributed to provincial centres, and that the Provinces shall be kept thoroughly conversant with the current information from the Colonies and India, bearing upon the interests of the commercial man, the manufacturer and the intending emigrant.

Although the formation and maintenance up to date of collections illustrative of the development and present condition of the important industries of the Empirealso forms, as I have stated, a part of the programme of the Institute, the scope of its activity in relation to industry will be of a much more comprehensive character; indeed, it is to be hoped that the work which it will achieve in furtherance of the development and progress of industries and their future maintenance in the United Kingdom at least upon a footing of equality with their conditions in the great Continental States, will be most prominent in securing to the Imperial Institute the exalted position which it should occupy as the National Jubilee Memorial of Her Majesty's

reign.

There is no need for me to recall to the minds of an audience in the Royal Institution the great strides which have been made during the last fifty years in the applications of science to the purposes of daily life, to the advancement of commerce and to the development of the arts and manufactures. Nor is it necessary to dwell upon the fact that this country is the birthplace of the majority of the great scientific and practical achievements which have revolutionized means of intercommunication, and have in other ways transformed the conditions under which manufactures, arts and commerce are pursued. These very achievements, of which we as a nation are so justly proud, have led, however, by many of their results, to our becoming reduced to an equality of position with other prominent nations in regard to important advantages we so long derived from the possession in this country of great material rescurces, easy of access and application, and from the consequent pre-eminence in certain branches of trade and industry which we so long enjoyed.

In 1852, Sir Lyon Playfair, in one of a course of most interesting lectures on some of the results of the preceding year's great Exhibition, was impelled by the teaching of that great world's display, to point out that "the raw material, formerly our capital advantage, was gradually being equalized in price and made available to all by the improvements in locomotion," and "that industry must in future be supported, not by a competition of local advantages, but by a competition of intellect." If this was already felt to be the state of the case six-and-thirty years ago, how much more must we be convinced of the full truth of this at the present day, by the conditions under which the British merchant and manufacturer have to compete with

their rivals on the Continent and in the United States.

It is still within the recollection of many that almost the whole world was in very great measure dependent upon Great Britain for its supplies of ordinary cast iron. Even as lately as 1871, the United States of America received from Great Britain nearly one fifth of its total produce of pig iron; but from 1875 all importation of British iron ceased for over three years, and it was only in consequence of requirements in the States exceeding the capabilities of production that some small demands arose in 1879, which were for some time maintained.

But while, in 1879, the pig iron produced in the United States amounted to little over 3,000,000 tons, in 1882 the make had increased by 70 per cent., viz., to over 5,100,000 tons. Since that time the actual make has not increased (in 1885 it amounted to 4,529,869 tons of 2,000 lbs.), but the capacity of production, which vitally

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interests the iron trade of this country, has risen enormously, the present capacity of all the American pig-iron works being estimated at over 8,900,000 tons, or nearly 300 per cent. greater than it was in 1879. So much regarding the United States; looking nearer home, we find that the iron of France, Belgium, and Germany not only competes with ours in the open market, but that Belgian and German iron is actually imported into this country to a moderate extent.

As an instructive illustration of the advance and influence of the improvements which have been made in intercommunication upon the value of our natural products and their importance even in our own industries, I may, on the authority of Sir Lowthian Bell, state the astounding fact that in the opinion of competent authorities, the ore (hæmatite) especially suitable for steel manufacture by the Bessemer process can be brought over sea a distance of 1,000 miles, landed close to mines furnishing the cheapest made pig iron of Great Britain, and converted into steel rails at a lower cost than the native ironstone of Cleveland can furnish similar rails in iron.

From time to time the ground which we have lost through the development of the resources of other countries has been more than retrieved temporarily by improvements effected through the more thorough comprehension and consequent better application of the scientific principles underlying processes of manufacture. Thus the quantity of fuel consumed in producing wrought iron rails has been gradually the quantity of fuel consumed in producing wrought iron rails has been gradually one-half the amount is now required per ton of such rails than was employed fifty years ago; but, remarkable as it may seem, the ultimate effect of an advance of this importance is actually to improve the position, in relation to this manufacture, of other nations less favorably circumstanced than Great Britain in the matter of coal, for, instead of having to multiply any difference in our favor in the cost of fuel required to produce a ton of rails by twelve, that difference has now only to be multiplied by three in order to arrive at the extent of our advantage.

The history of the development of steel manufacture during the last twenty-five Years affords a most instructive illustration of the fluctuations which may ensue in the value of our natural resources, and the consequent condition of one or other of Our important industries, arising out of continued advances made in the application of science to the perfection or transformation of manufacturing processes, and of the stimulating effects of such fluctations upon the exertions of those who are able to bring scientific knowledge to bear upon the solution of problems in industrial operations which entirely baffle the ordinary manufacturer. Within that period the inventions of Bessemer and of Siemens have led to the replacement of iron by steel in some of its most extensive applications. The Bessemer converter, by which pig iron is rapidly transformed into steel by the injection of air into the molten metal, has, so far as this country is concerned, to a very great extent superseded the puddling furnace, in which pig iron is transformed by long-continued laborious treatment into steel or malleable iron. This important change in our national industry was, ere long, productive of a serious crisis therein, and for the reason that the pig iron produced from a large proportion of those ores which, from their abundance and the cheapness of their treatment, have been largely instrumental in placing Great Britain in her high position as an iron producing nation, could not be applied to the production of marketable steel by means of the Bessemer converter. In the purification of this pig iron during its conversion in the puddling furnace into a suitable material for the production of rails, the elementary constituent, phosphorus, which it had carried with it from the ore as a contaminating ingredient very detrimental to its. strength, was eliminated, and by sufficient treatment a malleable iron of good quality was obtained; but in the production of steel from the same material in the Bessemer converter the phosphorus is almost entirely retained in the metal, rendering it ansuitable for manufacture into rails or plates. Hence the application of this rapid steel making process had to be chiefly restricted to particular kinds of ores, the supplies of which are limited to a few districts in this country. These had to be largely supplemented by importations from other countries; nevertheless, the cheapness of production and superiority in point of strength, durability and lightness of

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the steel rails thus sent into the market from the Bessemer converter combined to maintain a supremacy of them over iron rails, &c., manufactured by the old puddling

processes from the staple ores of the country.

The advantages presented by steel over the wrought iron of the puddling furnace for constructive purposes speedily became evident; combining, as it does, nearly double the strength with a more than proportionate superiority in elasticity and ductility, its value for shipbuilding purposes did not long fail to be realized. It was soon found more profitable to build a steel steamer, paying a price of nearly £9 per ton for the material, than to construct one of iron, which cost only £6 5s. per ton. The effect of the rapid displacement of malleable iron by steel produced from ores of a particular class has been that at least 85 to 90 per cent. of the iron ores of Great Britain could no longer be applied to the production of material for rails and for constructive purposes, being unavailable for steel making by any method which could compete with the Bessemer and Siemens processes. Great has been the apprehension among the owners of those ores that the demand for iron which they can furnish could not revive, but the scientific metallurgist has successfully grappled, from more than one direction, with the great problem of restoring their commercial importance.

Modifications of the mode of working the rival of the Bessemer process, namely, the open-hearth (Siemens-Martin) process, have given successful results in the production of serviceable rails containing higher proportions of phosphorus than had before been admissible, and a simple alteration of the method of carrying out the Bessemer process has, within the last few years, led to really triumphant results with the employment of those ores which, before, could only be dealt with by the searching operation of the old puddling furnace. By utilizing the basic character of lime during the treatment of the melted pig iron, yielded by phosphoric ores, with air in the Bessemer converter, the phosphorus is fixed at the moment of its elimination by oxidation from the metal, and the objectionable impurity is held bound in the slag, while a steel is obtained rivaling in freedom from phosphorus the product furnished by the pure varieties of English and foreign ore which alone could previously be successfully dealt with by the Bessemer process. This modified treatment of iron for the production of steel called the basic treatment, was soon applied also to the open hearth (the Siemens and Siemens-Martin) process of steel making; thus a new era was established in steel manufacture by the quick processes, there being now but very few restrictions to their application to iron produced from all varieties of ores. Indeed, the treatment is actually being applied profitably to the recovery of iron from the rich slag forming the refuse-product of the puddling furnace in the production of malleable iron, which, containing as it did the phosphorus eliminated from the pig iron by the laborious purifying treatment, had been condemned to limited usefulness as a material for road making, while now it ranks in market value with some ores of iron. Yet another most interesting and valuable result has been achieved by this simple application of scientific knowledge. The slag or refuse-product of the basic treatment of iron contains, in the form of phosphates of lime and magnesia, the whole of the phosphorus which it is the main function of that treatment to separate from the metal; it was soon found that the phosphoric acid which had been produced by the elimination of the pernicious element in the conversion of bad iron into good steel, existed in this refuse slag in a condition as readily susceptible of assimilation by plants as it is in the valuable artificial manure known as superphosphate; this refuse slag, simply ground up, constitutes therefore a manure which is already of recognized value and commands a ready sale at very profitable prices.

The organization of this latest advance in the development of steel manufacture dates back only nine years, and already the year's product of the basic process amounts to over 1,300,000 tons of steel. But although it is to Englishmen that the owner of iron property and the steel maker are again indebted for these important results, and to English manufacturers that the first practical demonstration of the success of this process is due, its application has been far more rapidly elaborated upon the continent than here: in Germany the importance of the subject was at once realized, and it is there that considerably the largest proportion of steel is pro-

duced by the basic treatment; it is in Germany also that the value of the slag for agricultural purposes has been developed; the first steps in its utilization here being

bat just now taken, in Staffordshire.

I have already referred to the remarkable strides which have been made in the extension of iron manufacture in the United States: the development there of steel production has been no less marvellous. In 1879, 928,000 tons of Bessemer steel were produced; in 1885 the make amounted to 1,701,000 tons, while the productive capacity in that year was estimated at 1,102,600 tons. With other extensive steelproducing works in course of completion, provision is being made for increasing the power of production by another million tons. Looking to the fact that at the present time the railway mileage in the United States exceeds that of the whole of Europe, there being 1,3 0,000 miles of railway in operation, while at the beginning of 1865 there were only 34,000 miles, the causes of this enormous development of the iron and steel manufacture are evident; the resources of the country in ore and fuel are gigantic, and the systematic technical training of the people has made its influence felt upon the development of this as of every other branch of industry which our friendly rivals pursue. But it is not only in the United States that the development in the production of iron and steel has greatly increased of late years: thus, in Germany the increase in the production of pig iron alone, during the last twenty-one years, has been 237 per cent., in Austro-Hungary 152 per cent., while the increase in France and Belgium is 64 per cent., and therefore not greatly inferior to our own (75) per cent.).

Although, however, the increase in actual production of iron and steel in this country has not kept pace with that of some other countries, it is satisfactory to know that our productive power has very greatly increased in late years, and thereis probably no one branch of our industries in which we have maintained our position so satisfactorily in regard to quality of product as that of iron and steel manufacture. even although, every now and then, we have indications that in the struggle with other nations for superiority of product and for pre-eminence in continuity of progress, we have to look to our laurels. While the country owes a deep debt of gratitude to such men as Neilson, Mushet, Bessemer, Siemens, Thomas and Gilchrist, who by their brilliant discoveries and inventions have maintained Great Britain's position as the leader in the origination of successive eras of advance in iron and steel manufacture, there is no question that the trade generally has in recent years derived the greatest assistance and benefit from the organization of the society which, under the name of the Iron and Steel Institute, has brought the members of the trade to recognize that they themselves, and the country, reap incalculable benefit from their free interchange of knowledge and the results of experience, their candid discussion of successes, failures, and diversities of views and practice—the combination of friendly rivalry with hearty co-operation in the advancement of the science and

practice of their important calling.

While we have succeeded in maintaining a foremost position in the iron and steel manufacture, there are some other important branches of industry, for a time essentially our own, the present condition of which, in this country, we cannot contemplate with equal satisfaction. Several instructive illustrations might be quoted. but I will content myself with a brief examination of one of the most interesting.

A glance at the history of the utilization of some products of the distillation of coal will present to us an industry created and first elaborated in England, which has, on the one hand, by its development effected momentous changes in other industries and in important branches of commerce, while on the other hand it has been in great measure wrested from us in consequence of the systematic collaboration of

scientific and practical workers on the Continent.

In discussing the recent advances made in chemical manufactures as exemplified by the Exhibition of 1851, Playfair, in the lecture to which reference has already been made, spoke of the great development of the value of the evil-smelling tar, Which was then made to furnish the solvent liquids benzene and naphtha, and the antiseptic creosote, the residual material being utilized for pavements and for arti-

ficial fuel. The chemist little dreamt then that between 1851 and the year of the next great Exhibition, 1862, coal tar would have become a mine of wealth equally to science, to manufactures and to the arts, in which fresh workings have ever since continued to be opened up, and still present themselves for exploration. Hofmann, in his valuable report on the chemical products and processes elucidated by that Exhibition, dwells with the enthusiasm of the ardent worker in science upon the brilliant products obtained from coal tar, which had resulted from the labors of the scientific chemist and had already acquired an almost national importance, although this great industry was then still in its infancy. From the year 1856, when the first coloring matter known as mauve, was discovered and manufactured by a young student at the College of Chemistry, Mr. Perkin, one of Hoffmann's most promising pupils, to the present time, the production of new coal-tar colors or of new processes for preparing the known colors in greater purity, has progressed uninterruptedly, this industry having long since become one of the most important, and also one of the most remarkable, as illustrating by each s age of its development the direct application of scientific research to the attainment of momentous practical results.

It is interesting to note that Perkin's discovery of mauve, as a product of one of the most important derivatives of coal-tar, called aniline, was arrived at in the course of an investigation, having for its object the artificial production of the invaluable vegetable alkaloid, quinine, the synthesis of which has been the aim of many researches during the past half century, and appears to be at length about to be achieved, as the result of a long chain of scientific research. The difficulties to be overcome before mauve could be produced upon a manufacturing scale were very great, and were only solved by a steady pursuit of scientific research, side by side with practical experiments suggested by its results. Aniline—the parent of the first coal-tar color, a liquid organic alkali—a most fertile source of interesting and important discoveries in organic chemistry, which have made the names of Hofmann and others famous—was produced with difficulty by various methods in very small quantities, so as to be almost a chemical curiosity at the time of the discovery of mauve. Among the substances from which it had been prepared was the volatile liquid known as benzene, first discovered in the laboratory of this Institution in 1825 by Faraday, in the liquid products condensed from oil gas, but afterwards obtained by Mansfield, in the College of Chemistry, from coal-tar naphtha, which also turnished in his hands a series of homologous liquids, many of them now of great importance as the raw materials from which dyes are obtained.

The conversion of benzene into aniline, which had been effected on a very small scale in different ways by German and Russian investigators, was accomplished as a manufacturing process after many difficulties by Perkin, and within a year after the discovery of mauve by him, it was in the hands of the silk dyer. Perkin's success led other chemists at once to tursue researches in the same direction, especially in France, where the next important coal-tar color, magenta or fuchsine, was obtained, by M. Verquin, the successful manufacture of which in a pure state was, however, first accomplished by English chemists, with Mr. E. C. Nicholson at their head, whose magnificent specimens in the 1862 Exhibition excited universal admiration. In 1861 beautiful violet and blue colors were produced, again by French chemists (Girard and De Lare), but were manufactured shortly afterwards in a pure state by Nicholson. This brought the coal-tar dye industry down to the year 1862, and Hotmann, in congratulating his young pupil Perkin (in his Jury Report) upon the splendid industrial result achieved, in having first manufactured a color from coaltar, which had been arrived at by purely scientific research, expressed the hope that the commercial success of his enterprise might not divert him from the path of scientific inquiry—a hope which he has lived to see fully realized, as the long series of fresh contributions, made almost without interruption since that time by Perkin to our knowledge of organic chemistry have been among the most brilliant and important achieved by chemists of the present day, and have continued to influence in a most important manner the branch of industry which he created.

The six years succeeding those which formed the first period (1854-1862) of existence of this industry were fruitful not only of new colors but also of progress made in England, as well as on the Continent, in the development of the manufacture, and of our knowledge of the constitution, of the beautiful dyes which outvie each other in brilliancy. Important researches by Hofmann, which, while establishing the correctness of his scientific conceptions of the real nature of magenta, led to the discovery, by him, of a matchless violet dye, were followed by the production, at the hands of Perkin and Nicholson in England, and of several workers on the Continent, of the well-known gas-light greens, of Bismarck brown, and of some eight or nine

other important dyes; blue, yellow, orange and scarlet.

In the next period of six years (1863-1874) another great stride was made in the coal-tar color industry, due to important scientific researches carried out by two Gernan chemists, Graebe and Liebermann, which led them, in the first place, to obtain an insight into the true nature of the coloring matter of one of the most important staple dye stuffs, namely the madder root. They found that this coloring matter which chemists call alizarine was related to anthracene, one of the most important solid hydrocarbons formed in the distillation of coal, a discovery which was speedily followed by the artificial formation of the madder dye, alizarine, from that constituent of coal tar. At first, this achievement of Graebe and Liebermann was simply of high scientific interest, but Perkin, who was pursuing research in the same direction, soon discovered two methods by which the conversion of anthracene into the madder dye could be accomplished on a large scale, and one of these, which was also arrived at by the German chemists simultaneously with Perkin, is still used for the manufacture of alizarine, which was for some time most actively pursued in this country, with very momentous results, as regards the market value of the madder root. The latter has long been most extensively cultivated in Holland, South Germany, France, Italy, Turkey and India, the consumption of madder in Great Britain having attained to an annual value of as much as £1,000,000 sterling. Playfair pointed out in 1852 that important improvements had been attained in the extraction of the red color or alizarine from the madder root, the refuse of which, after removal of the dye in the ordinary way, had been made, by a simple treatment, to furnish further quantities of the coloring matter. This result, most valuable at the time of the first great Exhibition, became insignificant when once the dye was artificially manufactured from anthracene; the price paid for madder in 1869 was from 5d. to 8d. per pound, but now the equivalent in artificial madderdye, or alizarine, of one pound of the root, can be obtained for one halfpenny. The latter is still used by the most conservative section of the dye trade, the wool dyers (and in some respects it appears to present in this direction a little advantage over the artificial color), but the value of its present annual consumption in Great Britain has become reduced from one million to about £40,000. During the development of the artificial alizarine industry within this third period of six years, the continued researches of Perkin, Schunck, Baeyer, Caro, and others have led to the development of further important varieties of coal-tar dyes, the most valuable of which, discovered by the two last-named chemists, was a beautiful cerise color, called eosine.

With the discovery of artificial alizarine the truly scientific era of the coal-tar industry may be said to have commenced, most of the commercially valuable dye products, obtained since that time, being the result of truly theoretical research by the logical pursuit of definite well understood reactions. The wealth of discovery in this direction made during the last thirteen years is a most tempting subject to Pursue, but I am compelled to refrain from entering upon it, further than to point out that the practical significance of beautiful scientific researches of many years previous became developed—that one of the results was the production of very permanent and brilliant scarlet and red dyes, the manufacture of which has greatly reduced the market value of cochineal—that the careful study of the original coal-tar colors led to their production in a state of great purity by new and beautifully simple scientific methods (which include the extensive employment as an invaluable practical agent in their production, of the curious gaseous oxychloride of carbon, until

lately a chemical curiosity, produced through the agency of light, and hence christened phosgene gas, by its discoverer, John Davy, in 1812); and lastly that even the well-known vegetable coloring matter, indigo, one of the staple products of India, now ranks among the colors synthetically obtained by the systematic pursuit of

scientific research, from compounds which trace their origin to coal-tar. The rapid development of the coal-tar color industry has not failed to exercise a very important beneficial influence upon other chemical manufactures; thus, the distillation of tar, which was a comparatively very crude process, when, at the period of the first Exhibition, benzene, naphtha, dead oil and pitch were the only products furnished by it, has become a really scientific operation, involving the employment of comparatively complicated but beautiful distilling apparatus for the separation of the numerous products which serve as raw materials for the many distinct families of dyes. Very strong sulphuric acid became an essential chemical agent to the alizarine manufacturer, and, as a consequence, the so-called anhydrous sulphuric acid, the remarkable crystalline body which was for many years prepared only in small quantities from green vitriol, and of which minute specimens carefully sealed up in glass tubes were preserved as great curiosities in my student's days, is now made at a low price upon a very large scale by a beautifully simple process worked out in England, by Squire and Messell. The alkali and kindred chemical trades have been very greatly benefited by the large consumption of caustic soda, of chlorate of potash and other materials used in the dye manufactures, and the application of constructive talent, combined with chemical knowledge, to the production of efficient apparatus for carrying out on a stupendous scale the scientific operations developed in the investigator's laboratory, has greatly contributed to the creation of a distinct profession, that of the chemical engineer.

One of the most beneficial results of the rapid development of the coal-tar color industry has been its influence upon the ancient art of dyeing, which made but very slow advance until the provision of the host of brilliant, readily applicable colors

completely revolutionized both it and the art of calico printing.

In endeavoring to furnish some idea of the magnitude of the coal-tar color industry, I may state that the total value of the coal-tar colors produced in 1835 amounted to about £3,500,000. The value of the alizarine and its related dyes which are used with it for obtaining various shades of color, now amounts to about one-half of the total produce of the coal-tar color industry. Their manufacture in England in considerable quantities still continues, but it is a suggestive fact that the value of the artificial alizarine imported into this country from the continent last year was £259,795. Taking the average value of madder at 5d. per lb., and the cost of its equivalent in artificial alizarine at one-half penny, the quantity imported, if valued at 5d. per lb., would represent about £2,597,950.

I venture to think that it will be interesting at this point to quote some words of prophecy included in Professor Hofmann's important "Report on the Chemical Section of the Exhibition of 1862," and to inquire to what extent they have been verified. In commenting upon one of the features of greatest novelty in that world's show, the exhibition of the first dye products derived from coal-tar, he says:—

"If coal be destined sooner or later to supersede, as the primary source of color, all the costly dyewoods hitherto consumed in the ornamentation of textile fabrics; if this singular chemical revolution, so far from being at all remote, is at this moment in the very act and process of gradual accomplishment; are we not on the eve of profound modifications in the commercial relations between the great color-consuming and color-producing regions of the globe? Eventualities, which it would be presumptuous to predict as certain, it may be permissible and prudent to forecast as probable; and there is fair reason to believe it probable that, before the period of another decennial exhibition shall arrive, England will have learnt to depend, for the materials of the colors she so largely employs, mainly, if not wholly, on her own fossil stores. Indeed, to the chemical mind it cannot be doubtful, that in the coal beneath her feet lie waiting to be drawn forth, even as the statue lies waiting in the quarry, the fossil equivalents of the long series of costly dye materials for which

she has hitherto remained the tributary of foreign climes. Instead of disbursing her annual millions for these substances, England will, beyond question, at no distant day become herself the greatest color-producing country in the world; nay, by the strangest of revolutions, she may ere long send her coal-derived blues to indigogrowing India, her tar-distilled crimson to cochineal-producing Mexico, and her fossil substitutes for quercitron and safflower to China, Japan and the other countries whence these articles are not derived.

"Coal and iron, it has been said, are kings of the earth, and our latest chemical victories seem destined to add another vast province to the dominion of coal, and a

fresh element of commercial predominance to its already powerful possessors."

So far as concerns the displacement of madder, cochineal, quercitron, safflower, and other natural dye materials from their positions of command in the markets of England and the world, Hofmann's predictions have been amply fulfilled, and it appeared, in the earlier days of the coal-tar color industry, as though he would be an equally true prophet in regard to England becoming herself the greatest colorproducing country in the world. But, although Germany did little in the days of infancy of this industry, beyond producing a few of the known colors in a somewhat impure condition, many years did not elapse ere she not only was our equal in regard to the quality of the dyes produced, but, moreover, had outstripped us in the quantities manufactured and in the additions made to the varieties of valuable dyes sent into the market. The following is the estimated total value of coal-tar colors manufactured in the several producing countries as far back as 1878:—Germany, £2,000,000; England, £480,000; France, £350,000; Switzerland, £350,000. These figures show that the value of the make of colors in England was less than one-fourth that of Germany, and that even Switzerland, which, in competing with other countries industrially, is at great natural disadvantages, was not far behind us, ranking equal to France as producers. The superior position of Germany in reference to this industry may be in a measure ascribable to some defects in the operation of our Patent laws and to questions of wages and conditions of labor; but the chief cause is to be found in the thorough realization, by the German manufacturer, of his dependence for success and continual progress upon the active prosecution of scientific research, in the high training received by the chemists attached to the manufactories, and in the intimate association, in every direction, of systematic scientific investigation with technical work.

The young chemists which the German manufacturer attracts to his works rank much higher than ours in the general scientific training which is essential to the successful cultivation of the habit of theoretical and experimental research, and in the consequent appreciation of, and power of pursuing, original investigations of a high order. Moreover, the research laboratory constitutes an integral part of the German factory, and the results of the work carried on by and under the eminent professors and teachers at the universities and technical colleges are closely followed and studied in their possible bearings upon the further development of the industry.

The importance attached to high and well-organized technical education in Germany is demonstrated not only by the munificent way in which the scientific branches of the universities and the technical colleges are established and maintained, but also by the continuity which exists between the different grades of education; but also by the continuity which exists between the different grades of education; but also by the continuity which exists between the different grades of education; a continuity, the lack of which in England was recently indicated by Professor Huxley with great force. Nearly every large town in Germany has its "Real Schule," where the children of the public elementary schools have the opportunity, either by means of exhibitions or by payment of small fees, of receiving a higher education, qualifying them in due course to enter commercial or industrial life, or to pass to the universities or to the polytechnic or technical high schools, which, at great cost to the nation, have been developed to a remarkable extent in recent years, and have unquestionably exercised a most beneficial influence upon the trade and commerce of the country. A most important feature in the development of these schools is the subdivision of the work of instruction among a large number of professors, each one an acknowledged authority in the particular branch of science with

which which he deals. Thus, at the Carlsruhe Polytechnic School—one of the very earliest of its kind—which was greatly enlarged in 1863—the number of professors is 41; and at Stuttgart the teaching staff of the polytechnic school amounts to 65 persons,

of whom 21 are professors. The important part taken by the German universities in the training of young men for technical pursuits has often been dwelt upon as constituting a striking feature of contrast to our university systems. The twenty-four universities in the German Empire, each with its extensive and well-equipped science departments and ample professional staff, contribute most importantly to the industrial training of the nation in co-operating with the purely technical schools. The facts specified in the report of the technical education commission that, in the session of 1883-84, there were 400 students working in the chemical laboratories at Berlin, and, that during the same session, 50 students were engaged in original research at Munich (where the traditions of the great school of Liebig are worthily maintained), illustrate the national appreciation of the opportunities presented for scientific training; and the expenditure of £30,000 upon the physical laboratory, and £35,000 upon the chemical department, of the new University of Strasbourg, serves to illustrate the unsparing hand with which the resources of the country are devoted to the provision of those educational facilities which are the very life-spring of the industrial progress whence

In France higher education had been allowed to sink to a low ebb after the provincial universities had been destroyed in the great revolution, and the University of Paris had been constituted by the first Napoleon the sole seat of high education in the country. Before the late war, matters educational were in a condition very detrimental to the position of the country among nations. There was no lack of educational establishments, but the systems and sequence of instruction lacked organization.

Since the war France has made great efforts to replace her educational resources upon a proper footing. The provincial colleges have been re-established at a cost of £3,280,000, and the annual budget for their support reaches half a million. organization of industrial education has now been greatly developed, though still not on a footing of equality with that of Germany. The practical teaching of science commences already in the elementary schools, and the groundwork of technical instruction is afterwards securely laid by the higher elementary schools, of which so many excellent examples are now to be found in different parts of France. Every large manufacturing centre has its educational establishment where technical instruction is provided, with special reference to local requirements; the Institute Industriel, at Lisle, and the Ecole Centrale, of Lyons, are examples of these. In order to render these colleges accessible to the best talent of France, more than 500 scholarships have been founded at an annual cost £30,000. The Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, of Paris, still maintains the reputation as the great technical university of the country, which it earned many years ago, and receives students from the provincial colleges, where they have passed through the essential training preliminary to the high technical education which that great institution provides.

Switzerland has often been quoted as a remarable illustration of the benefits secured to a nation by the thoroughly organized education of its people. Far removed from the ocean, girt by mountains, poor in the mineral resources of industry, she yet has taken one of the highest positions among essentially industrial nations, and has gained victories over countries rich in the possession of the greatest natural advantages. Importing cotton from the United States, she has sent it back in manufactured forms, so as to undersell the products of the American mills. The trade of watch making, once most important in this metropolis, passed almost entirely to Switzerland years ago; the old established ribbon trade of Coventry has had practically to succumb before the skilled competition of Switzerland, and although she has no coal of her own, Switzerland is at least as successful as France in her appropriation of the coal-tar color industry and her rivalry in rate of production with England, the place of its birth and development. Comparative cheapness of labor will not go very far to account for these great successes; they undoubtedly spring mainly from the

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thoroughly organized combination of scientific with practical education of which the

entire people enjoys the inestimable benefit.

From the age of six to twelve, or thirteen, the children must attend primary schools, where, as the pupils advance in age, the instruction becomes more practical. The application of the knowledge acquired in these primary schools, is cultivated for three years at the so-called "Improvement Schools," and upon these follow the Cantonal High Schools, which are divided into trade and classical schools, and of which there are sixty seven in the little canton of Zurich alone. Above those there are five universities and the Zurich Technical Institute, which is supported by the Federal Government, the Canton itself subscribing liberally to its aid. It owns a Very numerous staff of professors and teachers, and the number of students attending is so large that, magnificent as was the accommodation which it already afforded, no less than £50,000 have recently been spent upon additional chemical laboratories. Although the Germans have so many technical colleges and chemical schools, they go in large numbers to the Zurich Institute, and even a few English appreciate the great advantages which must accrue from the thorough training attainable in this World-renowned school of technics.

Holland furnishes another brilliant example of the success with which a nation brings the power of systematic technical education to bear in securing and maintaining industrial victories in the face of most formidable disadvantages, while the United States of America, so rich in natural resources, have long since realized the immensity of additional advantages to be gained over European nations in the war of industry, by a wide diffusion and thorough organization of technical education. So long as torty years ago the States already possessed several excellent educational institutions established upon the basis of the continental polytechnic schools, but it was not until about fifteen years later that the great advances achieved by Germany in technical education, made America, like France, anxious concerning the progress

and development of some of her industries.

The subject was at once made a thoroughly national one, and it is now just upon a quarter of a century ago since Congress ordained that each State should provide at least one college, having for its leading objects the diffusion of scientific instruction in its relations to the industry of the country, and decreed that public lands should be granted to the States and Territories providing such colleges. In accordance with the system adopted for the regulation of these grants, the State of New York received close upon a million acres of land, and out of this grant grew the University of Cornell, which could be called upon to educate 500 students, free of charge, under the conditions of the grant, and which was already at work in 1867. having in the meantime received most important aid from an endowment of £100,000 by a private citizen, Mr. Cornell. The combined effect of this State action and of great private munificence, was a remarkably rapid development of scientific and technical education throughout the country; besides some fifty colleges, with eight or nine thousand students, which sprang out of the Land Grant Act for Industrial Education, there are now in the States about 400 other universities and colleges (with 35,000 students, and between 5,000 and 6,000 teachers), in a large proportion of which efficient instruction in applied science is provided.

Among the more prominent of America's technical schools are the Stevens Institute of Technology, New Jersey; the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College, Philadelphia; the Lawrence Science School, in connection with Harvard University; the Columbia College and School of Mines, New York; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; the Engineering School of the Michigan University; the Lafayette College, Pennsylvania; the Mechanical College of Louisiana University; the Brown University, Rhode Island; Washington College, Virginia; Union College, Schenectady; and the Shipley School, in connection with the Cornell University. To the useful work accomplished, within a few years, by these and many other highly important educational institutions, which have placed the acquisition of scientific knowledge within the reach of the very humblest, the enormous strides

made by the United States in the development of home industries, must unquestionably be in the main ascribed.

While extolling the comprehensive and well-organized systems of technical education existing in all parts of the continent and the United States, let us not undervalue the great progress which has been made in recent years in Great Britain in the advancement and extension of technical instruction. The Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry state, as the result of evidence collected by them, that "it would be difficult to estimate the extent to which our industries have been aided in various ways by the advance of elementary, scientific and technical

education during the last twenty years."

The important influence exercised by the admirable work which the organization of the Science and Art Department has accomplished, upon the intellectual and material progress of the nation, is now thoroughly recognized. Professor Huxley, the Dean of the Normal School of Science, in his recent important letter "On the organization of industrial education," has reminded us that "the classes now established all over the country in connection with that department, not only provide elementary instruction accessible to all, but offer the means whereby the pick of the capable students may obtain, in the schools at South Kensington, as good a higher education in science and art as is to be had in the country," and "that it is from this source that the supply of science and art teachers is derived, who in turn raise the standard of elementary education" provided by the School Boards. The extension of facilities for the education of those engaged in art industries is constantly aimed at, as was recently demonstrated by the creation of free studentships for artizans in the Art Schools at South Kensington.

The necessity which has gradually made itself felt in the manufacturing towns of the United Kingdom for encouraging the study of science in its application to industries, by those who intend to devote themselves to some branch of manufacture or trade, has led to the establishment in about twenty-five towns in England and Scotland, and in two or three in Ireland, of colleges of science corresponding more or less to the Continental polytechnic schools, and accomplishing important work in training students in the different branches of science in their application to manufactures and the arts. A number of these, such as the Owen's College, Manchester, the Yorkshire College, at Leeds, the Glasgow and Bradford Technical Colleges, the Firth College at Sheffield, and the Mason's College at Birmingham, have established a high reputation as schools where science in its applications to productive industries is

most efficiently taught and importantly advanced.

The wealthier of the City Companies, some of which had long been identified with important educational establishments, associated themselves with the Corporation of the City of London nearly ten years ago to establish an organization for the advancement of technical education, which has already carried out most important work. The Society of Arts, which initiated the system of examinations, afterwards so successfully developed by the Science and Art Department, set on foot and conducted for several years examinations of artizans in a few branches of technology. This useful work was relinquished in 1879 to the City and Guilds' Institute, and its extension since that period has been most satisfactory. The number of candidates then presenting themselves was 203, distributed over 23 centres where examinations were held, four years atterwards (1883) the number presenting themselves for examinations was 2,397, and last year they amounted to 4,764. The centres where examinations are held have been increased to 186, and the number of subjects dealt with, from thirteen to forty-eight. The beneficial influence exercised by these examinations upon the development and extension of technical instruction in the manufacturing districts throughout the country is already very marked. The adoption of the system, originated by the Science and Art Department, of contributing to the payment of teachers in proportion to the successes attained by their pupils, is operating most successfully in promoting the establishment and extension of classes for instruction in technical subjects, in connexion with Mechanics' Institutes and other educational establishments in various centres of industry. In 1884, the number of classes in different parts of the country and metropolis which are connected with the examinations of the Institute was 262, having 6,395 students, and this year the

number of classes has risen to 357, and that of students to 8,500.

The Technical College at Finsbury was the first great practical outcome of the efforts made by the City and Guilds' Institute to supplement existing educational machinery, by the creation of technological and trade schools in the metropolis, and the results in regard to number and success of students at the day and evening schools of that important establishment, have afforded conclusive demonstration of the benefits which it is already conferring upon young workers who, with scanty means at their command, are earnest in their desire to train themselves thoroughly for the successful pursuit of industries and trades. The evening courses of instruction are especially valuable to such members of the artizan classes as desire, at the close of their daily labor, to devote time to the acquisition of scientific or artistic knowledge. The system of evening classes, which was pursued, in the first instance, at King's College and one or two other metropolitan schools, was most successfully developed by the Science and Art Department, and being now supplemented by the important work accomplished at Finsbury College, is really, in point of organization, in advance of similar work done in other countries.

Another department of the City and Guilds' Institute, of a somewhat different character, but akin to that of the Finsbury College in the objects desired to be achieved by it, is the South London School of Technical Art, which is also doing very useful work, while the chief or central Institution for Technical Education, which commenced its operations about three years ago, if it but continue to be developed in accordance with the carefully matured scheme which received the approval of the City and Guilds' Council, and with that judicious liberality which has been displayed in the design and arrangement of the building, bids fair to become the Industrial

University of the Empire.

As one of the first students of that College of Chemistry which became partparent of our present Normal Schools of Science, and the creation of which (forty-two years ago) constituted not the least important of the many services rendered towards the advancement of scientific education in this country by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, most vividly I remember the struggling years of early existence of that half-starved but vigorous offspring of the great school of Liebig, born in a strangely unsympathetic land in the days when the student of science in this country still met on all sides that pride of old England, the practical man, enquiring of him That ardent lover of research and instruction, complacently: cui bono; quo bono? the enthusiastic and dauntless disciple of Liebig-my old master-Hoffman, loyally supported through all discouragement, and in the severest straits by a small band of believers in the power of scientific research to make for itself an enduring home in this country, succeeded in very few years in developing a prosperous school of chemistry, Which soon made its influence felt upon British industry; and it is not credible that less important achievements should be accomplished, and less speedily, in days when the inseparable connection of science with practice has become thoroughly recognized, by an institution created, and launched under most auspicious circumstances, by those powerful representatives of the commercial and industrial prosperity of the Empire, who, before all others, must realize the vital necessity for ceaseless exertions, even for much self-sacrifice in the immediate present, to recover our lost ground in the Dominions of industry.

It has been already demonstrated by the rapid increase which has taken place in the number of young men who, qualified by their preliminary education for admission as matriculated students, go through the complete curriculum of the Central Institute, that the combination of advanced scientific instruction with practical training which that course of study involves, will be much sought after by young men whose preliminary education has qualified them for admission, and whose probable future career will be interwoven with the advancement of one or other of the great industries of our country. But one of the most important functions of the Central Technical College should consist in the thorough training of teachers of applied

science. The statistics furnished by the technological examinations show that, while their successful organization has led to the establishment of classes of instruction, supplementary to the general science teaching in every large manufacturing centre, the increase in the number of candidates examined has been accompanied by an increase in the percentage of failures to pass the examinations, and that the supply of a serious deficiency in competent teachers was essential to a radical improvement in technical education. The work of the City and Guilds' Institute in this direction has already been well begun, and it is in the furtherance of this, by the organization of arrangements for facilitating the attendance of science teachers for sufficient periods at the Central Institute, or at more accessible provincial technical colleges, that the Imperial Institute may hope to do good work.

Without taking any direct part in the duty of education, it is contemplated that the Imperial Institute will actively assist in the thorough organization of technical instruction, and its maintenance on a footing, at least of equality, with that provided in other countries, by the system of intercommunication which it will establish and maintain between technical and science schools; by the distribution of information relating to the progress of technical education abroad, to the progressive development of industries, and the requirements of those who intend to pursue them; by the provision of resources in the way of material for experimental work, and illustrations of

new industrial achievements, and by a variety of other means.

The provision of facilities to teachers in elementary schools to improve their knowledge of science and their power of imparting information of an elementary character to the young, with the aid of simple practical demonstrations of scientific principles involved in the proceedings of daily life, constitutes another direction in which important progress may be made towards establishing that continuity between elementary and advanced education which is so well developed on the Continent. The organization of facilities, combined with material aid, to be provided to young artizans who shall afford some legitimate evidence of superior natural intelligence and a striving after self-improvement, to enable them to abandon for a time the duty of bread-winning, and to work at one or other of the technical schools in London or the provincial centres, will be another object to which the resources of the Imperial Institute should be applied very beneficially. Not only will the intelligent workman's knowledge of the fundamental principles of his craft or trade be thereby promoted; his association in work and study with others who are pursuing the acquisition of knowledge in different directions, which at first seem to him alien to his personal pursuits and tastes, but come in time to acquire interest or importance in his eyes, will bring home to him the advantages of a wider and more comprehensive scope of instruction, and the enlargement of his views regarding the value and pleasure of knowledge will, in turn, exercise a favorable influence in the same direction upon those with whom he afterwards comes into contact. The cramping influence which the great sub-division of labor, resulting from the development of mechanical, physical, and chemical science, is calculated to favor, must thus become counteracted, and the workman will realize, that if he is to rise above the level of the ordinary skilled laborer, mere dexterity in the particular branch of that trade which he has made his calling must be supplemented by an acquaintance with its cognate branches, by some knowledge of the principles which underlie his work, and by some familiarity with the trades allied to his calling,

The importance of bringing technical instruction within the reach of the needy scholars of the lower middle class need not be dwelt upon, and there can be no question that one of the most powerful means of promoting the extension of technical education will be the well organized administration of a really comprehensive system of scholarships, to be judiciously utilized in connection with the well-established colleges and schools of science and technics throughout the country, in such proportions as to meet local requirements and changing conditions. That a good foundation for such a system of scholarships is likely ere long to emanate from the resources of the Royal Commission of 1851, has already been officially indicated in one of its reports; may we not also hope that many will be found in our Empire

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ready to follow the example of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth, and to act in emulation of the patriotism of those men who, by munificent donations or endowments in aid of the work of bringing industrial education within the reach of all classes in the United States, have helped to place our cousins in the position to hold their own and aspire to victory, in the war of industry? The thoroughly representative character which it is intended to maintain for the governing body of the Imperial Institute, will secure the wise administration by it of funds of this kind, dedicated to the extension and perfection of national establishments for technical education, and to the encouragement of its pursuit, in the ways above indicated, by those whose circumstances would otherwise prevent them from enjoying the advantages secured to their fellow-Workers in other countries. Several other directions readily suggest themselves in which the judicious administration of resources in aid of the technical training of eligible men of the artizan class could well form part of the organized work of the

Imperial Institute.

By the establishment of an education branch of the Intelligence Department, which will form a very prominent section of the Imperial Institute, the working of the colleges and schools of applied science in all parts of the United Kingdom will be harmonized and assisted, and the information continuously collected from all countries relating to educational work and the application of the sciences to industrial purposes and the arts will be systematically distributed. A well organized Enquiry Department will furnish to students coming to Great Britain from the Colonies. Dependencies and India the requisite information and advice to aid them in selecting their place of work and their temporary home, and in various other ways. collections of natural products of the Colonies and India, maintained up to the day by additions and renewals at the central establishment of the Institute, will be of great value to students in the immediately adjacent educational institutions, and will moreover be made subservient to the purposes of provincial industrial colleges by the distribution of thoroughly descriptive reference catalogues, and of specimens. Supplies of natural products from the Colonies, India, or from other countries, which are either new or have been but imperfectly studied, will be maintained, so that material may be readily provided to the worker in science or the manufacturer, either for scientific investigation or for purposes of technical experiment.

The existence of those collections and of all information relating to them, as Well as of the libraries of technology, inventions, commerce and applied geography, in immediate proximity to the Government museums of science and inventions, art, and natural history, to the Normal School of Science, and to the Central Technical Institute, present advantages so obvious as to merit some fair consideration by those who have declined to recognize any reason in favor of the establishment of the

Imperial Institute at South Kensington.

In the powerful public representations which have of late been made on the imperative necessity for the greater dissemination and thorough organization of industrial education, the importance of a radical improvement in commercial education, as distinguished from what is comprehended under the head of technical training, has scarcely received that prominence which it merits. It is true that, in some of our colleges, there are courses of instruction framed with more especial reference to the requirements of those who propose to enter into mercantile houses, or in other ways to devote themselves to commercial pursuits; but as a rule the mercantile employes, embraced under the comprehensive title of clerks, begin their careers in life but ill prepared to be more than mechanical laborers, and remain greatly dependent upon accident, or upon their desire for self-improvement which directs them in time to particular lines of study, for their prospects of future success in commercial life.

This impressed itself strongly upon the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry, who state as the result of evidence collected by them that our deficiency in the matter of education as compared with some of our foreign com-Petitors relates "not only to what is usually called technical education, but also to the ordinary commercial education which is required in mercantile houses." The ordinary clerk in a merchant's office is too often made to feel his inferiority to his

German colleague, not merely in regard to his lamentable deficiency in the knowledge of languages, but in respect to almost every branch of knowledge bearing upon the intelligent performance of his daily work and upon his prospect of advancement in one or other branch of a mercantile house. The preliminary training for commercial life on the Continent is far more comprehensive, practical and systematic than that which is attainable in this country, and the student of commerce abroad has, afterwards, opportunities for obtaining a high scientific and practical training at distinct branches of the polytechnic schools and in establishments analogous to the technical colleges, such as the High Schools of Commerce in Paris, Antwerp and Vienna.

It will be well within the scope of the Imperial Institute as an organization for the advancement of industry and commerce, to promote a systematic improvement and organization of commercial education by measures analogous to those which it

will bring to bear upon the advancement of industrial education.

The very scant recognition which the great cause of technical education has hitherto received at the hands of our administrators has, at any rate, the good effect of rousing and stimulating that power of self-help which has been the foundation of many achievements of greatest pride to the nation, and we may look with confidence to the united exertions of the people of this country, through the medium of the representative organization which they are now founding, for the early development of a comprehensive national system of technical education, of the nature foreshadowed not long since by Lord Hartington, in that important address which has

raised bright hopes in the hearts of the apostles of education.

In some of the views which have been of late put forward regarding the possible scope of the Imperial Institute, the antagonism which has been raised and fostered against its location in the vicinity of some of our national establishments most intimately connected with the educational advancement of the Empire, has developed a tendency to circumscribe its future sphere of usefulness, and to place its functions as a great establishment of reference and resort for the commercial man in the chief foreground. I have endeavored to indicate directions in which its relations to the Colonies and India, to the great industries of the country, and to the advancement of technical and commercial education, cannot fail to be at least as important as its immediate connection with the wants of the commercial section of the community, and those are most certainly quite independent of the particular locality in which it may be placed, excepting in so far as the command of ample space, and the advantages to be derived from juxta-position with the great national establishments to which I have referred, is concerned. At the same time, there is not one of the directions in which the development of the resources and activity of the Institute has been thus far indicated, which has not an immediate and important bearing upon the advancement of the commerce of the Empire. There are, however, special functions to be fulfilled by the Institute, which are most immediately connected alike with the great commercial work of the city of London and with that of the provincial centres of commerce. The provision, in very central and readily accessible positions, of commercial museums or collections of natural or import products, and of export products of different nations, combined with comprehensive sample rooms and facilities for the business of inspection or of commercial, chemical or physical examination, is a work in which the Institute should lend most important aid. The system of correspondence with all parts of the Empire which it will develop and maintain will enable it to collect, and form a central depot of, natural products from which local commercial museums can be supplied with complete, thoroughly classified economic collections, and with representative samples of all that, from time to time, is new in the way of natural products from the Colonies and Dependencies, from India, and from other countries. In combination with this organization, the distribution, to commercial centres, of information acquired by a central department of commercial geography will constitute an important feature in the work of the Institute, bearing immediately upon the interests of the merchant at home, in the Colonies, and in India.

The formation of specially commercial institutions, of which enquiry offices, museums, and sample-rooms with their accessories, will form a leading feature, and which will supply a want long since provided for by the nations with whom we compete commercially, is already in contemplation in the cities of London and Newcastle; other great commercial centres will also doubtless speedily take steps to provide accommodation for similar offshoots from the central collections of the Institute. So far as the Indian Empire is concerned, the organization of correspondence by provincial committees which already exists in connection with economic and geological museums established in the several presidencies, affords facilities for the speedy elaboration of the contemplated system of correspondence in connection with the Institute, and the establishment of similar organizations in the different

Colonies will, it is hoped, be heartily entered upon and speedily developed.

The system of correspondence to which I have more than once alluded in indicating some of the work of the Institute, in relation to technical education and industry, and which will form a most important part of the main groundwork of its organization, is not in the least theoretical in its character. Its possible development has suggested itself to many who have given thought to the future sphere of action of the Institute in connection with commerce and industry; to myself, who for many years have been, from time to time, officially cognizant of the work performed by what are called the Intelligence Departments of the Ministries of War abroad and at home, the direct and valuable bearing of such a system upon the work of the Institute, suggested itself as soon as I gave thought to the possible future of this great conception, and to Major Fitzgerald Law belongs the credit of suggesting that the well-tried machinery of the War Office Intelligence Department should serve as a guide for the elaboration of a Commercial Intelligence Department. This Department, which will it is hoped ere long commence its operations by establishing relations with the chief Colonies and India, will be in constant communication with the Enquiry Offices to be attached to the local commercial establishments and to other provincial representations of the Work of the Institute, systematically distributing among them the commercial information and statistics continually collected. It will be equally valuable to the Colonies and India by bringing their requirements thoroughly to the knowledge of the business men in the United Kingdom, and by maintaining that close touch and sympathy between them and the people at home which will tend to a true federation of all parts of the Empire.

In no more important direction is this system destined to do useful work than in the organization of emigration. not only of labor, but also of capital. ment of emigration enquiry offices at provincial centres in connection with a central department at the Institute, will be of great service to the intending emigrant, by placing within his reach the power of acquiring indispensable information and advice. and by facilitating his attainment of the special knowledge or training calculated to advance his prospects in the new home of his choice. Similarly, the capitalist may be assisted in discovering new channels for enterprise in distant portions of the Empire, the resources of which are awaiting development by the judicious application of capital and by the particular class of emigration which its devotion to public Works or manufacturing enterprise in the Colonies would carry with it. to which the State may aid in the organization of systematic emigration, and the best mode in which it may, without burden to the country, promote the execution of such public works in the Colonies as will open up their Dominions to commerce and at the same time encourage the particular class of emigration most advantageous to the Colonies themselves, are subjects of great present interest; but, in whatever way these important questions may be grappled with, such an organization as the Institute should supply, cannot fail to accelerate the establishment of emigration upon a sound and systematic footing, and to co-operate very beneficially in directing private enterprise into the channels best calculated to advance the mutual interests of the capi-

talists and the Colonies.

I have already indicated that it is not only in connection with purely commercial matters that the Intelligence Department of the Institute will occupy itself.

The prospects of its value to the Colonies and to India in promoting the development of their natural resources and the cultivation of new fields for commercial and industrial activity are well illustrated by the valuable work which has been accomplished

upon similar lines by the admirably directed organization at Kew.

By the systematic collection and distribution of information relating to industries and to education from all countries which compete with ourselves in the struggle for supremacy in intellectual and industrial development, the Institute will most importantly contribute to the maintanance of intimate relationship and co-operation between educational, industrial and commercial centres, between the laborer in science and the sources through which his work becomes instrumental in advancing national prosperity; between the Colonies and the Mother Country, between ourselves and all races included in the vast Empire of Her Majesty.

In conclusion, I venture to express the belief that the organization which the Imperial Institute will have the power of developing, with a wisely constituted governing body at its head, may accomplish, and at no distant date, most useful work, which has been already publicly indicated as destined to have an immediate bearing upon the federation of England and her Colonies. Professor Huxley, in his last Presidential Address to the Royal Society, uttered most suggestive words, indicative of the value and the possibility of a scientific federation of all English speaking peoples; and this subject is now receiving the careful consideration of that Society. It is firmly believed by leading men of science, that such a federation of at any rate the Colonies and Dependencies with us will be brought about, and it is in harmony with that belief that the Imperial Institute should be expected, through its organization, to afford important aid in the application of the principle of federation to the geological and topographical survey of the Colonies, in the establishment of a system of interchange of meteorological and scientific observations, and in the promotion, in various ways, of thorough co-operation between particular Colonies or groups of Colonies, for applying the results of scientific research to the mutual development of their natural resources.

It may be that the programme of which I have given a very imperfect exposition, as indicative of the work which the Imperial Institute may be called upon to accomplish, will be regarded as almost too ambitious in its scope for practical fulfil-The outline of this programme has been drawn by a combination of abler hands than mine; I have but ventured to sketch in some of the details as they have presented themselves to my mind, and to the minds of others who have given thought to this great subject; but I dare to have faith in its realization, and to believe that, if the work be taken in hand systematically and progressively, the nucleus being first thoroughly established from which fresh lines of departure will successively emanate, the Imperial Institute is destined to become a glory of the land. And, as one whose mission it has been, through many years of arduous work, to assist in a humble way in the application of the resources of some branches of science to the maintenance of the country's power to defend its rights and to hold its own, I may perhaps be pardoned for my presumption in giving expression to the firm belief that, by the secure foundation and careful development of this great undertaking, and by its wise direction by a Government truly representative of its founders—all nations and classes composing the Empire—there will be secured in it one of the most important future defences of the Queen's dominions; one of the most powerful instruments for the maintenance of the unity, the strength, and the prosperity of her realms.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT DURING THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Imp o rts. £	Exports.
American Dependencies	1837 5,200,000 188525,700,000	5,000,000 21,500,000
Australasia		1,300,000 52,000,000
Africa	2 4000	1,500,000 12,000,000

All the imports and exports taken together were eleven times larger in 1885 than they were in 1837.

British shipping trade with Colonies	1837 3,700,000 tons. 188556,600,000 do
A	{ 1837£11,300,000. { 1885£54,500,000.

POPULATION.

Of all the Colonies existing in 1837	1837 4,204,700
Of all the Colonies in 1881	15,763,072*

These numbers must have considerably increased since 1881.

RATE OF INCREASE FROM 1837 TO 1881.

In European Colonies	Slight.
In Caylon	Twice as large as it was.
In the Great Asiatic Colonies.	About the same.
In the Cane of Good Hope	Eight times as large as it was.
In Canada	Three times as large as it was.
In the West Indies	Not quite twice as large as it was.
In the west indies	Nearly twolve times as 12 Was.
In Australia	Nearly twelve times as large as it was.

AREA, POPULATION, TRADE, Etc.,

(Compiled in the

	How and when Acqu	ARE	:A.	
			Square	Miles.
British Isles	***************************************			120,832
Indian Empire (including Burmah) Dominion of Canada—		1757–1858		1,574,516
Quebec	Conquest, Treaty Cession.	1759-1763	} {	
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	1 1	
Nova Scotia	Conquest, Treaty Cession.	1627-1713	[3,470,39
British Columbia	Transfer to Crown	1878		0,210,00
Manitoba	Settlement	1813 1670	1	
Prince Edward Island	Oharter to Company	1756-1763		
Newfoundland	Settlement, Treaty Cession	1550-1713		40,20
Australasia—				4
New South Wales	Settlement.,	1787	311,098	********
VictoriaSouth Australia	do	1834 1836	87,884 903,690	********
Queensland	do	1824	668,497	
Western Australia	do	1826	1,060,000	
Tasmania	do	1803	26,215	
New Zealand	Purchase	1840	104,458	
Fiji New Guinea	Cession from Natives	1874 1884	7,740 86,360	
South Africa—	Annexation.	1004		3,255,94
Cape of Good Hope	Treaty Cession (finally)	1815	219,700	
Bechuanaland		1885	185,000	
Natal	Annexation	1843	18,750	423,45
St. Helena	Conquest	1673		440,40
Ascension	Annexation.	1815		3
Ceylon	Treaty Cession			25,36
Mauritius	Conquest and Cession	1810-1814		71
Straits Settlements	Treaty Cession	1785-1824	********	1,47
Hong KongPort Hamilton	do	1841		`
British North Borneo	Cession to Company			30,00
Labuan	Treaty Cession			8
British Guiana	Conquest and Cession			109,00
West Indies—		1000	4 909	! !
Jamaica	do		4,862 1,754	
Trinidad			784	
Leeward Islands			665	
Bahamas			5,390	•••••••
	1 -	1010		12,9
Bermudas	do			6,40
British Honduras West Africa—	Conquest	1		, ,,,
Sierra Leone	Transfer from Company	. 1807		
Gambia	l			
Gold Coast	Oonquest and Cession	. 1663–1871	18,784	
Lagos	Uession	. 1861	1,069	20,3
Gibraltar	Conquest	. 1704		1 20,0
Malta	Treaty Cession	. 1814		1
Cyprus	Convention with Turkey	. 1878		3,5
Heligoland.	Treaty Cession	. 1814		6,5
Falkland Islands	do	1770		, O,D
T. MITTERTON TOTALISM . ' POD S POSSES SPESSES MOST		1	1	9,101,9

OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Spring of 1886.)

]			Exports.	
	35,241,482	Total. £390,018,569	From Colonies. £95,812,911	Total. £295,967,583	To Colonies. £88,303,634
*******	253,982,595	Total. 68,156,654	From Brit. Isles. 49,711,562	Total. 89,098,427	To Brit. Isles. 36,984,03
	•				
************	4,324,810	23,917,200	8,921,510	18,782,156	8,986,89
•••••	179,509	1,682,457	642,528	1,368,153	322,52
001.000	į	22,826,985	11,423,047	18,251,506	7 402 60
921,268		19, 201,633	9,149,076	16,050,465	7,683,88 7,745,41
961,276 312,781	******	5,749,353	2,983,296	6,623,704	4,081,86
309,913		6,381,976	2,520,863	4,673,864	1,715,39
31,700		521,167	222,940	405,693	279,66
130,541		1,656,118	642,102	1,475,857	359,70
564,304		7,663,888	4,934,493	7,091,667	5,158,07
128,614		434,522		345,344	35,54
135,000	3,495,397			********* ~****** \1****	***************************************
1,249,824	3,200,001	5,260,697	4,023,819	7,031,744	6,602,19
	**********	TOTE OFO	1 210 459	0.00	
424,495	1,674,319	1,675,850	1,310,452	957,918	721,19
*******	5,024	63,786	27,931	- 23,406	1,16
******	200		1 015 045		15 < 200 100020000
******	2,763,984	4,811,451	1,315,345 692,430	3,161,262	1,852,85
•••• •.••••	377,373	2,963,152 18,676,766	4,282,920	3,941,757	508,3
••••	540,000	4,000,000	3,218,946	17,260,138 2,000,000	3,845,30
*******	160,402 2,000	4,000,000		2,000,000	1,052,36
******	150,000	96,282		52,551	************
******	6,298	84,869	1,554	85,741	
******	264,061	1,999,448	1,099,504	2,322,032	1,777,31
ERE EGG		1,595,262	910,194	1,518,024	643,9
585,536 153,128	***************************************	3,083,870	887,011	2,769,727	863,2
311,413	***************************************	1,611,483	670,955	1,834,388	797,1
119,546		476,457	207,637	466,759	160,9
43,521		181 ,49 4	37,329	122,351	35,7
~ <u>-</u>	1,213,144		75 430	50.000	•
••••	13,948	283,440	75,416 127,602	88,622	2,5
******	27,452	237,538	121,002	317,449	205,0
60,546	}	455,424	323,572	377,055	156,7
14,150		212,122	87,099	199,483	18,7
408,070		537, 33 9	403,788	467,228	330,99
75,270		538, 221	338,318	672,414	249,79
	558,036				
******	18,381	12 242 789	122,899	12,908,492	2 190
****	149,782	13,343,789 304,375		287,521	3,120,3
	186,173 2,001	01010		***************************************	
****** 19.400 10001	1,553	67,848	60,962	101,338	95,40
	305,337,924	£326, 752,916	£111,377,100	£223,134,236	£96,397,52

(79a)

ADDITIONAL PAPERS

RESPECTING THE

PROPOSED IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

OTTAWA, 21st June, 1887.

DEAR MR. McGEE, -Sir Charles Tupper thinks the enclosed cutting from the London Standard of 30th May, with reference to the constitution of the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute, should be filed with the other papers on the same subject in your office, and that a copy should be placed on the Table of the House to go with the papers already brought down on the question.

> Yours very truly, C. C. CHIPMAN.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Esq.

(London Standard, 30th May, 1887.)

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Organizing Committee of the Imperial Institute have had under consideration the constitution of the Governing Body of the Institute, their desire being to make it fully representative of the industrial and commercial interests of all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions.

The complete provisions of the scheme have not yet been matured, but the following outline has been prepared by the Committee, and has received the sanction of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The details are open to further consideration, but it is thought desirable to make public, without further delay, the nature of the body in whom it is proposed to vest the government of the Institute.

L-GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Governing Body to be a General Council, appointed as hereinafter mentioned, the management of the Institute being vested in an Executive Council chosen by the members of the General Council from amongst their number in the prescribed manner. Provision to be made for securing a fair representation upon the Executive Council of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India respectively.

The General Council to consist of one hundred members; such number to be increased to an extent not exceeding fifty, according to requirements which may arise out of contemplated arrangements with the Royal Colonial Institute and the Royal Asiatic Society, and with respect to the creation of Fellows of the Institute.

Ten members to be nominated by the Queen.

Forty-five members to represent the United Kingdom and the Isles in the British Seas.

Thirty to represent the Colonies.

Fifteen to represent the Indian Empire.

IIIA .- SECTION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL TO REPRESENT THE UNITED KINGDOM, &C.

1. Ex-officio Members,—The Speaker of the House of Commons, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

2. Representatives of the commerce and industries of the different parts of the

United Kingdom, &c.

For the purpose of electing such representatives, the country to be divided into districts (estimated at 17), and one such representative to be chosen in each district by the mayors of the municipal corporation in such district at a meeting held for that purpose.

3. Three members to be nominated by the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

and one by the London Chamber of Commerce.

4. Four representatives of agriculture, to be nominated by the Royal Agricultural Society, the Central Chamber of Agriculture, the Highland Society, and the

Royal Dublin Agricultural Society.

5. One member to be nominated by each of the following societies, institutions and associations:—The Royal Society, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Irish Academy, the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Chemical Societies, the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, the City and Guilds Institute of Technical Education, the Royal United Service Institution, the Royal Academy, the Mining Association of Great Britain, the Trades Union Congress, the National Miners' Union.

IIIB .- COLONIAL SECTION OF THE COUNCIL.

To be nominated as follows:—Canada, Dominion and Provinces, and Newfoundland, 10; Australian Colonies, viz.: New South Wales, 2; Victoria, 2; South Australia, 2; Queensland, 2; Tasmania, 2—10; New Zealand, 2; Cape Colony, 2; Crown Colonies, 6. The mode of nomination of the representatives of the several colonies to be hereafter determined.

IIIC .- Indian Section of the Council.

The mode of nominating the fifteen Indian representatives to be hereafter determined.

IV.

A temporary committee nominated by the Prince of Wales to take the necessary steps for calling into existence as soon as practicable the Permanent Governing Body, and to do such other acts as are in the meantime necessary. The duties of this committee to cease as soon as the Executive Council comes into existence.

STATEMENT

Showing the Names of Cadets who retired from the Royal Military College at Kingston, before completing the College Course of Instruction (four years), to accept Special Commissions in Her Majesty's Army; and also showing the Names of those who left the College on payment of \$100, and those who left without paying.

Name.	Date of Leaving.	Cause of Leaving. Special Commission.	Payment of \$100.	Remarks.
Sloggett, H	do	Infantry	\$ 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 00 100 Not paid. do do do do do	

Military College Regulations—Par. 52—Cadets who may be permitted to withdraw from the Royal Military College without completing the full term of their engagement, will, before receiving their final discharge, be required to pay the sum of one hundred dollars in addition to any amount owing by them to the Department of Militia and Defence, or to the College Funds.

EUG. C. PANET, Colonel, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA, 8th June, 1887.

REPORTS

(88)

Of the Honorable Mr. Fabre, Agent at Paris, on the Commercial Relations with France.

Paris, 1st April, 1883.

SIR,—I have kept you informed, from time to time, during your stay in Paris and since, of the various applications made to me for reliable and precise information as to the advantages afforded by Canada as regards European emigration, commercial relations and industrial interests; and I deem it well, at the close of the first eight months of my residence in Paris, to present to you, in a summary form, the motives by which I have been actuated in the discharge of my duties, and the impressions I have received in my frequent interviews with business men and manufactured.

facturers, whose attention has, for some years, been directed to Canada.

You, Sir, better than anyone, know how these new relations with France came to exist for you, yourself, originated them, and it is hardly necessary to recall facts so well known. The loan negotiated in the Paris market by the Hon. Mr. Wurtele, representing the Government of the Province of Quebec, has not only been a successful operation, and beneficial, in that it furnished that Province with four millions of dollars on favorable terms, but still more so in that it has opened a new market for our operations, and by the fact of giving us access to the money market of Paris, enables us to operate on occasion in any of the other markets of Europe. We shall have, moreover, the advantage of entering those markets under the patronage of the financiers who control La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and shelter our credit

from the outset beneath that of the first financial establishment in Paris.

From this first operation, so ably initiated and so ably carried out, sprang the Crédit Foncier Franco Canadien, which has invested in the Province of Quebec over a million and a half of dollars, and the establishment of which has produced, as its first result, a fall in the rate of interest on loans upon the security of real property from 7½ per cent. to 5 per cent. The operations of the Crédit Foncier would have assumed large proportions, in Quebec and in Ontario chiefly, had they not been impeded by obstacles of a two-fold character; firstly, by the crisis which occurred on the Paris Exchange last year, and affected securities of all kinds, and thus prevented the issue of bonds in proper season; for had that issue taken place six months earlier, when the market was buoyant, it would have met a perfect success; secondly, by legislative difficulties, which the difference in laws, and also in social and financial circumstances, renders almost inevitable, at the outset of business relations between two countries, more especially in the absence of authorized intermediaries, acting on the spot, and thereby enabled to remove misunderstandings as they arise.

The financial crisis just mentioned, which happened so inopportunely for us, checked the current of trade beginning to flow between Canada and France; but the movement will resume full force the moment the general state of the French market improves, and there is every indication that this will soon take place. Meantime, Canada is being more carefully studied; it is now better known, and it may confidently be said that all will be ready when the reaction comes. As regards the future, it is not time lost. In my opinion, in the present state of the market, it would not be wise to be too solicitous to do business; to do so would be to create distrust, which is more easily excited in periods of depression than in prosperous times. It does

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not follow, however, that we are to remain idle, but we must proceed with due

measure, and, for the present, without any exaggerated hopes.

My task seems to me to be clearly marked out: to follow the course of business between the two countries, to stimulate it by every possible means, and to labor to prevent mistakes; to obviate, as far as may be, commercial failures, for nothing is more injurious to our good name than losses in dealing with a people so impressionable as the French.

As regards emigration, a like prudence seems to me to be necessary, and both sides should, above all things, strive to avoid mistakes. A popular emigration from France to Canada is, it seems to me, neither desirable nor possible. The working classes of the French cities can never become inured to our country, unless in exceptional cases. They would not find in Canada the comforts they deem essential to their well being; and, at the same time, in the state of our manners and our ideas, they would perhaps bring among us the elements of disturbance. The French peasant also rarely emigrates, and when he does he requires to be guided; it is better that he should do so under the protection of proprietors or associations about to establish large settlements, than by himself or at his own risk and peril. there is another emigration setting in which is destined, in time, to become considerable. It will consist of proprietors, from the cities and rural districts, who are displeased at the course of events in France. While their capital and industry would enrich our country, their ideas would harmonize with those of the French population of the Province of Quebec; they would soon and easily become really Canadians.

Since the opening of my offices I have received many applications for information from persons of this class. They make careful enquiries, study the country in the namphlets supplied to them, and do not decide until they have thoroughly satisfied themselves. The slower they are in coming, the more likely we shall be to keep them. Moreover, the advice I invariably give them is this: Do not emigrate to Canada unless you give up all hope of returning. Do not calculate on returning to France soon again. That is the condition of success. Canada is not the country to make a rapid fortune in, but there you can acquire a substantial competency.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

HECTOR FABRE.

Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of State.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th June, 1883.

On a report, dated 31st May, 1883, from the Minister of Finance, stating that he has had under consideration a report under date, 1st April, 1880, from Mr. Hector Fabre, the agent of the Quebec Government at Paris, respecting the commercial

relationship between Canada and France,

The Minister has carefully examined the communication, which is extremely interesting and instructive; and he recommends that Mr. Fabre be informed that the Government are greatly obliged to him for the communication he has made, and that he be requested from time to time to report such matters as he may deem it desirable that the Government of Canada should be advised of. The Committee concur in the report of the Minister of Finance and the recommendation made therein, and they submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGER.

15th June, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the Governor General in Council has had under consideration your report of 1st April, 1883, on the subject of commercial relations between Canada and France. I am instructed to say that the report has been carefully examined and found to be most interesting and instructive, and that the Government are most grateful to you for it. I am further to beg that you will, from time to time, forward reports on such subjects as it shall seem to you advisable to communicate to the Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN COSTIGAN, for Secretary of State.

Hon, Hector Fabre, 6 Rue Chalonais, Paris, France.

PARIS, 19 RUE DE GRAMMONT, 12th March, 1884.

SIR,—The year 1833 did not, as it was hoped, witness a revival of business in France. The market has remained in about the same condition, and the crisis of 1882 is still a heavy dead weight on all operations. As a matter of course, new undertakings are received with little favor, more especially when the field of operation is at a distance. The confidence, an unreasonable one at times, which formerly prevailed, has now been succeeded by an equally intense distrust. The catastrophe of L'Union Générale brought to a sudden end the eagerness of the public for speculation. Indeed the fact that an undertaking presents the ordinary conditions of success is no longer sufficient to inspire confidence. I have striven to overcome, in relation to Canada, this unreasonable feeling and to show that our country affords the safest resources for new undertakings. The task is, of necessity, a slow one, and the results are appreciable only by degrees and will not be fully apparent until the general revival of business.

Nevertheless, I am happy to state, the number of Franco-Canadian undertakings now under consideration is much greater than last year; there is a notable advance suggestive of bright hopes for the future. It would be useless, and indeed impossible, to give you a detailed account of the various undertakings as to which I have been consulted. Individual enterprises are entitled to privacy, and it is only as a whole that they affect the public interest. To make known their various phases, as though we had a right of control over the undertakings themselves, would be to run the risk of jeopardizing the interests at stake. It is, in my opinion, essential to the success of these undertakings that they should remain, as it were, the exclusive

property of those who have created them and who direct them.

An undertaking of quite a different kind is one having in view the establishment of a direct line of steamships between Canada and France. This is clearly a matter of general interest. It may be said that the development of all the other schemes depends to a certain extent on its success. This was well understood by you, Sir, when, at the outset of our resumed relations with France, after having attracted French capital to Canada, you sought to retain that capital in the country and attract it still more largely by providing for its more profitable employment. It appeared to you that the establishment of a direct line of steamers between the two countries and the concluding of a treaty of commerce must follow closely upon the establishment of the Crédit-Foncier. This indeed will yet be the two-fold result destined to reward your efforts.

The scheme of establishing a steamship line was taken in hands again last summer by Mr. Sénécal, who was so fortunate as to secure the co-operation of important financiers and gentlemen specially qualified to promote the undertaking. Every-

thing goes to show that this enterprise is about to be a success.

The reports received from the managers of the Credit-Foncier in Canada, as regards the business of the association this year, are so favorable that the board of directors will, in all probability, shortly make an issue of bonds, a measure which has only been prevented hitherto by a feeling of caution deserving of praise, in the interest of Canadian credit quite as much as in that of the association itself. These reports show that the loans have been made with equal prudence and good fortune, and that the returns come in with unfailing regularity. It is to be hoped that this issue of bonds may be undertaken simultaneously in the two countries. In this way we should have French capital and Canadian capital invested, as it were, side by side, in one undertaking, and that itself would be a good omen for the future.

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It is not my mission to take part in the negotiation of a commercial treaty; but I venture to say that if, while engaged in dealing with emigration, I were authorized to visit the chief provincial towns and see some of the members of the Boards of Trade, I might, during my interviews with them, point out the advantages to be derived in tavor of French commerce from an understanding with Canada, and by so doing help to facilitate the negotiations entrusted to Sir Charles Tupper. I need hardly say that I should only act under the advice of the High Commissioner and in conformity with his views.

I am now provided with most suitable offices (Rue Grammont) in the heart of the business quarter. It would be advisable to provide me with something in the nature of a Canadian library, consisting of our official publications, or at least the more important of them. Should you approve of the idea, I would ask you to instruct some officer of your Department to make a first selection of documents suitable for reference, and thereafter to keep me au courant by frequent and regular supplies. The Paris agency should be placed on the same footing as the London agency in that

respect

I am happy to inform you that the President of the Chamber has been good enough to consent to an exchange of French parliamentary documents for ours. This favor dates from the 1st of January last; in that month the lists of parties who receive papers are prepared. All official publications are mailed to the several countries in the month of July.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, HECTOR FABRE.

Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA, OTTAWA, 28th March, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12th instant, submitting to the attention of the Government your views and suggestions respecting the financial and commercial relations existing between Canada and France, with a scheme for facilitating negotiations between the two countries, and to inform you that the same will be duly submitted to the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. POWELL, Under Secretary of State.
Hon, Hegtor Fabre, 19 Rue Grammont, Paris, France.

(Translation.)

A LECTURE ON CANADA.

From Le Temps.

On Monday in La Salle des Ingénieurs Civils, Cité Rougemont, Mr. Hector Fabre, an ex-Senator of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at present agent in France of the Dominion Government, delivered a lecture on his country, on the position therein held by the French element, and the ever increasing growth of intimate relations between the French of Europe and the French of America. M. l'Amiral Thomasset, President of La Société des Etudes Maritimes et Coloniales, stated in opening the meeting: The Canadians are a living proof of the falsehood of the assertion which has been so often repeated of late, that the French race are not gifted with the qualities requisite for successful colonisation.

Mr. Fabre is, as he himself stated, a veteran of the Canadian press; we may add that he enjoys the reputation of being one of its eleverest writers. His lecture cannot fail to confirm the justice of that reputation. It was full of good hits and happy illustrations, which repeatedly received the hearty employee of his sudjence.

illustrations, which repeatedly received the hearty applause of his audience.

"Nations," said the speaker, at the outset of his discourse, "which have loved France for a time, that is to say, when they needed her, it would not be hard to find;

but countries that have loved her as mine has, as her mother-land, that have loved her after the anguish of separation and amid the shadows of neglect, that have loved her for herself while expecting nothing from her—without judging her or criticising her, nations that love her for love's sake alone, where shall you find them?"

Mr. Fabre then proceeded to sketch the present condition of Canada: "A pro-Vince of old France, she remained faithful to her origin, and preserved many traditions which had disappeared or were forgotten in the old land. For more than fifty years -from 1760 to 1820—she had no communication, material or moral, with the mother At this moment, however, there is a strongly marked tendency to renew. thanks to the liberties so manfully won in the struggle with the Anglo-Saxon element. the commercial and intellectual relations so long interrupted. The Canadian habitant is simply our own peasant, but more thoroughly emancipated and less economical. He indulges in the luxury of raising a large family, a glory of which the French peasant of to-day is perhaps not sufficiently envious." And there, anent, Mr. Fabre told an amusing story as to a candidate for the Canadian parliament, who lost his election because he had no children. It was considered that he had "neglected his civil duties." Modern France is reproduced in the keenness of parliamentary debates and the polemics of the daily press. "Our little arena," says Mr. Fabre, "is at times greatly agitated. English and French are spoken by turns, sometimes both together. and, stranger still, the man who is speaking in one language has not quite caught the meaning of what has been said in the other. So you see it is even more difficult for our people to understand one another than it is for yourselves at the Palais Bourbon."

As to newspapers, it is quite another matter; they are as plentiful as they are in Paris, but their resders would seem to think that the editors should work for the glory of the thing: they pay—from time to time. One subscriber left by will to the editor of his newspaper, in one sum, the amount of forty years' subscription. That was the precise period during which he had received, gratuitously, his favorite paper.

Passing to matters of a drier but no less instructive character, Mr. Fabre reviewed the history of the parliamentary struggle maintained by the French element in order legally to secure their autonomy and the position they have held since 1867 in the confederation of the British North American Provinces, wherein, though a minority, they now hold—greatly to the advantage of their national interests—the balance of power between the political parties. In the Province of Quebec, which is autonomous also in relation to the Federal Government, as regards public instruction, civil law, the administration and use of Crown lands, the French Canadians exercise an unquestioned preponderance which enables them to afford a rallying point to less important groups of their fellow countrymen scattered throughout the other Provinces. "In a word," said the speaker, "while we owe our existence to France, we are indebted to England for our liberty."

This intelligent loyalty does not, as we have said, prevent the French Canadians from desiring to contract once more closer relations with their mother land. There are no customs difficulties in the way, the Canadian tariff being the same on each sort of merchandise, no matter whence it may come. This, by the way, was not accomplished without murmurs from the Manchester manufacturers, but the English Government replied to their complaints: "What would you have us do? We have taught this young country to look after its own interests, and it is doing so without any

reference to ours.

It is evident that no autonomy could be more complete than this.

It is in capital and labor that France can now contribute to strengthen the French national element in Canada. This she can do without provoking either

Jealousy or distrust.

In the same way, said Mr. Fabre, in conclusion, that England saw that by favoring our development in her colony by perfect commercial freedom she promoted her own interests, since she is in a position to be the first to benefit by our prosperity, so did our English fellow-citizens in Canada feel that the influx of Freuch capital into our country while benefitting us first must become a powerful factor in the increase of the public wealth.

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CANADA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

Avenir Militaire, Paris.

La Société des Etudes Coloniales et Maritimes held its public monthly meeting on Monday last, at 3 p.m., in the presence of a large audience, assembled for the parpose of hearing a lecture on Canada and an essay on the respective positions of the

English and the Russians in Central Asia.

Ladies were present in goodly numbers, and by their repeated expressions of applause manifested their satisfaction with the efforts of the lecturer. Mr. Fabre, the representative in Paris of the Canadian Government, described the increase in population, presperity and happiness of the French colony which, a century agoreckless statesmen had contemptuously abandoned on the plea that it contained

nothing but a few acres of snow.

The 60,000 French then handed over to England, with their territory, by the Treaty of Paris of 1763, are now nearly 2,000,000, counting those living in the United States and constituting what they themselves call a little France. These Frenchmen over the sea have preserved a strong affection for their mother land, and mingle with it a lively gratitude for the English people, who, after convincing themselves of the uselessness of all attempts to denationalise them, have granted them the amplest liberty and share with them to day all the benefits which have resulted from so wise a policy. In examining the causes which lead to this happy result, Mr. Fabro unhesitatingly named the attachment of the French population to the Catholic religion, which they looked upon as one of the forms of patriotism, and their perfect submission to the regulations prohibiting mixed marriages and English habits in the relations of society, and waltzing in particular. People of different origin, as a consequence, lived completely apart for a great number of years. The French language was thus preserved, and the custom of Paris still constitutes the civil law of the French colonists. There being no limit to the quantity of arable land available, no economical consideration impeded the development of families and the conquered having become more numerous than the conquerors, very soon became the dominant Vainly at the period of the first establishment of representative institutions, did the Imperial Government stipulate that the English colony of Montreal, with the smaller population, should have the same number of representatives in the Colonial Parliament as the French Province of Quebec. The liberal minority of the English party, understanding the true interests of the country, did not hesitate to take sides with the old French colonists. The majority thus formed resulted in the present organization, which gives satisfaction to all interests and to the patriotic sentiments of all. The vast territory which extends from the gulf of the St. Law: rence to the Pacific Ocean, constitutes to day, under the protection of the flag of England, a confederation of autonomous Provinces, which are real republics, governing and ruling themselves and enjoying most perfect peace, no one of them claiming to dominate over the other. The Province of Quebec is a French State, with a population of 1,300,000, and which is united only by the bonds of an extraordinary liberal connfederation with the English Provinces, forming with it the great Domuion of North America. There are French people in those Provinces, and they enfoy therein the plenitude of their political rights. One of them, said Mr. Fabre, who had become a Minister inone of these Provinces, made a French speech before a Parliament, consisting in great part of Englishmen, and was heartily applauded. When for the first time a French; warship entered the St. Lawrence, during the Crime war, the French population saluted with enthusiasm the flag of their mother land "Let us go and see the folk from home," exclaimed the peasants in the vicinity of Quebec and they crowded the ship's decks, without a word of remonstrance from the English. In fact the latter often say to them: "Your patriotic sentiments are a credit to you, and we think all the more of you for them."

What a lesson for the present masters of Alsace and Lorraine! What an example for their victime! What a crushing replk also to those who maintain that the French are incapable of colonizing. Canada, as it now stands, proves what they

can do when freed frem militarism and bureaucracy.

The essay of M. Marbeau, ex-Auditor of the Council of State, on the steady advance of the Russians in Central Asia and on their position with reference to the Ruglish, was also not void of interest, though our national sentiments may not have been thereby so deeply movel. The speaker showed that the two giant powers must inevitably meet and that a struggle will certainly take place in the first years of the

coming century.

Russia wants to reach the Indian ocean as well as the Mediterranean for her vast Continental possessions are blockaded by the ice to the north and by other nations to the south. She makes use, in striving for her object, at one time of force of arms and at another skilful diplomacy. She also seeks to win over populations by rendering them substantial service, and it is by means of a solicited protectorate that she has recently annexed the casis of Merv. We know her intrigues in Armenia and in Asia Minor, and Syria, and Palestine, where, ever since the crusades, we had maintained a preponderating influence, are being openly worked by her in the interest of her theocratic domination. Will France do nothing? M. Marbeau then described the measures adopted by Richelicu and P. Joseph, in relation to those countries, early in the seventeenth century. We blundered two years ago by giving up to England our share of influence in Egypt, are we going to do the same as regards the East? Is France to abdicate in the East as she did in America, leaving there only Frenchmen who will remain Frenchmen still? She seems disposed to raise her flag once more in Asia and in Africa. This is well; but it is not enough if she would not lose ground in Europe and leave to other nations the glorious mission of advancing civilization thoroughout the world, a task which they accomplish, at times, by making it retrograde.

The eloquent and feeling peroration in which M. Marbeau expressed these patriotic sentiments brought his lecture to a close amid the hearty plaudits of the audience. Many of his hearers were inspired by his words with the hope of witness-

ing a renewal of the Gesta Dei per Francos.

A LECTURE ON CANADA.

From " Paris."

On Monday, at the hall of "La Société des Etudes Coloniales et Maritimes," the

representative of the Canadian Government delivered a lecture on Canada.

Vice Admiral Thomasset, who filled the chair, reminded his hearers of the fact that in the year 1874, he ascended the St. Lawrence with the West India squadron, the first since 1760; he had the honor of hoisting the flag of a French admiral before

the glorious city of Quebec.

With deep emotion, in which his whole audience shared, he described the enthusiastic welcome he had on that occasion received. On concluding his most patriotic address, the chairman introduced the lecturer, who was greeted with hearty applause. Mr. Fabre is a clever and most interesting speaker. He gave us a general description of Canada and exhibited his country under every possible aspect. The economical view of the subject was fully treated, and excited much interest. The development of Canada is something wonderful, of which people in Europe have very little idea. In agricultural and commercial prosperity it is on a par with the United States. Throughout his lecture, Mr. Fabre repeatedly provoked the hearty laughter of his audience by his anecdotes, funny traits and witty sayings, the whole enlivened by a vein of satirical irony but clothed in a most kindly and courteous form.

Of all the proofs Mr. Fabre gave us of the filial attachment the Canadian people have preserved for France, the most highly appreciated and most convincing, Mr. Fabre did not mention; it was his own presence amongst us and the patriotic terms in which he spoke Moreover, no better proof can be desired of the wish on the part of Canada to establish commercial relations with France than the fact that that country has recently found it necessary to have a special representative in Paris.

(Translation.)

Paris, 26th February, 1885.

Sir,—I have deemed it my duty to maintain the strictest reserve with regard to the proposed Franco-Canadian treaty of commerce, which has from time to time been the arbitrate of providing with the Franch Commerce, which has from time to time been

the subject of negotiations with the French Government.

In spite of several requests to enter into a discussion of the question I have thought it prudent not to allude to it in any way either in Le Paris-Canada, a journal which I have been publishing for the last year, or in any of the other leading journals of Paris to the columns of which I had access. I have kept to the same course with respect to any lectures I have delivered in public, confining my remarks to the letter of my instructions and simply dwelling on the fact of the undeniable advantage that Canada posses es as a field for European emigration, at the same time describing the excellence and variety of its products, which would afford the most advantageous opportunity for commercial enterprise, and calling attention to the great public works that have been undertaken—especially the Canadian Pacific Railway—and in pointing out the fertile nature of the regions it will open out to colonists in the North-West. My object has been solely to spread abroad as much knowledge of the country as would ten it to increase the good repute of Canada and of its respective provinces among the people of France and of other parts of Europe.

Nevertheless, I could not in the course of private conversation stop my ears to the reception of the ideas with which individuals favored me on the subject. On the contrary, I readily listened to what was said and made a note of all I heard while maintaining my own views as to the real practicability of the suggestions that were made on the theoretical part of the question. By these means I was enabled to get

at the opinions of persons in high political and commercial positions.

Several public individuals, amongst whom were deputies, senators, merchants, manufacturers and bankers, as well as many eminent writers who have made political economy their special study, having favored me with their views on the matter, I deemed it expedient to draw up a special report dealing with the conditions upon which fresh negotiations might be based in order to effect the conclusion of a convention regulating our commercial intercourse with France.

Indeed the time has now come for Canada to adopt a policy of external commer-

cial relations.

Our commercial intercourse may be seriously endangered by the interposition of treaties made by foreign powers, and by the modification of existing custom house tariff. It is therefore necessary to seek after the means by which the prosperous state of our exports should be assured, by placing them under the safeguard of commercial treaties with lengthened durations, making them independent of changes in tariff and protecting them from the prejudicial influence of foreign treaties which would give our rivals a privileged position and by forming new outlets for our commerce

Moreover, I know of no better way to benefit the internal resources of the Dominion, and unless there is a flourishing external commerce, the successful issue of the great railway works and the other public enterprises which, up to now, have absorbed our resources and the attention of the Government, will, if not actually

jeopardized, at least be seriously delayed.

The activity which would characterize our commercial relations would exerts powerful influence on the colonization of public lands by emigration; and both industrial and agricultural enterprise would be thereby benefited. Public confidence would also be materially increased. It would be superfluous to make use of further argument in support of the matter in question—that it is to the interest of all is self-evident. The subsidies which have been granted to the new line of steam vessels, are a sufficient testimony to the importance attached to the matter by the Federal Government, and of the confidence it places in the successful issue of these new undertakings. The concluding of advantageous treaties of commerce, is a means of assuring their being efficacious, for while it gives them a certain right of existence, it is also more lasting and secure than any occasional and restricted subsidies.

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A. 1837

It is to the Continent of Europe that the Federal Government should direct the efforts of its commercial policy. Canada has now but one market, the English. and it has become inadequate to meet the disposal of all the products that can be sent from the Dominion. If by any chance, say for instance, the existence of a war between Great Britain and some other power, our sole European market were closed. our position would be serious, and the consequences are not difficult to forecast. should find ourselves at the mercy of our neighbors, to whom we should have to be beholden for much, and, who, on their part, would certainly make our traders pay dearly for any services rendered in the way of brokerage. Without supposing that such a state of affairs is likely to come about, it is nevertheless advisable that, dating from the present, we should imitate the conduct of our neighbors. We should follow them into all the markets in which they have established themselves, and we should strive with them for gaining a field for the disposal of those products which are common to both countries. In a word it is our object to extend Canadian and American competition to all the European markets as well as the English. The success which has hitherto resulted from our native efforts at competition leave no doubt as to the energy and ability that our merchants, combined with the excellence of Canadian products, would show in the new field that it is proposed to open to them. But it is evident that they would enter the contest with all the more earnestness if they could be conscious of being protected in the future by a fixed and unvarying fiscal legislation, which would place them on an equal footing with their competitors in the market. It would, indeed, ensure their receiving better treatment in certain cases, which I shall demonstrate later on. There are several reasons which seem to indicate that it should be our first policy to conclude a treaty with France, regulating our commercial intercourse with her.

The French market is the most accessible for our commerce; our agricultural produce, the products of our forests and of our mines, fresh and preserved fish. and even some of our manufactured articles, have a better chance of being well received, and held in great demand. The state of the customs tariff of that country offers an advantageous position for Canadian trade; and whatever concession we should. for our part, be called upon to make, would still leave unimpaired the existing protection system, and only imperceptibly or apparently affect the public revenue.

In addition to these, and many other reasons chiefly based upon the fact of the immense resources, both in capital and men with which France can supply us, and which it would be superfluous to enumerate, there is the extraordinary opportunity offered for renewing treaty negotiations (hitherto interrupted by circumstances) with a sincere wish to bring them to a conclusion, and that is to be found in the iniauguration of a line of steam vessels between the two nations. The formation of this line of steamers, at the same time, furnishes a happy excuse for justifying the Federal Government in taking any fresh steps that may lead to a renewal of those negotiations, while offering an additional argument in their favor, viz., the Canadian subsidy which the company enjoys, which would induce the French Government to make better terms with us.

Without attempting to go over the history of the question, and recalling to mind the purport of the notes exchanged on one side and the other on the occasion of the official conference being held at Paris in the presence of, and with the approval of His Excellency Lord Lyons, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, on the 15th of March, 1882, and on the 18th of May, 1883, it is expedient to consider airesh and to decide upon what bases the desired treaty is possible, and in what degree it would

be profitable to Canada.

France possesses treaties of commerce with Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Spain and Switzerland. Although these treaties were signed at different dates, they all expire on the 1st February, 1892. A convention made between England and France on the 28th of February, 1882, was interposed, by the terms of which these two countries bind themselves reciprocally to give the preference to the most favored nation. A convention based on similar terms exists between France and Austria. Moreover, the Treaties of Frankfort of the 18th May, 1871, Article 2. and of the 11th December, 1871, Article 17, specify that France and Germany shall enjoy any benefit to be derived from the commercial conditions upon which former treaties were based—or upon those of any which may hereafter be concluded—with England, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Russia respectively.

The treaty made between France and Turkey on the 29th April, 1861, gave to each of the two contracting countries the benefit of the clause affecting the most favored nation; and the treaty of the 1st April, 1874, made between France and Russia, in which there is a stipulation for that clause, continues to be valid till the expiration of one year, dating from the day on which the convention should have

been made public.

· Holland, Denmark and Greece are the only nations which have not concluded commercial treaties with France. Moreover, no country outside the European continent has concluded any with her. The customs duties resulting from the international treaties are those on which the so-called French convention tariff is computed and drawn up. The only product (natural or manufactured) admitted to the benefits of the convention tariff are those of the European territories or states with which France has contracted commercial relations.

This clause respecting the terms of treaty agreement with the most favored nation, relates to every matter concerning the transit, storage, export, re-export of goods, local dues, brokerage, custom house formalities, samples, patterns and, in a word, to all that occurs in the transaction of commercial and manufacturing business. All countries not described in the following list as possessing treaties with France are subject to the conditions stated in the general tariff. This is the tariff which actually applies to Canada and the United States. Let us—by comparing her two tariffs—see in what manner a country is benefited by being treated by France as the most favored nation:—

France France Game, poultry and tortoise 20 per 100 kilograms 5				Convention 7	ariff.
Bed feathers (down, &c.)	C				
Wax—brown, yellow or white (raw) 10 do exempt Farm yard and game hens' eggs	Game, poultry and tortoise	. zo p	er too knog	grams 3	-
Farm yard and game hens' eggs	Bed feathers (down, &c.)	. 20			-
Condensed milk 8 and 15 do exempt Cheese, soft 6 do 3 Cheese, hard 8 do 4 Fresh butter and melted 13 do exempt Salt butter 15 do 2 Honey 10 do exempt Freshwater fish 5 do exempt Stock fish 48 do 10 Starch and farinaceous matter 6 do 4 Pasteboard (in sheets) (papier 11 do 8 Dressed skins (varnished or colored) 74 do 6 Dyed skins—sheep 56 do 45 Dyed skins—other kinds 74 do 60 Other skins 50 do 20 Boots 2 per pair 1.60 Men and women's ankleboots 1.25 do 15 Saddlers' goods (excepting saddles) 200 per 100 kilos 160 Men's saddles 12	Wax-brown, yellow or white (raw) 10		F	
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	Feneral	Tariff.		Convention Tariff.
H	rancs.			Francs.
Other kinds	100 fra	ncs per	100	kilos 80
Agricultural machinery	6	-	do	5
Iron tools, tipped with steel	15		do	13.50
Casks, empty, new, made up or in				
staves, bound with wooden hoops	2		do	exempt
Casks, empty, new, made up or in				
staves, bound with iron hoops	2.50		дo	' 1
Planks, or frieze border, or flooring				
deals, planed or grooved oaken				
planks, hardwood			do	1.50
Fir planks, hard or soft	1		do	0.50
Basket-made work, straw plaits, back				
and matting, white wood plaits,				
in the rough	10		do	5
Basket made work, straw plaits, bark				
and matting, white wood plaits				
in the fine	20		do	5
India rubber goods-elastic bands	200		do	150
India rubber combs	190		do	100
Horse-hair or other hair brushes			дo	60
Horn buttons, buffalo	1.50		do	40

The conventional tariff allows of a reduction of duty on a series of articles such as steel, iron, chemical products, etc., etc., which offer but a secondary interest to us.

It will be seen at once that the reductions of the conventional tariff on the general tariff are of the highest importance. They affect those articles which would have the greatest commercial value, such as game and poultry, etc., to the extent of a reduction of 75 per cent.; eggs, which would be exempt from duty, as well as condensed milk and fresh fish, dressed skins, boots, ankle boots and shoes which would benefit by a reduction of 20 per cent., and saddlers' and harnessmakers' goods; agricultural machines, the cuty on which is reduced from 6 to 5 francs per 100 kilogrammes; also divers articles of the timber and plaiting trade.

It is, however, especially necessary to call attention to the cheese trade, the duty on cheese having diminished to 50 per cent., with an export in 1883 of the value of \$7,025,035. Then there is butter, both fresh and preserved, which would be exempt from duty; and salt butter, the duty on which was formerly 15 francs per 100 kilogrammes but which now would be only 2 francs. The exportation of butter is valued at \$1,714,381. We should also note the flooring deals, battens, prepared for use, as it may be safely predicted that the demand for such articles in France would give birth to a new Canadian industry.

As a return for the many advantages derived from the reduction of tariff Canada would lower the duty on wines, say, fixing it at a maximum of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

All wines, with the exception of those of the sparkling nature, containing 26 per cent. or less of alcohol, that were imported to Canada in 1883 were valued at \$188,415, and the duties charged amounted to \$113,475. If, therefore, the duty on light wines were reduced to 30 per cent. ad valorem we should have a reduction of \$56,524.

But France is not alone in the field in importing these wines, her direct importations amounting only to the value of \$103,319 the duty on which was \$58,543. As there seems not to be any reason why Spain, the United States, Italy and China (by way of British Columbia) should profit by these reductions, it may be safely said that they will only affect beneficially wines which come direct from France and then the diminution in revenue by customs dues would be only made by \$30,995.

Accordingly in return for this reduction of duties to \$30,995, we shall receive at the hands of France an equality of treatment from a commercial point of view with that accorded to the great European powers. Besides the reduction is not merely apparent, for it is easy to predict an increase in the imports of these wines, the consumption of which from a temperance standing cannot be too highly fostered, for it is an augmentation that will more than make up the deficit caused by the reduction in question. There is, indeed, every reason to believe that the results—in the twofold sense of temperance and public revenue—will be such as later on to justify us in taking a more forward action by reducing the specific duty of 25 cents per gallon.

The event of a Reciprocity Treaty being made with the United States.

As Canada does not possess a differential tariff, the admission of France to the privileges of being treated with as the most favored nation, will not alter the present state of things. And on that head, we shall not, then, be granting anything in return for the advantages conferred by that clause on France. But in the event of our entering into negotiations with the United States, for the conclusion of a Reciprocity Treaty, our freedom of action would possibly be fettered. It is, therefore, necessary to anticipate such a result, and to plainly stipulate at the outset that Canada reserves to herself the right to conclude a treaty with the United States, and that she shall only be obliged to give France the benefit of any such treaty in the event of the same tavor being extended to a third power.

Under these circumstances we should recognize the fact that being treated as the most favored nation would give us a privileged position relatively to the United States, which are subject to the terms of the French general tariff, and this, doubtless, would exert some beneficial influence in our favor in any negotiations which we

might eventually enter into with that nation.

It is possible that we might obtain from France a further reduction on other articles which would strengthen the privileged position we should have acquired over the United States. To gain this our utmost endeavors should be used, for it is the chief advantage we should reap in a commercial treaty with France. An examination of the state of the commerce of the United States with France determine the nature of the products which Canada would allow to enter into the benefits of treaty. The commerce between these two countries—in exports and imports combined—reached no less a figure than 755,300,000 francs in 1882, whereas in its commercial relations with France it took the fourth place, coming immediately after England, Belgium and Germany. In the same year, viz., 1882, the United States registered exports to France to the value of 390,300,000 francs, exceeding by 25,300,000 francs the imports from France to the United States. They are detailed as follows:—

Exports from the United States to France:—

Frank and Caleboa to the Caleboa to	Francs.
Natural products or primary substance	208,800,000
Food products	166,900,000
Unspecified merchandise	8,100,000
Manufactured products	6,500,000
Imports from France to United States:—	• •
Natural products or primary substance	41,600,000
Food products	21,500,000
Manufactured products	
Unspecified merchandise	17,300,000

Canada should strive to have a share in this important commerce; her geographical position, the superiority of her canals and the advantages offered during the season by her river and maritime navigation warrant the possibility of her converting to her own use and profit no small portion of the western trade. The new French line of steamers, and especially the privilege accorded to Canadian exporters by a French tariff reduced for the purpose, could not fail in a large way to divert the

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western traffic of trade (both in European exports and imports) to the waters of the St. Lawrence.

In accordance with a legislative enactment, grain, horses and cattle were not included in the treaties, and, therefore, the duties which would have affected them have not been modified in the conventional tariff.

At a time when this question is agitating public opinion in France, and is bringing into greater antagonism than ever the advocates of free trade and of protection, it would be most inopportune to ask for a reduction, which, in any case, could only be obtained by means of treaties, and determined by a single law modifying the general tariff.

In this respect, it is Canada's interest to see that she is not treated worse than the other nation; she can afterwards rely on the efforts of Germany, Belgium, Italy and Austria, nations that export to France (without counting their exports to the United States) cereals to the value of 344,400,000 francs, live cattle to the value of 178,400,000 francs, and horses to the value of 28,800,000 francs, to exert a favorable influence on the resolutions arrived at by the Chambers and the French Government. In the event of a reduction of duty being made in favor of any one of these countries, Canada would, by virtue of the clause contained in the treaty, be sure to Partske in the benefits which it would confer.

Petroleum,

The United States exported to France, in the year 1882, petroleum to the value of 19,600,000 francs. The conventional tariff does not modify the duties fixed and laid on petroleum by the general tariff, but it does make a distinction between petroleum and other mineral oils used for lighting purposes of European origin and that which is of extra European source. The duty imposed varies in accordance with the fact whether they are imported from the country in which they were produced, or from other countries.

Accordingly raw petroleum, mineral oils, &c., are subject, on their being brought into France, to the following duty: —Of European origin, imported from the country of production, 18 francs per 100 kilogrammes. Of European origin, imported from other parts, 30 francs per 100 kilogrammes; of other than European origin, imported from other parts, 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Refined and essential oils, &c., are subject to the following duties:-

Of European origin, imported from the country of production, 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes; of European origin, imported from other parts, 30 francs per 100 kilogrammes; of origin other than European, imported from other than the countries of

its production, 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Should Canada be unable to obtain a reduction of tariff dues on the petroleum which France almost exclusively imports from the United States, in any case, she would be in a position to ask to be placed on a similar footing as that of the countries of Europe; the distinction between the country of production and the country of importation, not at present any longer applying to the production of America. It would be no less useful to apply for a reduction of the duty on sewing machines, furniture and unfinished wood work, as well as preserved meat and fish in cans. The imports of fresh and salt meat into France from the United States, which in 1880 amounted to the value of 43,400,000 francs, fell in the year 1882 to 2,400,000 francs. The cause of this diminution is to be found in the measures of prohibition of which they were the object on account of the appearance of trichinosis in swine. Many persons conversant with the facts of the case have come to look upon it as merely a retaliatory measure directed against the United States, and a pretext in the hands of the advocates of protection. It would be of the highest importance that the like kind of Canadian products should have free and unrestricted ingress—at all times on demand—and should also have the benefit of an amelioration in the general tariff. There would still be a good many other articles which form part of the imports of the United States into France; but in order to make a sufficient reduction on the most important of the articles just

enumerated, France would demand that corresponding reductions be made in the Canadian tariff, which it would be impossible to grant. Nevertheless, it would, perhaps, be to the purpose in the event of obtaining such advantages as would give us a real monopoly of American products, to see if the specific duty on light wines could not be further diminished, and a corresponding reduction made on other articles, such, for instance, as sparkling wines. In the absence of such compensation it would be to the interest of the Canadian negotiator to use his utmost endeavors to convince the French Government of the real interest it would possess by favoring Canada, and the common advantages it would gain with ourselves in competing against the United States.

It is impossible to point out the particular means to be used in order to bring conviction of this fact to the minds of the French statesmen. They are not insensible to the force of arguments other than those based on figures; questions of form and of pure convenience have no small value in their minds, and in the fortunate circumstance afforded by a private conversation is oftentimes to be found the

argument determining the policy which they eventually come to adopt.

On the occasion of the first negotiations, the abolition of the additional tax on storage was asked for. Beyond the fact that it is impossible to expect it to be granted in France, for it would involve a revolution in the French economic system, the storage surtax is, as Mr. Hérisson, Minister of Commerce, remarked in his note of the 11th May, 1883, "rather beneficial than hurtful to the maritime commerce of the producing nation. It falls indiscriminately on Canadian products, and on similar products of the United States and of every nation—outside of Europe—which come into France through the storehouses of a third power, in such a manner that its effects are especially felt in the country in which the storage is made."

Moreover, would it not appear strange for the Canadian Government to apply for the abolition of the storage surtax, when she herself has only just granted a subsidy to a line destined to create a direct trade between the two nations? There is therefore no occasion to renew the application. The storage surtax established by the general tariff is modified by the treaties, inasmuch as relates to common woods on which the surtax of 1 franc is taken off; coffee, on which the surtax of 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes is reduced to 5 francs on the same quantity; and cocoa, on which the surtax of 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes is now lowered to 10 francs on the same quantity. The imports from abroad, other than those from France, at Saint Pierre and Miquelon, in 1883, reached the value of 6,407,000 france. Canada contributed goods to the value of 953,020 francs, the remainder of the sum comprising exports from the United States. The Governor of the colony has, from the first, shown great interest in the proposed lines of steamers between France and Canada. He has even gone so far in the event of the steamer putting into port at Saint Pierre as to offer the company a subsidy of 50,000 france per annum in addition to granting free entry and exemption from anchorage dues, and those payable for making five signals, &c., &c. The Chambers of Commerce were also called upon to consider the question, and expressed themselves favorably in its regard. They even gave out the opinion that the products of the United States could, by means of the new service of steamers, be brought at advantageous rates into Canada by the commercial men of the island.

According to the customs regulations of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, all merchandise carried in French bottoms is admitted free of dues. Foreign merchandise imported in foreign bottoms has, on the other hand, to pay a duty of 1 per cent. ad valorem with the exception of cattle, firewood, capelan or "squid," bait for codfishing, herrings, and salt for use in provisioning fishing vessels.

It would be to the purpose to recollect that there is every reason to believe that an application for the abolition of this 1 per cent. ad valorem tax would result in

a favorable manner to Canadian vessels.

On our side, French ships might, without any trouble, be permitted to coast along Canadian shores, and this so much the more because, owing to the obscure terms in which the law is clothed, they appear to be the only vessels excluded from

the benefits of coasting in Canadian waters. That is to say, for instance a French vessel calling at Halifax cannot ship any goods in that portintended for another Canadian port, to which the remaining portion of her cargo is to be delivered.

Within the last few years the knowledge of Canada and its affairs has made great progress in France. Those who have carefully followed the movement which has recently taken place in this respect have been able to ascertain that French public opinion has really been directed to our country as the country of the future, upon

which all eyes are fixed.

A number of articles, mostly reprinted from Canadian journals, especially Le Paris-Canada, appear in the Paris and Provincial press. An equally noteworthy circumstance is that to Canada there is flowing every year quite an unusual stream of French merchants and travellers of high social position. Although many of these may escape notice—as cabin passengers are not included in the emigration returns—yet the fact remains that quite a large number of persons are going over, all possessed of the object of starting business, acquiring lands, and sinking their capital in our Canadian enterprise. And every allowance being made it is impossible to deny that their wishes have up to now been fully realized, and that the country has already greatly benefited thereby. The opening at no distant date of a direct line of steam navigation will give a fresh impetus to a movement full of bright augury.

The feeling in favor of Canada is general in France, and daily the number of men of business, of capitalists, and especially of landed proprietors whom the agricultural distress has everywhere affected heavily, and whose anxiety for the future of their children is considerable, come to me for information, or otherwise communicate with me by letter. I can assure you, Sir, that a great many persons are only waiting for the establishing of direct relations to put their plans into execution.

Amongst those who possess a better knowledge of Canadian affairs than others, it is necessary to number the existing French Minister, as well as the most prominent men in political, commercial and financial circles. I have no information of my own to give you, since it was yourself who contributed most of the knowledge already imparted. It is needless for me, Sir, to dwell upon this fact, as nobody is more fit to recognize this, and none so qualified to lead the French Government to appreciate the same.

It is then the duty of the Canadian negotiator to make capital out of any favorable feeling that may exist, and to summon to his aid all and everybody whose sympathies he can enlist in the prosecution of his mission. His instructions should only consist in pointing out the extreme limit of the reductions which Canada has resolved to grant, in exchange for the reciprocal adoption, except the restriction relative to the eventuality of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. To sum up, Sir, the Federal Government would have to abolish the 30 per cent. duty on wines, in return for being treated by France as the most favored nation. In other words, to decide whether it is possible to forego a customs duty, the revenue from which is only \$30,995 per annum, in return for the enjoyment of the numerous reductions which I have alluded to in the course of this report, which would give our commerce a privileged position over the United States in most of the products which would form our export trade. The information I have obtained from the most certain sources, and from the most influential public men, leave me no doubt but that such a result would be realized. Nevertheless great stress was laid on the necessity of Canada sending a special representative, with power to treat at once. and in a given period, and who should occupy the coveted position of persona grata in the eyes of the French Government. The recollection of the circumstances under which the former negotiations were carried on, make it imperative that, in the event of it being decided to open new conferences, they should be kept strictly secret, so that any arrangements that may meanwhile be agreed upon be not made public until the text should have been definitely settled, word for word, and in order to prevent any influence from without (i.e. outside Canada) causing a renewed failure. For our part, outside of the abolition of the duty of 30 per cent. on wines, and the admission to the benefit of the conventional tariff on the part of France, it appears

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to me possible that we might gain the different points I have named; for instance for petroleum, salt and preserved meats, and St. Pierre and Miquelon, but these conditions should not be obtained as a sine quá non.

A good deal in this respect should depend on the ability and experience of the Canadian negotiator, and his watchfulness in looking after his own interests and

happiness.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 11th May, 1885.

On a report, dated 4th May, 1885, from the acting Minister of Finance, stating he has had under consideration a report dated 26th February, 1885, from Mr. Hector Fabre, agent of the Province of Quebec in France, on the subject of commercial relationship with France, the Minister observes that the subject is one of very great importance, and owing to the pressure of business at present cannot be given that attention which it deserves, and he recommends that the thanks of the Government should be conveyed to Mr. Fabre for his valuable report above referred to.

The Committee advise that Mr. Fabre be advised accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

To the Hon. the Secretary of State.

(Translation.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA, 18th May, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has taken into consideration your report of the 26th February last, respecting the commercial relations of Canada with France, and I am happy to be able to thank you, in the name of the Government, for having been able to draw up the said report in such a felicitous manner as to show clearly the great importance of the question which you have therein discussed.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of State.

To the Hon. HECTOR FABRE, Canadian Commissioner, Paris, France.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY, PARIS, 20th April, 1886.

SIR,--I had the honor of laying before you, in my report of the 26th February, 1885, the great advantages which would result to us from the making of a treaty respecting trade, with France, while pointing out to you the leading points towards which in my opinion negotiations should be directed.

In my last report of the 25th March last, I again called your attention to this subject, to which the early creation of a direct line of steamships imparts a downright

occasion for haste.

Mr. Frequet and the capitalists who are interested in the formation of this line, could not fail to see the importance which a change in the Customs' Tariff now in force would have upon their project. They have in consequence commenced to negotiate with the French Government with the view of obtaining a subsidy equal to that given by Canada; and of ascertaining their intentions respecting the admission of Canada to the privileges enjoyed by the most favored nation. I necessarily held aloof from these negotiations; but I am going to give an account of the matter, and I hasten to make you acquainted with the results arrived at.

By means of a letter, a copy of which you will find annexed, Mr. Riotteau, shipowner, Mayor of Granville, formerly a representative for La Manche, brought together Mr. Foursin and Mr. Faure representative of La Gironde, on the 1st April. Mr. Foursin having provided Mr. Faure with all the materials for studying the question, the latter immediately imparted his knowledge to Mr. De Freycinet, President

of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I have read over the letter addressed to Mr. Foursin by Mr. Faure, on the 14th April instant, in which the latter describes the interview which he had with His

Excellency Mr. De Freycinet. I herewith annex a copy.

According to this letter, the most striking passages of which have been drawn up with much care, foreseeing the use which might be made of it (namely its official reference to the Dominion Government), His Excellency Mr. De Freycinet, after having set forth that France could not make a treaty with Canada without a previous reference to England, says distinctly :- " But, as a matter of course, if the Canadian Government, having the right to impose its own customs duties, should, of its own motion, decide to lower the duties on our wines and liqueurs, the French Government Would, by that very act, feel itself bound (the last word is underlined in the original) to respond by an act of liberality of the character you mention." That is to say to ensure to Canada on the part of France the being placed in the category of the most favored nation. You will perceive, Sir, that His Excellency Mr. De Freycinet, bound under the circumstances to maintain a measure of diplomatic reserve, could not acknowledge with greater freedom his firm resolve to grant to Canada the privilege of the most favored nation, in return for the abolition of the duty of 30 per centum ad valorem on French wines. This new mode of conducting negotiations, if it were adopted by the Dominion Government, appears to me just the thing to bring about a speedy result. It is purely and simply the return to the former condition of affairs when Canada was always included in the treaties made with France by England, in which she was, as a consequence, placed on the same footing as the mother country, and enjoyed the privilege of the most favored nation; and, looking on the other side, the imposition of a specific duty of 25 cents per gallon on French wines was the only charge to be found in the Canadian Following upon the terms of the verbal agreement, to which His Excellency Mr. De Freycinet, according to the letter I have just quoted, has given his assent, Canada would find herself, as before, in the same position as England, and this treaty of the 27th February, 1832, would be applied to her; which treaty when it was made between the United Kingdom and the French Republic, had precisely for its end the avoiding of the difficulties which then presented themselves to the making of a commercial treaty properly so called between these two countries, as now exist between Canada and France. In my report of the 26th February, 1885, I believe that I plainly showed that the demands of Canada might be limited to the obtaining of the privileges of the most favored nation; and to make the most of the full importance of this privilege in favor of the extension of our export trade, and the competition it has to suffer on the part of that of the United States. The only thing to be regretted is the fact that the arrangement has no fixed duration. But it must be remarked that Canada mentioned by name, will be placed by a French law within the conditions of the treaty of the 28th February, 1882; consequently all of a precarious nature affecting this arrangement only exists so far as France is concerned. the Canadian Government, it still retains entire liberty of action; having the right to establish its customs tariff at will, it can suppress or re-establish the duties in question. It has to make no engagement binding in the future, and the principle of protection remains intact; while at the same time making an attempt which cannot fail to be fruitful in brilliant results arising from the policy of making treaties of commerce with foreign countries. The interposition of business men who propose to establish the line of steamships is very naturally explained; they must be given to understand clearly the interest which the public takes in their undertaking, and which is the reason why the subsidy is granted them. In this way they show themselves to be thoroughly worthy of the confidence reposed in them. The Dominion Government, I am firmly convinced, will desire to second their efforts and place them in a position to begin their operations at the soonest possible time.

Among the business men I refer to, are, besides those I have already mentioned, Mr. Girod & Co., vice-president of the Banque Maritime; Mr. Millet, broker, near the Bourse at Paris; Mr. Bernard, director of the Banque Maritime. I have had several interviews with Mr. Bernard, whom I have always found to be extremely favorable.

to the formation of a direct line between France and Canada, a line which, according to him, may assume a very great importance. The special knowledge of Mr. Bernard gives particular weight to this opinion. La Banque Maritime, which is directed by him, is a very powerful loan and trust institution, and the only one in France engaged in maritime business. It is a matter of great importance not to crush out such sympathy, nor to sacrifice by delays which are unpardonable, private interests so intimately bound up with public interests and prosperity. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, prepared by the Customs Department, the wines containing 25 per cent. or less of spirit, imported direct from France, rose to 60,038 gallons, of which the value was \$59,030, during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1884. The loss to the public treasury consequent upon the removal of the ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. would be reduced to the sum of \$17,709. But this loss would only be an apparent one; in reality the increase from the entry of these wines would produce a sum exceeding this. I find in a report of Mr. Lalande, chairman of the Bordeaux Board of Trade, very significant figures in this respect. Before 1860 he says French wines were afflicted in England with the enormous duty of 5s. 6d. per gallon. In consequence of this oppressive duty, the consumption of French wines in England did not exceed 3,000 casks, or about 27,000 hectolitres. On the other hand, with the reduced duties which placed the wines of France within the reach of the whole world, inasmuch as the duty on each bottle does not exceed 4 cents, the same as paid at Paris, the consumption rose from 27,000 hectolitres to 270,000 hectolitres, representing a value of 70,000,000 france each year, and effecting the interesting result that with the duties five times less the English custom house collected twice as much in money.

For all the foregoing reasons, I cannot be too exacting, Sir, in asking you to give all your attention to this question, and to call forth on the part of the Dominion Government an Order in Council removing the duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on all kinds of wines, except the sparkling ones, including ginger, orange, citron, strawberry, raspberry, elderwine, and gooseberry, containing 26 per cent. or less of alcohol, which form what are known in France as "vins et liqueurs." And in order to limit the sphere of this reduction to add, "and coming direct from the ports of

France."

I have no doubt but that, as a sequel to this Order in Council, the French Government will bring before the Houses a Bill aiming at the bestowal on Canada of the benefits of the convention of the 28th February, 1882, between France and Great Britain; and at the request of the High Commissioner of Canada will consent to grant on their part a subsidy to the company already subsidized by us.

Be pleased to accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

HECTOR FABRE.

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Paris, 1st April, 1886.

Mr. Foursin, 76 Boulevard Haussman, Paris.

MY DEAR FOURSIN,—I have seen Mr. Fernand Faure, representative from the Gironde, to whom I have spoken respecting the commercial treaty with Canada.

Mr. Faure has visited Canada; consequently, he is well disposed to assist us. I

promise to introduce you at his house to morrow.

He will see you again at 10 o'clock, at his house, No. 26 Cardinet Street, on Thursday morning.

Yours truly,

E. RIOTTEAU.

В.

PARIS, Wednesday morning, 14th April, 1886.

Mr. Foursin, 76 Boulevard Haussman, Paris.

SIR,—I will be disappointed in not being able to see you this morning, I am obliged to leave for the south at 8.45.—I will not return to Paris until about the 20th May.

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I saw Mr. de Freycinet and conversed with him about the scheme you mentioned to me. In his opinion, after having looked into the matter, it is impossible for France to draw up a treaty of commerce or any customs agreement whatever with Canada, without referring it to England. And he thinks it hardly possible that either he or the Minister of Commerce, could enter into an engagement which would be in any way binding, to ensure to Canada, on the part of France, the privileges of the most favored nation. But as a matter of course, if the Canadian Government, making use of its autonomy as to the imposition of customs duties, should of its own accord lower the duties on our wines and cordials, then the French Government would, by this very act, feel bound to respond by some liberal measure of the character of the one you have spoken to me about.

Kindly believe, Sir, that it will be always a source of enjoyment to me to follow and study the questions which concern the relationship between France and Canada;

and accept the assurance of my high esteem.

FERNAND FAURE.